

# Messenger and Visitor.

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VOLUME LX.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
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### The Dutcher Murder Case.

The Meadow Brook tragedy is still being investigated by the court at Dorchester. The examination of evidence on the part of the Crown was concluded on Tuesday of last week, and Mr. R. Barry Smith, counsel for the prisoner Sullivan, opened the case on behalf of the defence. The circumstantial evidence in the case, he contended, was not sufficient to justify a verdict against his client and the statements of little Maggie Dutcher, who had testified that John Sullivan was the man who struck down first her mother and then her little brother and herself, he declared were improbable and said he would be able to present convincing reason why no weight should be given to her evidence. The defence claimed to be able to account for the whereabouts of Sullivan during the night of the murder and the day proceeding in a way to make it evident that he could not have been in the vicinity of Meadow Brook at the time that the Dutcher house was fired, and, if credence can be given to the evidence which the defence has presented, the claim appears to be made good. But a number of the witnesses, and some of them the most important, have not a reputation such as would create a strong presumption of their veracity, and some of them now give evidence directly contradictory of that which they gave at the coroner's inquest. It is therefore at least doubtful whether the jury will attach more importance to the testimony of these witnesses than to that of Maggie Dutcher, who according to her statements, saw the man who committed the dreadful crime, and believed that she recognized him. Sullivan, the prisoner, was on the witness stand on Friday and Saturday. He gave quite a circumstantial and connected account of his whereabouts during the night of the Meadow Brook tragedy and the day preceding, and stuck to his story under cross-examination. Some interesting facts as to his history were brought out. He had been in the American navy about three years, had been in Arizona as a trooper about a year, had worked on an ocean steamer two years, and had been on a trip to Calcutta. The examination of evidence was concluded Monday, but the case will not probably go to the jury before Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday.

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### Opening of Parliament.

The opening of the British Parliament took place on Tuesday of last week. The Queen's speech was brief and touched upon a number of topics of national and international importance, without affording to parliament or the public any information of which they were not already in possession. The appalling massacres, which have taken place in the Ottoman Empire, we are informed, have engaged the special attention of the powers and the affairs of that Empire are now the subject of special consultation by representatives of the Powers at Constantinople. Papers relative to this are to be laid before Parliament. Among matters which are alluded to in a congratulatory way are the suppression of the

insurrection of the native races in South Africa, the success attending the expedition to Dongola, the agreement with the United States as to the Venezuela boundary question, and the conclusion of the Arbitration treaty with the United States. The hope is expressed that this arrangement may have further value in commending the principle of arbitration to the consideration of other powers. Reference is made to the depression of West Indian sugar industry, and to a commission appointed to report upon its causes and means of amelioration. The condition of India receives attention. The people of the Empire are invited to second the efforts of the government to send relief to those who are suffering from famine. Stringent measures have been ordered for the eradication of the plague. The most important legislation foreshadowed in the speech is the School Bill and a measure to promote the interests of agriculture in Ireland.

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In the debate on the address in reply to the speech, the Liberal leader, Sir Vernon Harcourt, alluded to the reference to the relations between Great Britain and the United States as the most important and satisfactory part of the speech, and said friendship between the two countries must always be the first cardinal principle of English policy. In the House of Lords the Earl of Kimberley, the new leader of the Liberals in the Upper House, congratulated Lord Salisbury on the conclusion of the Arbitration treaty with the United States, saying that it cannot fail to have great influence throughout the world. Alluding to the Eastern question and the Armenian massacres, Lord Salisbury intimated that the Powers had agreed that the present condition of things must be changed. If the massacres were continued pressure would have to be applied. They were doing their best to bring about remedies by which the Sultan's Empire might be saved. It was, however, his own conviction that, unless some very essential reforms were adopted, the doom of the Turkish Empire could not be much longer postponed.

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### The Distress in India.

The recent news from India indicates no improvement in the condition of that afflicted country, but the reverse. Thousands are perishing because of the famine, and many thousands more must inevitably perish before help can come either by a new harvest or by the benevolence of more favored lands. It would seem that the British public has been slow to recognize the magnitude and imperative character of the need which the famine has created, and that much less has been done in Great Britain and in other parts of the English speaking world to relieve the suffering in India than might have been done if correct and definite information had been disseminated, and some trouble taken to arouse the Christian world in reference to the starving condition of so many of the people of that country. If more had been done in the direction indicated and a general system of relief had been organized, the people of Canada—dwelling as they do in the midst of plenty—might ere this have sent a thank-offering to India which would have relieved much suffering and saved many lives. It is not too late yet to make benevolent impulses effective in this matter. We observe that the Montreal Witness offers to receive and to forward any contributions that may be sent to it in aid of the Famine Fund of India. The mission boards are also channels through which help may be sent, and those who desire to send aid to the starving people of India cannot probably do better than to send their funds so designated to mission

boards carrying on mission work in the famine-stricken districts. Our own missionaries are besieged with many appeals to which they would gladly respond, if the means of doing so were in their hands. Secretary Manning in the MESSANGER AND VISITOR of Jan. 13, has shown this, and has intimated that he is prepared to receive and forward contributions which may be sent him in aid of the famine fund of India, whether Baptists or not, may rely on this as an effective means of getting their contributions to the sufferers. The amounts contributed will reach those for whose help they are intended, without any deduction except the small expense of forwarding them.

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### The Bubonic Plague.

The Bubonic Plague, which for some weeks past has been raging with great violence in the city of Bombay, may prove to be a more terrible visitation for India than even the famine. People have been fleeing from the city by hundreds of thousands, some despatches placing the number as high as 600,000, or two-thirds the population of the city. This is doubtless an exaggeration, but making all allowances for over-statement, the situation must be one of the gravest character. The bubonic plague is one of the most terrible diseases known to man. The multitudes fleeing from Bombay are likely to scatter the infection widely through the country. In the famine-stricken districts the emaciated condition of the people would, in many instances, make them easy victims of the disease. Serious apprehension is now being felt that the contagion may spread to other countries, and that European cities may be visited by this terrible scourge, which appears to be the same disease as that which has been known in Europe as the black death. Like the cholera, it is a filth disease and finds its most congenial environment in the indescribable, and, to western minds, almost inconceivable, conditions of an Asiatic city. The contagion is said to be spread by rats. These take the disease, die and are eaten by ants which infest the buildings, carrying the germs into the crevices, water taps, sinks, &c., with the result that the poison is so diffused that it cannot be eradicated except by fire. The despatches state that the Italian French and Austrian Governments have already taken stringent precautions against the importation of the disease, and Italy has summoned an international council to meet forthwith at Rome in order to devise means for dealing with the danger.

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—If Boston does not go right this winter it can scarcely be for the lack of evangelists. When Moody came to hold meetings in Tremont Temple, Sam Jones also came to carry on a series of meetings in another part of the city. Mr. Francis Murphy is likewise conducting evangelistic temperance services in Boston, and, as would appear, with excellent results. At one of the meetings held last week it was stated that nearly 5,000 had signed the pledge. It is said that Mr. Murphy's meetings had had a very marked effect in diminishing the number of arrests for drunkenness in the city. One gentleman stated that he had that morning gone to the police court to ascertain the number of arrests and found that only 37 persons had been arrested for drunkenness, whereas the ordinary number was from 150 to 175. Mr. Murphy teaches men to seek the grace of God as the one effective means for overcoming the appetite for drink and advises his converts to unite with some Christian church.



## The Story of Spelman Seminary.

BY KATHERYN C. MCLROD.

This is a Bible story. It is not in the Bible, to be sure, but that is not my fault, and anyway that makes no difference. I insist that it is a Bible story. It belongs with the account of the Ethiopian and Phillip, of Peter and Cornelius, of Saul and Ananias, and the cry from Macedonia, because it tells of man's sorest need met at the critical moment by God's sure relief; because it shows that "it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps;" because, in fact, it so closely resembles those same stories. All it needs to make it read like a chapter from the Bible is Bible language, and that instead of saying "it chanced," we admit, as did the sacred writers, that "eternal God that chance did guide." How I would like to tell it that way—which would be something like this: There was a woman in the land of New England whose name was Packard; the same was a devout woman, one that feared God and was full of good works. And it came to pass that she journeyed into the land that was to the South, and as she was in a certain city the hand of the Lord was upon her and she was exceeding sick, nigh unto death. Now her friends heard of all this that was come upon her, and the Lord troubled the heart of one so that she rose up and came to her that was sick, and comforted her and ministered unto her, and she was healed. Now they tarried many days in that land, and the Lord opened their eyes, and behold the people were corrupt; every imagination of the thoughts of their hearts was only evil continually. And they looked and there was none to help. Then the Lord showed them that this was the work whereunto He had called them, for He said "these also I must bring and they shall hear my voice, and there shall be one fold and one shepherd." Then they lasted and—yes, good brethren, I expect this does sound rather like sacrilege, and I will quit. God gave those Bible writers such a sweet way though of telling life's stories; "are we better; wiser grown, that we make it not our own?"

Perhaps it seemed to others an accident that in the spring of 1880 Miss S. B. Packard, journeying South in the interests of the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society of Boston, should be taken ill at New Orleans. Owing to the severity of her illness a friend from the North, Miss Giles, joined her, and during their sojourn there, and later in other places, their eyes were opened to the appalling condition of the colored women and girls. An infirmity of the flesh in another delegate of a Mission Society, some time ago, detained him among some benighted people and led to his preaching to them the gospel, (Gal. 4: 13-14). He saw the hand of the Lord in it, and in like manner did these modern disciples view this like event, for the deep impression made by what they saw convinced them that it was God's call to the uplifting and christianizing of these down-trodden people.

At home again in New England the conviction deepened into a heavy burden, and later into the very command of the Lord of the harvest. For in the stillness of sleepless nights "the angel of the Lord spake unto them" by this conviction as plainly as He did to Phillip, "saying, arise, go toward the South;" and in their ears there were voices of myriads of Ethiopians saying, "how can I understand except some man should guide me?" At length, "assuredly gathering that the Lord had called them," they arose and went.

But not at once. The resolute opposition of friends, and the distrust and hesitation of the Mission Board had to be met and overcome. Finally, however, a way was opened, and with hearts full of joy the two lone women, one of them past fifty, by faith went out from the home land not knowing whither they went.

The State of Georgia had been suggested as a place where no education had been provided for colored women, so at Atlanta they stopped to reconnoitre. Concluding to interview a colored Baptist minister whom they knew by name, they sought out his home and knocked for admission. There was some delay before the door was finally opened by the brother himself. When he learned whence they came, and their mission, his dark face became radiant with joy. "Why I was on my knees when your knock came," he exclaimed, "praying that God would send help for the colored women of Georgia. I've been praying for it for years, and while I called it answered." This good brother, known as Father Quarles, at once offered them the only available place for a school-room, the basement of his church, a dark, dingy room, breathing out threatenings of malaria from its damp walls and floor.

Thankful, however, for even this encouragement, they began canvassing for pupils. Many whom they visited found in them an answer to the same prayer Father Quarles had so often sent up. One, with tears rolling down her cheeks, said, "I've been a-prayin' dese years dat de Lord He'd sen' us poor col'd folks teachers, fer we's in de dark an' de chilluns in de dark, an' now He's done did it!" To all such the two sweet-faced women seemed as angels sent direct from heaven.

Early in April, 1881, a few weeks after their arrival, school was opened with eleven pupils, the majority mature women. Within three months they numbered eighty. Father Quarles, in his anxiety to aid them, risked his southern constitution in a northern winter seeking money for their support, and while in New York laid down his life for his friends.

All through the heat of a Georgia summer they remained at their post laboring to arouse an interest in the school, and in October were enabled to re-open with one hundred and seventy-five pupils. One-third of these ranged from twenty-five to fifty years of age, and had experienced the sorrows of slavery. Many of them came out of great tribulation and through much persecution, walking seven and eight miles even in the severest weather.

At this time the two brave teachers were without means of support, but the field was white to the harvest, and they felt that He who directed them to it would not fail nor forsake them. Their surroundings at this time did not tend to elevate their spirits. The floor of their room was loose, decayed, and broken through in many places. The seats were hard plank benches. No desks, blackboards, or other school apparatus were possessed, and the smoke was often so thick that it was hard to distinguish teachers from pupils. One class occupied the coal-bin as a recitation room, and the class in arithmetic explored the science of numbers by means of broken twigs or grains of corn.

Amid such discouragements, which would have daunted less heroic natures, they persevered until definite support was assured and they were enabled to return North at the close of the second year to solicit aid in carrying on the work. They were on their way to Cincinnati when circumstances arose which made it impossible to proceed. As puzzled as Paul and Silas probably were when they "assayed to go into Bithynia and the Spirit suffered them not," they waited and pondered ways and means.

They did not know that back in Atlanta a pupil, who understood the need of better school accommodation, whose cabin faced the grounds and unused buildings of the old barracks, was standing daily in her door, and with her eyes upon the delectable land, was saying "Lord de yearth be yours an' all dats in it; just gib us two or three o'dem ar builden's fo' de school." She knew it meant the payment of thousands of dollars, but nothing daunted she continued her pleading:—"de silber an' de geo' be your; I dunno how its gwine be done, but Lord, you knows."

He did know. While the baffled travellers awaited developments there came an urgent invitation from a friend in Cleveland, Ohio, to come and advocate their cause in the church of which he was pastor, and they went. After the service a man whose keen eyes had searched the earnest faces of the two women, and whose pockets had been emptied of no mean burden in response to their plea, greeted them and asked abruptly "are you going to stick? if you are, I'll do more for you." They signified their intentions in that line, and from that moment the future of Spelman was assured.

School opened the next year with two more teachers, more pupils, and urgent need of better quarters. The matter was laid before the Home Mission Board, and the reply suggested that they try for the barracks, the board agreeing to purchase it if a given sum was raised. Thanks to the man whose silver and gold was also the Lord's, who had been guided to their meeting the year before in Cleveland. The property was secured and the school moved to one of the most delightful locations in Atlanta, and down in her cabin that faced the barracks the colored auntie, whose faith was great, sang "come, bruders, hololujah shout wid all yo' might an' main!" as she packed up to emigrate to her promised land.

Five frame buildings now enable them to open a boarding department. About this time the agent of the John Slater Fund granted two thousand dollars to the school, and industrial education was added to its instruction. On its third birthday the enrollment was five hundred and thirteen. More room soon became a serious question, and again the man who had emptied his pockets at their first appeal came to their relief, and a handsome new brick building soon graced the campus. Through all the history of the school this man has remained its friend indeed, because its friend in every time of need. Three other brick buildings—a four storey normal building, a laundry, and a steam plant—owe their erection to his generosity. They kept their promise to stick to the school, and he kept his. Verily "He led them forth by the right way" when the Lord guided them to Cleveland to meet John D. Rockefeller. Other friends with consecrated means have gathered around the school, whose sympathy and aid have brought its leaders through many a time that tried their souls.

The school which fifteen years ago began in a coal-bin has to-day six fine brick buildings, four frame dormitories and a frame hospital. It bears the name of Mrs. Rockefeller's father, a man who was for years the firm friend of the colored people. The courses of instruction are a primary and intermediate, which form the normal practice school, normal training, nurse training, academic, missionary training, college preparatory, and industrial. Its Faculty of two has increased to forty. More than six thousand five hundred girls and women have gone out from its doors to do effective service and become centres of influence for good in their own communities. Three

missionaries have been sent to Africa, and several others await appointment. And as the good work the school has done and is doing is recognized by the better Christian element of the community, the demand for its trained nurses and those fitted by the industrial training for domestic service, far exceeds the supply. "This is the Lord's doing," is the conviction of all who witnessed the beginning with its opposition, and have noted the divine blessing which, in spite of continued prejudice, has so signally rested upon this institution.

In 1891 its heroic founder, Miss Packard, entered into her rest. But her memory, and the influence of the life that was not disobedient to the heavenly vision, still lingers in Spelman and is felt in the lives of those for whom she spent her energy. Her fellow-laborer, Miss Giles, now superintends the school.

Religious training has always been prominent at Spelman. In all lines the school aims to uplift the colored race from their ignorance, superstition and vice, by sending out to them trained and educated women to make refined, pure homes, which shall be object lessons wherever planted. Some idea of how that training is accomplished you may gain, perhaps, when I tell you about "A day at Spelman."

Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

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## Sights and Sounds in India for Boys and Girls in Canada.

DEAR GIRLS AND BOYS:—

Northward ho! Northward, our jinricksha rolls, and we are half way to Bobbili. Vizianagram is ten miles behind and we have struck our lights for an all-night ride toward the north star.

"Do these coolies love Jesus?" Marion asks. "I am afraid they do not," we are forced to reply. "Why don't they love Jesus?" she persists, with sad voice. She is beginning to feel a part of that burden which rests upon us all, and which made our Saviour weep on Olivet. "Papa, you must tell them about Jesus," she exclaims, with an authority which I dare not resist. Therefore the jinricksha is stopped, and the coolies are told the story of the cross.

About thirteen miles north of Vizianagram we turn to the left, pass in under the tree to a Travellers' Bungalow, and startle Mr. Sanford from his evening reverie. He, with a number of native helpers, is here on a preaching tour. The name of the place is Gajapatanagaram. After an hour's conversation we bid him adieu and go on our way with a new set of coolies. But soon we are obliged by our child's entreaty to stop in the road and tell them too about the Saviour. Again the discovery is a sad one: They do not love Jesus. She cannot dismiss the thought from her mind, and asks again and again, with pain and surprise, why they do not love Him. At length wearied with asking innumerable questions, her face is upturned to the stars, and she falls asleep in her mother's arms.

On the right hand the moon rises to brighten our journey. A long hill intervenes, but we soon pass out of its shadow, blow out our lights, and rejoice in the moonlight as in the light of morning. Indeed to us the moon is more congenial than the sun. We regard the former as our friend, but the latter as our foe. After the glare and heat of a torrid day the beams of a full moon on the cool and balmy air of night are delicious beyond expression.

Boys often run to see the moon run after them. So the welcome orb follows us to the north and shows us all the way, like the pillar of cloud that was a pillar of fire, by night to light Israel through the wilderness. About two hours before sunrise, when the moon is directly over our heads, we come to a halt, where the road turns off to the right.

With our faces toward the northeast, let us stand for a moment at the junction of these two roads. On the corner before us is the front yard of a dwelling house. It is protected from the road by a low wall. Over the wall is a well, whose circular curbs reminds one of pictures I have seen of Jacob's well in Sychar. Near the well are a number of young coconut trees, whose fronds are gently rattling in the breath of the morning watch. Through the trees, gleaming in the light of the moon, are the white pillars of the verandah. On the west of the lawn a gate opens out upon the road, which runs north and south. On the south of the lawn a gate opens out into the road, which runs east and west. This road leads into Bobbili town and this corner lot, at which we have been looking, is Bobbili mission compound. We take the road toward the east, turn in at the south gate, drive up to the south door and waken the missionaries, with the noise of our arrival. They are soon out to meet us, and give us as hearty a welcome as if we had not disturbed their slumbers.

On Sunday we all go out to the south gate, turn to the left toward the morning sun, and enter the town. On our way we pass the fort of the wealthy Rajah, who, like a petty feudal king, owns all the land for many miles around. On one of the main streets in the heart of the town is the new chapel, which Mr. Churchill has nearly completed. It serves both as a house of worship and as a school-house for Mrs. Churchill's Caste girls school. To this school come the daughters of many proud Hindus. Here they learn to read the Bible and are taught about the Saviour. Neither their mothers, nor their

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grand-mothers, nor any of their female ancestry, could read or write so much as their own names. But these girls have learned to read and write as well as girls of their age at home. Some of them are very bright. They come to Sunday school too, and Mrs. Morse says she was surprised to find how much even the primer class knew of the Bible. Without these schools these girls would grow up, ignorant of the way of salvation. Children too are the door to parents' hearts. Through them Mrs. Churchill and Bible women get access to many homes, where they otherwise would find no admittance.

It would be most interesting to write also of the public meeting in the Rajah's high school, of the preaching in the bazaar, and of the number of inquirers, who come daily to the mission house, but I am obliged to close this letter here.

Mr. and Mrs. Churchill are looking forward with great joy to the coming of Miss Harrison. Since our return to Bimili, a letter has come from Bobbili, telling of six men, who came from a distant village and were baptized. The chief instrument in their conversion seems to have been a copy of the gospel of Matthew. But Mr. Churchill will probably write the particulars.

By this time the ship, which is bringing our new missionaries must be nearly to Ceylon. We hope they may reach Madras by next Saturday and Bimili by Christmas eve. They will be welcomed with songs of praise.

Yours sincerely,

L. D. MORSE.

On tour, Padmanabham, near Bimlipatam, Dec. 14, '96.

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Death in a Saloon.

A TRUE STORY.

A young man heard the glorious gospel of Christ and was baptized into Christ. For a time he "did run well." He courted one of the prettiest young ladies in the community—a member of the church—who seldom missed divine service. They were married.

For a time things went on well. Both were faithful attendants at the services of the church. But by-and-by they grew negligent. Sin was doing its work. The man amused himself by playing baseball, cards and such like. He swamped his bible for a deck of cards. He gave his hope of heaven for the "pleasures of sin for a season." He no longer "took sweet counsel" with his wife "and walked unto the house of God in company" with her, but spent much of his time in saloons. In the midst of his sinful life he was "afflicted" with the loss of a darling child—the joy of his household—but he failed to learn the lesson that David did when he was afflicted. He was never again "glad when they said unto him, let us go unto the house of the Lord."

One evening against the protests of his wife, he again visited the saloon. He never got away until two bullets had pierced his brow and he was carried out a corpse. Died in a saloon! Died when drunk! Died without a minute's warning! Men and boys—keep away from saloons. Use every honorable means within your power to suppress them, and use all the means of grace that God has set before you, that you may "die in the Lord," and not in a saloon. Let us all remember that "the wages of sin is death."—Christian Standard.

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What Our Friends Say.

Our friends have been saying and writing to us a great many kind things about the recent change in form and arrangement of the paper. Our readers will bear us witness that it has not been our custom to occupy these columns with praises of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. On this occasion, however, we think it but right that our readers should know what a number of our leading brethren are thinking and saying about the paper in view of its recent departure as to form, etc. We accordingly subjoin notes or extracts from notes lately received from a number of our friends:

Rev. B. N. Nobles, Bear River, N. S.:

Accept congratulations—appearance, attractive; arrangement, convenient; future, assured.

Rev. A. H. C. Morse, Bridgewater, N. S.

Permit me to express my hearty appreciation of the change in the form of the "MESSENGER AND VISITOR." I like it much.

Rev. F. D. Davidson, Gibson, N. B.:

Permit me to congratulate you on the improved appearance and style of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. It is splendid. I also wish you a prosperous and happy year.

Rev. A. H. Lavers, St. George:

The MESSENGER AND VISITOR is more deserving of a place in every home now than ever. Your editorial on the Pentecost should be read and prayed over. May God give pastors and churches that power.

Rev. G. F. Raymond, New Glasgow. To the Business Manager:

I hasten to express my delight on receiving the MESSENGER AND VISITOR in its new form and type! Grand! You deserve the thanks of the denomination and an increase in salary. May your heart be delighted by an abundance of new subscribers paid in advance, and old subscriptions all paid up.

Rev. F. M. Young, Bridgetown:

Please accept congratulations on the new and improved form of our MESSENGER AND VISITOR. Its new dress is pleasing,

the material rich, and the whole contents valuable and very helpful, while the arrangement makes them easily and quickly found. No Baptist family can afford to be without it in the home. May the Lord bless you in your work.

Rev. F. H. Beals, Canso:

Accept congratulations on the improved appearance of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. It seems that in the new form we are to have the same excellence of subject matter, with a very noticeable superiority of arrangement. With a page for each subject and a table of contents indicating just where to find what we want, a felt need, both for reading and receiving, has been supplied.

Rev. W. E. McIntyre, Chipman, N. B.:

I am pleased to see the change in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. Nearly all Christian journals of the day have adopted a similar form and we do well to fall into line. Besides giving equal prominence to the matter on each page, the new size makes filling in annual volumes a much easier task, and so future reference will be found more convenient. I think the management is to be congratulated on the step they have taken.

Rev. C. C. Burgess, Dorchester:

Permit me to congratulate you and Bro. Chipman on the very great improvements made on the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. I am more than pleased with its new form, the new arrangement of the matter put into it, and the strong spiritual and intellectual thought it brings to us. You certainly deserve and no doubt will receive the heartiest praise of your subscribers. God bless you and the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Rev. J. H. Foshay, Yarmouth:

I like the paper in its new form very much. It not only presents a better appearance but is much more convenient in reading. This effort to improve the paper will no doubt be appreciated by our people and result in increased circulation. The classification of matter in the paper is neat and orderly and greatly helps one to find what is being looked for. I hope the time is not far away when our H. M. Board and Board of governors will have space of their own in the paper and so keep the churches awake on interests committed to their care.

Rev. A. C. Chute, Halifax:

Accept my hearty congratulations, brethren Black and Chipman, upon this forward step, and upon the excellence, too, of your first issue in the improved form. An old style of garment is never put away for a new, I suppose, without regrets on the part of some, but in the case of the Messenger and Visitor, I venture to prophesy that it will not be a great while before all rejoice that it wears the more attractive and more convenient dress in which it has just made its first appearance. Success to your noble, and our noble paper, in its noble work of helping forward the noblest of causes.

Rev. C. W. Corey, Charlottetown:

The first copy of the "MESSENGER AND VISITOR" in its new form came to hand Saturday evening. I congratulate you on its excellent appearance. It is nicely printed, finely arranged, and is the best pasted paper that comes to my study. I do not like to say too many good things about it, but it impresses me that the matter has a new year spirit as well as a new year dress. I think I can get a student for Acadia on the strength of it, and if you will send me your premium list I feel assured I can send you a new subscriber for the paper. Haven't a word of criticism. It is a decided improvement on old paper in size as in other respects.

Rev. J. H. MacDonald, Amherst:

Dear "Messenger and Visitor," accept my congratulations on the changes. It is in the line of progress even though your stock as wrapping paper may be on the decline. It will perhaps take some of us a little while to get the contents of the pockets of your new suit assorted, but we will find they contain good measure and will soon know where to find our favorite articles. You are not so long faced as you used to be, but that does not make you any less pious or orthodox. Of the papers that find their way into the Amherst parsonage, none is more welcome than you. Long may you continue to bless and brighten our homes!

Rev. T. Trotter, Wolfville:

In adopting the newer fashion, you have displayed such admirable judgment and taste, and become so attractive, that we instantly forgive you for clinging to the older fashion so long. There will doubtless be some regrets still at the passing of the old, for years of affectionate fellowship make homely old-fashioned faces very dear, but we are quite sure from experience that after a little all your readers will vote the change an improvement every way. Paper, type, the table of contents, enabling us to survey the bill of fare at a glance, the classification of materials, all are excellent. And if the form is good, words equally appreciative might well be written of the rich and varied materials which make up the substance of this first number of the new year. God's blessing upon the paper means a wide-spread blessing for the people. May that blessing be richly yours. T. Trotter.

Rev. W. B. Hinson, Moncton:

Mr. Editor, I feel like giving you a cheer! In a great fire in London, when a brave fireman faltered, a bystander shouted; "give him a cheer." Thus encouraged, the man renewed his attempt to save life, and was successful. The Messenger and Visitor looks well in its new dress. For a little while it will appear strange, and we will find ourselves picking it up, and holding it in our hands, while we wonder where the Visitor is. But we shall soon get used to that. And we can preserve the paper with such ease, and refer to it with such comfort too. Thanks for those clear cut indications of what may be found on the first page, which summary of important news always does you credit. But one suggestion, Brother! I keep the news from the churches intact. Let us be able to read without a break, of the doings of the Lord in the churches. For as we read the recorded triumphs, we feel like the old chairman of a meeting, who said, he was "getting pleaser and pleaser." You have well done Mr. Editor, and if you attend to this one suggestion, we of Moncton shall be able to say of you—"many editors have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

Continued on page 5.

Arrow Points.

BY PASTORS J. CLARK.

Every affliction is a call to reflection. Where there's sin there's danger. What God wants you to do you can do, or God would not want you to do it.

The rougher the road the sweeter the rest. He that loves sin finds it hard to leave it. Your neighbours faults are no excuse for your own. Better lack gold than grace. Christ's bondage is better than the devils freedom. A man may travel fast and far, but he can never get away from himself. To-days sin may be tomorrow's sorrow. No crookedness of life can be straightened out by death. Hold to christ with conscience clear everyday throughout the year. Bass River, N. S.

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Denominational Funds.

For N. S., from Jan. 1st to Jan. 9th.—Robert Frizzle, Esq., Brook Village, \$20; Port Williams Society church Endeavor, \$12; Jordan Falls church, \$3.20; Eliza H. Burton, Milton, Mass., \$3; Greenfield church, \$9; Milford church, \$3; Milfred S. S., \$1; Milfred B. Y. P. U., \$1; Sydney church, \$8; Sydney church special (per Rev. H. H. Hall) \$8.25; Bridgewater church, \$2; North Baptist church, Halifax, \$81.44; Kempt church, Summerville branch, \$4; Great Village church; \$5.37; Port Williams S. S., \$19.81; Port Williams section Canard church, per Rev. H. H. Hall, \$6.75; Mrs. Wm. Phalen, South Rawdon, \$2; Libbie A. Hattie, Brookline, Mass., \$2; Little Glace Bay church, \$7;—\$198.82. Add to this \$659.34, reported to me by Rev. J. W. Manning, treasurer Foreign Mission board, as received by him for Foreign Missions from August 15th to Dec. 31, 1896, but not reported here because already reported by him in MESSENGER AND VISITOR, making \$858.16. Before reported should have been \$2,428.72. Total \$3,286.88.

CORRECTION.—In last report instead of "Friend" \$5, read \$10, and instead of 35 cts from Mrs. D. W. Benjamin, read 45 cents. A. Cohoon, Wolfville, N. S. Treas. Den. Funds.

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DICK'S FACT.

"Teacher told us," said Dick, quite out of breath from running so fast, "to bring a fact tomorrow to school to tell about."

"A fact!" said his mother. "What is that for?" "So we will know how to use our eyes, and tell things afterwards," explained Dick, stretching his own eyes very wide open.

Mother laughed, and said, "Well, Dick, it's a fact that I'm very glad you are home, for I need your help very much to run down town to the market, to the post-office, and to the dry-goods store."

When Dick got home with all the things in his express-wagon, supper was ready, and after supper he helped his mother with the dishes, so sister could study her geography.

Then it was bed time, and the next morning he was so busy that he forgot all about the fact until he was almost at the school-house.

He stopped to think about it, and just then a window in a little white house across the street flew open, and a voice cried out, "Dicky boy, come here, I want to show you something."

Some dear friends of his lived here, and it generally meant delicious sugary cookies when they called to him; so he went in very willingly, for the school-house clock told him he had plenty of time.

Miss Amelia could not walk without crutches, and Dick felt very sorry for her.

She was in her wheel-chair now, and she rolled it over by the window while her mother went to get the cookies, and there on the sunny pane was a great crimson and black butterfly. "I found this," said Miss Amelia, taking a brown pod from the mantle-shelf, "last fall in the porch, and I threw it into my work-basket. Last night I could not sleep, for I thought a mouse was scratching, and this morning we found the pod open and this lovely butterfly. This pod is a cocoon, Dick."

"Oh, I'll have that to tell for my fact!" said Dick, stuffing his pockets with the cookies. "Thank you."

So, when the teacher called for facts, Dick stood up very straight, and said: "Miss Melia, my friend, who gives cookies, found a 'coon in the porch last fall, and when it was in her basket a long time, it turned into a mouse, and then to a butterfly."

The scholars laughed a little, but they were much interested when the teacher explained about the caterpillar, the cocoon, and then the butterfly. Dick had not understood.—Outlook.



## Messenger and Visitor

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Company Ltd.  
Publishers and Proprietors.

S. McC. BLACK, EDITOR.  
A. H. CHIPMAN, BUSINESS MANAGER.  
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ALL CORRESPONDENCE intended for the paper should be addressed to the Editor; concerning advertising, business or subscriptions, the Business Manager.

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### How Shall we Know?

We too often wish to enjoy results without fulfilling the conditions necessary to the achievement of them. We would be glad to stand on the mountain top, but we shrink from undertaking the toilsome ascent. We would like to discover new continents, but have not the courage equal to pioneer voyages across tempestuous seas. Many a young man longs for a successful business career, but is quite unwilling to pay the price, in constant application and persistent endeavor, that every man who reaches an assured position in business must pay. Many another would have a liberal education, if it could be attained without the years of patient plodding at the student's desk and in the class room, which necessarily stand between him and an honorably won academic degree. That we may have whatever we desire, if only we are willing to pay the price for it, is not absolutely true, but it is true probably in a much greater degree than we are often willing to admit. In religious life and experience the same principle holds good. One gets upward not without climbing. Men want to know and sometimes profess great anxiety to be informed whether or not Christianity is true. Christ's answer to those who inquire is—Test it and see. Put Christianity into practice and see if it is not all that it professes to be. "He that willeth to do His will shall know of the teaching, whether it be of God or whether I speak of myself." Those who desire to walk in the light do not sit idly in the darkness, wondering whether there is any light. For Christ has come to give light, and those who come near to Him in the study of his life, or who honestly consider the effect of Christian living and teaching in the world, cannot doubt that there is light in Him. How great that light is may not yet be revealed to them, but having seen it, they can no longer honestly walk in darkness. Having discerned the pathway of truth, however dimly, they are bound by all that is sacred to follow it, pursuing the way which alone offers hope for the achievement of the highest things possible for mankind. The message with which the Christian preacher is charged, as Paul intimates, commends itself to the consciences of men. Christ's word sweeps the range of human thought and purpose like a search-light. It is more penetrating than the X rays of the new photography. It lays bare the inmost secrets of the heart. The more willing we are to let the Word of Christ be reflected in the calmest depths of consciousness, the more closely we study the life of Him which was one with the doctrine He proclaimed, the more we apply that teaching to the needs of the world and to those of our own experience, the more profoundly we are convinced that Christ came from the Father, and that both His life and His doctrine are divine. If one desires to behold things as they stand in the eye of the Master, he must first of all become a disciple. To the uneducated mind and eye of the

savage the canvas of the great painter is without beauty and significance. The revelation comes in its fulness only to kindred spirits—to those who have learned of the Master. The assurance of truth that comes alone through blessed fellowship with Christ, He cannot give to those who turn away from the light to walk in darkness. The revelation of divine grace and glory is to those who love and obey Him who is the Truth. "If any man love me," says Christ, "he will keep my word, and my Father will love him, and we will come to him and make our abode with Him."

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### The Great Conflict.

In the Bible lesson for next Sunday we have recorded the beginning of the church's conflict with adverse power and authority. Christianity from the first has meant conflict; it will mean that unto the end,—until all enemies shall have been put under the feet of Christ. In one sense Christ did not come to send peace on earth, but rather division. And the most implacable foes of Christianity have been those, so to speak, of its own household. It was so in this first case. That which was most nearly related to Christianity was Judaism. The first Christians were devout Jews, daily in attendance upon the Temple worship, yet here we have the mother rising up, in the person of Jewish priests and rulers, with the bitter purpose of casting out and even destroying the gracious daughter God had given her. CHRISTIANITY MEANS CONFLICT; let it be repeated and laid to heart,—conflict with Judaism and with paganism and, bitterest of all, with corrupted and perverted forms of its own life; conflicts with world powers and demon powers, conflicts on the great arenas of the world and in the narrow pathway of the individual life,—conflicts that have meant for Christ's saints all forms of persecution and suffering that satanic malignity and cunning could invent, and which, even in these days of liberty and quietness, must mean for every believer denial of self and an experience of strivings, sometimes very fierce, of flesh, against spirit and spirit against flesh. Let no one suppose that Christ's service does not mean conflict. The world is against Christ. It must be conquered in His name. If there is no conflict, there can be no victory.

How is Christianity to carry on its warfare against its enemies? The answer is before us in Peter and John as they stand in the presence of the Sanhedrin. It is not by human might or power, not by carnal weapons, but in the might of the Spirit and the Word of God. In this power a Galilean fisherman can face an excited and mocking multitude and awe them into repentance and submission; in this power he can take helpless cripples by the hand and lead them—"walking and leaping and praising God"—into the Temple; in this same power the Galilean fishermen, "unlearned and ignorant" though they be, can confront and put to silence the august and powerful Sanhedrin. It is in this power that Christianity has won its victories wherever it has conquered, and, if any where it has suffered defeat, it has been for lack of that power which clothed Peter and John with such holy boldness in the presence of their enemies.

It is of immense importance to observe how, in Peter's address before the Sanhedrin, the attitude of the Jewish leaders toward Jesus was contrasted with God's attitude towards Him. They had condemned Him as a blasphemer, but God had exalted Him at His own right hand. To the high priests and rulers the Nazarene had seemed one to be rejected and set at naught, as builders might reject a stone so marred and deformed as to be unfit for any purpose of ornament or strength. But Peter declared that in rejecting the Nazarene, they had rejected the Christ of God, and that, in setting at naught this despised stone they had set at naught that which God had chosen and appointed to be the foundation and the crown of all human hope,—the one name "under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." The proof of this was the resurrection, the ascension, Pentecost, the good deed done to the impotent man in the name of Christ: Could they successfully deny the reality of these facts? Apparently the Sanhedrin made no attempt to do so. This is the

gospel which Peter and his successors have been preaching through the world ever since, and which the opposers have been denying and rejecting. The Jewish rulers rejected Jesus and His gospel in the name of religion. They called Him a blasphemer. Other men have rejected Christianity in the name of philosophy. They have found no place for a personal God and a Divine Father. Other men have rejected it in the name of science. They find no means of testing and knowing these things according to the processes of the laboratory. The answer of Peter and John is—WE KNOW; we have seen the risen and ascending Christ; we have felt His power; He is with us, and it is in the might of His Name and His Spirit that we teach and heal.

The conflict goes on. Men still oppose; in the name of religion; in the name of philosophy and in the name of science. But, more and more as years and centuries succeed each other, the world is coming to accept the testimony of those "unlearned and ignorant men" concerning Jesus. The end is not yet, but the end will surely mean victory for the Nazarene. Philosophy is beginning to discern, and will understand more and more clearly, that Jesus Christ is the foundation and the cap-stone of philosophy as well as of religion, and the philosopher will bow to Christ as Lord. The scientists will come to recognize more clearly that there is a science of the spiritual as well as of the material world, and science too shall find room for Christ.

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### Editorial Notes.

—The plebiscite vote on the question of prohibiting the liquor traffic in New Zealand has resulted contrary to the hope and expectation of the friends of prohibition. The forces and friends of the evil business have been marshalled successfully against the movement for reform. But though the result of the vote is an apparent defeat, it may be regarded as marking an advance in public sentiment, which, some day in the not far distant future, will mean victory for the reformers. The anti-prohibition vote of New Zealand in the recently taken plebiscite was 134,000 against a prohibition vote of 96,000, which shows that the temperance party must increase in strength very materially before prohibition can be achieved. But as two years and a half ago the prohibition vote of the country was only 49,000 the rapid increase in the effective power of the temperance sentiment of New Zealand is a most hopeful augury for the future.

—In our Church News column will be found reference to the baptism and reception into the Woodstock church of Mr. Gross, a brother who is endowed with gifts which he has exercised acceptably in preaching the gospel. Pastor Rutledge expresses the belief that Mr. Gross, who is a Dane, could do valuable work among the Danes and Swedes of the Northwest with whose language and customs he is thoroughly familiar, and, as attention has been called to the need of men to labor among the Scandinavian population of the Northwest, Mr. Rutledge desires to call the attention of our brethren in Manitoba to Mr. Gross. This brother, he intimates, is willing to engage in such service, he is studious, intelligent, earnest and not without experience. In short he is a man of such character and qualities that Mr. Rutledge feels that he can be confidently recommended as one likely to do valuable service as a preacher among the people of his own language and nationality in the Northwest.

—News of the death of Col. Chas. H. Banes, of Philadelphia, which occurred on Jan. 15, is received with very general and deep regret. He was president of the National Bank of Philadelphia, and was also engaged in the publishing and other business in that city. As Dr. Saunders informed the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR a few months ago, Col. Banes was converted under the preaching of Duncan Dunbar, a name well-known in connection with the earlier Baptist history of this province. Mr. Banes was born in 1831, and, before the war of the rebellion, was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He served with distinction in the war, was in some forty engagements, was thrice wounded and thrice promoted. One of his wounds was of a very serious character and its effects followed him through life. Col. Banes was a man of great activity. The demands which business made upon him were heavy, but he found time for much reading and literary work. A Christian of the most earnest type, he was "a man of masterful grip and great breadth of view and was perhaps the layman to whom the Baptist hosts in Philadelphia looked for leadership more than to any one man." The American Baptist Publication Society, of which he was Treasurer and for a time also the Secretary, records with gratitude its sense of the great value of his services. Accompanied by his wife Col. Banes visited the Maritime Provinces last summer, having then, as he told us, been ordered away by his physician who feared a breaking down of his nervous system through overwork. We met them at a prayer meeting in St. John where they stayed over a night on their way to Halifax.

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Zion Church, Truro, N. S., Recognition Services.

Truro has a colored population of nearly three hundred, nearly all of whom are Baptists. From the year 1858 when Prince Street church was organized, the colored people have formed a part of the congregation. Gradually they formed a part of the membership, till Nov. 5th, 1896, when about 60 were on the roll of the church. Since the beginning of Pastor Adams's pastorate in Truro, Aug. 1892, he has been educating them up to the idea of an independent Colored Baptist church. This was not an easy task, as the colored people had become so settled in the white church, and yet had no part in its government, as to make it almost impossible to convince them of their ability to stand alone, and discharge the duties and obligations of responsible government. But at last 36 of them were persuaded to petition the mother church for dismission to organize. This was granted by the mother church with a little fear and trembling on her part (with the exception of the pastor) that her second daughter might not do as well at housekeeping as her first did. Her first child was a white one, born Feb. 28, 1890, (Emmanuel church); her second is a colored one, born Nov. 5, 1896, (Zion church). Under the leadership of Pastor Adams, the dismissed members met Nov. 5th, 1896, and were organized into a Regular Baptist church, followed by the adoption of Covenant, Articles of Faith, Constitution, etc. Then came the election of officers, and a council was called to recognize them as Regular. The churches invited were Prince street, Emmanuel, Onslow, Brookfield and Great Village. The date fixed for the council was Dec. 17th, on which date delegates met for this business. The usual opening exercises being over, the council organized by electing Dr. Steele as moderator and Pastor H. F. Adams as clerk. The council examined carefully into the movement, and unanimously agreed to proceed with the work of recognition in a public service the same evening. The following were the parts filled by ministerial brethren: Pastor J. D. Spidel, reading of scripture and prayer; Pastor A. Clements, (colored), preached the sermon; Dr. D. A. Steele, charge of the church; Pastor Adams, hand of fellowship into the denomination; Rev. T. B. Layton, prayer in the ordination of the deacons. A large congregation of the colored people were present, and greatly enjoyed the service, particularly the able sermon by Pastor Clements. So pleased were they with the good brother, that they remained to a short business meeting to engage him for the month of January at \$40 for the month. Pastor Adams has had a good helper in this work in the person of Mr. William Cummings. This good brother has been of great service in securing a central and commodious hall, and fitting it up for use the first Sabbath in January. Since Zion church went into her new home, she has astonished herself and surprised others. She has grown quickly under the wise leadership of Pastor Clements, and the outlook is brighter than ever for a strong and self-supporting colored church. At the end of this month it is expected that Pastor Clements will receive a call to become the permanent pastor of this new church. And now the mother church looks on with thankfulness that her colored daughter promises to do so well. She gave her white daughter a dowry of two thousand dollars to help set up housekeeping, and she will not be slow to do help for her colored daughter, when she builds a home for herself. Though she has set off these two children within seven years, the mother church is as strong as ever.

D. A. STEELE, Moderator.  
H. F. ADAMS, Clerk.

From Halifax.

Following the week of prayer, the Evangelical Alliance arranged for union meetings at quarter after nine every morning in January except Sunday. The meetings are held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. The general impression is that there is abroad in the city a deep feeling of interest in religion. Christians seem to be in an expectant state of mind. They wait for more power from on high. It seems to have been insinuated into their minds that a great blessing is in store for the Church of God. But they do not wait in a listless, careless mood. Prayer is made continually to God for the power of the Holy Spirit to awaken saints, convict and regenerate sinners.

The Tabernacle, the North Church and the First church have begun special services. The indications are of an encouraging nature. Last evening at the Tabernacle, about thirty persons of various ages, to manifest a conviction that they should follow

Christ. The heart of Rev. W. E. Hall is, as always in the past, fully into the work. He is ready to spend and be spent for his Master. His church is in harmony, but desiring to be more awake to the great work they have in hand.

The attendance at the services in the North church is good. Rev. J. E. Goucher is in the best of health and spirits. Added to his talents and devotion, is a long and valuable experience, which is now enjoyed by the church he has loved so long, and by whom he has been loved in return. The meetings are well attended. At the close of last Sabbath evening's preaching service, the Rev. A. C. Chute occupying the pulpit in exchange, the congregation went into the spacious vestry and filled it; and there betook themselves to devotional exercises, which Mr. Chute, because of the lapse of time, had to stop, although the tide was flowing with much force. The Rev. J. E. Goucher preached to the First church a sermon on the Holy Spirit and his work—a sermon appropriate and of great power. The Rev. G. A. Lawson has been suffering from cold; but is now improving and expects to engage in holding extra services. The Rev. J. E. Jackson of the Cornwallis street church also plans to do extra work in his church. The Rev. A. E. Ingram is now at St. Margaret's Bay doing temporary service. Rev. M. W. Brown had the whole field under his care—fifty miles in extent; but it would be a difficult thing to find another M. W. Brown. There should be two ministers at least on this large and important field. The Rev. E. J. Grant is on a visit to Jaddor. He has, no doubt, received a hearty welcome. The people on that field delight in the gospel of Christ. Mr. Grant has received a call from Boissevain, Manitoba. Should he accept this call the staff of laborers on that field will have an addition of a minister who will not fail to speak his mind on all subjects—on religious, temperance, and any other matter where truth and right are to be defended or maintained. He will speak right "out in meeting;" and hardships and self-sacrifice will be laughed at by him whenever they show their heads. The going of Mr. Grant from the maritime provinces would be a loss to the denomination here, but a gain to it yonder. On Thursday evening the 14th of January two mass meetings were held in the city in the interests of foreign missions—one at Brunswick street Methodist church, and the other at St. Matthews Presbyterian. In the services four denominations—namely, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians were represented. Ministers of these bodies gave an account of the foreign mission-work done by their respective denominations. This made four speakers at each service. The Rev. J. E. Goucher represented the Baptists at Brunswick street, and your reporter at St. Matthews. The congregations seemed deeply interested in the accounts given of the work of these bodies in the foreign field. Rev. Mr. Dixon of Dartmouth Epis., Rev. Mr. Huestis, Metho., and Rev. Mr. Gandier, Pres., spoke at St. Matthews. The state of feeling about religion in Halifax induced the Evangelical Alliance to unite in a hearty invitation to Mr. Moody to come to the help of the Lord here; but he was obliged to decline.

The Temperance question, that irrepresible subject, took on a new phase in this city a few weeks ago. The City Council courteously invited the temperance organizations to a conference to discuss the matter of the present city liquor law, with a view to some changes. At first this seemed so fair that in certain quarters it was considered favorably. But after a little consideration of the invitation, it was borne in upon the minds of the temperance people that it was a kind of spider to the fly and wolf to the lamb invitation; that there is no concord between genuine temperance and the Belial of the saloon. The real voice in the invitation was the voice of the red-faced rumseller. This typical gentleman had taken into the account that the local legislature is a temperance body; that the recent discussion of the Privy Council gives it power to prohibit to a large extent, and that it may take to itself its great strength. The conference did not take place. High ground is taken—the whole business is immoral, and should have no legal recognition, but should be outlawed. The local House opened today. Time will tell what it will do in a temperance legislation.

Your reporter, although very conservative in his notions, must admit that the change made by the MESSENGER AND VISITOR has largely improved its appearance. It looks well in its new form. Its face is animated and clean. As it is well dressed and cheerful, we must say an improvement has been made. A happy and prosperous New Year to the good old friend who visits us with messages of truth and love.

What Our Friends Say.

Rev. W. N. Hutchins, Canning, N. S.:

The new form of the "Messenger and Visitor" is of great credit to you, and of great conveniences to its readers.

J. W. Spurden, Esq., Fredericton:

I am much pleased with the new form of the "Messenger and Visitor," and consider it a great improvement over the former style, as it gives a better opportunity for classifying its contents and is more convenient to handle.

Chancellor Wallace, Toronto:

The new form and make-up of the "Messenger and Visitor" are a great improvement on the old. I congratulate the editor and business manager on the change, and wish them a large increase in their subscription list.

Rev. W. C. Goucher, St. Stephen:

Accept my hearty congratulations. Would hardly know the "old lady" in her becoming and attractive new suit. It makes her look at least 20 years younger. She can now keep company with the best of her class, and not suffer from comparison. Subscribers here, so far as heard from, are delighted with the up-to-date appearance.

Dr. Keirstead, Wolfville:

I value very highly the work of the "Messenger and Visitor." As the literature of a nation is not only an expression of the unity of the people, but a means of promoting that unity, so the organ of a religious denomination unites the varied interests and the thousands of adherents of the body. We do not see much of one another, and yet the "Messenger and Visitor" brings us together in sympathy and effort. Every advance in your paper, therefore, indicates advancement in our denomination. Accordingly, I congratulate you upon the marked improvement effected by your recent changes.

For years I have heard, in various parts of these provinces, much praise of the contents of the "Messenger and Visitor," and of the literary ability and good judgment displayed by the Editor. The best thought, however, requires, not only apt expression, but the best mechanical appliances for conveying it to the readers. The quality of paper, type and presswork, will affect the work of the Editor. To have the paper in book form, with the departments well arranged and a good index is an advantage in many ways. Now that you are fulfilling these conditions, your readers will be more grateful than ever and will surely help to increase your circulation.

The form is now so convenient, and the matter is so worthy of preservation that it would be encouraging a good practice if you could supply your subscribers (free of charge, of course!) with a good Binder for the fifty-two books you send us every year.

J. Parsons, Esq., Halifax:

Dear Messenger and Visitor, You look so nice and sociable in your new shape and make-up that I hasten to congratulate you and say—"many happy returns." With sixteen pages you can make closer divisions for the varied subjects that a family paper must discuss and describe and with the table of "contents" on first page your readers can at a glance see where their choice articles are printed. In a few weeks we will all know in advance what will appear on each page. The writer first peruses page one and thence forward to the end, glancing at the ads. to see that they all state the exact truth, and enjoying very much every paragraph "from the churches." All the pastors should at least twice a year report briefly of the state of religion among their people. If there is no revival, no conversions, it should be printed in our paper so that other churches might become aware of the coldness, and perhaps render sympathy and assistance. Revivals should be noticed and details given; for like a fire, the light and heat must go out to all around. Let me advise the "Young People" to take notes of the pastors' sermons. You hear a sermon and it is so clearly and powerfully presented that you feel sure you can remember it for years; but if you don't jot down the points they are blurred in less than a week and soon forgotten. What you put into a note book or on the back of an envelope becomes doubly fastened. Three or four persons writing down the pastors points greatly encourage and aid him in his study.

Rev. W. Camp, Hillsboro, N. B.:

Dear Editor,—Permit me to congratulate you on the fine appearance of the Messenger and Visitor this week. I never enjoyed reading it more than I have this issue. There is not the least difficulty in finding any department by referring to the table of contents at the top of the first page. I have wished to see this change ever since the Boston Watchman and some other leading religious papers appeared in similar dress. And since the announcement a few weeks ago, of the proposed change, I have looked forward to the beginning of the new year with a great deal of interest. My hopes have been more than realized. I think it makes a beautiful appearance and easily takes its place with the most progressive religious papers of the day. The contents of this issue of the Messenger and Visitor reminds us that we have the same dear old friend, only in a new dress, which has come to our homes so many years bringing cheer and helpfulness; and inspiring us to Christian living by its pure and elevating thoughts. No better friend, enters our homes; no pastor has a better assistant. The influence of the Messenger and Visitor in the home, church and community is most beneficial, and productive of truth and righteousness. Its columns are full of pure, scholarly thought. The careful study of this paper is conducive to intelligence, honesty and Christian living. To those of our older brethren who may not feel perfectly at home with the Messenger and Visitor in its new dress, let me say that it is the same old friend bringing us in a condensed form the results of the great questions of the day; the sermon; the thoughtful editorials; the inspiring missionary intelligence; the stimulating thoughts for our young people; and the news from the churches. Let us give our old friend a hearty welcome and Godspeed. The aim of the Messenger and Visitor has been very high in the past, and a lofty ideal has already been reached, but in its present form it promises to outstrip all past records. As Baptists we do well to feel proud of a paper so pure and scholarly in thought, so evangelistic and Christian in spirit as the Messenger and Visitor has been in the past. The future is full of promise. Let us brethren and sisters by our prayers, our sympathy, our co-operation and our financial support, make it the leading religious paper of the new world.



## \* \* \* The Story Page. \* \* \*

### Katie's Outing.

BY CARRIE CLARK NOTTINGHAM.

"Oh, Katie! hurry up and get your hat and come along as fast as ever you can!"

Katherine was so excited that she hardly talked plain; her eyes shone like stars, and when she stopped to catch her breath she gave an ecstatic little hop, then tried to stand still, and explained:

"Helen Harmon telephoned that her Uncle Ralph was going to take her to spend the day on the river in his new yacht. He told her to bring half a dozen girls along, and they're to have a picnic lunch on Reef Island. She wants you, of course, and I had Bridget put up plenty of lunch for both of us, so that you wouldn't have to wait a minute, but just put on your hat!"

"You and Helen are lovely, both of you; but I can't go," said Katie, quietly.

"Can't go! Miss a treat like that!" Katherine couldn't believe that her ears told her the truth, and Katie had to say it over again.

Katherine was so blankly surprised and disappointed that she stood perfectly still and speechless. "Mother will have to be away all day today, and I have to take care of the baby," and then, as her little charge made a vigorous and unexpected dive for her curls: "Bless his little heart! Isn't he funny, and how he does love to pull my hair!"

"Wouldn't your grandma—" began Katherine, and then stopped, blushing at her presumption.

"Take care of the baby and let Katie go?" said the old lady, sweetly, finishing the sentence for her. "Gladly, my dear, if I were able. Nothing could afford me greater pleasure than for Katie to have a treat like that."

"It seems sometimes as if I ought to join a 'Shut in Society,'" said Katie, with trembling lips. "But then when father and mother and everybody have to work so hard, I ought to be willing to do my share," and she smiled bravely, though her eyes were dim.

Katherine was silent. She could hardly comprehend the situation. Of course, she knew that Katie's life was not like her own bright existence, but to have to give up a whole, long, beautiful day like that just to take care of a baby! Katherine lived in a great house on the hill, which Katie always looked up to when she had her day dreams, and told herself she would live there if she were a princess. She would just have to put on her best dress and take her beloved books and the baby's picture and climb straight up that perfect hill and take possession of the lovely spot. Not that Katie was envious; but it was a comfort to "make believe" sometimes when the walls of the cottage seemed particularly narrow, her work monotonous and tiresome; and none of the day dreams ever thought of dislodging Katherine; they just gave Katie a little more of this world's good things.

If Katie did not have the privilege of living on that ideal hill, her bright face and sweet manner made her a very welcome visitor.

Katherine was so engrossed with Katie's hardship that she dropped mechanically into the chair that was offered her without a word of thanks.

The baby kicked out his feet, struggled down from Katie's lap, crept across the floor, and, clinging to Katherine's skirts, pulled himself up by her knee. Katherine laid her hand on his fair, soft curls, and he looked up in her face with a friendly, gurgling laugh.

The merry tooting of a horn came to them through the clear air. It was the captain gayly signaling the girls to hurry.

How could Katie give up the excursion! She seemed to have made up her mind to it; but then she never had been, and didn't know what she was missing, Katherine felt sure. She herself knew all about the ideal day on the river with its dreamlike scenery and the fairy islands where luncheon would be eaten. She had been before.

Then Katie and her grandmother were surprised to see a vivid flush overspread Katherine's face from throat to forehead and behind her ears. It died away as suddenly as it came, and left her pale.

"Here, Katie, the lunch is all ready," she said, holding out a dainty box. "Put on your hat and go now. That horn was blowing for us."

"But I told you I couldn't go. Don't you remember?" said Katie, a little frightened by Katherine's pale face.

"But you can," answered Katherine, smiling. "I've been before, and I am going to stay here and take care of the baby. I'm sure your grandma will tell me anything I don't know about." And, to begin with, she caught the little fellow up in her arms and hugged him.

Katie stood still, glancing in a bewildered fashion from Katherine to her grandmother and back again. A jolly sound came rollicking up from the river. The captain was trying to play a tune on his horn as a last signal to hasten.

"Hurry up!" said Katherine, forcing the box into Katie's hand. "Put your hat on! Your dress is just right! I don't believe the captain will wait much longer."

"Go on, dear," said her grandmother, encouragingly. "Go and have just as happy a time as this dear girl wants you to enjoy. I've supposed that there never was so sweet a girl as yourself; but I've just concluded that perhaps there is another," and the old lady gave Katherine a kiss that made her feel paid in advance for the work she was about to do.

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Time is long or short more according to the way we spend it than by actual count of the moments. And to Katie the hours seemed but minutes with golden wings.

They were somewhat longer to Katherine; but not without their pleasure. The baby was very happy, for she was good to him, and little people sometimes enjoy a change of companionship as much as grown folks.

Then the grandmother was so pleased. She grew confidential, and told some of Katie's trials, and how long it had been since she had had a treat.

"Why, it will do her as much good as a trip to Europe would some people!" she exclaimed enthusiastically.

It was just sundown when Katie danced into the room, pink as a rose, and breathless with joy and excitement.

"I'm not going to try to tell you what a lovely time I had," she gasped, "because I never can."

"Did you have a happy day on the water, dear?" asked her mother, as Katherine entered the sitting-room.

"A very happy day, mother, but not on the water."

As she told her mother all about it, and saw her look of pride and pleasure, Katherine felt that she willingly would make a great sacrifice every day to keep that expression on that beloved face.—Observer.

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### The Auld Mother.

SUSAN TRALL FERRY IN THE EVANGELIST.

"You'll put by your work now, man, and have your supper, and then you'll come up and sit beside your mother for a while, for soon you'll be putting her away in the kirk-yard."

What a sweet "going up-stairs" was that for the son and his mother, when the shades of evening began to fall over the beloved Scottish home.

J. M. Barrie's beautiful tribute to his mother, Margaret Ogilvy, is the best work that he has ever done, or will ever do. It is a life work that will appeal to the heart of many an "Auld Mother," who takes up the book and becomes, as it were, intimately acquainted with a mother and son—a son who could say after he had seen his mother's fitting: "Everything I could do for my mother in this life, I have done since I was a boy. I look back through the years and I cannot see the smallest thing left undone." All the fame that Mr. Barrie has justly won for the delightful books he has written is as nothing to him, compared with the sweet satisfaction that will fill his heart so long as he lives, because he did all that he could for his mother.

Margaret Ogilvy was very proud of her son's attainments. How she longed to go to London to see the editor who was printing what her boy was writing in the auld home. She would need a Sabbath bonnet and a silk gown. It was in vain for her son to tell her that she could manage the editor better if she just put on her old grey shawl and one of her bonny white mitches, and go in half smiling and half timid, and say: "I am the mother of him that writes about the Auld Licht, and I want you to promise that he will never have to sleep in the open air." But the auld mother would shake her head at this, and say, "If I ever go into that man's office, I go in silk." She was so afraid this sort of a fairy tale life would come to an end, that the editor would not want any more of her son's writings. They had been so poor, and the checks that came from the London office meant riches to the household. After her death her son found that she had preserved the envelopes that contained his first checks, in a little box with a photograph of him as a child. When the dread of what might come to make a separation between them would cast a shadow over their happiness, the auld mother's hymn would be heard echoing through the dear home.

"Art thou afraid this power shall fail  
When comes the evil day?  
And can an all creating arm  
Grow weary or decay?"

Margaret Ogilvy was a happy mother. Not only through the devotion of her son, but also that of her daughter, whose sweet ministries were something marvellous, and who preceded the mother to the Father's house only three days before her "fitting." They were both invalids, but the daughter had made no sign, and her brother, who dedicates "Margaret Ogilvy" that "Sister Jane Ann," witnesses to her wonderful love and care for that mother.

And at the last, "It is no longer the mother but the daughter who is in front, and who cries, Mother, you are lingering so long at the end, I have made myself ill waiting for you."

Although Mrs. Barrie was proud of her son's fame, yet that was not the best satisfaction that filled her mother heart. The kind, thoughtful attentions that showed his loyalty and love for her were far more to her than the verdict of the world's approval. Every son cannot attain the honors that Mrs. Barrie's son did, but every son has it in his power to make such a record in his relationship to his mother that he can say with joy and truth, after she is gone "beyond and up the heights": "Everything I could do in this life for my mother, I have done." There is a time in every boy's life when his mother is his first and most necessary consideration. But after a time the little fence of home life is broken down, he goes into the world, and other interests and duties come into his life. His love for his mother remains the same, but he is not thoughtful of her. He sees that she is not hungry, or cold, or lacking necessary comforts, but he forgets the little things, as we may please to term them—the mother wants—that would make him so much to her. So many auld mothers long to say to their sons, "You'll put by your work now, man, and have your supper, and then you'll go up and sit beside your mother for a while, for soon you'll be putting her away in the kirk-yard." But business hurries, family cares press, selfish interests fill his thoughts, and although he would tell you he loves his mother as well as ever, yet the auld mother sits up stairs alone and longs for the little boy who used to come at evening and climb into her arms for rest and comfort. She tries to quiet the feeling of neglect, by saying, "These things must be so; my boy is a man now, and other's have claims on him," but what a precious bit would come into her lonely life, if he came up the stairs and sat "a while" with her. Many sons are away from the dear auld mothers, and can only send the "whitley sittings" in letters. The multiplicity of maturer life's duties makes the son soon often leave the duty of letter-writing to the wife, or the grand-children. The auld mother is thankful to be remembered by those others so dear to her, but how much would she enjoy letters now and then, from her own boy, written in his own hand and in the confidence and love of the days when mother was all in all to him. So many an auld mother feels grieved at the thought, which will crowd itself into the heart sometimes, that her boy can get along without her since he has become a man, and that other interests make up his life. But when she slips away, then will the boy stop to take time to "put her gently and tearfully at rest in the kirk-yard," and wonder why he was so unmindful of the little confidences, the thoughtful courtesies and kindly words, that would have made the last miles of the journey so much easier for mother. The world is full of things to turn us aside from the best and most sacred duties; it is only when the time has passed to do the things we might have done, that we realize what we have missed in the sweet companionship of those who have loved us and guided our steps, when there was no other one that could take the much loved mother's place.

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### Always Late.

Half the value of anything to be done consists in doing it promptly.

And yet a large class of persons are always more or less unpunctual and late. Their work is always in advance of them, and so it is with their appointments and engagements.

They are late, very likely, in rising in the morning and also in going to bed at night; late at their meals, late at the counting-house or office; late at their appointments with others.

Their letters are sent to the post office just as the mail is closed. They arrive at the wharf just as the steamboat is leaving it. They come into the station just as the train is going out.

They do not entirely omit the engagement or duty, but they are always behind time, and so generally in haste, or rather in a hurry, as if they had been born a little too late, and forever were trying to catch up with the lost time.

They waste time for themselves and waste it for others, and fail of the comfort and influence and success which they might have found in systematic and habitual punctuality.

A good old lady, who was asked why she was so early in her seat in church, is said to have replied that it was her religion not to disturb the religion of others.

And if it were with all a part, both of courtesy and duty, not say of religion, never to be unpunctual, they would save much vexation of spirit.



The Haven.

BY JOEL B. SLOCUM.

Have you seen the storm-roused ocean Battling with the sky? Mountain peaks of yeasty water, And no harbor nigh? Ships are flung like children's playthings; Sailors pale with fear; Night and death are swift approaching, And no help is near.

Then a sea-bird skims the billow, Fearing not the blast That has chilled the hearts of seamen, Rent the sails and mast; But where waves are rushing maddest, There he plunges in; There he rides secure, unheeding Awful tempest's din.

So on life's tempestuous sailing, Though the surges rave, Every soul that clings to Jesus, Finds Him strong to save; Finds, within the Master's keeping, If on sea or land, Rest with him who holds the waters In his mighty hand.

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A Great Man.

That man is great, and he alone, Who serves a greatness not his own, For neither praise nor self; Content to know and be unknown, Whole in himself.

Strong is that man, he only strong, To whose well-ordered will belong, For service and delight, All powers that in the face of wrong, Establish right.

And free is he, and only he, Who, from his tyrant passions free, By fortune undismayed, Has power upon himself to be By himself obeyed.

If such a man there be, wh'er Beneath the sun and moon he fare, He cannot fare amiss; Great Nature hath him in her care, Her cause is his.

—Owen Meredith.

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Love's Good-bye.

Look unto my eyes, my love, and say good-bye— Love is not love save it hath made us strong To meet stern duties, that remorseless throng For doing. Men may fall, but you and I, Should be invincible to live, or die; To wage firm battle against sin and wrong; To wait—that's hardest, dear—however long, For joys withheld, and God to answer why; To banish yearning hope if it be vain; To say good-bye if we must parted be. Had we but half loved, then we might complain Parting, with murdered possibility; But loving, O my love, so perfectly, We are beyond the touch of any pain.

—Katrine Trask.

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A Kangaroo's Instinct.

A gentleman living in the wilds of Australia beguiled the lonely life there by taming various animals. His pets almost filled the place of the missing family.

A kangaroo was a great favorite. But he did not care to keep its twin babies. So when he thought they were old enough to be safely taken from the mother he gave one to a friend "in the bush," who lived about eight miles south of his place, and the other to a friend living twenty miles north.

The mother kangaroo mourned for days hopelessly, then one morning she was missing. A few days later she was found in the morning ensconced in her old haunt, contentedly crooning over the babe supposed to be south. She was kept more confined after this, but one night she managed to escape again, and in a few days returned with the other. No effort was afterward made to kidnap her babes, and she cared for them fondly till at last they died. They had never been strong nor taken kindly to their life of captivity, a fact common to most wild animals. An old animal may do well, but their young rarely.

How did she trace out those widely separated kangaroos?—Zealiah Shelton.

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The Kings of England.

Those who have once learned this jingle, which gives the names of England's kings and queens since the Conquest, have, no doubt, found it very useful. We suggest to teachers especially the helpfulness of such aids to memory as this old rhyme:

First William the Norman, then William his son, Henry, Stephen, and Henry, then Richard and John; Next, Henry the Third, Edwards, one two and three; And again, after Richard, three Henrys we see, Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I guess; Two Henrys, Sixth Edward, Queen Mary, Queen Bess; Then Jamie the Scotchman, then Charles whom they slew, Yet received, after Cromwell, another Charles too. Next, James the Second ascended the throne; Then good William and Mary together came on, Till Anne, George four, and fourth William all past; God gave us Victoria—May she long be the last!

The Young People.

REV. E. E. DALEY, A. H. CHIPMAN.

EDITORS. Kindly address all communications for this department to A. H. Chipman, St. John.

Prayer Meeting Topics for January.

C. E. Topic.—Endeavorers loyal to Christ; what will they do? John 13:31-38; 8:31.

B. Y. P. U.—The Physician in Missions. Alternate Topic.—The parable of the talents, Matt. 25:14-30.

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B. Y. P. U. Daily Bible Readings.

(Baptist Union.)

Monday, Feb. 1.—Psalm 103. The Lord merciful and gracious, (vs. 8). Compare Heb. 2:17.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.—Psalm 104. Providence of God over all things. Compare Prov. 3:19, 20.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.—Psalm 105:1-22. His guidance in individual lives. Compare Jer. 10:23.

Thursday, Feb. 4.—Psalm 105:23-45. His mercy deserves obedience, (vs. 45). Compare Deut. 6:23-25.

Friday, Feb. 5.—Psalm 106:1-22. Confession the road to pardon, (vs. 4-6). Compare Psalm 32:5.

Saturday, Feb. 6.—Psalm 106:23-48. Rejecting the Lord Israel's deserts, (vs. 41-43). Compare Luke 9:26.

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Daily Readings on the Life of Christ.

No 19.—Last Warnings to the Nation.

Monday.—Selfishness, Matt. 23:1-12; Hypocrisy Matt. 23:13-28.

Tuesday.—Pride in worldly possessions, Matt. 24:1-2; Destruction of Jerusalem, Matt. 24:3-28.

Wednesday.—Christ's second coming, Matt. 24:29-42.

Thursday.—Watching for His coming, Matt. 24:43-51.

Prepare to meet Him then, Matt. 25:1-13.

Friday.—Working while watching, Matt. 25:14-30.

Saturday.—Rewards and punishments at His coming, Matt. 25:31-46.

H. F. ADAMS.

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Sacred Literature Course, B. Y. P. U.

THE TEACHINGS OF JESUS CHRIST.

Auxiliary Notes, Prepared especially for the MESSENGER AND VISITOR

BY D. A. STEKLE, D. D.

SECTION V.—THE PERMAN PERIOD.

Lesson 19.—Last warnings to the nation.

The time of the Passover was at hand, (John 11:55). The multitude flocked to the holy city to participate in the feast, but they had another object in view, (verse 56). "They sought for Jesus" and held earnest colloquies concerning Him. We see the chief Priests and the Pharisees whetting the knife, (verse 57, and 12:10). The common people came to Bethany, when they learned that He was there. Jesus knew the dependence to be placed on the Jews, and he also knew the exact state of the mind of the Rulers. He knew that what He was about to do would precipitate His death, but He went straight forward. There was no policy, no keeping back of unwelcome truths, no shunning the doom before Him.

Luke 19:29 onward, gives a very clear account of the triumphal entry of the lowly, yet mighty King. Matthew and Mark add some touches to the picture. What are they? Dwell lovingly on the various incidents in this sublime pageant. The heir is coming to His own, but how is He met? By the People? By the Pharisees? (verses 37, 38, 39). How does the dignified King act? (verse 40).

The Redeemer's tears will move your hearts (Luke 19:41); the enquiring Greeks (John 12:20) start questioning; but notice the discourse of Jesus, (verses 23-36), and the startling hints (verses 24, 32). The voice of the Father answering the prayer of the Son (verses 27, 28), and the sad comment of the beloved apostles (verse 36, 41).

There are several parables spoken during the Passover week which are clearly aimed at the heads of the theocracy, the Barren Fig Tree, whatever may be its after-lesson, is a symbol of a barren religion (Mark 11:12).

The Parable of the Two Sons (Matt. 21:28) brings up again the teachings we have had before in Luke 16, only now the emphasis grows stronger, as to the chances of the worst sinners. There is a distinct note of comparison for the worse as far as the religious ones are concerned. "Ye are in a hopeless condition," seems to be the animus of the explanation of this little story, Matt. 21:31, 32).

THE REBEL SERVANTS,

(Matt. 21:33-46) is a barbed arrow. There is no mistaking the meaning here. It is the most thinly veiled of all the parables, (see verse 45). The solemn, judicial deliverance of verse 43 shews you that this is one of the many ways Jesus took to deliver his soul to His besotted countrymen. What does Jesus affirm of the Kingdom of God? (verse 43).

THE KING'S SUPPER,

(Matt. 22:1-4) is in the same line. Notice the likeness and the difference in the similar parable, spoken on another occasion, (Luke 14:15), and trace the warnings to the nation. The Jewish people as a whole are intended. Here we have the "kingdom of heaven" brought forward again, (verse 2). Compare the ten virgins, (Matt. 25:1) for the same starting point of the comparison, and ask—Why does Jesus keep on speaking of this Kingdom of Heaven? Is it to come? or were they in it then? May it not have been founded by Jesus, and ever since steadily

been progressing towards full development? Suppose we pray intelligently, "Thy kingdom come!" It is a phrase for all Jesus came to do; it is the reign of righteousness, the principles which obtain in heaven itself gradually penetrating the whole world. So our Lord teaches: "Pray ye, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done as in heaven so on earth." And so, notwithstanding that the chosen nation rejected Him, notwithstanding all the opposition, organized and unorganized, the time is coming when the Kingdom shall fill the whole earth, (Dan. 7:14). In this parable you see God triumphant, and though the Jews are punished for their refusal to attend the marriage of the King's Son, He takes care that the peoples of the world shall partake of the royal feast. The Jewish nation were incorrigible—they were deaf, blind, and hardened; but still the Great Teacher patiently, faithfully, and severely, denounces their sin and shews them in these pictures what are the awful consequences of refusing the King's Son.

STEPPING STONES.

If you care to follow the events of this Passover week, as well as the warnings, with Testament in hand (Interwoven Gospel, if you have it), read Matt. 22:15-22, for the answer to the Pharisaic foxes concerning the tribute money; verses 23-29 for the deliverance of infinite wisdom to the Sadducean sceptics concerning the Resurrection of the dead; for His happy manner of dealing with an ingenuous scribe, consult Mark 12:28-34, and for His final settlement of all the questions see Matt. 22:41-46; noting specially the last verse, with Mark's addition, "And the common people heard Him gladly."

A CHAPTER OF WOES.

Take Matt. 23rd chapter, reading carefully throughout, then turn back, and go over it section by section. You have (verses 1-7) the description of the Religious Teachers of the time. Name the characteristics. What is the charge against them in verse 3? In verses 4, 5, 6, 7? What is the name Christ fastened on such people? See each woe for the repetition of the name. How many woes are there, leaving out verse 14? (Revised Version). What is the exact charge in each "woe"? Are they different from each other? Characterize each "woe", thus: in verse 15 you are zealous to make men hypocrites; in verses 16, 22 "blind" is three times repeated, because they made finical distinctions concerning the temple oaths; verse 23, punctiliously observing the smallest matters they omitted the essentials. Go through the rest, and you will see why Jesus called them hypocrites. What is another word for hypocrite? Mark the scathing terms of condemnation in verse 33, and notice the foreshadowing in verse 34 of further awful deeds. How should the retribution come? Did it so take place? How? What do you think of such an indictment? Lastly, look at verse 35, 36, and consult some work on the destruction of Jerusalem.

A SUDDEN CHANGE OF TONE.

From denunciation the most severe, to lamentation the most pathetic (verse 37 following). Is there anything remarkable here? Can you recall anything just like it, from any source? Even in the midst of burning indignation the heart of Jesus is still "filled with compassion." Do you understand that Jesus uttered two lamentations? Compare carefully Luke 19:41-44 with Matt. 23:37-39, and note differences.

AS TO OURSELVES.

1. God, in mercy to men, always denounces sin of all kinds, in all men; but never so severely as in the case of His own people and His own ministers. Is there any need of this now?

2. The Lord, in mercy and judgment, will destroy any religious organization, however old or strong, which perverts, distorts or hides His truth from the world.

BE YE DOERS OF THE WORD, NOT HEARERS ONLY, DECEIVING YOUR OWN SELVES.

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Woodstock.

The Young People's Society (B. Y. P. U.) held its roll call and business meeting on the first evening of the New Year. The occasion was a very pleasant and profitable one. About seventy-five were in attendance, most of whom responded to their names in real active-member fashion. The election of officers resulted as follows: Walter Atherton, pres.; R. M. Dennison, vice pres.; Harry Currey, rec. sec'y; Annie Parker, cor. sec'y; Addie Olmstead, treas. After the transaction of business the company was introduced to the warm hospitality of the retiring Social committee who treated their guests to a substantial repast of New Year's day provision. The kindest feelings toward all possessed the Society, at least, so thought the pastor as Bro. Dennison, in behalf of the Union, presented him with a beautiful gold headed cane, an article which was accepted as tangible proof of the Society's purpose to support their pastor in all his service for the church. The Union is also pursuing the studies in the Sacred Literature Course.

W. J. RUTLEDGE.

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Falmouth.

Our B. Y. P. U. is quietly pursuing its way. Its growth though not rapid, is steady. Although less than a year old, it can walk alone, and is making fair progress in the school of Christ. It is taking the S. L. C. with commendable interest, and is just now hinting to its pastor that some studies on the Doctrines of Regeneration and the duties which follow, would be very acceptable. So far the Union has been a help rather than a hindrance to the church.

ONE OF THEM.



W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR: "We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, 178 Wentworth St., St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JANUARY.

For Mr. and Mrs. Morse and all the native preachers and teachers on the Bimlipatan field. That Mr. Morse's letters may prove a great blessing to our young people. For Mission Bands and their leaders.

NOTICE.—Will the Secretary of every Mission Band in Nova Scotia write as soon as possible, telling how your Band is progressing, to Miss Amy E. Johnstone, Dartmouth, N. S., and every Band in New Brunswick to Mrs. Margaret Cox, Chipman, Queens Co., N. B.

Yarmouth County, N. S.

The work in this county should have been reported long since, but lack of time rendered it impossible at first, and later illness.

We desired to have a woman's meeting at the time of the county quarterly meetings, but as these meetings last only one day, we have arranged to hold our meetings the evening previous.

We held our first public meeting on Sept. 21st at Port Maitland, under the auspices of the W. M. A. S. of that place. Mrs. D. H. MacQuarrie, president of the local A. S., presiding. After music by the choir, reading of scripture and prayer by Rev. T. A. Blackadar, an interesting paper was read by Mrs. MacQuarrie on "Our duty to give the gospel to the world," and a helpful paper by Mrs. Blackadar, subject, "There is work for thee," a selection from the "Link" was read by Mrs. Corning, after which the county secretary addressed the meeting giving a short report of the convention at Berwick, and urging the sisterhood to greater effort in carrying out our Saviour's last command. A request was made for new members, one responded. A collection was then taken and the meeting closed by Rev. J. H. Saunders.

On Sunday, Oct. 4th, Rev. B. H. Thomas kindly gave up his preaching services, and after opening the meeting in the morning at Chegoggin, and introducing my work, gave me an opportunity to address his congregation on women's work for the heathen women and children in the Aid Societies and Mission Boards. A Mission Band was organized with twenty-one members, Pres., Rev. B. H. Thomas; Sec'y, Miss Lennie Carey, (I did not get the names of other officers). In the afternoon at Overton, another section of the West Yarmouth church, a meeting similar to the morning service was held, but with still more encouraging results. Another Band was organized with thirty-four members, Pastor Thomas as Superintendent (an officer quite common in Ont. though not in N. S.) Pres., Miss Nellie Rose; Vice-president, Miss Viola Harris; Sec'y, Miss H. Carey; Treas., Miss Blanche Foote. Also an Aid Society with twelve members, Pres., Mrs. Isaac Killam; Vice-pres., Mrs. William Bethune; Sec'y, Mrs. Allison Cole; Treas. Mrs. James Rose. If all pastors were as interested in the work of the A. S. and M. B. as Pastor Thomas, County secretaries would find less difficulty in their work, and less churches without these departments of Christian effort.

On Nov. 3rd I met with the A. S. of the Temple Church, and with the Society of the Zion on the 4th. These Societies are steadily moving on, yet like many, even in our smaller churches, are carried on by the "faithful few." It seems quite difficult to get the young sisters in the churches enlisted in this great work.

On Nov. 9th a meeting was held in the North Temple Church, Ohio. As there was no Society the County secretary presided. Meeting opened with music, reading, scripture, and prayer by Rev. D. H. MacQuarrie, Mrs. H. S. MacGregor read the tract, "A Hindu widow's true history." Mrs. MacQuarrie read an instructive paper on "Life in the Zenannas," and the County secretary addressed the sisters on "The duty of women in Christian lands to give the gospel to the destitute," showing the advantage of an A. S. to this end. A Society was then organized with seventeen members, to be called the North Temple and Ohio A. S., as it is a union of both churches in women's mission work. Officers, Pres., Mrs. P. S. MacGregor; Vice-presidents, Mrs. Albert Clements and Mrs. Maria Scovill; Sec'y, Miss Judith Crosby; Treas. North Temple, Miss Flo Blackadar, Ohio, Miss Belle Churchill. A hopeful feature of this Society is so many young ladies entering into the work.

The Mission Band at Chebogue gave a very interesting "Harvest Home" concert on Oct. 25th, which was a success in every way. There is a marked

Foreign Missions.

increase in the interest of missions both at Arcadia and Chebogue since the organization of a Band in the former place in March, and the latter place in April. We have here an evidence of the importance of Mission Bands. Interest the children and you will the fathers and mothers, beside training the coming generation for efficient work in the future.

Mrs. P. R. Foster, Co. Sec'y. Arcadia, Jan. 9th.

Guydon.

On December 2nd it was our pleasure to welcome into our midst Mrs. W. F. Armstrong from Rangoon (Burmah) who was staying with her sister Mrs. B. Jost.

Mrs. John Cunningham, president, in a few well-chosen sentences, expressed the pleasure she felt in once more (after a lapse of some fifteen years) in welcoming and introducing her to the numerous friends gathered upon the occasion; for not only were the members of the W. M. A. S. present in full force, but many, or most of the members of the W. C. T. U. and others, beside a sprinkling of the sterner sex. After singing the pastor read a portion of scripture, Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Armstrong engaging in special prayer for a blessing upon all missionary endeavor. Then Mrs. Armstrong gave a most interesting and instructive address, which moved all hearts, in regard to the grand work which, under the Divine blessing, she with her husband and daughter has been enabled to accomplish. Among the boys and girls of her school, (Tamils, Telegus and Burmese), she read several interesting letters from the boys of her class, which were written and expressed in excellent English, and were a proof of the thoroughness of their instruction, and also of their real conversion to Christ.

Her daughter Kate she said, had a kindergarten of about fifty children, in which she is doing excellent work; and not only so, but she is taking charge of her mother's class and work during her absence; and it appears that some six boys have been led to decide for Christ since her departure to her native land. She then spoke of the Mohamedans having invited Mr. Armstrong to discuss the relative merits of the Bible and the Koran, which resulted in some instances in producing a marked effect, which she trusted would be of a permanent and beneficial character upon the fanatical followers of the false prophet.

On December 16th a most attractive bazaar was held in connection with our W. M. A. S. by the young sisters, who, during the past few months have been most zealous and active in preparing for the event. The greatest credit was reflected upon their endeavor, every article being almost a chef d'oeuvre, and showed what the deft or skilful hands can accomplish under their efficient management. The work ranged (not from a "mouse to a mammoth") but "from a baby's shoe to a woollen shawl," the latter donated by Mrs. Gardner, being a fac simile of the one which gained the prize at the Guysboro' exhibition in 1895. Although, unfortunately, the weather was most unpropitious, the goodly sum of \$36 was realized for Home Mission Work.

Foreign Mission Board.

Acknowledgement—Famine Fund.

C. E. Vail, \$1; Mrs. H. M. Lockhart, \$1; Mrs. E. Allison Trites, \$2; Portapique, per Miss Smith, \$4.25; Miss Bamford, \$1; Miss Cramp, \$5; Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Manning, \$2; Willing Workers, Germain Street, \$10. Total, \$26.25.

J. W. MANNING, Sec'y-Treas.

Foreign Missions.

A Question!

If the Lord Jesus Christ should come to earth to-day what would He find? If the nations of the earth were gathered together how would He find them in respect to His gospel?

Nearly 1900 years ago He told His disciples to go into all the world and make His gospel known to all its peoples. How have His instructions been obeyed and what has been the result? If He were here to-day what would He see? Well, for one thing He would see a thousand million souls who 19 centuries after His death and resurrection never heard of Him at all, He would see His followers divided into sects of various names, not working together but in too many instances envying and vexing one another, He would find, according to Mr. Moody's appeal to

the churches of the United States, 3,000 churches in two denominations alone last year that report no accessions or profession of faith. He would find the world in which His people move and exert their influence, busily engaged in the pursuits of wealth or pleasure or fame, He would find them careless of God or His claims, utterly indifferent to the great need of the race or the amazing provision made to meet that need. In fact He would find the great multitude living as if life was one great holiday.

It is a fact that the gospel of Jesus Christ is spreading and that there are more people under its influence to-day than ever before. Much is being done to give the people of earth a chance to hear and learn for themselves how they may be saved. But ever so much remains to be done before the kingdoms of this world shall become the Kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ.

As a recent writer has said—"Do we realize that the great plateau of Central Asia and Thibet are as yet untouched by the feet of any herald of the Cross? Do we know what it means when we hear that there is in Central Africa a territory 3,000 miles long and 1,000 miles wide which has no Christian missionary and that there is a similar area in Brazil containing ten million human beings, all with immortal souls, and they never heard that they have a Father in heaven? We sometimes think when we read the reports of the great missionary societies that are operating in India and China that these great empires are fast being brought under the influence of the Cross of Jesus, but the fact is that there are provinces by the score containing millions of people where mission stations have never been planted. It is a fact that there are about one billion of people in the world to-day who know little or nothing of Him who came to earth for the express purpose of saving it. Also to enlighten this deep, dense darkness there have been sent from 8,000 to 10,000 men and women whose little lamps send out a few flickering rays here and there, which may intensify the darkness by the contrast. Every Christian cannot go in person to do his Lord's bidding—to preach the gospel to every creature, but he can help send a substitute. And the world will never be won to Jesus Christ until all Christians shall feel the imperative-ness of Christ's claim—shall either go or send—until Christian men of means shall give their hundreds where they now give their tens.

It is said that for the world's evangelization only about one dollar out of every thousand dollars income is given—or one-tenth of one per cent. It is also stated that about one-tenth of the members of our churches give nine-tenths of all which is given to foreign missions and one half of the church members give nothing. The average amount given by each member is fifty cents a year or a cent a week for the conversion of a thousand million souls. In the meantime 30 millions of them are passing into eternity every year. Is it any wonder that there is so much spiritual death in our churches all about us when Christ's will is so lightly regarded? Brethren in Christ let us remember that we have been saved to save others.

A Prize Of Ten Dollars In Gold

will be paid to that subscriber who sends to this office between January 15 and July 1, 1897, the largest number of new, paid, subscriptions to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

PLEASE NOTICE:

This prize is in addition to all premium offers. Whether or not the prize is earned premiums go out for each new subscription.

Any subscriber or member of a subscriber's family may work for this prize.

The general conditions, given on our premium lists, apply to all new subscriptions sent to this office.

New subscriptions should be forwarded as soon as received. Keep a list of them and report total number before July 1st.

B. Y. P. U. (Not Prayer-me Parable of the It would be give at the o paper on the goods in the travelled. ing, let u pal thoug faithful b using of the of the Lord, laid upon spiritualising money; and "goods." To extract the sp Jesus has alr inward, spirit dom in the p Virgins." In He is treati of inward pr the Virgins, E to the feast; in He talks of r part of that re by the faithf "Give Almsa ures in the be Mark 10:21. dom grow out crown of rejoic of those we for none, we foref 1 Thess. 2:19. In this parab part of our fut for ourselves b our earthy "g He says, "Ma means of the n that when it fa to Eternal tab not so use or mammon—as to lose this welco without hand reward. In order that Jesus has given ance of "good faithful stewar as he had abis tations. The who sit and drea the cause of Je so-and-so. But no more than th is unfaithful in faithful also in sit and think, h have so little y much. But Jes more they woul and receive grea them in mercy. In that same teaches us also money is a cond 16:11 "If there ful in the unrig commit to you Now, every Unit ning. But we not faithful in trust us with any an unsaved one because we are u mammon. Did to win a soul fo be anxious—m but his unfaith has robbed him save a soul, viz, become fishers of bait provided is might as well try to win souls and penurious. How much, th the cause of Chri "well-done good We cannot lay there is one prin

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**B. Y. P. U.**

**B. Y. P. U. PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.**  
(Notes by W. C. Vincent.)

Prayer-meeting topic for Jan. 31st—The Parable of the Talents—Matt. 23:14-30.

It would be a good plan for some one to give at the opening of the meeting a short paper on the ancient custom of leaving goods in the care of slaves while the master travelled. For the remainder of the meeting, let us confine ourselves to the principal thought of the parable; which is, The faithful Use of Earthly Possessions—the using of them to make gain for the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus. There is no necessity laid upon us either by text or context for spiritualising this parable. A "talent" is money; and the other important word is "goods." To spiritualise these things is to extract the spiritual force from the parable. Jesus has already dealt with the question of inward, spiritual preparation for the Kingdom in the preceding parable of the "Ten Virgins." In this parable of the "Talents," He is treating of outward activity as proof of inward preparation. In the parable of the Virgins, He is speaking of entrance into the feast; in the parable of the Talents, He talks of reward after we are in. And part of that reward we lay up for ourselves by the faithful use of earthly possessions. "Give Alms and lay up for yourselves treasures in the heavens, etc."—Luke 12:33 and Mark 10:21. All the rewards of the Kingdom grow out of the work rewarded. Our crown of rejoicing, says Paul, is composed of those we have won for Jesus. If we save none, we forfeit this part of the reward—1 Thess. 2:19.

In this parable, Jesus teaches that another part of our future reward we are laying up for ourselves by the use we are making of our earthly "goods." In Luke 16, (R. V.) He says, "Make to yourselves friends by means of the mammon of unrighteousness that when it fails, they may receive you into Eternal tabernacles." Now, if we do not so use our means—the unrighteous mammon—as to make eternal friends, we lose this welcome into the habitations made without hands and forfeit this portion of our reward.

In order that none may lose this reward, Jesus has given to each servant an allowance of "goods" which he is to use as a faithful steward. Each receives as much as he had a ability to use for the eternal habitations. The one-talent persons are those who sit and dream what they would do for the cause of Jesus if they had as much as so-and-so. But Jesus knows they would do no more than they are now doing; for he that is unfaithful in that which is least is unfaithful also in much." Or perhaps, they sit and think how hard it is for them to have so little while someone else has so much. But Jesus knows that if they had more they would grow the more niggardly and receive greater damnation. He spares them in mercy.

In that same chapter in Luke, Jesus teaches us also that the faithful use of money is a condition of soul-saving—Luke 16:11 "If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon who will commit to your trust the true riches?" Now, every Unioner is pledged to soul-winning. But we cannot save souls if we are not faithful in our giving. God will not trust us with any of the true riches to give an unsaved one. He is afraid to trust us because we are unfaithful in the unrighteous mammon. Did you ever know a mean man to win a soul for Jesus? He may try—may be anxious—may preach, teach and pray; but his unfaithfulness in money matters has robbed him of that by which he could save a soul, viz, the true riches. When we become fishers of men, we need bait. The bait provided is the true riches. A man might as well try to fish without bait as to try to win souls and continue to be selfish and penurious.

How much, then, ought one to spend on the cause of Christ that he may obtain the "well-done good and faithful servant?"

We cannot lay down definite rules; but there is one principle of Christianity that

should guide each Unioner in his giving. Jesus came into the world to broaden duty, enhance responsibility, in a word, to advance upon the Old Testament revelation. No duty under the gospel dispensation is less than under the Mosaic. Jesus has brought more light and made each duty greater. If, then, to be faithful under the Old Testament, people must give one tenth of their increase, we under the New Testament must give more. We, Unioners, must not be less liberal than a Jew who always gave one tenth. Where much is given, much is required. We have more than the Israelites, and the Master expects more of us. To encourage us, let us commit to memory and recite at the next meeting the following texts—Prov. 3:9 and 10; Prov. 11:24; 2 Cor. 9:8 to 13. Then, ever bear in mind that when He comes, if our talent thus used, has gained something for his Kingdom. He will say, "Well done, good and faithful servant." Oh! joy ineffable, to hear His loving voice say it!

**Bridgetown, N. S.**

The old year has passed and with it the old term of our B. Y. P. U. Parallel with the the sunshine and shadow of domestic life; which accompanies old 1896, we had the discouragements and blessings attending the work in our local Union. In welcoming the New Year we welcome as well another career of our Union history and pray that in the hands of our Heavenly Father our Society may be the instrumentality of doing greater good and gaining greater blessing than perhaps ever before. We know with attempting great things for God we may expect great things from Him. As the Frederickton, N. B., Union writes, we, too, have a pastor, Rev. F. M. Young, who is ever interested and enthusiastic in Union work, with such a helper a band of willing workers and the many blessings from the hands of our Father, we see now no hindrance to a grand Christian work. A new staff of officers, Pres., Sister Elsie Newcomb; Vice Pres., Bro. Abram Young; Sec., Sister Miss B. Spurr; Cor. Sec., Sister Mrs. H. R. Shaw; Treas., Miss E. G. Quirk have been appointed, and although we have discouragements we can but pray for prosperity.

Mrs. H. R. SHAW, Cor. Sec'y.

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**Aylesford, Kings Co., N. B.**

On Jan. 7th a B. Y. P. U. was organized in Aylesford, with a membership of sixty. Over half are active members. The following officers were elected.—Pres. J. S. Bishop; 1st Vice Pres. Mrs. L. O. Neily; 2nd Vice Pres. Mrs. J. B. Morgan; Secretary, Ethel M. Eaton; Treasurer, L. R. Baker. The Sacred Literature Course is led by our pastor, Rev. J. B. Morgan. In this class we have a membership of fifty. There are many others who attend, making our number about seventy-five. The first meeting on the 10th was very interesting. The prospects for the future is encouraging.

ETHEL M. EATON, Secretary.

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Annual business meeting of North B. union held Friday evening Jan. 15th. New officers were elected as follows—Pres. Geo. A. McDonald; Vice Pres. Pearl Soullis; Rec. Sec. May Kierstead; Cor. Sec. Minnie M. Hubley; Treasurer Nelson B. Smith. Reports from committees were given, showing that union for various causes, had not been doing its best, but this term with such an active "wideawake" president and renewed consecration to our Master, we will endeavor with Divine Help to make this year a prosperous one for Christ and the church.

MINNIE M. HUBLEY, Cor. Sec'y.

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**Petitcodiac.**

During the holiday season we have had a visit from Dr. Steele and among the good things of Christmas time we have enjoyed a rare treat in Dr. Steele's excellent lecture on "The Hymns we sing." In language pure, clear and forcible he brought before us one after one in all their beauty, the hymns which too often, we sing carelessly and without realizing all that they contain.

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The B. Y. P. U. of Main St. Church has elected the following officers for 1897: Dr. W. F. Roberts, President; A. W. Gay, 1st Vice Pres.; J. W. Morrell, 2nd Vice Pres.; F. E. Flewelling, Treasurer; Lillian Granville, Organist; Iva Thorne, Secretary; Lily M. Roberts, Cor. Sec'y.

LILY M. ROBERTS, Cor. Sec'y.

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**Ordination.**

At a council convened with the Alma, N. B., Baptist Church on Jan. 15th, 1897, to consider the advisability of setting apart to the work of the gospel ministry Bro. M. B.

Whitman, the following delegates reported themselves: Alma, Baptist Church, B. Connor, Dea. Pulsifer, D. C. Cleveland; Germantown, Geo. Berryman; 1st Harvey, Rev. T. Bishop, A. Brewster; 2nd Harvey, Rev. S. C. Moore, Dea. C. W. Anderson; Hopewell, Rev. I. B. Colwell, Dea. R. Tingley; 1st Elgin, Warren Colpitts; Sussex, Rev. J. B. Champion, Joshua Prescott. A number of communications were received from churches, regretting that the state of the roads hindered the attendance of their delegates at the council. Rev. S. C. Moore was appointed Moderator, and Rev. J. B. Champion clerk. The clerk of the Alma Baptist Church read from the records of the church the minute resolving to call the council together for the purpose above stated.

On motion Bro. Whitman was then requested to give an account of his Christian experience, call to the ministry and views of Christian doctrine. The brother's statement of his experience and call to the ministry being thoroughly satisfactory to the council, Rev. T. Bishop was appointed to lead in interrogating the candidate on his views of Christian doctrine. The examination was a long and thorough one, and unmistakably evinced that Bro. Whitman understood and was in full accord with Baptist faith and practice.

On motion by Rev. T. Bishop, seconded by Rev. I. B. Colwell it was unanimously resolved to advise the church to proceed with the ordination service. Accordingly in the evening the following order of service was carried out.—Reading of the minutes of the council, by the clerk; reading of Scripture, Rev. A. E. Chapman, Meth.; ordination sermon, Rev. J. B. Champion; ordaining prayer, Rev. S. C. Moore; hand of fellowship and charge to the candidate, Rev. T. Bishop; charge to the church, Rev. I. B. Colwell; benediction, Rev. M. B. Whitman. Bro. Whitman is a graduate of Acadia University.

J. B. CHAMPION, Clerk.

**Questions.**

1st. Were the apostles converted or regenerated persons prior to the descent of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost?

2nd. Is it the duty of a Baptist church to discipline any member who persistently teaches doctrines that are diametrically opposed to those of said church?

1. The apostles, as devout Jews, would belong to the same class as Old Testament saints generally. They had experienced, moreover, that quickening of their spiritual natures which resulted from belief in Jesus as Son of God and the Messiah. But it is to be remembered that Pentecost brought the church into a larger experience of spiritual liberty and power than had been enjoyed before, and those who came into the fellowship of Christ and His church on the day of Pentecost and subsequently came into a fuller knowledge of God and the way of salvation and a richer spiritual experience than had been possible to the apostles before the resurrection of their Lord.

2. Those who conscientiously hold opinions at variance with those generally received in the church should be dealt with kindly and respectfully. But if the errors held are serious and are put forth in such a way as to threaten the unity and welfare of the church, it would seem to be a plain duty for the church not to retain the disturbing factors in its fellowship.

Another correspondent wishes to know whether Robert Hall, the celebrated English preacher, was a Baptist or a Methodist.—Robert Hall was a Baptist.

**Business.**

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**SUBSCRIBERS**

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The effort to provide a modern paper calls for additional expense on our part. We need prompt payment of subscriptions overdue, and prompt renewals, to make possible just such a paper as we wish to give our readers.

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J. S. HARDING, St. John, N. B., Agent for the Maritime Provinces.



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THAT KILLED  
A MAN!**

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Happy**  
The COOK who uses, the GROCER who induces his Customers to use  
**WOODILL'S GERMAN  
BAKING POWDER.**

**The Home.**

**Care of the Hands.**

Now that the time is approaching for us to have chapped hands, it behooves us to find out a remedy, and to be as careful as possible with them. Nothing is more attractive in a lady or gentleman either, than a well-kept, soft hand. One may have to work and expose their hands but at the same time, protect them as much as you can. A mother should teach her boys to be careful of their hands, as well as the girls. An excellent preparation that I have used for years, is powdered borax 1/2 ounce, of glycerine 1/2 ounce, rose water eight ounces. Apply morning and evening—or frequent. ly—it will make the hands soft and white.

Boys will play marbles, clean their bicycles, and get their hands very dirty, but when they come to the table along with their sisters, require their skin and hands to be as clean. Keep the same dainty appointments for them in their room as you do their sisters: the best of soap, a box of powdered borax, a nail brush, a little vaseline. How can boys appear fresh and clean unless some one thinks for them. Have plenty of towels and wash-rags, and he will learn to use them and grow up to be neat and tidy. There is much difference made in many homes between the brother and sister, she must have all the dainty elegant luxuries, while the boy must be manly and rough it, not be so feminine as to wish to protect his hands, or to be careful of them. This is all a mistake. The most manly and bravest men I ever knew, had been brought up tenderly by their mothers, taught to wait upon their sisters, and be thoughtful and gallant to them, but their mothers saw that they had the same careful little attentions as the girls. The first mysterious step is, to have clean hands. For this use tepid water, ivory soap, some substitute oatmeal for soap, and put borax in the water. Dry thoroughly, then apply vaseline or cold cream. It is a great comfort to have smooth soft, hands all winter, and this preparation is excellent.

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**Nervous Children.**

Intelligent people are beginning to understand the importance of protecting the nervous system in infancy and the danger of a shock to childish nerves. As a rule, the more quiet a baby is kept during the first year of its life the better chance it has for a life of health and happiness. The fact that so large a proportion of the human family die in infancy is due largely to the folly of nurses and the ignorance of mothers. Overbright babies do not commend themselves to physicians, who know that the first year of a child's life should be spent largely in sleep. All efforts to arouse the dormant mind of the child at this period is attended with danger. The foolish practice of tossing a helpless baby in the air, while it screams both with affright and delight, is a most dangerous one. A physician with a large practice tells the story of a precociously bright child which showed evident delight when tossed in this way by a doting grandfather, who was accustomed to play with it in this way every evening. The child trembled with delight when the night's frolic was over, but one evening from this trembling it passed into a spasm, the first indication of one of those fatal brain diseases against which medical science is helpless. Nothing could be done but to wait until the little life had flown to a happier land.

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**The Library.**

"What will you do with your books?" asks some one. The answer is, "We will put them everywhere. Erect shelves around the ingleside in the hall. Place bookcases for classic volumes in the parlor, being sure that they will be the noblest guests, and should be the most honored, that will ever enter your doors. Place other books in the dining-room—useful volumes,

encyclopedias and reference books. This room is only used three times a day and is a quiet place to consult special volumes. There are some other volumes that you may prefer to have in other rooms up stairs. Let every room have its quota. Genuine open fires are a part of the comfort of a lover of books. Leave the sham fire of gas logs to the libraries where the books are shams. The genuine book-lover will sacrifice considerable in other worldly luxuries to have comfortable, easy chairs and glowing open fires near his favorite shelves. He will have a few old-fashioned scenes fitted with candles, to give a sweet, dim light at the twilight hours. Children brought up in a house like this are educated by contact with books, though they should never attend school.

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**Hoarsehoand Candy.**

Boil two ounces of hoarsehoand leaves, dried and pulverized, in a pint and a half of water. Strain the liquid, and if it is reduced in quantity add enough water to make a pint and a half. Add three pounds of sugar. Stir the sugar until it is dissolved, and let it boil until it candies. Take it off at once without stirring it, and pour it out on a greased marble board or table. It will cool after touching the marble, so it will not run off the edge. Sufficient space, however, must be allowed. Parafine papers spread on an ordinary table will do as well as marble. Score the candy into inch lozenge squares, and when it is cold and hard break it up into these squares and set it away. This is an excellent and simple remedy for hoarse colds.

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**Plum Padding.**

Mix well together two cupfuls of stale bread crumbs, one-quarter of a pound of flour, three-quarters of a pound of stoned raisins, one-half of a pound of cleaned currants, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, one-half of a pound of shredded suet, one-half of a pound of citron, cut fine, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half of a teaspoonful of allspice, one teaspoonful of salt and one-half of a teaspoonful of nutmeg. Beat together four eggs, add one-half of a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water; stir this into the other ingredients, add the grated rind and strained juice of a lemon, turn into a greased mold and boil for five hours. Serve with hard or liquid sauce.

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**Baking Powders.**

In reply to several requests for recipes for homemade baking powders, we give two well-tested rules. Weigh out one pound of cornstarch, half a pound of the best bicarbonate of soda and five ounces of tartaric acid. Sift these ingredients together four or five times, mixing them thoroughly. Purchase the soda and tartaric acid of a thoroughly trustworthy druggist. Another rule for a rather stronger powder calls for eight ounces of pastry flour, eight ounces of bicarbonate of soda and seven ounces of tartaric acid. Sift together repeatedly. Keep baking powders in airtight tin cans, as the light and air both cause them to deteriorate.—N. Y. Tribune.

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**Valuable Shrubs.**

In winter valuable flowering shrubs which need protection should be very carefully wrapped in straw. They are often killed by the sap starting in winter. "The grass that grows in Janivere, Grows the worse for all the year." The same is true of every plant and shrub. It is desirable that they should have an unbroken rest from growth under the frost and snow.

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**Invalid Comforts.**

A book rest is one of the greatest comforts to an invalid who is able to sit up and read. The more recent arrangements enable the book to be held in any position over the bed without touching it. A special table, on which food is served, is almost a necessity. A rope or strap should be placed near the end of a bed on which an invalid rests. It is often assistance in moving.

Monthly Competition Commencing Jan., 1897, and Continued during the year

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FOR Sunlight  
SOAP Wrappers**  
AS FOLLOWS  
**10 Stearns Bicycles  
25 Gold Watches**  
GIVEN EACH MONTH OF 1897.  
HOW TO OBTAIN THEM  
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MASONIC TEMPLE,  
St. John, N. B.

Lesson VI.—  
TRUTH  
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The Sunday School.

BIBLE LESSON.

Adapted from Harbut's Notes.

First Quarter.

Lesson VI.—February 7. Acts 4:32-5, 11.

TRUE AND FALSE GIVING.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart.—1 Sam. 16: 7.

I. TRUE GIVING. VERSES 32-37.

32. THE MULTITUDE OF THEM THAT BELIEVED WERE OF ONE HEART AND OF ONE SOUL.—Why were they so? Because they regarded themselves as "one body," and in one body there can only be one heart or one soul. Take a man's physical heart in his physical body, and divide that heart in two; the body will immediately die. It would be impossible by a stronger figure to describe the thorough unity and fellowship which there ought to be in Christ's church, "which is his body." To follow out this bold figure cannot, but interest our Sunday scholars.

34, 35. SOLD, as necessity arose, a part or the whole of their real estate, just as they chose, and voluntarily gave the proceeds to be "distributed" among the needy by the apostles. This "communion," we repeat, was perfectly voluntary. "At all the public religious feasts in Jerusalem there was a sort of temporary community of goods. No man at such time hired houses or beds; all were loaned gratis." The Pentecost, when the Spirit was outpoured and thousands were converted, was one of those feasts. The converts naturally came together, and many of them remained in the city. This threw a heavier burden on the wealthier brethren, for the earlier friends of Christianity were found among the poor. Christian love prompted those who had property to take care of those who had none.

36, 37. JOSES—Joseph. BARNABAS—Called in Acts 13: 1 a prophet and teacher, and in Acts 14: 14 an apostle. He was a foreign Jew, born in the island of Cyprus, and the first LEVITE mentioned as believing in Jesus. His LAND was probably in Cyprus. He became an eminent minister of the Lord.

II. FALSE GIVING. VERSES 1-11.

1. BUT—This story is introduced in contrast with that of Barnabas. ANANIAS was, like Barnabas, probably one of the richer disciples. His name means "Grace-of-the-Lord," and the name of HIS WIFE SAPPHEIRA means "Beautiful." Pity that their conduct did not correspond with their names. SOLD A POSSESSION—The word may signify any kind of property, but probably refers to what we call "real estate." Note that there was no compulsion to make such a sacrifice as Ananias and Sapphira wished to be credited with.

2. KEPT BACK PART OF THE PRICE—While professing to give it all. He sold his property professedly for the good of the church. His sin consisted in that contemptible sort of hypocrisy which assumes saintliness and lays down duties for others to perform while it dodges one's own duties; which sounds a trumpet before almsgiving and seeks glory of men. HIS WIFE ALSO—This shows deliberate purpose. PRIVY TO IT—An old English phrase for privately knowing it.

"A lie may be told when not a word is spoken." People with the finest natures often find it easier to lie in action than in word. Our scholars should be made to feel that all intentional deception is lying, and there are no "white lies."

"The best cause may have unworthy professors," and the better the cause the more likely are hypocrites to attach themselves to it.

3, 4. PETER SAID—Peter spoke by divine impulse, with superhuman insight and foresight. He did not cause the death of this guilty pair; he was not even the judge who sentenced them; but he evidently knew what was to come. On no other hypothesis can we explain his bearing in this awful hour. WHY HATH SATAN FILLED THINE HEART—The apostles were filled with the Holy Ghost; Ananias was filled with Satan; neither could have been filled with either without personal consent. So that this question is one of stern reproof. TO LIE TO THE HOLY GHOST—"Or, as it may be rendered, 'to deceive the Holy Ghost.' The church of Christ is the temple and dwelling place of the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. 3: 16, 17; Eph. 2: 21, 22; Rom. 8: 9); indeed, every believer's body may be called a temple of the Holy Ghost, (1 Cor. 6: 19). But the apostles were, in a special and unique sense, the possessors and representatives of the Spirit, who had been promised to guide them (John 16: 13) and to speak through them (Mark 13: 11)."

REMAINED—Before the sale. WAS IT NOT THINE OWN—Peter's questions are really affirmations; and they prove, what has been already said, that the community of goods in the early church was entirely voluntary, without even the compulsion of public opinion. WHY HAST THOU CONCEALED—An assertion of personal responsibility and implication. We are not responsible for Satan's "suggestions;" we become responsible when we adopt them; not till then can he "fill our hearts;" THOU HAST NOT LIED UNTO MEN, BUT UNTO GOD—Ananias certainly had lied to men, but Peter means that the lie to God was infinitely greater in its moral character and its seriousness; so David in his penitence said, "Against thee, thee only have I sinned," at the very moment when he was publicly confessing how foully he had sinned against men.

5. ANANIAS HEARING THESE WORDS FELL BLOWN—"Here is no description of a death from apoplexy or undue excitement under the rebuke of the apostle, but a direct intervention of the divine power." GAVE UP THE GHOST—An ancient phrase for surrendering the human spirit, the principle of life. GREAT FEAR—There was need of this. This little society had just been imperiled from undue popularity. It had won public favor in spite of the frowns of the Sanhedrin, and there was danger that many would seek to join it who would hinder rather than help the cause. This result of Ananias's sinful experiments should serve for all time as a proof of God's presence, his justice, and his power.

6. THE YOUNG MEN—The Greek term means "the younger men." As it corresponds to the term "presbyters," "elders," many have thought that an official class is meant; but it is better to refer this expression simply to the younger men present. In any case it is a notable evidence of the presence of young people in the very earliest church. See also Acts 12: 13. WOUND HIM UP—Better, "wrapped him about." Coffins were not in use, and the ordinary grave-clothing was long swathings of pure white linen, which were not put on, however, without elaborate washing and anointing of the corpse.

8. PETER ANSWERED—"This use of the English verb 'answer' where no question has preceded, and often where no remark has gone before, is not uncommon in the Bible, (compare 1 Kings 13: 6; Dan. 2: 14, 15, 26; Luke 3: 16). TELL ME—The whole narrative implies that Peter acted throughout under the direction of the Holy Spirit. SO MUCH—This means "so much and no more." Peter probably named the sum brought, or pointed to the money, which may still have lain where Ananias had placed it. Sapphira repeats his words; YEA, FOR SO MUCH, deliberately lying.

9. HOW IS IT THAT YE HAVE AGREED TOGETHER—Conspiracy to do wrong greatly aggravates guilt. It was Sapphira's duty to dissuade her husband from the sin to which he had been tempted. TEMPT THE SPIRIT OF THE LORD—"To 'tempt' is to try; in this case, to test God, whether he is as discerning, as pure, and as powerful as he claims to be. THE FEAT—No scene in all sacred history is more dramatic than this. We almost hear the footfalls of those young men to-day. We may deceive others; we may deceive ourselves; we cannot deceive God. SHALL CARRY THEM OUT—Peter pronounces this penalty by the immediate command of the Spirit of God; "but he speaks as a prophet, not as judge; he does not give sentence; he foretells."

11. GREAT FEAR CAME UPON ALL—"The reasons for the sudden and awful character of this first act of church discipline can be best understood by considering the exigencies of the time. The infant church was being built up by the aid of miracles of healing, of tongues, of revelation and deliverance. It was consistent that it should be purified from hypocrites and impostors by a miracle of retribution. The seed which was to produce a world-wide harvest, demanded a supernatural winning."

A Gross Fraud.

How to Avoid Deception and Loss.

Some dealers in Canada buy package dyes that are so poor and weak that it requires fully three packages to give the depth of color that is obtained from the one single package of the Diamond Dyes. These weak dyes, worth from four to five cents, are sold to consumers at ten cents per package, same price as the full strength Diamond Dyes. Any woman who is urged by a dealer to

buy these adulterated and weak dyes should refuse at once to be swindled. Such dyes are only a source of profit to the merchant who happens to sell them; they are certainly snares and deceptions to the woman who buys them. Loss, trouble and fraud can be avoided by asking for the Diamond Dyes. Examine each package, and be sure you see the name "Diamond." Working with the "Diamond," you are sure of good, fast, brilliant and lasting colors.

The Metropolitan elevated railway of Chicago has been placed in the hands of a receiver. New York holders of \$15,000,000 of the company's mortgage bonds forced the receivership.

DOOMED TO DIE.

Doctors Said Mrs. Ackerman of Belleville Would Never Get Better.

SHE CAN LAUGH AT DEATH

And the Doctors, Too, for Eight Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills Made a Well Woman of Her After Six Years' Illness.

Belleville, Ont. Jan. 18.—If there's any one thing under Heaven that excites a man's pity it is a weak, suffering woman.

If there's any disease on earth that causes weakness and suffering in women more than another it is Kidney disease.

If there's any medicine between Heaven and Earth that will infallibly cure Kidney Disease, it is DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. And that's no dream.

Women rise up by the score and call Dodd blessed for his wonderful discovery that has made weak backs and backaches unknown where Dodd's Pills have been tried.

Let one of these grateful women tell her story:—

"I had been troubled with Kidney Disease for six years. I had doctored, but it was of no use. They told me I would never get better. I saw about the wonderful cures of DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, and I procured one box. Upon getting relief I continued to use eight boxes, and I can safely say I am completely cured. You may publish this as you see fit, so as to help some other person who may have Kidney trouble.

MRS. S. ACKERMAN, North Front street.

April 27.

DODD'S MEDICINE COMPANY, of Toronto, are the sole owners and makers of this remedy in the Dominion. Write to them, enclosing price (50 cents), if your local druggist is not supplied.

The first snow storm known for three years fell in Texas Tuesday. Reports from the western portion of the state say that a heavy storm of sleet and snow is raging. It is feared that the unprotected range cattle will suffer great injury.

Both branches of the New York Legislature have selected Thos. B. Platt to succeed David B. Hill as United States Senator.

THE KARN PIANO. CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR... TONE, TOUCH, SINGING QUALITY, DELICACY AND GREAT POWER OF TONE... HIGHEST EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP... D. W. KARN & CO. Piano and Organ Manfrs., Woodstock, Ont.

Help

Is needed by poor, tired mothers, overworked and burdened with care, debilitated and run down because of poor, thin and impoverished blood. Help is needed by the nervous sufferer, the men and women tortured with rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, scrofula, catarrh. Help

Comes Quickly

When Hood's Sarsaparilla begins to enrich, purify and vitalize the blood, and sends it in a healing, nourishing, invigorating stream to the nerves, muscles and organs of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the weak and broken down system, and cures all blood diseases, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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A Pure White Soap.

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From the Churches.

ST. MARYS KENT CO., N. B.—On January 17th two young men put on Christ as Gal. 3-27. Two others were received for baptism and church fellowship. More will follow. R. M. BYNON.

NEW GLASGOW.—We are arranging to open our new church building on Feb. 7th. Will the persons and churches which have subscribed to our building fund kindly send in the amounts at once. We are looking forward hopefully. G. P. RAYMOND.

HANTSPOUR.—Finding that the good work was not to be confined to the week of prayer, we sent for the Rev. Isa. Wallace who came and assisted us last week preaching the word with great acceptance and power. Three were baptized on Sunday Jan. 17 as a partial result of the work, and more will come in another week. All our services and all departments of church work appear to be in excellent general condition. We are enjoying the work among some of the very kindest and best hearted of the Lord's people. D. E. HATT.

FALMOUTH, N. S.—A goodly number of our friends filled the Parsonage on the 14th and with kind words and gifts placed their pastor and family on the Happy Side of Life! With conversation and music the time sped quickly. Sickness prevented the attendance of quite a number. This kind act of our church and congregation is all the more appreciated when we consider the ruinously low prices of fruit and other home products. But they will not allow their pastor to suffer on that account. If you wish to see them are filled they will be glad to see you. Many gifts were given. MARY ANN WOODS.

MARGARET, C. B.—The Lord is doing on with us at a fair rate. And we have great reason to be thankful and do more for the Master. With a full heart the people of Margaret are rejoicing in the many tokens of kindness received from both old and young. I wish to tender them my hearty thanks. Also I wish to thank the kind people of Mabou who are small in number but large in heart, for the Xmas gift of a fine winter coat. May the Lord of the harvest abundantly reward them all is the prayer of their pastor. C. W. ALLEN.

PORT HILFORD, N. S.—Pastor Kinley writes of a pleasant visit received from a large number of his people of Holland's Harbor, Port Hilford and Wine Harbor on the evening of Jan'y 15. The visitors quickly made known the object of their coming—viz, to express their kindly feelings toward the pastor and his family, and to extend to them a hearty welcome on behalf of the church and community. The ladies spread a bountiful table and the evening was spent in pleasant social intercourse, and singing Gospel songs. After prayer and the benediction the friends returned to their homes, leaving the pastor and his family happy and thankful, and the parsonage enriched, an abundant supply of groceries, a tea set, a load of hay and other good things to numerous to mention.

PENNFIELD.—We observed the week of prayer with spiritual profit. Our meetings were well attended and good. Though nothing special in the way of conversions yet the members of the church and others were blest, further results lay hidden in the future. On Saturday last at 2 p. m. a large number of the members of the church met for a roll call service, all took part in the meeting, and the clerk Bro. A. Pool read a number of reports from non-residents. It was cheering to hear from these absent ones. The meeting was refreshing. Christmas trees.—The Christmas trees of Pennfield and Beaver Harbor, S. S. were a success. Though both came off the same

evening, yet there was large attendance in each church. The trees were loaded with gifts for the children and others. The both trees remembered the pastor and his wife with beautiful presents. Many thanks to the givers. T. M. MUNRO.

AMHERST, N. S.—As there has not been any report from Amherst for a long time no doubt many friends would like to hear from us. It is now over seven months since I came to Amherst. The work is pleasant here, more so on account of the nearness of the town to my home, and my former acquaintance with most of the people. About Nov. 1st I commenced special services and the Lord blessed the feeble efforts. I baptised at Salem on Nov. 8th eleven happy converts. After these meetings ended I commenced work at Warren, another important branch of our church. The Lord Jesus smiled upon our work there also. On Dec. 20th I buried with Christ by baptism thirteen, who all gave good evidence of faith in Christ. This makes a total of twenty-four added to the Church since Nov. 1st, 1896. There are five or six more to follow soon. The friends assisted nobly in the work, and many disinterested Christians were quickened to a stronger and more consistent, devoted life. The people of Salem met at the home of Mr. Gilbert Travis on Dec. 15th 1896, to present the pastor with some tokens of their appreciation of the work done. The sum of \$16.40 was presented. May the Lord bless the donors. Miss Alice Logan, daughter of Deacon Hugh Logan, left for Amherst on Jan. 1st to attend the Gordon Normal school. Miss L. is one of our best workers, and we all hope she will be successful in the service of her Lord. Before leaving many of her friends gathered and presented her with a beautiful and a valuable present. Rev. J. H. McDonald (evangelist) has commenced his services in the town. Last evening the Baptist Church was crowded and we pray God may make his work here a great blessing to our town. Dr. Steele comes home occasionally to see his family and friends. We are always pleased to see the Dr. Rev. J. H. McDonald is holding the fort with his usual earnestness and executive ability. J. L. MINER.

CLEMENTSVALE, N. S.—At the annual Roll Call of the church on New Year's day 116 of our members answered to their names, 100 in person and 16 by correspondence. The presence and power of God seemed to be in our midst. With many of us it was a day not soon to be forgotten. An aged brother who had not been in fellowship with the church or denomination for upwards of twenty years, by the power of God and the Christian kindness of the people was led once more to seek a place in the Church of Christ and was welcomed to our fellowship. Our brother seemed to be filled with the joy of God's salvation, a joy "that cannot be expressed." This church is carrying about 100 non-resident members. We are trying by the help of God and continuous moving to have this number lessened by getting them to take their dismission and join where they live. We are now holding some special services with hope of good results. Pray for us. S. L.

P. S.—Acknowledgment—Another coat. Barrels of apples and barrels of oats have come to us to help make our Xmas a merry one. May God bless the good people is my wish. S. L.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.—This is the first word from the Albert Street church, since the undersigned assumed the pastorate in September last. We would report ourselves as in a hopeful condi-

tion. All the departments of church work are characterized by considerable activity. The Sunday School, under the efficient management of Bro. W. S. Saunders who has recently been re-elected as Superintendent, maintains its reputation for doing good service; the interest and devotion of the workers are commendable, and the attendance, averaging about 150, is very gratifying, especially at this season of the year. In the regular services of the church we are not without encouraging indications. The attendance at the prayer meetings is increasing and a desire is taking possession of many hearts for the reviving influences of the Holy Spirit—a circumstance which we regard as a token of approaching blessings. On Sunday, the 17th inst., we were privileged to receive into membership Mr. Enoch Campbell and Mr. N. P. Gross and wife. Mr. Gross by baptism and the others on experience. Mr. Gross, who is a Dane, was connected, as pastor, with the African Methodist Episcopal church in this town; but having recently made a study of Christian baptism, and recognizing the Scripturalness of the Baptist position and practice, he made application to us for baptism and church fellowship, and of course we received. Before entering the baptistry he gave a public statement as to his reason for the steps he was taking, and the respectful hearing which he received from the large audience indicated their approval of his purpose to submit to the authority of the New Testament. At the close of the same service the church unanimously granted Bro. Gross a license to preach the gospel and heartily commend him to the confidence and sympathy of sister churches.

HALF ISLAND COVE DEDICATION SERVICE.—Perhaps a few lines from this part of the field would be of interest to some of your readers. About nine months have passed away since I came to take up work at this point. I found that for some time past the people had been agitating the question of building a new meeting house. Considerable material had been placed at the disposal of the Church by one of our deacons, and a piece of land was also provided by some member of the community. With these at our disposal, an effort was at once put on foot to raise sufficient funds to enable us to proceed with the work of construction. On June the 30th ground was first broken, and a few weeks later substantial foundation was put in position, and it was not long before the building was framed. Step by step the work has progressed: There have been times when the way seemed dark, times when the bravest of us became fearful. But the Lord was on our side, or perhaps better we were on the Lord's side, and in His own way deliverance has come, morning and evening the mana has fallen and we were sustained for our work. On Tuesday Jan'y 12th it was our privilege to assemble for the first time in our new house of worship. The occasion was one that shall ever be remembered by us all. We were very glad to welcome at that first service Rev. Mr. Gardiner of Guysboro, Rev. Mr. Miles of Boylston and Rev. Mr. Beals of Canso. Our first service was held at two o'clock, when Bro. Gardiner preached a very appropriate and impressive sermon. His theme was "The Cross of Christ." Our brother upheld a standard which we trust shall be ever kept in mind by all who listened. Bro. Miles followed with an address on "The Relation of Parents to Children." Our Father gave us an exceedingly practical address. Bro. Miles cherishes very high ideals along this line, and those who were present were made to feel perhaps as never before the responsibility of the parent both at home and abroad. At the evening service according to arrangement Bro. Beals of Canso preached the dedicatory sermon. Our Brother's appreciation of the importance of the service, enabled him to present in a very clear and precise manner the various phases of

RECITATION OF THE MERITS —OF— AYER'S Cherry Pectoral would include the cure of every form of disease which affects the throat and lungs. Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and other similar complaints have (when other medicines failed) yielded to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

his subject. The services rendered by the visiting brethren were a source of great helpfulness to all present. Trustees having been appointed the usual formula for dedication, was read by the pastor and responded to by all present who were associated in any way with the work of construction. Bro. Gardiner offered the dedicatory prayer. After singing, a report of the Building committee was read by the pastor showing the condition of finance. The sum of \$25.00 was raised during the day and this amount was supplemented by a gift of \$20.00 by a friend of the pastor. This last named came as a very delightful surprise to all present and we were permitted to announce that the church was practically free of debt, as the balance due was about provided for by unpaid subscription. By the kindness of one of our members we were provided with an organ for the occasion, and our friend Mr. Butler a musician of no mean attainments, was present to play for us and conduct the singing all of which added greatly to the enjoyment of those present. I take this occasion to give expression to very hearty thanks on behalf of my people, to all who have contributed to this work. My term of service expires about the middle of April, and I trust that some one may be directed to this portion of the field, that the Lord's work may go on without interruption. Pastor C. H. TURNER January 15.

FIFTH ANNUAL MARK DOWN SALE! \*\*\*\*\* We have an excellent stock of BLUE and BLACK SERGES, nearly all new goods opened within the last six or eight weeks. The prices are \$15 to \$28 the Suit. It is to your advantage to order now for Spring, while our MARK DOWN SALE is going on. Prices are marked down 10 per cent.; making these Highly Satisfactory Cloths, tailored in First-Class Style, only \$13.50 to \$25.20 the Suit. We Sacrifice Profits to keep our tailors busy during the dull season. A. GILMOUR, ST. JOHN. 72 GERMAIN ST

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

HAINES Co., N. O. Mrs. O. FRITZ bride's m. Kock Israel. FERRIS bride's m. White, E. lyn, N. Y. St. John. MILLER painter at Dec. 30th bride's p. Cincinnati, O. River, She. TALKS-13th, by th. to Floren. Annapolis. BOUDREAU N. S., on Read, Will. Abbie Spill. N. S. McDORMAN the bride, J. William M. to Fannie M. MARSTER lage, New. William W. Agnes A. S. ton, Hants. CURRY-M. bride, Harb. ing, Jan. 5th. D., Captain. Effie Morris. Lockhart M. FLETCHER of the officia. Scotch Villa. of Ardoise, Rawdon. POTTER-K. the 24th ult. father, Mr. J. by Rev. S. Edith Kemp. Ann Co. POTTER-W. the 10th inst. father, Mr. Ann. Co., by I. of Clements. Springfield, A. MCGREGOR, Baltic, Lot 46. Gregor passed age. "Blessed Lord." STRONG.—A heart failure, aged 80 years. two daughters mother. Her PAINT.—Sud on the 12th ult. 80th year of life. Paint, of the first "Precious in the death of His sa ALLEN.—At S., Nov. 15th, 1 year of his age. loved member of Church and ad Godly life. PLODKINS.—N. B., Jan. 15, Plodkins. She Baptist Church, from the dread Christian patient in the blessed parents, three b and little child THE TAR elicits some stran none more true spoken by both tionists for MINA They are our BE and we esteem t all the fences a covered with post



BIRTH.

HAINES.—At Victoria Beach, Annapolis Co., N. S. on Dec. 8th, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Haines a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FRITZ-BALSOR.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Jan. 11th, by Rev. E. E. Kocke, Bertha A. Balsor, of Mt. Harley, to Israel J. Fritz, of Port George.

FERRIS-LONG.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Jan. 22, by the Rev. G. R. White, Edward D. Ferris, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Minnie W. Long, of Fairville, St. John, N. B.

MILLER-FREEMAN.—By Rev. I. W. Carpenter at Sable River, Shelb. Co., N. S., on Dec. 30th, 1896, at the residence of the bride's parents, Jackson W. Miller, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Ethelma Freeman, of Sable River, Shelb. Co., N. S.

TALES-HARRIS.—At Victoria Vale, Jan. 13th, by the Rev. H. N. Parry, Frank Tales to Florence Harris, all of Victoria Vale, Annapolis Co., N. S.

BOUDREAU-SPICER.—At Canada Creek, N. S., on the 14th inst., by Rev. E. O. Read, William Boudreau, of Digby Co., and Abbie Spicer, of Harborville, Kings Co., N. S.

MCDORMAND-MOORE.—At the home of the bride, Jan. 19th, by Pastor L. J. Tingley, William McDormand, of Westport, N. S., to Fannie M. Moore, of Freeport, N. S.

MARSTERS-SANFORD.—At Scotch Village, Newport, Jan. 11th, by the Rev. William W. Rees, Monson Marsters to Agnes A. Sanford, both of Lower Burlington, Hants Co.

CURRY-MORRIS.—At the home of the bride, Harborville, N. S., on Tuesday evening, Jan. 5th, by Rev. D. H. Simpson, B. D., Captain Frank B. Curry and Luella Effie Morris, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Lockhart Morris, both of Harborville.

FLETCHER-DERMON.—At the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. Wm W. Rees, Scotch Village, Jan. 16th, William Fletcher of Ardoise, to Maud Derman, of South Rawdon.

POTTER-KEMPTON.—On the evening of the 24th ult. at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Joseph Kempton, Clementsvalle, by Rev. S. Langille, Norman Potter to Edith Kempton, both of Clementsvalle, Ann Co.

POTTER-WRIGHT.—On the evening of the 10th inst. at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Wallace Wright, Springhill, Ann Co., by Rev. S. Langille, Amos Potter, of Clementsvalle, to Estella Wright, of Springhill, Ann Co.

DEATHS.

MCGREGOR.—At the home of her brother Baltic, Lot 46, P. E. I., Sister Grace McGregor passed away in the 74th year of her age. "Blessed are they that die in the Lord."

STRONG.—At New Minas, Dec. 19th, of heart failure, Nancy, wife of C. W. Strong, aged 80 years. She leaves three sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind mother. Her trust was in Christ.

PAINT.—Suddenly, at Port Hawkesbury, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Mary Paint, in the 80th year of her age, relict of the late Peter Paint, of the firm of Peter Paint and Sons. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints."

ALLEN.—At Sable River, Shelb. Co., N. S., Nov. 15th, 1896, Jacob Allen in the 80th year of his age. Our brother was a much loved member of 1st Sable River Baptist Church and adorned his profession by a Godly life.

FLODKINS.—Died at Coshen, Albert Co., N. B., Jan. 15, aged 24 years, Sister Mary Plodkins. She was a member of 1st Elgin Baptist Church, and through a long illness from the dread consumption manifested Christian patience and resignation, dying in the blessed hope of the gospel. Her parents, three brothers, one sister, husband and little child mourn their loss.

MCCULLY.—At De Bert, Jan. 14, of paralysis, Deacon James K. McCully, aged 65 years. Converted at forty-five his Christian life was spent in a constant effort to show the genuineness of his religion. Never once did a doubt of his conversion enter his mind. Zealous in doing good and especially active in all the work of the church, he will be sadly missed by everybody. His earnest life should, however, be an incentive to all who have come within reach of its influence.

TAYLOR.—At the home of her son, Joseph Taylor, of Falmouth, Dec. 26th, '96, aged 79 years, Mrs. Taylor, widow of the late Silas Taylor. Our sister was for many years a member of the Falmouth Baptist Church and always preserved a Christian deportment. Her life, like some rare plants, was never unduly obtrusive, but always pure and lovely and helpful. So long as possible her place in the church was filled, and to those who knew her most intimately her memory is the most precious. As one going to a much loved home, so she left us.

POTTER.—At Clementsvalle on the 15th inst., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Potter, aged 14 years and eleven months of typhus fever. On New Year's day the family was afflicted by the second eldest daughter and a little boy being stricken down with this fever. The same day the eldest was present at the roll call meeting and in the evening at prayer meeting rose for prayers, little did we think the next time we should look upon her it would be to see her in death. During her sickness she seemed to love to tell how she was trusting in the Lord, so we have hope in her death. We, with the many friends of Bro. and Sister Potter, tender to them our heartfelt sympathy in this their sore bereavement.

BACON.—On the 17th inst. at the home of his son-in-law, Charles Brown of Canaan, Kings Co. Charles E. Bacon, an honored deacon of the Falmouth Baptist Church aged 75, fell asleep in Jesus. For many years he was the Christian yoke-fellow with the late lamented deacon, Andrew Shaw. So harmoniously and efficiently did they uphold and carry forward the various duties of the church, that even when without a pastor it steadily grew in the grace and knowledge of God. Bro. Bacon loved the great truths of the Bible. Like the Pearl-Merchant he was ever on the alert for the richest, and having found it he held it aloft for all to enjoy. He also possessed a voice of unusual sweetness and culture, which with all other powers he laid on God's altar. About one year ago he was attacked with paralysis, but recovered so far as to walk, attend and take some part in the services of the church, occasionally serving at the Lord's Table. But his spiritual aim and effort was constantly heavenward, Christ always his theme. On Wednesday 13th inst. another stroke so prostrated him that at the close of the following Sabbath he went home. His children and friends bore his body to the Falmouth church. Where his pastor from the words "To die is gain" pointed out some of the advantages which follow a Godly life.

WEST.—At Liverpool, N. S., Dec. 30th, 1896, Alexander G. West, aged 77 years. Bro. West was the oldest member of the Liverpool Baptist Church, of which for more than fifty years he was a useful and leading member. The interest of the church was very dear to him, and he will be greatly missed. Troubled from early manhood with disease, he overcame this in a wonderful manner by his activity. During the past few years the thread of life has been very slender, but his mind was clear till near the last. He knew what suffering was but his death was peaceful and painless. It was a Christian death-bed scene where it could triumphantly be asked, "O death where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory?" An unusually large family circle wife, children, and grandchildren tenderly ministered. He pleaded with the unconverted members to "come to Jesus." He gave a large family Bible to the church on his death-bed. Frequently he called "come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." He leaves a widow who ministered so faithfully all

A BARGAIN...

We have about fifty Ladies' Jackets to sell at less than the cost of the cloth that is in them.

About twenty capes at the same rate. These goods are all new and stylish, German made and perfect fitting. The price now ranges from \$3.00 to \$7.50, they were \$6.00 to \$13.00.

If you will send to us for a jacket or cape, with the amount you want to pay for it enclosed with your letter, giving size and color wanted, we will guarantee to send you a garment to suit in size and style, or we will refund your money.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO., 97 King St., St. John, N. B.

the years of his sickness, three daughters and four sons. The funeral service was held in the church, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3rd inst., and was very largely attended. He will be missed, but he is at rest with Jesus.

HURD.—Suddenly, Dec. 7th, at St. John, Harriett Nada, the beloved and only daughter of Mrs. H. B. Hurd passed peacefully and triumphantly away to her eternal home after only a few days illness. This sudden death was a great shock to her mother and friends. She and her mother were starting to visit friends in Nova Scotia when death came, but it had no terror. Nearly two years ago our young sister gave her heart to her Saviour and was baptized at St. John. Her only brother reached here from California after an absence of nine years, not to see his sister alive, only to attend her funeral, which took place at her Uncle's, Rev. G. A. Weathers, Summerville, Hants Co., Nova Scotia. Miss Hurd was a young lady of refinement and rare intellectual ability, and was a very sweet and loving disposition, and her loss is keenly felt by a large circle of friends. She took much delight in music, of which she had made a special study. Her favorite song, the last she mentioned, "Safe in the arms of Jesus," was sung at her funeral, in the church where she had often been. "Blessed Jesus" were the last words uttered by the precious one laid away until the resurrection morn.



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ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES AT ALL PRICES.

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76 and 18 KING STREET.



Good Words From Old Students.

No. 7.

I recommend anyone desiring a thorough knowledge of PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING to attend your institution.

EUSTICE BARNES.

Head bookkeeper for Messrs. Emerson & Fisher.

Have a fine beginning for 1897. Fine classes of young ladies and gentlemen are in attendance. All are working like bees. Many are very capable and are going to make their mark.

Business men wanting Stenographers and Bookkeepers will do well to correspond with us.

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ODDFELLOWS' HALL.

Cinnamon Coated.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are coated like a Cinnamon drop, very small and delightful to take.

One pill a dose, 40 in a vial for 20 cents.

Their popularity is like a mighty whirlwind sweeping competitors before it like chaff.

No pain, no griping, no inconvenience. Small in size and pleasant to the taste. Most pleasant after effects.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION

elicits some strange and curious facts, but none more true than the good words spoken by both Free-Traders and Protectionists for MINARD'S LINIMENT.

They are our BEST ADVERTISEMENT, and we esteem them of more value than all the fences and barns in the country covered with posters.

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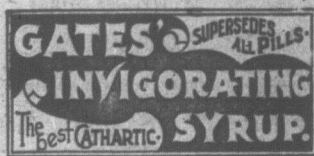


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Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, different throughout. As one man

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said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." See C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



### Lagrippe Conquered.

DAERMOUTH, Sept. 24th, 1895.  
Messrs. C. GATES & Co., Middleton, N. S.  
This is to certify that while living at Belmont, in Colchester County, about 17 years ago, I took a very heavy cold and had severe cough and an attack of Bronchitis, which reduced me very much—was very bad for a month, friends feared my going into decline. I procured some of your Bitters and Syrup, which I took and soon began to improve, and kept on gaining till I fully recovered. Five years ago I was seized with an attack of La Grippe, which reduced me so much that I could scarcely walk without falling over. I then took eighteen bottles of your Bitters and Syrup, which built me up and made me thoroughly well. We continue to use your medicine and never think of being without them in the house. I am willing to make oath to the truthfulness of the above statement.  
Yours very sincerely,  
HENRY ARCHIBALD.  
Sold Everywhere at 50 Cts. per Bottle.

### Notice of Sale.

To PATRICK MCCARTEN, formerly of the Parish of Gagetown, in the County of Queens and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and to the heirs, executors, administrators or assigns of GRACE MCCARTEN, deceased, formerly the wife of the said Patrick McCarten, and all others whom it may concern—

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of June, A. D. 1876, and made between said Patrick McCarten and Grace his wife of the one part, and one Sarah Gallagher, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, Spinster, of the other part, registered in the Queens County Records in Book H. No. 2, pages 445, 446 and 447, which said Indenture of Mortgage has been duly assigned to me, the undersigned, George Palmer, by Indenture dated the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1877, and registered in the said Queens County Records in Book L. No. 2, pages 530 and 531, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at Phoenix Square, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday, the sixth day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows, namely: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Gagetown, in the County of Queens and Province aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a boundary on the southerly angle of Lot letter B, now occupied by Owen McCoskie, on the west side of the Grand Road until it comes to a stake put up by Surveyor Carr, and the line made by Cameron and Bowl in a westerly direction until it comes to the rear line of said lot; thence North until it strikes the North line of Gamble Road, whence the Road above mentioned thence along said road in a North-easterly direction to the place of beginning, containing two hundred acres more or less;" together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon.  
Dated the sixth day of October, A. D. 1896.  
HAYLOCK COY., GEORGE PALMER,  
Solicitor. Assignee of Mortgagee.

### PIPE ORGANS.

\*\*\*\*\*

### A. MARGESON,

Importer and Dealer in  
PIPE ORGANS.

Good second-hand Organs which have been thoroughly rebuilt at factory, usually on hand and for sale at less than half their cost. Three on hand at present: one of two manuals and 20 stops, built in U. S.; one of two manuals and 24 stops, and one of one manual and 18 stops.  
Mr. Margeson is Agent for Maritime Provinces, for best Electric Organ Blowing Motors, Water Motors and Hydraulic Engines, and highest grade of American Pianos and Organs (Reed) at very low prices.  
Factory—Mill Brook. Warehouses—Webster St., Kenville, N. S.

## News Summary.

### UNITED STATES.

Atlas line steamer British Queen collided off Sandy Hook on Tuesday, and the former was so badly injured that she had to be run on a sand bar. Her cargo, valued at \$100,000, will be a total loss. The British Queen was not badly injured.

Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., was installed rector of the Catholic University of America Tuesday afternoon. The pontifical brief of appointment was read by Prof. Daniel W. Shea, secretary of the University senate, and an address by Cardinal Gibbons followed.

Tuberculosis is declared by the New York Board of Health to be an infectious and communicable disease, and physicians in private practice and heads of hospitals and other such institutions, whether private or public, are to be required hereafter to report all new cases of this disease within a week after their diagnosis. This was put in legal shape as an amendment to the sanitary code.

Aaron Goldsmith, wife and five children, were recently burned to death in New York. Mr. Goldsmith having insured himself in favor of his wife, the question to be decided is, who died first, he or his wife? The wife's relatives claim the money, while the man's brothers claim it on the ground that the wife died first. The Roman law would decide in favor of the man's relatives, under the presumption that the husband being generally stronger than the woman, would survive his wife.

The Senate has passed the House bill for the protection of yacht owners and ship-builders of the United States. It provides that yachts belonging to a regularly organized yacht club of any foreign nation which shall extend like privileges to yachts of the United States, shall have the privilege of entering or leaving any port of the United States without entering or clearing at the Custom House thereof or paying tonnage tax.

A special from New Orleans says that a mob of 200 men broke into the Assize City jail Tuesday night and secured John Johnson, Archie Joiner and Gus Williams, negro murderers. The deputies guarding the jail made a stubborn resistance, but were overpowered. Williams was hanged in front of the jail. The mob then proceeded with the two others to Tickfaw, La., where at three o'clock this morning Johnson was buried at the stake and Joiner was shot to death.

Arkansas has chosen for United States Senator—James K. Jones, Democrat; New Hampshire—Jacob H. Gallinger, Republican; Indiana—Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican; Connecticut—Orville H. Platt, Republican; Delaware—Richard R. Kenney, Democrat; Illinois—Wm. E. Mason, Republican; North Carolina—Pritchard, Republican; North Dakota—H. C. Hansborough, Republican; Colorado—H. M. Teller, Silver; Missouri—West, Democrat.

A special to the New York World from Madrid says: Despite official denials, the impression in political circles, and in the Madrid press, is that the Government has instructed the Spanish representative at Washington to inform the American government, quite unofficially, how far it is disposed to go in colonial reforms, including tariff and commercial concessions to the United States. The impression is also abroad that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney are now disposed to leave the settlement of the Cuban question and all American claims arising out of the Cuban insurrection to their successors, Messrs. McKinley and Sherman. Spain will nevertheless carry out the reforms in February.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Irish parliamentary party has re-elected Mr. John Dillon as chairman.

A despatch to the Times from Teheran, the capital of Persia, says that a severe earthquake occurred on January 11 on Kishn Island, the largest island in the Persian Gulf, and that the loss of life was enormous.

Severe shocks of earthquake were experienced in the province of Delvino Epirus, Greece, and a number of villages destroyed. It is feared many inhabitants of the province were killed or injured.

Employees in the rolling mill at Anina, Hungary, having become discontented with the new pension scheme, became riotous Wednesday and made a fierce attack upon a force of gendarmes sent to restore order. It is said eight of the rioters were killed and many wounded in the fight with the officers.

The London Daily Mail's Vienna correspondent insists, in spite of the denial of Dr. Bergmann, that he has been summoned to St. Petersburg to perform an operation

on the Czar; that a small abscess has appeared on the Czar's head, near the old wound received from a Japanese fanatic, which will require surgical treatment.

It is said Sir Arthur Halliburton, the youngest son of the late Mr. Justice Halliburton (Sam Slick), of Nova Scotia, is about to retire from the War office, and will probably receive a peerage, with the title of Lord Halliburton. He has no children.

The Chronicle announces this morning that there is reason to believe that the United States Behring Sea Commission's reports will urge the prohibition of pelagic sealing. The Chronicle advises the United States in these circumstances, to compensate Canadians for their loss of industry.

A London despatch of Jan. 21, says: Solicitor General Fitzpatrick and Lawyer Russell, of Manitoba, who are charged with the mission of presenting the Manitoba school case to the Vatican, have started for Rome. They are the bearers of a full statement of the Manitoba school situation, which they have just completed and will present to the Pope.

It is said Lord Salisbury has removed the last obstacle to the signing of the Venezuelan treaty by consenting that the Venezuelan government shall nominate one of the members of the board of arbitration. It is agreed that the members nominated by Venezuela shall be American. Venezuela will ask Chief Justice Fuller to act as her representative.

A despatch from Paris says it is reported there Senor Canovas Del Castillo, Spanish premier, stated to his friends if Gen. Weyler does not succeed in crushing the revolution in Cuba by the time the rainy season sets in he (Canovas) will resign. The despatch asserts that negotiations were proceeding between the governments at Madrid and Washington with a view of settling the trouble in Cuba, and Prime Minister Canovas was preparing to announce the war in the island was ended, when the premier was surprised and dismayed by the receipt last week of intimation from Washington that Secretary of State Olney had not time to settle the Cuban question and would relegate it to the administration of President-elect McKinley.

## A TIDAL WAVE Sweeping Over This Canada of Ours.

### Paine's Celery Compound Banishes Sickness and Disease.

Bestowing Health, Vigor and  
New Life.

### THE YOUNG AND THE OLD FEEL ITS WONDERFUL POWER.

The Cured Never Ceases to Sing Its  
Praises.

Like a mighty tidal wave, Paine's Celery Compound, with its marvellous healing and curing virtues, is sweeping over Canada on its mission of health restoring. Today it is the only medicine that is banishing sickness and disease; the only one that is bestowing health, vigor and new life. Amongst all classes its wonderful power is felt directly the first bottle is commenced. Paine's Celery Compound, owing to its honesty and never-disappointing virtues, has become the 'people's' chosen medicine, and its worthy praises are sung everywhere by thousands of cured people. Nothing else in the world is so well adapted for the needs of the sick and suffering. After one trial it becomes a friend.

A cured lady, Mrs. George Durant, of Elm, Ont., writes as follows: "For many years I have been a sufferer from liver troubles, and have doctored with several physicians, but only found relief for a very short time. My husband advised me to try your Paine's Celery Compound. I did so, and found so much relief from the first bottle that I continued, and am now using the third bottle. Your compound has done more for me than any physician. For months before using the Compound I never had one night of sound sleep; but now I can go to bed and sleep soundly and naturally and feel like a new creature in the morning."

## ODOROMA...

### ...FOR THE TEETH

WHEN you buy a Tooth Powder you might as well have the BEST for your money, and the MOST for your money. You get both when purchasing ODOROMA. Its fragrant qualities sweeten the breath; its antiseptic properties preserve the teeth. The use of ODOROMA prevents suffering and lessens dentists' bills. Try it. 25 cents at all drug-gists.

### The AromaChemical Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

One reason why Scott's Emulsion cures weak throats, weak lungs, makes rich blood, and strengthens puny and delicate children is because all its parts are mixed in so scientific a manner that the feeblest digestion can deal with it. This experience has only come by doing one thing for nearly 25 years:

This means, purest ingredients, most evenly and delicately mixed, best adapted for those whose strength has failed or whose digestion would repel an uneven product.

For sale by all druggists at 50c and 75c.

### MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON, & ALLISON,

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Dry Goods, Millinery, Carpets, House Furnishings, Cloths and Tailors' Trimmings.

Wholesale and Retail.

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### WHISTON & FRAZEE'S,

The Largest, Oldest and Best Equipped Commercial College in Nova Scotia.

A Diploma from this College gives the best chance for a new situation. More applications are received by the College for first-class positions than can be filled. Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Spelling, Punctuation, Short-hand, Typewriting, Banking, Office-work, etc., taught by a full staff of experienced specialists. Time lost by students during Xmas holidays is made up to them. Students can join the College at any time. Send for catalogue to

S. E. WHISTON, PRINCIPAL,  
95 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

### Intercolonial Railway.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 12th Oct., 1896, the Trains of this Railway will run Daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:  
Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax..... 7.00  
Express for Halifax..... 13.10  
Express for Sussex..... 16.35  
Express for Quebec and Montreal..... 17.10

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through sleeping Car at Moncton, at 25.10 o'clock.  
TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:  
Express from Sussex..... 8.50  
Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted)..... 10.30  
Express from Moncton (daily)..... 10.30  
Express from Halifax..... 15.00  
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton..... 18.30  
Accommodation from Moncton..... 24.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Halifax and Montreal, via Lewis are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.  
D. FOTTINGER, General Manager.  
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.  
25th October, 1896.

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## BAPTIST

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HOUSE AT WOLF...  
Eight Rooms, beside Kit...  
Room and Linen Closet...  
Water on both floors...  
Near University building...  
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# Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Established 1780.  
Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.  
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

## PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoas and Chocolates



on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufacture. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.  
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120 GRANVILL ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

1897

WE wish to thank all our patrons for past favors, and assure them that will continue to do our best on all occasions.  
We wish you one and all a

VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR

P. S.—For the encouragement of all we wish to say that our Christmas sales are the largest in our history. Thanks! THANKS!! THANKS!

Yours very truly,

GEO. A. McDONALD,

Secretary-Treasurer Baptist Book Room.

### USEFUL AS WELL ORNAMENTAL

Our Indurated Fibreware Tubs and Pails are handsome in appearance, but their chief excellence is because they last so long—because they are light—unleakable—unbreakable—and have no hoops.  
They have revolutionized the old style methods of Washing . . . .

THE E. B. EDDY CO. LTD.  
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### A Leading Horseman's Opinion

Few men in Canada are better known, or whose opinion will have greater weight with the horse-loving public, than A. L. SLIPP, Nova Scotia's famous trainer and driver.

J. W. MANCHESTER, & CO.

Sigs.—Manchester's Tonic Condition Powder and Veterinary Liniment are the best horse medicine I ever used.

A. L. SLIPP.

Mr. Slipp owns and drives horses worth thousands of dollars, and when he uses medicine wants the best; he wants medicine prepared by qualified Veterinarians, not by quacks; YOU WANT THE SAME.  
Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants, or sent post paid on receipt of 25 cents.

J. W. MANCHESTER & CO., St. John, N. B.

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HOUSE AT WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Eight Rooms, beside Kitchen Pantry, Bath Room and Linen Closet. Hot and cold Water on both floors. Hot air heating. Near University buildings. No more beautiful situation in Wolfville.

Apply to

R. J. LESLIE,  
P. O. Box 327,  
Wolfville, N. S.

How many boys get started in the wrong business. Get into a business they do not like and then go wrong. Let me help you get into the right business—for you? Save Time too. Snell's College, Truro, N. S.

### The Farm.

Distribution of Samples from the Central Experimental Farm of Ottawa.

To the Editor of the Messenger and Visitor, St. John N. B.:

During the past nine years, samples of those varieties of grain which have succeeded best on the Experimental Farms have been distributed on application in 3-lb. bags to farmers in all parts of the Dominion, free through the mail. The object in view in this distribution has been to add to the productiveness and improve the quality of these important agricultural products throughout the country by placing within reach of every farmer pure seed of the most vigorous and productive sorts. This work has met with much appreciation and considerable degree of success.

Instructions have been given by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to make a similar distribution this season. Owing to the very large number of applications now received it is not practicable to send more than one sample to each applicant, but with this limitation it is hoped that the stock available will be sufficient to permit of every farmer who so desires sharing in the benefits of this useful branch of the work of the Experimental Farms.

The distribution now in progress consists of some of the most promising sorts of Oats, Barley, Spring Wheat, Pease, Field corn and Potatoes. Requests for samples may be sent to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa at any time before the 1st of March, but after that date the lists will be closed so that the applications then on hand may be filled before seeding begins. All communications can be sent free of postage. It is desirable that each applicant should name the variety which he desires to test, also one or two alternative sorts in case the stock of the sort chosen should be exhausted, while no promise can be made that the variety asked for will be sent, the wishes of correspondents will be attended to as far as practicable. The samples of grain will be sent early, but potatoes cannot be distributed until the danger of injury in transit by frost is over.

W. M. SAUNDERS,  
Director, Experimental Farms,  
Ottawa January 5th.

#### Deep Ploughing.

A friend asks if it is any benefit to plough run-down land deeply that has only been skimmed over before. Well, I cannot answer positively in your case. We have been bringing up a farm that was run down and never had been ploughed deeply, and we know that a gradual deepening of the soil, by ploughing a little deeper each time we break up a sod, has been a great benefit to us. I believe that generally this will be true. We expose more soil to the action of frost and air and sun. We get more loosened up so we can pulverize it and stir it around. Thus we liberate more plant food, or make it available for our crops. But now there are exceptions to this rule. So test the matter carefully for yourself. Increase depth of ploughing very gradually. The probabilities are that you will see results that will cause you to keep on. Your soil and subsoil has considerable of clay in it, as has nearly all of ours. On light, sandy land it would be different, of course.

It will help "level land" to tile drain it, where water has to evaporate from the surface, where there is not natural under-drainage, so it can readily soak down, and the same of rolling land, too. "Why were you so afraid of rain after sowing your wheat? I should think it needed rain to start the seed. Is it best to make soil so fine?" It certainly is best for the young plants to make a fine firm seed bed. It cannot be made too fine and firm for the good of the wheat. The plants cannot start and grow as well in roughly prepared ground. The little roots cannot get foot as well. I was not afraid of rain, but of heavy rain that would pack and run together this dustlike soil, and wash much down the hillside on our rolling land. I have had every bit of wheat, along with the soil, taken right out of the drill rows on a hillside by a heavy rain after drilling. There would not be so much risk on roughly prepared land. But that is not as good for the wheat. So we make it fine and take risk. Now don't you see?—(T. B. Terry in Practical Farmer.

#### Breaking Sod in the Spring.

Speaking of fall ploughing, in a recent number of your journal, you wrote of the liability of spring-broken "meadow grass and June grass" growing up through the furrows, and recommended, incidentally, the breaking up of such sod in fall. My experience has taught me to do all breaking in the spring, the difficulty of the grass growing up between furrows, being much less damaging to the crop, corn especially, than the loss of fertility sustained by fall ploughing.

Again, spring breaking can be done so as to obviate the trouble of the growing up of the grass entirely. This is accomplished by using what we call a jointer. I suppose this implement is in general use among farmers who break sod at any season of the year, but if there be any who have not used it, for the benefit of such I will describe it.

A jointer is, in reality, a miniature breaking plough, fastened to the beam of the main plough, and set so as to cut about four inches wide and one inch deep of the land. It will throw this small strip of sod into the bottom of the furrow, and the cutting of the main plough will cover it up entirely, and this cutting of the main plough laps over upon the precious cutting, leaving no sod in sight. After the sod has been thus broken the applications of the drag and roller render a first-rate seed bed for corn, which crop ought to be cultivated without disturbing the sod at the bottom.

If the season be dry, the decomposition of the sod at the bottom creates a moisture which will invite the roots to descend to it; but if the season be wet, the loose turf at the bottom of the furrows forms an avenue of escape for the water, so that the plant is relieved, in part, from the effect of water scald. I am decidedly favorable to breaking meadow sod in the spring, using a jointer for reasons above given.—(W. T. Strickland in American Cultivator.

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Dust Baths.

The hen has an aversion to bathing in water; her substitute is the dust bath, which answers the same purpose for cleansing her feathers. A dust bath is very essential to the health of all fowls. In winter, when the outside ground is frozen hard, a substitute should be provided in the shape of a box filled with dry sand mixed with coal ashes or road dust. Watch your hens on a bright sunny day in winter and see how they enjoy this bath. They pick the dust into their feathers, roll first one side and then on the other, and seem to sift the dry dirt into every part of their feathered coat. It cleanses them and frees them from their mortal enemy, the lice. One would suppose that hen lice were clean themselves, since they have such a dread of dirt, and it is true they cannot exist where dirt or dust abounds. The dust bath is therefore very necessary for the health and happiness of your fowls. It should be placed where the sun can shine into it; this makes it attractive, and your hens will soon avail themselves of it.—[Country Gentleman.

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Subsoiling.

Subsoiling is sometimes beneficial, and sometimes useless, and may be injurious. Spring subsoiling is not to be recommended. Wherever there is a dry, hard subsoil, it will pay to loosen it up. Wherever there is a subsoil inclined to run together and become compacted, deep and thorough loosening is just what is required. In porous, gravelly subsoils the process is useless and often injurious. Subsoil ploughing does not produce moisture; it simply puts the ground in good condition to receive and retain moisture from precipitation. The capacity of a porous soil to retain moisture is well illustrated by this bit of experience. Early last spring the writer had several loads of coarse sand and gravel hauled and deposited in piles of about one cubic yard each. This was removed about the end of the protracted drouth. Six inches below the surface it was wet enough for any purpose of plant growth. About the same time post holes dug in the black, stiff soil near by showed it to be apparently perfectly dry as deep as the augur went, eighteen inches to two feet. Subsoiling should never be done when the soil is very wet, for this leaves the ground in a worse condition than before. Subsoiling should be done in fall or winter, so that repeated rains may settle it and fill it to saturation. After this a shallow stirring of the surface will retain the moisture with but little subsequent rains.—Texas Farm and Ranch.



**HEART PAINS LEAVE IN A DAY.**  
 Unable to Attend to Her Daily Duties—  
 —And a great Sufferer from Heart  
 Trouble—Induced to Try Dr.  
 Agnew's Cure for the Heart,  
 and It Proved a Wonder  
 Worker.

These are the words of Mrs. W. T. Rundle of Dundalk, Ont.: "I was a great sufferer with severe pain in the region of my heart. For a time I was quite unable to attend to my household duties. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and I must say the result was wonderful. The pain immediately left me, and after the first day I have had no pain or trouble since."

The Truro gold company has made a great strike in the Elk property at Cariboo mines. The quartz brought to the surface from an abandoned shaft is said to be the richest ever seen in Nova Scotia.

**A VETERAN'S STORY.**

At Eighty Years of Age One Box of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Cures a Case of Fifty Years Standing—  
 It relieves Colds and Catarrh in Thirty Minutes.

George Lewis of Shamokin, Pa., writes: "I am eighty years of age. I have been troubled with catarrh for fifty years, and in my time have used a great many catarrh cures, but never had any relief until I used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. One box cured me completely, and it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to all suffering from this malady."

David Campbell, of Parrsboro, arrested some days ago for stealing from several stores, was sentenced by Judge Morse to seven years' imprisonment in Dorchester penitentiary.

Itching, Burning Skin Diseases Cured for Thirty-five Cents.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Barbers' Itch, Ulcers, Blisters and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors; 35 cents.

W. M. Spence, of Port Elgin, N. B., is purchasing and leasing large tracts of timber lands in eastern Halifax and will go extensively into the lumbering business. Mr. Spence has already forty or fifty men employed.

**WRECKED.**

Mrs. Harkley, the wife of Captain Harkley, Well-known Lake Captain of Owen Sound, Ont., Tells How La Grippe Left Her, and How Often Doctors Gave Up Hope and Her Family and Friends Despaired of Her Recovery—The Great South American Nerve was the Beacon which Directed Her Into the Good Health Harbor.

"About four years ago I was afflicted with a severe attack of la grippe, which left me almost a complete wreck. I was prostrated for weeks, I doctored with several physicians and used many remedies, but none had any lasting effect. My friends began to be alarmed for my recovery. The doctors shook their heads, and held out little hope. I was attracted by an advertisement of South American Nerve, and as my trouble was of a nervous nature I decided to try it. The first bottle helped me greatly. I persisted in its use and this great remedy has completely built up my system, and I positively declare that it is the only remedy that gave me any relief."

The Kings County Council reduced Inspector Weyman's salary by \$100 and cut another \$100 off the bills of his lawyer, F. A. McCully, and make some regulations that will greatly hamper the inspector in the future discharge of his duties.

**WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.**

Is the Testimony of Frank S. Emerick of Alvinston, Ont.— Says South American Kidney Cure Saved His Life—It Relieves in Six Hours.

"For two years I was greatly troubled with kidney disease. I suffered intense pain, and frequently was unable to work. I doctored at intervals, but got little or no relief. I began to grow worse, and the pains were frequent and intense. About this time I saw South American Kidney Cure advertised as a speedy relief for all kidney troubles. I purchased a bottle, and it gave me wonderful relief in a few hours. I improved steadily, and after taking four bottles I am completely cured. I consider it worth its weight in gold, for it assuredly saved my life."

**WILL CARRY THE SCARS TO HER GRAVE.**  
 Spent Thousands for Health, But Did Not Obtain This Greatest of All Blessings Until She Used the Great South American Rheumatic Cure Suffering Intensely for 12 Years.

Mrs. F. Brawley of Tottenham, Ont., states: "I suffered almost continually for 12 years with rheumatism, the effects of which I will carry to my grave, and while the joints at my elbow and wrists are yet stiff I am entirely freed from pain in the use of South American Rheumatic Cure. It has indeed proved a wonderful cure in my case. I have spent thousands of dollars in doctors' bills and medicines without avail. Five bottles of this wonder-worker has cured all pain. I am better in health generally than I have been for ten years."

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**News Summary.**

**CANADA.**

Mr. W. H. C. Grimmer has been elected warden of Charlotte county.

An order-in-council has been passed approving of the draft of a license to be issued to American fishing vessels this year.

More calendars, Canada Paper Co.; R. F. & W. F. Starr, D. Magee's Sons, E. B. Eddy Co. To each of these we extend thanks for attractive records of the days of 1897.

Hon. L. H. Davies has completed an arrangement by which through bills of lading will be given to ports of shipment to and from P. E. Island during the winter months at the same rates as are charged during the summer.

Messrs. S. Kerr & Son have exceptionally fine classes this winter, the quality as well as the number of those in attendance being most satisfactory. Messrs. Kerr teach the famous Isaac Pitman system of shorthand. The merits of this system and the consequent success of their students have made these classes as popular as their business department, in which almost every leading accountant in St. John received his training.

The Minister of Fisheries has decided that the proposed fall fishing for lobsters will not be adopted in view of the prevailing opinions among the lobster interests. The open season now in force will be continued for the present, so that the fishing will end on the 15th of July north of Cape Canso and on the 1st day of July south of Cape Canso.

The annual meeting of the F. & D. Association of N. B. will be held in the Temperance Hall, Fredericton, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 10th, 11th, and 12th February next, opening at 2 p. m. Wednesday the 10th.

Everybody is invited to attend and join the Association. The membership fee is \$1.00. Ladies are particularly invited to attend. Buy one first-class ticket over I. C. R. and C. P. R. and ask for standard certificate.

The Montreal Star cable from London says: A cable received here from Ottawa states that Hon. Mr. Laurier, or some of his followers, intend to move an address congratulating the Queen, in parliament, and inviting the Duke and Duchess of York to visit Canada this summer. This announcement evokes surprise. An interesting event is expected in the duchess' household in April, and it was the fact that caused the recent intimation from the highest quarters in the Canadian Gazette that the royalities had formed no intention of a visit to Canada this year.

**Nearly Two**

years ago, Rev. Job Roadhouse, of Seelye's Bay, Ont., wrote us:—"Allow me to tell of my high appreciation of the K. D. C. The state of my stomach was affecting my health, at times I feared the loss of my voice, but K. D. C. brought such relief that I cannot but believe it to be a Godsend. It is the best stomach medicine I have met with."

AGAIN he wrote May 26th, 1896, as follows: "I have not heard anyone say anything detrimental to K. D. C. who has used it, but everyone commends it as a good medicine. It advertises itself wherever it goes."

It stands the test of time, and truly is Canada's Greatest Cure for Indigestion. The K. D. C. PILLS, act their part also, in restoring the liver and bowels to their healthy action.

Free Sample for the asking.

K.D.C. Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N.S. and 17 State St., Boston, Mass.

There is another good argument for our

**CLOTHING**

after a proper foundation, that of

**PRICE**

You will find no reliable CLOTHING lower than ours.

We are working for your trade. Can we get it? Time will tell.

**Fraser, Fraser & Co.**

40 and 42 King St., St. John, N. B.

Cheapside.

**BABY'S OWN SOAP**



**DELICATE, FRAGRANT AND CLEANSING.**

**REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.**

People of refined musical taste, buy their Pianos and Organs from the **W. H. JOHNSON Company, Limited, 157 Granville Street, Corner Buckingham, Halifax.**

**BAILEY'S REFLECTORS**  
 compound, light-spreading, silver-plated Corrugated Glass Reflectors. Our most perfect light ever made for CHURCHES, Halls, etc.

Ripans Tabules.  
 Ripans Tabules: at druggists.  
 Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.  
 Ripans Tabules cure headache.  
 Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.

**The Improved KNITTER**  
 WILL knit 18 pairs of socks a day. Will do all Knit required in a family, business or factory use. SIMPLE KNITTER on the Market. This is the one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine to do good work. We can furnish ribbing plates in wool. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

**DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., DUNDAS, ON.**

A relief fund for India's famine sufferers started in Montreal Saturday, promises to realize a large sum of money. Subscriptions are already pouring in today. Premier Laurier has sent \$100 as "a poor man's offering" to the fund.

Melvin Goodwin of Baie Verte, was struck by a board thrown by a saw in H. G. Wall's mill at Shulee and sustained injuries from which he died a few hours later. His remains were today sent to Baie Verte for interment.

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