

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LXII.

{ THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME LI.

Vol. XVI.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1900.

No. 18.

Dewey and the Presidency.

The recent advent of Admiral Dewey into the field of United States politics as a declared candidate for the presidency was an unlooked for event and has introduced a factor of uncertain value into the presidential election problem. If last autumn, at the time of his return from the Philippines, Admiral Dewey had consented to the eager desire of the admiring nation that he should become a candidate for the White House, his prospects of election would have been excellent, for the people of the great republic had agreed with great unanimity and enthusiasm in worshipping him as the popular idol. It is quite true that, outside the United States, people generally were unable to perceive in Admiral Dewey's record, either in peace or in war, any sufficient reason why he should be elevated to the chief magistracy of his nation, and their admiration for the hero of Manila Bay was materially increased by what seemed the modest, good sense which had led him to disclaim all ambition of being president and to decline positively all proffers of a nomination, on the ground of lack of taste and lack of fitness for the discharge of the important duties which the presidency involves. But a number of things have happened since last September, and among these is the marriage of the Admiral. Now, whether the change is due to the operation of the new influence which has thus come into his life, or whether the new wine of popularity of which he was made to drink so generous draughts has drowned his pristine modesty, cannot be surely stated, but it seems certain that a change has come over the Admiral's dream, so that he has now arrived at the conclusion that he could assume the duties of the chief magistracy with honor to himself and with advantage to his nation. But if Admiral Dewey's marriage has had the effect of stimulating his ambition and enhancing his self-confidence, it is quite certain that it has not had a similar effect upon his popularity. The space he fills in the national eye is very considerably less than it was six months ago. It is a little embarrassing too to discover that the Admiral is a Democrat, whereas it has been generally believed that his political affiliations were with the Republicans. It is difficult to estimate, how much the measure of admiration which survives for "the hero of Manila Bay" will count for in the political campaign. The estimate which the Democrat bosses put upon it will have much to do in determining the nomination which that party will make at Kansas City on the fourth of July. At present, however, it seems improbable that, with either Dewey or Bryan as candidate, the Democrat party will be successful in the coming election.

The Duke of Argyle. George Douglas Campbell, eighth Duke of Argyle, who died on Tuesday last at the age of 77, was distinguished not only as the representative of a noble and historic family, but as a man of letters and as one who had taken a prominent and influential part in the political affairs of the nation. When in 1847, at the age of 24, he succeeded to the titles and estates of his father, he had already made himself known as an author, a politician and a public speaker. He was a man of acute and powerful intellect and great force of character. His temper was religious and at a very early age he took a part in Scottish ecclesiastical controversy, advocating the independence of the Presbyterian church of Scotland. In 1853 he accepted office in the Cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen as Lord Privy Seal. He was also a member of the administrations of Lord Palmerston, Lord Elgin and Mr. Gladstone. He was for a time Postmaster-General, and for several years, under Mr.

Gladstone, held the office of Secretary of State for India. In 1881 he resigned his position as a member of the administration on account of some difference of opinion with his colleagues in reference to the Irish Land bill. The duke also differed with Mr. Gladstone in respect to his proposed home rule legislation for Ireland. His grace was Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews and a trustee of the British Museum. The eldest son of the late Duke, the Marquis of Lorne, who now succeeds to the dukedom, is a son-in-law of Queen Victoria, and was Governor-General of Canada from 1878 to 1883.

Prohibition. The Prohibition question got a hearing in the Dominion House of Commons last week, being introduced by Mr. Flint, member for Yarmouth, who moved the following resolution:

That this House has affirmed the principle that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance, and has also declared that as soon as public opinion would sufficiently sustain stringent measures, it was prepared to promote such legislation.

That the plebiscite of 1898, wherein a majority of the votes polled throughout the Dominion, including substantial majorities in all the provinces but one, were ascertained to be in favor of such legislation, as well as satisfactory evidence from other sources, show that such measures will be thoroughly supported by the people of Canada.

That this House is now of the opinion, in view of the foregoing facts, that it is desirable and expedient that Parliament should, without delay, enact such measures as will secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in at least those provinces and territories which have voted in favor of such prohibition.

In moving this resolution Mr. Flint stated that he was aware that what it proposed would not meet the wishes of a large number of prohibitionists who would be satisfied with nothing short of a prohibitory law for the whole Dominion. He was acting, however, for the Dominion Alliance which took the ground that, in view of the support given to the cause of prohibition by all the provinces except Quebec, it would be well to proceed along the lines of least resistance and ask for total prohibition in those provinces which had pronounced in favor of it. Mr. Flint held that prohibition by provinces would be ineffectual unless the importation of liquor were prohibited, and this power must come from the Dominion Parliament. He also argued against the objection that, under the British North America Act, Parliament has not power to institute such interference with the course of trade between the different provinces as would be involved in prohibiting importation from one province to another. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Bell, of P. E. Island, who argued in favor of its principle and expressed the opinion that a failure on the part of the Government to take any action in the direction of prohibition would cost it many of its present supporters. Mr. McClure, member for Colchester, declared that he was unable to concur in Mr. Flint's resolution, the principle of which he said had never been endorsed by the temperance people of Canada. The supporters of it, he said, could be counted on the fingers of one hand, for the executive of the Dominion Alliance, which had endorsed the proposal, was nothing more than a few gentlemen from Montreal and Toronto, who had no endorsement from the temperance cause of the country. Mr. McClure accordingly moved an amendment to the resolution to the effect that the right and most effective remedy for the evils of the drink traffic is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a general law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes, and pledging the House to promote

such legislation for the Dominion in so far as it is within the competency of the Parliament of Canada. A second amendment was moved by Mr. Parmelee, member of Shefford, as follows:

That in the plebiscite of 1898 only about 23 per cent the registered electors of the Dominion voted for prohibition; that in the provinces and territories, excluding Quebec, only about twenty-seven per cent of the registered electors of the Dominion voted for prohibition; that this result shows that there was not an active prohibition sentiment sufficiently pronounced to justify the expectation that it could be efficiently enforced; and that, therefore, in the opinion of this House, such a prohibitory law should not be enacted at present.

Most of the members who took part in the debate were supporters of the Government, and a majority of them favored the resolution moved by Mr. Flint. Mr. Craig, (Conservative) member for East Durham, opposed the resolution on the ground that it would make matters worse than they now are. He charged that Mr. Flint was actuated by a desire to get the Government out of a hole. The debate was adjourned under protest on the part of Mr. Flint and others, but with the assurance from the Prime Minister that the advisability of resuming the discussion and taking a vote on it would be favorably considered.

A Great Fire.

On Thursday last the cities of Hull and Ottawa were visited by a fire which for extent of territory burned over and value of property destroyed will take rank with the greatest conflagrations in the history of Canadian cities. The fire broke out about 11 a. m. on the Hull side of the river, a quarter of a mile from the main street of the town and with a strong wind blowing right in the direction of the mill and lumber piles on both sides of the river. It soon became evident that the fire would be a destructive one, and as time passed the fact became the more apparent. It was soon beyond the control of the fire departments, and though help was obtained from Montreal and other places, little could be done to check the progress of the conflagration. It is stated that about five square miles of territory were burned over and 2,500 dwellings, factories, mills, stores and other buildings destroyed with great quantities of lumber and other property. The loss of property is estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 with 12,000 or 15,000 persons rendered homeless. The first estimates in such cases are always greatly exaggerated, and probably if these figures are divided by two the result will be more nearly correct. But the great quantities of valuable lumber destroyed will go to make the total loss sustained very heavy. About 1,000 buildings were burned in Hull, the business portion of the town and half its residences being swept away. The fire crossed the Ottawa river in the afternoon, took hold among the lumber piles on the brink of the river, and extended to the lumber yards and mills. The result is that the whole of that part of Ottawa known as the Chaudiere Flats, surrounding the Canadian Pacific Railway depot, where the lumber mills are all located, is fire swept. The only building standing in the whole area is that of the Ottawa Carbide Factory, which is newly erected and fire proof. From the flats the fire extended across the Richmond road on to Rochesterville, and as far as the Experimental Farm. Among the residences burned is that of the Hon. George E. Foster, also the fine residence of J. R. Booth, valued at \$100,000. It is evident the loss must bear very heavily upon the laboring men and their families. Many of them it is said owned their houses, but were uninsured. The loss of employment involved in the destruction of the mills, and factories will be as serious as the loss of their houses, and it is evident that prompt relief measures will be necessary to prevent much suffering. The total amount of insurance on the burned property is said to be about \$5,000,000, but probably the full amount will not be realized.

A Minister's Experience as a Day-Laborer.

BY REV. GEO. L. MCNUTT.

We have laid aside every vestige, of a minister's family. We have gone up or down or out, as one chooses to call it, from the ranks of culture and the church, to the ranks of those who battle for bread with their hands. I say we, for our sociological group consists of a wife, a fourteen-year-old boy, a three-year-old boy, and myself. I am midway in life, a college graduate and teacher, fond of books. For sixteen years I have preached, half the time in a country seat university town of 5,000, the other half in the large cities. I have always believed that the gospel is the power of God unto salvation, the saving of the whole man and the whole of men. I could not blind myself to the fact that between the church and the laboring classes there is a rapidly-widening gulf. It is a gulf fixed. Why is this? Why should a religion founded by a carpenter, built up by graduates from the fishnets, finished and buttressed by a tent-maker, fail to reach working-men to-day?

GOING TO SCHOOL.

I have started to school again. This time my teachers are the common people, the world's nobodies. Who knows what Hans, Fritz, or Pietro, the man behind the machine or the man with the hoe, thinks or feels? Deadened they may be with drudgery, but the smouldering fire flashes up at times with a strange and original brilliancy. Soddened they may be by dissipation, but they feel, and their feelings are too deep for tears. To these men I am listening. I hold that the year past has been worth more to me in original mental and sympathetic equipment than any year of college or seminary.

The curse of art and literature is a lack of life, an artificial makeshift of the fancy for the divine facts of nature. Is not the same true of religion? The philosophy of the incarnation, is it not the inability of the mind to grasp the thought of God, save through an incarnate working model? He became a faithful high priest by the things which he suffered. I will not press the suggestions that arise further than to say that I know that I will be a better preacher, a better pastor, a kinder man, by the things that we have suffered. It has been no child's play. There is no string tied to our boat. No one is back of us to run to in distress.

A STRANGE SENSATION.

It is a strange sensation for one accustomed to the confidences of children and the courtesies of men and women of culture to be cursed and blackguarded by a drunken boss. It is a shock to never hear the name of Christ save in profanity. To find the little children pastmasters in profanity and vulgarity is worst of all. Our fourteen-year-old boy has been learning a trade in a factory. I do not complain of the unnatural hours that call him up at two o'clock in the morning. We can adjust his living to that. But the infernal moral environment of such a factory, how can we—parents, teachers, society—tolerate that? A factory boy can never again be innocent. Our boy looks ahead to college days. His chum, a frail little German boy of twelve, the one clean boy in the neighborhood, "wishes he could go to school." He is the eldest of seven. He lives in a house of three rooms and thirteen people in them. He goes every Saturday when he draws his pay and gives it all to the doctor who cured him and Jake when they had typhoid fever. I "wish" there was some way to educate that boy.

THE CHURCH AND THE SALOON.

The contrast between the enterprise of churches and saloons is suggestive. Apparently our family is very poor, and we are. It wasn't exactly true when our baby said, with dramatic injured innocence: "I hain't had nuzzen to eat for fo' days." We would be of no value socially and financially to any institution. I do not complain. I merely cite the fact that in ten months, as one family of the "other half," no one has mentioned Christ or the church to my wife or myself. No Christian families have worshipped with us. The priest and the Levite pass by on the other side. We hear the church bells ring on Sunday and in the middle of the week. We see the pastors among their flocks, but we are merely nobodies from nowhere. Whither bound, no one seems to care.

My boy and I are beset with opportunities and importunities to drink. Chilled to the bone when digging in the streets, the warm saloon stands near with the latching always out. No one knows, till he is cold and hungry, how alluring are the words: "Nice hot lunch, all day free." In Chicago, the other day, I counted twenty-one articles of clean, wholesome food on the free-lunch counter of a Milwaukee Avenue saloon. The saloons, with music, games, pictures, chairs and places of convenience and necessity, are open all the time; the churches are closed most of the time. And still people wonder why workingmen drink.

The gospel is the power of God. There is no magic, no efficiency in unharnessed power. For ages Niagara was a spectacle of awful mighty power, but it was only a spectacle. Within a decade man has begun to harness that vast power. To-day Niagara is the power of God unto light and heat and products of commerce. The gospel is a Niagara of limitless power. There are no

bounds to the love of the Father. There is an extravagance of power, enough and to spare, enough to save—to save poor nobodies like my family, and to save the whole world spiritually, socially and industrially. Is the world's redemption waiting for a mightier evangelist than Moody, for a new John the Baptist, or is it waiting for an Edison to harness the energies of divine love? God is not defeated. He is only waiting.

UNUSED SOCIAL FORCES.

There is just one piano in the factory addition to a city of 10,000 where we live. Not being able to play, whenever there is company my wife is sent for. How it is that my wife can play a piano so well is a mystery to the community. "For sure," she must have seen better days. Why shouldn't a workingman's wife play a piano? Is music a monopoly of caste? On a recent Sunday afternoon there was a social gathering at the house with a piano. My wife was sent for, and I was invited, too. It was a rare picture—a fruitful, sociological grouping that we found. The house was filled to overflowing with men, women, and children. On the porch was a keg of beer; inside a pitcher of wine. My wife was at the piano all the afternoon with a glass of beer for her to take whenever she could get a chance. I hasten to say that she didn't take it. The picture was a contrast to missionary societies and social gatherings of pastorate days. My mind was busy asking, "What would you do if you were a preacher in this community, and not a day-laborer? It is easy to criticize. Is it possible to construct a satisfactory social system out of such material? Our neighborhood is made up of Germans, with a sprinkling of French, Belgians, and Italians, and here and there 'native-born foreigners' like ourselves."

The men and the boys, ten years old and over, work in factories usually eleven hours a day one week, and eleven hours a night the next week. And an hour for the day or the midnight dinner, an hour to come and go, eight hours for sleep—how much time is left for home-love, neighborhood fellowship, and civic duties? Sunday is their one free day—a merciful godsend. Ought I to denounce their getting together as neighbors on Sunday, as in itself a Sabbath desecration? They are too tired, mentally too stupefied, to listen to a sermon. To open a library would be love's labor lost, and then some people would want it closed on Sunday. The redemption of such an overworked, beer-soaked community seemed a hopeless task along the usual lines of church activity. Finally certain possible social forces began to be dimly seen.

THE POWER OF MUSIC.

1. Music.—Music has not only power to sooth the savage breast and quiet the spirit of a Saul, and it has also magic charms to lift the heavy clouds that gather round the horizon of the toiler and open up possible visions of the life that ought to be. Music as an every-day social force is an untried experiment, with just one exception. The saloons know and prove its power. For nine months and over the influence I have felt as a workingman has been that of the saloon, the beer-garden and the funeral procession. Of all the untold wealth of the world's harmony and melody, with all the wealth that is expended in learning music, the world, as a world, hears little music outside of the saloon. For a few moments—two times one day in seven—the organ sphinx becomes vocal and eloquent, and then lapses into silence, while the world toils, and sorrows, and sins.

2. Fellowship—an every-day place for all classes of men to meet to smoke and joke, to read and write, to nod and rest, is a social necessity and a social force ignored by the church. This the saloon supplies. Over against the factory where these men work there is the inevitable saloon. The saloon-keeper is also an inn-keeper, and makes his hotel and saloon the centre of the social life of the community. Over against that saloon, and every other saloon that abuts upon a factory, I would like to open a club-house for common people, to be run with a reasonable regard for common-sense.

PICTURES AS A SOCIAL POWER.

3. Pictures.—People may be too tired to listen to a sermon—too dull to read a book, but they are never too tired nor too stupid to know and feel the power of a picture. Just as I write two neighbors' boys have come in. They said "Oh! look at the books!" I overheard them whispering to each other, "Ask him if we can look at the pictures!" "No! you ask—go on quick." I gave them some magazines. The language of their comments is not exactly elegant, but their interest is intense. I recall one summer, when, by simply transferring our services from the hot stuffy church to the cool temples of the groves, and using a stereopticon, our attendance arose from about fifty of the faithful to over 2,000 people of all classes—especially workingmen and their families. The stereopticon as a social force with which to bring the world of beauty within the every-day reach of the common people is an untried experiment, whose success is assured. Of its evangelistic power, Mr. Moody told me that if he were a younger man he would learn how to use a stereopticon.

4. Men's Play.—That the child is father to the man—that men are only overgrown children, is most clearly shown in the universal love of men for social games and

exhibitions of athletic skill. My own observations have confirmed my belief in what a newspaper man once told me—that the people who frequent the vaudeville shows grow enthusiastic over the pathetic, the patriotic and the spectacular, often passing over the purely vulgar in silence. Is the provision for normal healthful men's play beyond the scope or beneath the dignity of those who seek by all means to save men?

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

5. The Child's Play.—The neglected playground becomes a clearing-house for all forms of vulgarity and profanity. Down in Indianapolis, last summer, I found nearly 300 children in Military Park at play, gathered around a kindergarten play-teacher like a queen bee. They were organized around just two rules: "Be clean, be kind." In Cincinnati I saw the river-rat children finding a theatre for their play on the tan-bark-covered cobble-stones in the middle of the street, with sand-piles, swings and an open-air gymnasium provided by the ladies of the civic federation.

At Dayton, Ohio, I found, under the auspices of the National Cash Register works and the Mothers' Guild of South Park, three bright young kindergarten women, paid to devote all their time to organizing and directing the children's play in the beautiful private grounds of the Vice-President of the Cash Register Works.

Nothing I have seen is more hopeful than the possibilities there are in providing for and organizing childhood's play. It is no idle fancy that the way to the altar may be by the playground. Is it less sacred for a child to play than to pray? This is what I saw that Sunday afternoon through the midst of tobacco smoke, the fumes of beer, and the songs of ribaldry and coarse jest. Music, fellowship, pictures, games, and play—these are the five points of a social campaign, with which it seemed to be possible to outflank and invest this barren, sin-cursed section of a latter-day industrial community. After this preliminary social skirmishing would come the appeal to the conscience, the frontal attack. After the battle, fought on the lines of intelligent social strategy, I thought I could see, as the spoils of victory, a regenerated community, a new Jerusalem, come down from God out of heaven.—The Northwestern Christian Advocate.

The Isle of Summer.

"It is a far, far call from Lexington to the isles of the Western Sea," and it is a far, far call from St. Martins to Santa Catalina. I am glad that on the way I got a glimpse of North Carolina, and tarried long on the great mile-high plateau of the west. I understand by so much the better this Pacific Isle.

We are 27 miles from San Pedro, the port of Los Angeles. Our crescent harbor opens toward the east, and it is an exceptional day when we cannot see, across the channel, those great guardians of a continent, the coast range mountains, sometimes gray, sometimes violet, sometimes cloud-touched, sometimes snow-capped. The island hills flank our town and, rising behind, stretch away far enough to convert into balmy breezes the air from the open sea. The day sky has unalloyed brightness, while the near hills, so dark and high, by very contrast give to the night sky a rare splendor of stars. There are singing birds and wild flowers, and holly all our own. We have from two to six rainy days during each of the five winter months, otherwise the atmosphere is the most perfect imaginable. After sojourns in North Carolina and New Mexico, I should be in a measure accustomed to the inadequacy of the calendar, but so like a Nova Scotia mid-summer has this winter been that I have found it hard to remember the time of year. Roses and lilies from the gardens, or ferns from the canous have brought their beauty into our church every Sunday. Like those of North Carolina, the Catalina hills invite climbing, but they are not wooded, though trees nestle in the canous. In the real summer they become brown, but in the winter they are green with the freshness of the eastern spring; and greener even than the hills are the miniature plateaus, where the Golf Links stretch away in their four miles of rambling system—they are called the finest Links in America. Among the other attractions for tourists the two most unique are the stage ride across the Island, in which there is as much of danger as is consistent with safety, and the row in one of the "glass-bottomed boats," through which you may look down from twenty to fifty feet upon the marvellous sea-gardens. Over delicate mosses of varied hues wave the great fronds of sea-weed, which form a veritable forest, with foliage varying from light green to glimmering bronze, from purple to rich crimson. And in this fairy-land of the sea the fish dart to and fro, many of them in flashing splendor of red and gold.

The tourist fisherman will charter a gasoline launch and speed out to the deeper waters. There he will find the yellowtail, the barracuda, the rock-cod, the gruper and the mackerel. Or if he is competent for the task, he may bring in a 200 pound tuna as the trophy of the rod and line, but this will be as the result of half a day's hard work after this gamey fish has been hooked.

Avalon is essentially a tourist's town, and at times is

densely peo-
and Likewi-

Our Uni-
the one cor-
C. A., and
Room, and
favorable
course of a
stintency.
Catalina
This a gre-
lends a ha-
Rev. Mr.
Methodist
of Woolto-
First Pres-
Chaplain

I have c-
see the su-
ever belie-
there is "
lies in sa-

Avalon,

Creeds
have offer-
a bulwark
those who
declares i-
declares his
man to so-
tions of C-
he would
from the

But wh-
helpful, th-
with whi-
may pres-
tianty it-
the churc-
ister Cat-
tianty is
and wh-
in the V-
formulate
case it is
which de-

That has
formal st-
the case
to put in
two natu-
has been
perfectly
spect to
been ma-
Hence a
ing from
to us af-
with the
York. A
tion in o-
by the V-
tion the
this, as
clined to
wise to
bation.
ference
haps, no
be repor-
he has
The cre-
from it
New Te-
Christia-

It is b-
value o-
member-
tion. T-
but var-
arbitrar-
allegian-
guidan-
subscrip-
unity in
where th-
is dem-
Christi-
they ar-
and ch-
questio-
said wi-
the me-
concept-
meanwi-
dogmat-
tion wh-
tion, b-
adherer-
use, an-
be held

densely peopled. It is the largest town on the island, and likewise the smallest, for Avalon is Catalina.

Our Union church, under Congregational auspices, is the one community church. It has to be even the Y. M. C. A., and that I like. We have opened our Reading Room, and the new parsonage is already where it evokes favorable comment from the passing stranger. In the course of a year this little church touches as large a constituency perhaps as any in Southern California, for Catalina is Southern California's most unique resort. This a great place for the visiting clergyman, and he often lends a hand. Lately, in quick succession, we have had Rev. Mr. Lloyd, a veteran of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Conference; Rev. T. Rose Price, Episcopalian, of Woolton, England; Rev. Dr. Boyle, Pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Colorado Springs, and Chaplain Wallace, U. S. N.

I have come at last to where I can climb a ridge and see the sun set in the western ocean. And I more than ever believe that for all of us climbers who look afar there is "an east in the west." Meantime our little isle lies in sapphire blue, "while sunshine girds its shores, that peace may make it utterly her own."

C. W. WILLIAMS.

Avalon, California, April, 1900.

Creeds and Christianity.

Creeds are needful in the church of Jesus Christ. They have oftentimes given a grip upon truth and have formed a bulwark against error. We have no sympathy with those who inveigh against creeds as such. The one who declares himself to have no creed, in that very act declares his creed. It would be impossible for a thinking man to so possess himself with respect to the great questions of Church or State as to be creedless. To be thus he would have to live in a glass receiver, and be cut off from the realms of truth and active life.

But while creeds are a necessity and in many ways helpful, they are not to be identified with the thing itself with which they are connected. A creed, therefore, may present phases of Christian truth and not be Christianity itself. This is true of all the great standards of the church, like the Thirty-nine Articles, the Westminster Catechism and the Augsburg Confession. Christianity is that which has been revealed to us from above, and whose principles and teaching are embodied for us in the Word of God. The creed is man's attempt to formulate these principles and teachings. In many a case it is man's attempt to explain and to tabulate that which defies explanation and soars far above tabulation. That has been the case with all attempts to put into formal statement the doctrine of the Trinity. That was the case with the council of Chalcedon which attempted to put into rigid definition the exact truth respecting the two natures of Christ,—his consciousness and will. That has been the case too, when efforts have been made to perfectly outline and define the decrees of God with respect to grace and reprobation. The creed has therefore been man's imperfect embodiment of God's sublime fact. Hence a man may diverge from the creed without diverging from Christianity itself. This has been brought home to us afresh by the recent occurrence connecting itself with the Rev. Dwight Hillis, of Plymouth church, New York. Dr. Hillis has repudiated the feature of reprobation in connection with the Divine decrees, as formulated by the Westminster Confession of Faith. We may question the good taste and violent terms in which he did this, as reported by the newspapers, but none, we are inclined to think, will say that Dr. Hillis has ceased in any wise to be a Christian because he has repudiated reprobation. It is of some importance that we hold the difference clearly before our minds. It will help us, perhaps, not to be troubled when here and there a man may be reported as having diverged from the creed to which he has subscribed and which hitherto he has sustained. The creed, we repeat, is not Christianity, and to diverge from it (except that divergence shall be from some vital New Testament truth) is not, therefore, to diverge from Christianity itself.

It is by no means a new thing for the question of the value of creeds, as something to be imposed upon the members of the Christian church, to be called in question. They are needful, as we have said, as statements, but vast numbers regard them as superfluous, if not arbitrary, when used as a standard of a man's Christian allegiance. They may be held before him for his general guidance, while not imposed upon him for his absolute subscription and submission. That they do not secure unity in the church of Christ is manifest in those bodies where the imposition of the creed upon all its members is demanded. That they are perfect presentations of Christian truth, we presume no one will claim. That they are not, in many features, in need of modification and change to meet the expanding truth, few likewise question. New light, the old Puritan, John Robinson, said will break from the word of God. New light, in the method of starting truth if not in the mode of its conception, has broken from the word of God, and meanwhile the statements of the creeds remain rigid, dogmatic and defiant. Happy then is that denomination which, like our own, holds them for general direction, but does not impose them as a test of Christian adherence and loyalty. In the one case they have their use, and in the other they usurp the position which may be held only by the word of God itself.—Commonwealth.

Finished.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might" . . . "the night cometh when no man can work."

"Go," said the heavenly keeper Of the wheatfields, fair and wide, "Go tell the tired reaper That the time is eventide. Tell him the sunset lingers In rays afloat the ground, And bind for his weary fingers The sheaves he must leave unbound."

"I have watched him toil since morning, And the work has been well done, So quietly bear the warning, The shadows are settling down." So the merciful angel of Pity, Who stood in the holy place, Went out from the Heavenly City, With a look of peace on his face.

The reaper paused on the meadows Where the workers toil and sing, For he heard in the darkening shadows The sweep of the angel's wing. He looked where the ripe grain glimmered Unreaped on the fertile land; "I cannot do it!" he murmured As the angel stayed his hand.

Oh, sad hearts, nearly breaking, The Master's time is best; There is always a time of waking, When a worker has earned his rest. Tho' we lay him down with the sleepers, While each one sadly grieves, We know, to the God of the reapers, The angels have borne his sheaves.

—R.

Freedom of the Truth, for the Truth and by the Truth.

A gentleman remarked recently to us: "You cannot trust everybody with the truth." It would be hard, in our opinion, for fewer words to express more definitely the exact reverse of the fact. Instantly by contrast with this statement did the beauty and power of the Master's words appear: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." These two sentences represent attitudes of mind diverse by celestial diameters. The latter is Christly; the former, Jesuitical.

When a man says that "you cannot trust everybody with the truth," his words carry a subtle implication which seems to escape his notice. If everybody is not to be trusted with the truth, then there must be somebody who is infallible and knows when the truth is to be given and when it is to be withheld. The Inquisition involved papal infallibility. True, the tortures of the Inquisition had been applied for the suppression of thought hundreds of years before the dogma of Papal Infallibility was, in 1870, proclaimed; but such a claim for the ultimate authority in the Catholic church was tacitly presupposed in all the horrid work of the followers of Torquemada. The Vatican council only formulated the principle on which from the beginning the Inquisition had rested. It has always seemed to us that the church was a little late in formulating this dogma of infallibility.

It was in 1517 that Raphael finished the renowned frescoes in the Vatican which celebrated the era of the glory of the Papacy and its victories over all adversaries. It was in this same year (1517) that Martin Luther nailed to the door of the church at Wittenburg his theses which shook Catholicism to its foundation. It was at the dawn of the modern epoch of liberality and progress, that Dante composed his epic of mediævalism. It was under the riotous court of Charles II. that Milton in his great poem embalmed Puritanism. It was at the beginning of the present mighty outburst of science, that the Vatican Council announced the dogma of Papal Infallibility. It is, of course, customary to write the epitaph after death.

But, aside from the claim of infallibility made by those who are unwilling to trust the truth to everybody, there is danger that such a spirit will beget deception in those from whom it is proposed to withhold the truth. The intellect is incessantly active; is impelled forward by a natural curiosity; and seeks, like light, to penetrate all dark recesses. If it is hard to keep a secret, it is harder to keep a truth. Sooner than Cupid it will fly out of the window. The fact is that truth seems to diffuse itself, like electricity, in the atmosphere. How else shall we account for the co-discovery of the Calculus by Leibnitz and by Newton; the co-discovery of the planet Neptune by Le Verrier and Adams; co-discovery of evolution by Darwin and Wallace; and many other such discoveries? Truth as well as murder will out. Now any attempt to curtail man's intellectual freedom, only leads to clandestine thinking. Thought cannot be suppressed. You had just as well try to put an iron band around the hand of God as to try to put man's intellect under a bushel. Man is a thinking animal. Think he must, as the fish swims or the bird flies. Is it not better that mind determine the limit of its own course, as his fin does for the fish and his wing does for the bird? We would have all thinking done in the sunlight and open air. Then what is noxious will be dispelled, what is pure can be seen. Better the bird that flies than the mole that burrows. To say nothing of the progress of truth, intellectual liberty

is justified by the moral gain in frankness and sincerity. No matter how dark the thought which the child harbors at heart, what father would wish for it to be veiled by sweet speeches?

It is as sensible to insist that the body live in stifled air, as to compel the mind to live on attenuated truth. Truth is the soul's sustenance. There is stale truth or tradition, as there is stale bread. The truth of yesterday is tradition of today. That is to say, each soul must live the truth to know it, just as each man must digest his own food to derive strength therefrom. Each age interprets truth in its own terms, just as the Greeks, the Germans, and the English record truth in the language native to each race. The necessity to this arises from the very nature of truth. Some people seem to conceive of truth as a prize-package which can be handed from one man to another, but truth is individual, interior, a soul-process, character. Jesus said, "I am the truth."—The Baptist Argus.

When the day is Done.

BY R. J. BURDETTE.

How quiet the house is at midnight! The people who talk and laugh and sing in it every day are asleep. I am not tired; but my pen is weary. It falls from my fingers, and I raise my head. I start to leave, and my eyes fall upon a little book lying on the floor. It is a little First Reader. He left it there this afternoon. I remember just how impatient I was because he could not read the simple little lesson—so easy a lesson—and I told him it was a waste of my time to teach him, and pushed him away from me. I remember now. I see the flush come into the little tired face; the brave, cheerful look in his eyes; his mother's brave, patient cheerfulness, struggling with his disappointment and pain. I see him lie down on the floor, and the little face bend over the troublesome lesson—a lesson so simple, so easy, any baby might read it. Then, after a short struggle alone, it has to be given up, and the baffled little soldier, with one more appealing look toward me, sighs, and goes away from the lesson he can not read to the play that comforts him. And there lies the little book just as he left it. Ah me! I could kneel down and kiss it now, as if it were alive and loving.

Why, what was my time worth to me today? What was there in the book I wanted to read half so precious to me as one cooling word from the prattling lips that quivered when I turned away? I hate the book I read. I will never look at it again. Were it the last book in the world I think I should burn it. All its gracious words are lies. I say to you, though all men praise the book, and though an hour ago I thought it excellent—I say to you, there is poison in its hateful pages. Why, what can I learn from books that baby lips can not teach me? If between my books and my boy I choose my books, why should not God leave me with my books—my hateful books!

But I was not harsh. I was only a little impatient. Because you see, his lesson was so easy so simple. Ah me, there were two of us trying to read this afternoon. There two easy, simple lessons. Mine was a very easy, simple, pleasant, loving one to learn. Just a line, just a little throb of patience, of gentleness, of love, that would have made my own heart glow and laugh and sing. The letters were so large and plain, the words so easy, and the sentences so short! And I? Oh pity me! I missed every word. I did not read one line aright. See, here is my copy now—all blurred and blistered with tears and heartache, all marred, misspelled and blotted. I am ashamed to show it to the Master. And yet I know that he will be patient with me; I know how loving and gentle he will be. How patiently and lovingly all these days he has been teaching me this simple lesson I failed upon to-day! Is my time, then, so much more precious than the Master's that I cannot teach the little lesson more than once?

Ah, friend, we waste time when we plait scourges for ourselves! These hurrying days—these busy, anxious, shrewd, ambitious times of ours—are wasted when they take our hearts away from patient gentleness, and give us fame for love and gold for kisses. Some day, then, when our hungry souls seek for bread, our selfish god will give us a stone. Life is not a deep, profound, perplexing problem. It is a simple, easy lesson, such as any child may read. You cannot find its solution in the ponderous tomes of the old fathers, the philosophers, the investigators, the theorists. It is not on your bookshelves. But in the warmest corner of the most unlettered heart it glows in letters that the blindest may read—a sweet, plain, simple, easy loving lesson. And when you have learned it, brother mine, the world will be better and happier.—Religious Herald.

Moody's Own Methods.

William R. Moody, in writing for The Saturday Evening Post the life of his father, Dwight L. Moody, tells many good stories of the famous evangelist. In a recent article he says: "As a boy in Northfield he had achieved remarkable results in swelling the attendance at the Sunday School, and so, arguing from that, he conceived the idea that he could be of much value to Plymouth church as a recruiting agent. Having come to this decision he hired a pew with the understanding that he was to fill it each Sunday. Like everything else he undertook, he fulfilled his commission with intense earnestness and enthusiasm. He did not wait for the young men to come to church, but he went after them, stopping them on street corners, visiting them in their lonely rooms, and even calling them out of saloons. It was altogether new and strange and the novelty of the whole work had an irresistible effect, with the consequence that in a short time young Moody was renting six pews, which he filled every Sunday with his strange and motley guests.

"There was a little mission on North Wells Street and he applied for a class. He was told that the sixteen teachers were amply able to instruct the twelve scholars, but if he would provide his own class they would be very glad to have them. That was just what Mr. Moody wanted. Next Sunday there was a sensation. Young Moody opened the door and led in a procession of eighteen little 'hoodlums' whom he had gathered from the streets."

Messenger and Visitor

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Company, Ltd

Publishers and Proprietors

TERMS } \$2.00 PER ANNUM.
\$1.50 IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

S. MCC. BLACK EDITOR.
A. H. CHIPMAN BUSINESS MANAGER.
85 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Printed by PATERSON & CO., 105 and 107 Germain St.

Any Pastor desiring a ticket to Winnipeg and return, for National Convention, may secure one by sending to this office sixty new subscriptions to this paper. Our new plans make this an easy task. Write.

Foreign Missions.

The great missionary Conference in New York, which occupied the last ten days of April, will stand forth as a noteworthy event in connection with the history of Christian missions. It was certainly fitting that, at the close of a century marked as no other has been by world-wide evangelistic effort, such a Conference should be held, that representatives of the workers in the great world field might come together to glance at the past and to lift their eyes to the future, to give thanks to God for what the passing century has witnessed of faithful effort in missionary work, and to obtain the girding of power for the great work that lies ahead.

The apparent results of modern missions, it may be freely confessed, have not been all that their promoters hoped for. The Christian world has a much better idea now than it had a century or half a century ago, of what heathenism in its various manifestations really is, and a far better appreciation of the resistance which it is capable of offering to the aggressive forces of Christianity. The young missionary used to go forth with the belief that, if he could only tell the heathen in their own language the story of Calvary, he would see them at once flinging away their idols, renouncing their superstitions, and flocking in scores and in hundreds to the standard of the cross. One does not have to be very old to recall the glowing pictures that used to be painted of what would be accomplished in bringing the heathen world to Christ before the end of the nineteenth century. Our young missionaries of even a quarter of a century ago, as well as those who sent them forth to do battle with the powers of darkness in heathen lands, had but little idea of the strength of the fortifications behind which heathenism lies entrenched. They understood but little of the vice-like grip in which the peoples of India are held by the caste system, of the power of ancient creeds, customs and superstitions over the minds of men, and of that profound spiritual degradation which makes the heathen mind so impotent to conceive the very idea of Christianity.

But if there has been some natural disappointment as to results, some cavil of doubters, and mockings of the enemy, there has been no reason for discouragement or despair on the part of those who have been endeavoring, in the name of their Lord, to fulfil his commission by preaching his gospel in all the world. And there has been no discouragement, no despair, no disposition on the part of Christ's people to withdraw from this work. There will be no turning back, but a pressing forward with larger faith and in greater energy in this mission of causing the world to apprehend the fulness of God's truth and love in Jesus Christ. If the results have not been so large as we hoped for, we must not lose sight of the fact, that there have indeed been great and glorious results of the modern missionary enterprise. At the beginning of the present century, there were in the world about a half dozen Foreign Missionary Societies. There are now some 400 societies, with 15,000 missionaries, 73,000 native helpers, and 1,300,000 communicants, with several millions more who have been brought strongly under the influence of Christianity, and have become more or less imbued with its doctrines. This, some caviller may say, is scarcely more than a drop in the bucket compared with the hundreds of millions of the great heathen world. But it must be considered that the century now closing has but witnessed the inception of this great enterprise. It has been a

time of beginnings, of seed-sowing, and the results are yet to appear. What has been done has not been without result. Already much precious fruit has been reaped, and there are millions of hearts all over heathendom today in which the seed of Christ's truth is germinating. What is there that has been done, in commerce, in empire building, and in all else that men have put their hands to in this century, which, considered as to its influence upon the permanent well-being of the world, is worthy to be compared with what has been done in connection with Christian missions?

It would seem impossible that any Christian can doubt that the great modern missionary movement is of God. In that fact is the assurance that it will go forward. Within a few days we have seen an ex-President of the United States presiding at a meeting of the Ecumenical Conference while the President of that nation and the Governor of the greatest State in the Union delivered addresses, and all felt themselves honored, as well they might, by such connection with the great missionary movement. But the strength of the missionary cause and the assurance of its continuance and triumph lie not in the fact that Presidents and Governors are willing to be its nursing fathers, but in the fact that it is the cause of God and that his people have put their hands to the work in the name and in the strength of Him to whom all power is delivered and who has commissioned them to give his gospel to all nations.

The Sternness and the Tenderness of Love.

In the passage selected from Matthew's gospel for our next Sunday's Bible lesson, we find sentences stern and denunciatory followed by others which are full of tenderness and profoundest sympathy. But they all flow from the lips of truth and are all inspired by divine love. Jesus loves men too well not to tell them the truth about themselves when their highest interests are concerned. And it is necessary for the Christian preacher and the Christian teacher, delivering the message of their Lord to the world, to warn men to flee from the wrath to come, as well as to invite them to come within the shelter of the Everlasting Arms. These are very solemn and stern words which our Lord uttered against those cities of Galilee. In the light of what we have learned of him in this course of lessons, we feel sure that Jesus would not have spoken these words if they had not been true, and if it had not been necessary to utter them as a warning against the fatal mistake of rejecting the Son of God. The ground upon which woe was denounced upon these cities of Galilee, was not that they were more wicked than other cities. As a matter of fact they were probably, in respect to their moral condition, better than most cities of the time. The ground of condemnation was that they repented not. They had beheld many mighty works, and yet had failed to recognize in them the finger of God. They had heard God's truth from the lips of God's Son, and they had not believed. The light had shone into their faces and they had turned away from it, because they loved darkness rather than light. And the ground of condemnation under the gospel is ever the same. If men are not saved it is because they repent not. Men are not lost simply because they are sinners, for God has made provision for saving sinners through his Son. But how can they be saved who shut their ears and harden their hearts against the revelation of God's truth, the pleadings of his love?—It is well for us to recognize that truth and love are eternally united in God. They cannot be separated in Christ. Jesus is not all meekness, gentleness, tenderness. His love could not be a divine, redeeming love, if it were not strong enough to be faithful and true even to sternness. These stern words of Jesus are as true today as they were when he uttered them, and they are as applicable to those of this generation who repent not, as they were to the people of Bethsaida, Chorazin and Capernaum.

The preachers and the teachers of Christian truth in our generation are often troubled because of the unfriendly attitude of men toward Christ and his gospel. There are so many who utterly despise and reject, and there are so many who, while professing the name of Christ, seem to possess so little of his spirit and to know so little of his fellowship. It should help us when we are in danger of being dis-

mayed and discouraged with this condition of things, to remember that it is one which our Lord also had to meet. It troubled his spirit and caused him to utter this terrible arraignment of those who in wilful blindness despised his gospel. But though his spirit was troubled it was not weakened or discouraged because of the impotence and opposition of men. He adores the wisdom of the Infinite Father, which has hidden these things from the wise and prudent and has revealed them unto babes. Doubtless the great truths concerning the relation of humanity to God were clear to Jesus as they are not to us. There is more in these words of his than we can yet fully comprehend. But what is plain is that salvation for men is through Jesus Christ. The consciousness of the divine sonship is clear in him. The Father has committed all things into his hands. The world does not understand, it disbelieves, opposes and rejects the Son of Man. But the Father knows the Son. The world does not know the Father—else it would know the Son also. But the Son knows the Father and reveals him to whom he will,—to the simple-hearted, to all who are willing to be taught of God. Here is the great truth which Paul afterwards learned and preached, that "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself." Men do not come to know the Father except through the Son. The fatherhood of God is clearly revealed only through the sonship of Jesus. Those who come into fellowship with him are thereby brought into fellowship with God as their Father in Heaven.

It is because of the unique relation in which he stands to the Father, and because of the authority which therefore belongs to him, that Jesus Christ is able to cry to all the world of humanity:—"Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The rest which Jesus offers men does not mean freedom from all labor, endeavor and strife. It means the rest of right relationship. It is such rest as the imprisoned wild bird finds when its cage door is opened, such rest as the fish cast upon the shore finds when returned to its native element, such rest as the rebellious child feels when its evil disposition is overcome and it moves again within the circle of the parent's love. There is a yoke to be borne, but it has been fashioned by a father's hand, there is a service to be rendered, but it is the easy service of love. The rest to which our Lord invites means harmony with God. It means fellowship with the Father and with Jesus Christ his Son.

The War.

The principal events of the week in connection with the war are the relief of Wepener and the retirement of the Boer forces northward and eastward from that part of the Orange Free State. During Tuesday night the Boers evacuated De Wetts Dorp, where their losses are said to have been considerable, and the place was occupied by General Chermiside's division, while Generals French and Rundle set out in pursuit of the retreating enemy. On Wednesday the Boer force which had been investing Wepener for some time withdrew hurriedly, after having made a final fierce but unsuccessful attack upon Colonel Dalgety's force, their retreat being made necessary by the advance of General Brabant's force, which had come in contact with the Boers around Wepener on Tuesday. The Boers have retreated northward and eastward in the direction of Ladysmith. Strong hopes were entertained that the forces sent by Lord Roberts under General French and other commanders might be successful in cutting off the retreat of some bodies of the enemy, but these hopes appear not to have been realized, since the despatches now at hand say that General French's force is returning to Bloemfontein. The situation had become such that the Boers could not remain longer in the eastern and middle part of the Free State, but they appear to have gotten safely away and have probably carried off a large amount of stock, grain and other booty as a result of their raid. It is now learned that Colonel Dalgety's force at Wepener numbered 1,700. His loss during the time that he was surrounded by the Boers was 30 killed and 149 wounded. A sharp battle occurred on Thursday at Israel's Poort, about seven miles west of Thaba N'Chu, in which the Canadian Rifles were prominently engaged, and in which, as on previous occasions, they gave a good account of themselves, driving the Boers from a strongly held position in a line of kopjes. Colonel Otter, who commands the regiment, received

"a nasty w
the shoulder
kopjes were
from the Bl
the town, v
weeks, and
to Krantz K
fontein. Be
ley, is stron
of his ope
moving no
Mafeking
severely fro
limits of it
Natal, and
thing impo
General Ca
Beira across
will double
The destruc
burg, in w
being man
be a loss w
explosion
foundry, M
having blo
compelled
enemies of

—If any
a supply of
months the
cation of R
ears in an
ally desire
summer be
year, which
churches w
well to atte

—A note
Sunday, wh
Baptist chu
Fred. C. Ha
Hartley, of
the church
has given
denominati
his advance
both to be p
and to asso
sons who w
in the wor
higher serv

—The En
pathy with
has overtak
and the Du
to Lord Mir
with a mess
tributes \$2
Mount Ste
and genero
the relief
vision temp
Dominion
purposes.
munities al
prompt, an
meet the ne
many thous
homes and
must appea
known that

—Dr. Inc
Brunswick,
preceding t
board of Ed
Province an
ing suggest
Forenoon.
tent and res
ernment,
Lessons on
system of g
ally connect
of the Unio
taken up as
ing lesson
Patriotic, re
pupils, and
others who
afternoon e
invited to b
well as on
float over th
it may be d
evening, to
vited for th

—The qu
called for in
needed with
length in g

"a nasty wound" in the neck and was also hit on the shoulder, but still cheered his men on until the kopjes were captured. The Boers have been driven from the Bloemfontein water works, 25 miles east of the town, which they had been holding for some weeks, and General Maxwell's division has advanced to Krantz Kraal, 17 miles to the northwest of Bloemfontein. Boshof, thirty miles northeast of Kimberley, is strongly held by General Methuen as the base of his operations. General Hunter is reported to be moving northward from Kimberley to the relief of Mafeking, which is understood to be suffering severely from the siege and to be approaching the limits of its resources. Very little is heard from Natal, and that little does not indicate that anything important is transpiring in that quarter. General Carrington's force is making its way from Beira across Portuguese territory into Rhodesia, and will doubtless make itself felt in the war by and by. The destruction of the Begbie foundry in Johannesburg, in which shells and other ammunition were being manufactured for the Boers, is considered to be a loss which they cannot easily make good. The explosion was tremendous, and the owner of the foundry, Mr. Begbie, is suspected by the Boers of having blown up the factory in revenge for being compelled to manufacture ammunition for the enemies of his country.

Editorial Notes

—If any of our churches are desirous of securing a supply or a pastor's assistant for the summer months their attention is directed to the communication of Rev. A. Cohoon on this subject, which appears in another column. The students will naturally desire to make their arrangements for the summer before the end of the college or seminary year, which is now drawing near, and therefore churches wishing to secure their services will do well to attend to the matter promptly.

—A noteworthy event occurred in Carleton on Sunday, when Rev. Dr. Hartley, pastor of the Free Baptist church, with the assistance of his sons, Rev. Fred. C. Hartley, of Fredericton, and Rev. Frank S. Hartley, of Yarmouth, baptized and received into the church twenty-one recent converts. Dr. Hartley has given long and most valuable service to his denomination and the cause of Christ, and now in his advanced years it must be a very happy thing both to be permitted to reap the sowings of the past and to associate with him in this ingathering two sons who will perpetuate his name and his influence in the world when he shall have been called to higher service.

—The English newspapers express hearty sympathy with Ottawa and Hull in the disaster which has overtaken those cities. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York have cabled their sympathy to Lord Minto. The Earl of Derby sends £1000 with a message of sympathy. Lord Strathcona contributes \$25,000 to aid the sufferers, and Lord Mount Stephen \$5,000. These and other prompt and generous subscriptions have greatly encouraged the relief committee, and enabled them to make provision temporarily for all cases of distress. The Dominion Parliament has voted \$100,000 for relief purposes. The response of individuals and communities all over Canada may be expected to be prompt, and in such measure as is necessary to meet the needs of the case. The condition of so many thousands of our fellow countrymen whose homes and property have been swept away in a day, must appeal strongly to our sympathies. It is now known that six persons lost their lives in the fire.

—Dr. Inch, Superintendent of Education for New Brunswick, calls attention to the fact that the day preceding the Queen's birthday is, by order of the Board of Education, observed in the schools of the Province as "Empire day," and makes the following suggestions as to the programme for the day: Forenoon.—Lessons on the British Empire.—Its extent and resources, its institutions and form of government, its literature and distinguished men. Lessons on Canada.—Its extent and resources, its system of government, historical incidents, especially connected with New Brunswick. The history of the Union Jack as a national emblem might be taken up as the object of an instructive and interesting lesson to the united school. Afternoon.—Patriotic recitations, songs and readings by the pupils, and addresses by trustees, clergymen, and others whose services may be available. At the afternoon exercises the public generally should be invited to be present, and during the whole day, as well as on the following day, the British flag should float over the school building. In cities and towns it may be desirable to have a mass meeting in the evening, to be addressed by speakers especially invited for the occasion.

—The question as to what legislative action is called for in this country in view of the evils connected with the liquor traffic, has succeeded at length in getting itself for a part of a day before the

House of Commons at Ottawa. It is quite evident that if there were no subject more to the taste of the members of the House than this, we should never have to complain of the undue length of Parliamentary sessions. The delay in taking up the subject and the haste with which it was postponed to a more convenient season, makes it quite apparent that it is not a subject congenial to the majority of members on either side of the House. From the reports which the daily papers have published of the discussion of last Monday, it does not appear that there has been any material change in the sentiment of the House upon the subject during the past year. With one resolution and two amendments in reference to prohibition all put forth by supporters of the Government, it is evident enough that the party now in power is finding the subject a very embarrassing one. And while the party now in opposition is ready enough to take advantage of any opportunity which the situation may afford to add to the Government's embarrassment, there is no word to indicate that the policy of that party in opposition is more favorable to prohibition than it was when in power. It seems quite evident that neither political party places an estimate upon the prohibition sentiment of the country sufficiently high to cause it to make a general prohibitory law a plank in its platform. Perhaps it would be expecting too much of a political party to ask it to sacrifice itself for the sake of a great moral issue. When these political parties shall be convinced that the danger lies in the direction of opposing rather than of espousing the reform, then we may expect that virtue shall so flourish within them, that both will become eloquent in the advocacy of that which they had shunned and despised. It is necessary, therefore, constantly to work to make the sentiment in favor of temperance reform continually more vigorous in reality and more effective in expression.

—The Convocation of Dalhousie University held on Tuesday of last week in the Academy of Music, Halifax, marks the close of what appears to have been a year of very successful work in connection with that institution. The graduates in arts, letters, science, law and medicine number fifty-six. Among those who received degrees, there were thirty B. A.'s, one B. L., four B. Sc.'s, nine LL. B.'s, eleven M. D.'s, and one M. L. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. John Johnson, formerly Professor of Classics in the University. Dr. MacMeachan, the Professor in English Literature addressed the graduating class. Addresses of a more general character were delivered by President Forrest, and Principal Pollok of the Theological School. The students of Dalhousie, it seems, maintained the traditions of the College in respect to their part in the convocation exercises. From a Halifax daily it is learned that they "occupied their accustomed place in the centre of the balcony, and enlivened the proceedings by songs, college cries, racy comments on the remarks of the various speakers, references to the members of the graduating classes as they stepped forward to receive their degrees, selections on a horn, which were more remarkable for volume than variety and occasional speeches to those on the platform through a megaphone." A novel feature of this part of the programme was an effigy of Paul Kruger, displayed on the balcony rail and having the letters "D.D." and "L.L.D." cut on the coat. Another Halifax paper says that "the boys kept within bounds, so that the value of the meeting was not wholly destroyed." The same paper notes that the large and brilliant audience which witnessed the ceremonies was composed chiefly of young women, and expresses regret at the general absence of the men who control the purse strings of the community, a class of persons whom it is highly desirable to interest in the cause of higher education. One cannot but wonder whether the presence of the burlesque element which is made so prominent in Dalhousie's Convocations does not explain in some degree the absence of the people who are accustomed to treat serious subjects in a serious manner.

The Home-going of Mr. and Mrs. Morse and Marion.

Bimlipatam is lonesome. The mission compound, the native Christians, in private conversation and in the services of the Lord's house; the towns-people, both Indian and European, in fact almost everybody and everything is constantly reminding us that three of Bimlipatam's best friends have said good-bye. Since our pioneer missionaries first set foot on Telugu soil, many and important changes have taken place. In most of these it is not at all difficult to discern the leadings and rulings of an all-wise Providence. But the compulsory, and in some instances, frequent home-going of the missionary, sometimes even without any hope of coming back to the work, is one of the providential dispensations not always easily understood.

As a rule, I believe that the missionaries would far rather go home once in twenty-five years than every eight years, if the cause of Christ could thus be better served.

Fellow-workers at home, don't think for a moment that it is easy for a consecrated missionary to lay down his weapons of warfare and leave this battlefield, when

both those who fight for us and against us are almost as precious as life itself. It is said of the shepherd who watches his flock by day and night, braving the roughest storms and often hazarding his own life to provide for the needs of the sheep and deliver them from peril; it is said of such a shepherd that he acquires a real and tender affection for each one of the flock under his care, so that he is pained by all that interferes with their happiness. And thus we believe it is with those whom God has appointed under shepherds to the Telugus. David faced and fought the lion and the bear for the sake of his sheep. The faithful missionary, too, stands in the very front line of the battle, fighting to deliver the Telugus whose cause he has espoused. He has seen, and felt, and realized as you cannot, the cruel and relentless tyranny of India's oppressor. He has heard the living and dying cries of the oppressed. Again and again they have pierced his soul, and year after year, with a heart full of pity and love he has prayed and labored night and day for their highest good. India's woeful needs are real to him.

Probably few missionaries feel this more than did Mr. and Mrs. Morse. They never realized the greatness of the work and the great need of workers as they do now. Never during their term of service in India have they had a deeper or more genuine heart interest in all that pertains to the highest good of the Telugus than they have at present.

The native Christians, too, have found it hard to say good-bye to their missionary and his family. Through the missionary, God has been pleased to reveal unto them the riches of his grace. They do not worship or serve the creature more than the creator. And they know full well that, although the missionary may plant and water, God alone gives the increase, and therefore to him only must be ascribed all the praise and glory. At the same time they sincerely and affectionately love God's messenger who has brought to them the glad tidings of the cross. Why shouldn't they? Surely this must be right and pleasing to the great Shepherd of us all.

But the sorrow is not only on the part of the leave-taking missionaries and their little flock. The missionaries on the field realize what a large place has been filled by Brother and Sister Morse and their little Marion. The force is so lamentably small, and so utterly out of proportion to the great needs, that any vacancy made even for a short period is keenly felt. The departure of the Morses makes a large gap which will remain unfilled until their return. Their love for God and man, their living faith in the word of God and the Christ of God, and their zeal and devotion which has so often been an inspiration and comfort to their fellow missionaries, both in private conversation and in our family conferences, all unite to make it exceedingly hard to spare them even for a short time. And yet, while all this is true, there is not one amongst us who would have Brother and Sister Morse remain in India another year. If a reason is asked we answer simply that we believe it is God's will that they return home at once. And his will is best for them, for us, for all India, and for all Canada as well. The same good, wise, loving God who called them to India is now calling them away. This conviction brings a new joy and hope to all concerned. Away with sorrow and complaint. God is able and ready and willing to supply all our needs and to make up for all that is lacking.

At the time of writing the Morses are on the bosom of the mighty deep, being carried each day nearer the homeland and all the loved ones there. Our united prayer for them is that God will grant them journeying mercies and that he will speedily restore the health and vigor which once they enjoyed, but of which they have been robbed by India's unfriendly climate, and return them to their loved work amongst the Telugus thoroughly prepared for all that he has prepared for them. Nor will we forget to petition the Father to grant to them while in the homeland health and strength and the power and leadership of the Holy Spirit, so that they may be enabled to carry to and from the churches blessing which in the near future shall be multiplied many fold both at home and in India.

Yours and His,
R. E. GULLISON.
Bimlipatam, Vizag. District, India, March 21.
P. S.—Will all my correspondents kindly notice that my address is as above.
R. E. G.

Annual Reunion and Banquet of the Acadia Alumni in Boston.

The eighth annual reunion and banquet of the New England alumni of Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S., was held at the United States Hotel last week. About 30 persons were present.

Prof. R. V. Jones of Acadia, who has been instructor and professor there for about 40 years, gave an address full of interesting reminiscences concerning the work at Acadia. President Wood of the Newton Theological Institution also spoke concerning the relations of Acadia and Newton, and Rev. Dr. S. B. Kempton of Dartmouth, N. S., spoke on behalf of the board of governors. Dr. George E. Horr, editor of the Watchman, was also a guest. Music was furnished by James A. Nickerson, soloist, and Miss Leila C. Titus, pianist, of Everett, and a very enjoyable evening was passed. The excellent addresses of Dr. Jones and Dr. Kempton were well received and many kind words were spoken of the College and the Alumni Association at Wolfville.

At a business meeting before the banquet it was voted to donate \$1000 to the home association in Nova Scotia. The officers elected for the coming year are: Rev. E. L. Gates, Nashua, N. H. pres.; Rev. H. T. DeWolfe, Foxboro, vice pres.; Benjamin A. Lockhart, Boston, sec.; Charles H. McIntyre, Boston, treas.; J. E. Eaton, Rev. A. T. Kempton, L. F. Eaton, Rev. George B. Titus directors.

* * The Story Page * *

Barbara's Prejudice.

BY RHODES CAMPBELL.

"I can always tell in a very short time whether I like anyone or not. Papa says that I can read character very readily. He says that I have strong prejudices, just like Grandmother Pyne."

This information regarding herself Barbara Pyne was fond of communicating to the girls in Somerset, who looked up to her and were generally led by her. She was a bright-faced, rather handsome girl, with a mouth a trifle rather set and hard, and a very decided voice.

"Now, Polly Vane's visitor," she went on, "I don't fancy at all. She may think that because she is from the city she knows more than we do, and she may imagine that she knows how to dress; but I think that her clothes are very plain and not half so pretty as some of ours. No, she smiles a great deal and seems very sweet, but I don't trust these quiet-mannered, soft-voiced people. They are always weak and often sly."

The girls did not say much; but as some of them went home, they had been to Polly Vane's to an afternoon party, there crept into their minds a doubt as to the genuineness of Polly's visitor. She had seemed very pleasant; but then, as Barbara said, those city girls were laughing in their sleeves at the queer ways of country girls. Perhaps Harriet Van Cleve and Polly herself were now ridiculing the ways and manners of Somerset young people.

Polly did not seem much like one of them as, until lately, she had stayed with her aunt in a large city to take advantage of the fine schools there, while her mother boarded with an elder sister. Her mother was an invalid, but was now much better and had come home to stay. Barbara Pyne lived with her father and a prim old housekeeper. Her mother had died five years before, and Somerset people thought that Mr. Pyne was crazy to let the child "go wild," as she did. Barbara ruled the house and every one outside of it that she could. She was a generous, bright girl, self-reliant, but with plenty of self-will, and a spirit that, from over-indulgence, was fast becoming overbearing and exacting. Her father could see no fault in her, and the housekeeper gave up to her whims, as she felt powerless to do otherwise. Barbara gave all kinds of entertainments for her friends and, in spite of her dictatorial ways, was popular and a leader. She loved to feel that she could do as she pleased, and was fond of saying, when her girl friends gave as a reason for not doing certain things, that "mother didn't think it best," that she was "her own mistress." There was a certain dash and glamour about the girl that blinded her friends to her faults, although they felt the sting of her sharp words very keenly.

So time went on. Polly Vane's visitor had gone home some months since. Polly had entered Miss Parker's school, and Barbara still spent money freely and had her own sweet will as of old. But changes come in our lives suddenly and unexpectedly. One day Richard Pyne came home very pale and very silent. Barbara's quick glance soon discovered that something was quite wrong with him. Investments had turned out badly and a bank had failed. The bulk of his very comfortable fortune was gone. They must go away at once to the city, where a place had been offered him.

"It is hard to begin again when one has gray hairs," Richard Pyne said, "but I've plenty of energy and go yet. I can make a good living for two."

He spoke hopefully and smiled, and Barbara felt that it wasn't so bad, and to live in a great, stirring city would be so charming. So off they went, prim housekeeper and all. Barbara had a good cry over leaving her Somerset friends, but her new life was very stirring. She went at once to a fine school, and her father took her to see the sights, good concerts, and entertainments. She became acquainted at school, but still the new girls did not come as near as the old Somerset girls. Her father, too, was quieter, and she often found him sitting before the fire with a sad, tired look. City expenses were far greater than in a town like Somerset. The rent for the narrow, plain house appalled Barbara, when the old home was so much handsomer, and "they had it for nothing." Still, there were many pleasures and Barbara was young.

It was when her strong, hardy father was taken ill for the first time in his life that the girl felt utterly alone. And when the end came so unexpectedly that he was gone, Barbara was overwhelmed. Some kind, motherly woman took her home for a few weeks, and then, slowly, Barbara found that life had changed for her in more ways than one. Her father's life insurance had run out a short time before and he had failed to renew it, so that when all expenses were met, Barbara's income was the small rent paid monthly for the Somerset home.

Then she showed her independence. "I must earn something. Of course I'm young and can't do much," she said to the friend who had been the kindest to her, "but I'm willing to work."

Poor Barbara! She found that even being willing would not bring work and money. One day she came in to her new friends with a bright face and a look of added decision about her very decided mouth.

"Well, I have a place," she announced.

Mrs. Henderson looked up expectantly.

"I'm to nurse two little children for Mrs. Thomas, on Alabama avenue," she went on; "and I'm to begin on Monday. I gave her your name for reference."

"But my dear—" began her friend.

"It's so much better than being idle. Please don't say anything; I cannot bear this uncertainty; I must go to work. I love children and I shall try very hard."

She insisted and took her place. What such a girl, brought up as Barbara had been, suffered from a careless and indifferent mistress may be imagined. But Barbara never hinted at her trials. What tears she shed were by herself in her hot attic room and no other eye beheld them. The children were neglected and untrained, but they were not uninteresting. Some days, to be sure, they were almost unbearable, and Barbara had been taught so little control herself, poor child! But she was determined to keep her place. The discipline was very hard, but Barbara learned some of its lessons. It was on a certain very warm day that Barbara had taken her young charges to one of the parks. She was tired from the unaccustomed work; the heat weakened her; the children had tried her patience even more than usual. All day she had tried to banish thoughts of Somerset. The future she dared not think of; in fact, Barbara's courage was at the lowest ebb.

Suddenly a gay, sweet voice said, "Isn't this Barbara Pyne?"

Barbara, turning in the greatest surprise, found herself face to face with Polly Vane's visitor, Harriet Van Cleve.

"I didn't know you were here," Harriet said in her cordial voice. "I've been abroad all summer."

She glanced at the children. "I didn't know you had a brother and sister. I always supposed you were an only child. What pretty children!"

"I am their nurse," Barbara said gruffly and quickly. "Perhaps you haven't heard that my father had died and that—that—we lost all our money. I'm working for my living."

She turned away. The old life at Somerset came so vividly before her, and she did not want this prosperous, happy girl to see her tears. She knew her place, too, she thought, proudly.

"I do want to see more of you," Harriet said. "I have an engagement now; but can't you come to see us? What day could you take dinner with us? Sunday?"

The color came into Barbara's pale face. She was about to refuse, but already Harriet was some distance away, calling back, as she went, "Remember, we shall expect you Sunday. Don't disappoint me."

All the week, Barbara's mind was torn between her longing to see some one who knew Somerset and her proud reluctance in accepting an invitation "out of her sphere," as one expressed it.

But Sunday found her before the Van Cleve home. She felt like turning back when she saw the elegant house, but she forced herself to ring. "For this once," she thought, "this one day."

But she was not prepared for the warm welcome awaiting her, not only from Harriet, but from Harriet's father and mother.

"My daughter has often spoken of the delightful times she had at your house," said Mrs. Van Cleve. "We are so glad to be able to entertain you here."

How easily they talked and made her talk! Poor Barbara forgot her hurt pride, her sorrow, and her trials for the time in the pleasant evening.

"I remember what a voice you had and your violin playing," Harriet said. "Can't you sing for us?" and Barbara actually found herself singing some songs her father had loved.

As she sang, Mr. Van Cleve came into the room and listened attentively.

Barbara went back to her uncongenial tasks that night with a heart lightened and brightened by this contact with a refined, Christian home. She remembered her opinion of Harriet so freely expressed more than a year ago. "What a miserable fool I was!" she thought, indignantly. "And I really supposed that I knew everything."

But the next Sunday she was to receive a greater surprise. Mrs. Thomas told her that she needn't return; that she had her place supplied.

"Do I not suit you?" Barbara asked.

To her astonishment, Mrs. Thomas smiled affably.

"I didn't say that you didn't suit," she said; "but some friends have other work for you and gave me a good nurse to supply your place. Mr. Van Cleve wishes to see you today."

Wondering greatly, Barbara hurried to the Van Cleve's. Harriet opened the door for her.

"Oh, Barbara, don't refuse!" she began. "Perhaps

we've been too premature, but father was so interested in your voice and in you, and he is so glad to know of some one to send to Madame Genlis."

Barbara looked up in amazement.

"Madame Genlis!" she gasped.

She was the finest musician in the city.

"It's for my sister," Harriet explained, simply. "Ever since she left us, father has let some young girl receive the musical education he intended for her, and he was wishing to find one to fill Marion Hunter's place. She is teaching. Perhaps you will be when you graduate. Oh, say you will let him! You can repay him when you earn mints of money."

She laughed and slipped an arm about Barbara's slender waist.

Barbara could only drift with the tide. She heard them all discussing plans for her interest, she knelt with them at evening prayers and heard God's blessing asked for her as if for a daughter; she went upstairs with Harriet to her beautiful room as one in a dream. But as she closed her eyes, tired out with the excitement and joy of the afternoon, she declared to herself, "I sha'n't. I must not, disappoint them. Now I shall work, and some day I may do something for them. Now, I cannot even feel that I cannot accept so much, they are so—so— What is it about their manner that makes you feel that you are giving instead of receiving?" And so, wondering, Barbara fell asleep, and the last vestige of Barbara's prejudice disappeared forever.—Young People.

* * A Peck of Trouble. * *

BY MARY J. PORTER.

"Wsh! Don't make any noise, Jamie."

This in a whisper from Jack Amesbury. The two boys were playing truant. They had strayed beyond the limits of the town into some woods that bordered on the highway.

"Whose coat is that on the bush yonder!" whispered Jack.

"Looks like Ed Nelson's," returned Jamie, in the same low tone.

The companions crept stealthily along, now crouching beneath the bushes, now dodging from tree to tree, both of them cowardly in the consciousness of wrong-doing.

"Be careful!" warned Jack again, as Jamie unintentionally broke a small branch that cracked in the breaking. "Old Sudbury, the new superintendent of schools, drives along this road every morning. He'd snatch us up in a twinkling if he should see us."

"And he'd have a good right to, that's certain. But I don't believe he's coming now, and I'm going to have a good look at that coat. It's Ed Nelson's, surely. Gracious! It just fits me. Exactly the thing I need when I walk out on cold nights."

"What'll the old woman say?"

"Oh, nothing. She won't care."

Jamie was an orphan. An uncle paid for his board with Mrs. Elmer, otherwise called by the boys "the old woman."

The coat was packed by Jamie in a bag which he was in the habit of carrying in his pocket, and which often proved a convenient receptacle for any treasures he might happen to find. Jamie would not have liked to have been called a young thief, yet such he certainly was.

And about the coat? How did it happen to be hanging in the grove on that cold morning of the early spring, when its owner was in school?

"Need I wear my coat today?" Ed Nelson had asked of his mother after breakfast.

"Oh, yes, Ned. This isn't the sort of weather for making a change in one's clothing."

"But you said last week that you thought I might leave it off now."

"So I did, but mother couldn't foresee the state of the weather. Wear it a little longer, then when there comes a milder day you may go without it."

Ed put on the coat, not without remonstrances and complaints. Then he started off for school.

The spirit of disobedience was strong within him that morning. It is one of the worst feelings that boys and girls have to contend with. This time it conquered Ed, because he allowed himself to be conquered. He didn't fight it hard enough. He went down the road, feeling cross and sullen. Soon he must pass the woods in which Jack and Jamie were hiding, though he knew nothing of their presence there.

"Take off your coat and hang it on one of these trees," whispered the bad spirit in his heart.

"Don't do it," said conscience.

"Hurry up," said the bad spirit. "You can easily put it where it won't be seen from the road and get it again on the way home. Your mother'll never know the difference."

Ed yielded to the temptation and went, on his way

with less we heart.

He tried t "I'm ever so old thing. how it feels alone with n found out h

Yet al was an un his teache That day of

On his wa coat. But left it in the No, he kne Search as h He must go

ual with a ed around t the cook in drive with per time.

escape from amuse him would have had no pow

He was a the house, in books, drummed fo the amusem sounds he e

of Conscie seemed he of his own The thing

at length, supper. So home-comi Remarkin

to be, while Somewhat and knew t

Ed was u his head on dreamland. different.

come. He riage come ing and dep last the clo

Later his Mr. Nelson think I hav nized it on

once. He and approp him arreste him off. E

"I'm sur tainly wore "You do

disobeying woods, do "Oh, no,

The fath started by They bot they found

ready to fo their pardn sufficiently

The nex fever, and a hundred who prom

Then ca feeble con pain itself.

Through sweetness were green and flower and all wi

ravages of road to sch He was

that way, well as a Christian

Rudyar the Armad course Mr but withal the peculi enjoyment

So "stor humor int dillos cam in anythin

with less weight on his back, but with a burden on his heart.

He tried to make things right by saying to himself, "I'm ever so much more comfortable without the horrid old thing. Mother can't know when she's in the house how it feels out doors. I believe that if she'd come alone with me she'd have told me to take it off when she found out how warm it was."

Yet all this reasoning failed to bring happiness. Ed was an uncomfortable boy all day. He made trouble for his teacher in school, and so brought trouble on himself. That day of Ed's life may be considered a failure.

On his way home in the afternoon he stopped for his coat. But where was it? Certainly not where he had left it in the morning. Could he have mistaken the tree? No, he knew the woods too well. It was impossible. Search as he might the garment was not to be found. He must go home without it. Instead of entering as usual with a call for "Mother" at the front door, he skulked around to the rear and went into the kitchen. There the cook informed him that Mrs. Nelson had gone for a drive with another lady and would not return until supper time. Ed considered that he had had a fortunate escape from reproach, and went into the sitting-room to amuse himself with a new book. At any other time it would have fascinated him, but on this unhappy day it had no power to charm.

He was an only child, and, without any playmates in the house, was accustomed to find his principal diversion in books. This resource proving unsatisfactory, he drummed for a short time on the piano and then varied the amusement by drumming on the window pane. The sounds he succeeded in making did not drown the voice of Conscience, which reproached him so loudly that it seemed he could almost hear it speak in tones like those of his own voice.

The thing was getting to be almost unbearable when, at length, his mother returned, bringing her friend into supper. Soon came his father from business and the home-coming was followed by the evening meal.

Remarking afterward that he was tired, Ed went early to bed, while his mother was still chatting with her friend. Somewhat later he heard the shutting of the front door and knew that his father had gone out.

Ed was usually a sound sleeper. He had only to lay his head on the pillow, close his eyes, and float off into dreamland. But on this particular evening the case was different. He tossed and tossed, but slumber would not come. He heard the clock strike eight, heard the carriage come for his mother's friend, heard her leave-taking and departure. Still the time dragged on and at last the clock struck nine.

Later his father returned. Ed listened guiltily while Mr. Nelson told his wife a strange tale. "What do you think I have here, Nellie? It's our Ned's coat. I recognized it on a boy down town and took it from him at once. He owned to having found it in the woods today and appropriated it to his own use. I threatened to have him arrested, but he begged so hard that I finally let him off. How do you suppose he got the thing?"

"I'm sure I don't know," said Mrs. Nelson. Ed certainly wore it to school, for I buttoned it on him myself. "You don't suppose that he would have been guilty of disobeying you by taking it off and leaving it in the woods, do you?"

"Oh, no," replied Mrs. Nelson. The father and mother were just then interrupted and startled by a shout from Ned. "I did, father, I did!"

They both hurried upstairs to their son's room, where they found a frightened and penitent boy. They were ready to forgive him when he begged with tears for their pardon, but it was a long time before he became sufficiently quiet to sleep.

The next morning he awoke with a sore throat and fever, and with a sense of having suddenly become about a hundred years old. Mrs. Nelson sent for a physician, who pronounced the case a serious one.

Then came days and weeks of suffering, followed by a feeble condition that tried Ed's patience even more than pain itself.

Through all his mother attended him with marvellous sweetness and watchfulness. At length, when the trees were green with foliage, when grass covered the fields and flowers were blooming in the garden, when overcoats and all winter wraps were safely packed away from the ravages of the moths, Ed took once more the familiar road to school.

He was a wiser boy than when he had last trodden that way, for he had learned that it is a very foolish as well as a wicked thing for a boy to disobey his mother.—Christian Intelligencer.

Kiplings New Annual Stories.

Rudyard Kipling is going to tell of "The Beginning of the Armadillos" in the May Ladies' Home Journal. Of course Mr. Kipling brings to bear an irresistibly funny, but with a highly ingenious, philosophy in describing the peculiarities of the armadillo. He evidently found enjoyment in writing these stories—he calls them "Just So" stories—for he has interwoven more inimitable humor into his account of the way by which the armadillos came into being, and the others of the series, than in anything else that has come from his versatile pen.

The Young People

EDITOR, R. OSGOOD MORSE.
All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, Rev R. Osgood Morse, Guysboro, N. S. To insure publication matter must be in the editor's hands nine days before the date of the issue for which it is intended.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—How Christians grow. Mark 4: 26-29.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, April 30.—Joshua (21), 22. The faithful warrior's memorial, (vs 27, 34). Compare Gen. 31, 41, 49.
Tuesday, May 1.—Joshua 23. Take good heed to yourselves (v. 11). Compare Deut. 10: 12.
Wednesday, May 2.—Joshua 24: 1-15. "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve," (v. 15). Compare Luke 16: 13.
Thursday, May 3.—Joshua 24: 16-33. The Lord our God will we serve," (v. 24). Compare Matt. 4: 10.
Friday, May 4.—Judges 1: 1-15. Law of retribution verified, (v. 7). Compare 2 Sam. 3: 39.
Saturday, May 5.—Judges 1: 16-36. Supplemental conquests. Compare Joshua 23: 12, 13.

Prayer Meeting Topic—May 6.

How Christians grow.—Mark 4: 26-29.
All life proceeds from antecedent life. No spontaneous life! Wherever we find life and growth it presupposes a germ. Christians grow as Christians, but do not grow into Christians. They grow in grace, but not into grace. Truth must be planted in the human heart, and as the sunshine, rain and dew causes the seed in the earth to spring up and grow, so the Holy Spirit shining in the human heart, and the rich dews of divine grace falling upon the human life, will cause the precious germ to grow into the strong, healthy life.

"Though seed lie buried long,
Doth that deceive the hope?
The precious grain can never be lost,
For grace insures the crop."

In all plant life there is a twofold growth. A rooting downward and a springing upward. Without a proper rooting there cannot be a successful fruitage, hence the seed on the stony ground brought forth no fruit. It withered away from lack of rootage. How many withered lives from the same cause! Hence the importance of being rooted and founded in love, Eph. 3: 7. Rooted and built up in him and established in the faith, Col. 2: 7. It is said when a tree's top becomes too heavy for its roots, or when its limbs are larger than its roots it is liable to be blown over, because it is top heavy. How many of the wrecks in human life may be traced to the same cause. Top heavy! Lack of rootage!!

A few years ago a beautiful ship was passing out of the Golden Gate of San Francisco. Friends were watching her as she passed so gracefully from her moorings. What was their surprise and horror to see her suddenly roll over and disappear. Her deck load was too heavy for her ballast.

Most plants are exogens. They increase their diameter by external layers. But others are endogens, as the palm tree that grows from the heart outward. Christian growth must be endogenous, Phil. 1: 6.—in you, not external. The Scribes and Pharisees made broad their phylacteries and made long prayers on the corners of the streets. Yet Jesus said of them they were like the sepulchres of their fathers,—outward they were whited and fair, but inwardly full of dead men's bones. The external is constantly seeking to supplant the internal. The history of the church has shown in all ages that the battle has been along this line. All organic bodies have two tendencies—growth and decay. When a tree stops growing it begins to die. This is doubtless true in the intellectual life. Hence the vigor of Gladstone at four score years proved that he was still growing. Michael Angelo, when past eighty years, was asked by those who found him in the Catacombs of Rome why he came there, he said to learn. When we cease to learn we cease to teach. The true good of all Christian life is the harvest. "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear." What shall the harvest be? Shall it be thirty fold or sixty or an hundred? Remember Jesus said herein is my Father glorified that ye bear much fruit. Shall we be satisfied with the small returns when such blessed possibilities lie before us? Much depends upon the nature of the soil, the cultivation of the plants, the eradication of the weeds, in short a compliance with the conditions of growth and maturity. Evidently the most prosperous soil in which to plant the gospel seed is in the hearts and consciences of the young before the thorns and briars of this world's lust have pre-occupied them. One sows, another reaps; but in the great harvest day they shall both rejoice together.

A. H. HAYWARD.

Windsor, N. S.

During the months of January and February our pastor conducted special services during the week, so our

progress as a Union has been impeded to some extent. But if we have not been privileged to work as a Union we have endeavored to do a little as a church, and the Lord has heard our prayers and crowned our efforts with success. Fifteen new members have been added to our number since the yearly meeting in December. We have been holding our regular meetings since Mar. 9th. These have been well attended and a deep interest has been manifested. We feel the Lord has worked mightily among us and will continue to do so. This is our earnest prayer.
JAS. B. KNOWLES, Sec'y.

Boys! Attention!!

Read Principal Brittain's article and see that your parents do likewise.

Things to Know and Remember Concerning Horton Collegiate Academy.

In response to a request from Bro. Morse, manager of the Young People's Department of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, I send these notes containing some things with which every young Baptist of these provinces should become acquainted and remember.

Our young people should know:—
I. That Horton Academy gives the best preparation for matriculation into Acadia University.

II. That a matriculation diploma from the H. C. A. admits to full standing in the college without further examination.

III. That an Academy student has all the social advantages of a university town, that he has free admission to the annual courses of public lectures in College Hall, and that he has access to the University Library.

IV. That the H. C. A. affords courses by which the student may combine theory and practice. The Manual Training Course trains the hand and eye. It should appeal to all, and especially to those who attach most value to the education which is most directly useful. True education begins with the senses. All other education is limited by the degree of perfection of the education of sense. Sense education is practically completed by the age of twenty. By that age the man is "set" as far as the senses are concerned. A man's capacity for intellectual development does not begin to be impaired until many years later. It is essential then that sense education should begin early and be as perfect as possible. No Academy in the Maritime Provinces provides equal, or nearly equal facilities in this respect. The Manual Training Department provides courses in architectural, mechanical and industrial drawing and in wood-work, iron-work and brick and stone construction.

V. That the school provides unsurpassed facilities for "catching up" and "brushing up" on back work. This is very important to young men, who, having been away from school for some time, return with an honest ambition to make up for lost time. Three teachers reside in the Academy Home, and are prepared to give instruction every afternoon and evening to such as need special assistance.

VI. That every facility for uninterrupted study is provided during study hours.

VII. That the H. C. A. is a Christian school, and provides a Christian home.

VIII. That a young man who must leave home to get an education, can get an Academic course with as little expense at the H. C. A. as elsewhere.

IX. That Horton Academy is necessary to our denomination, and that, other things being equal, it should be given the preference by a young man seeking an education, or a parent who intends sending children away from home to be educated.
H. L. BRITTAİN.

Advertising the Church.

Distribute from house to house samples of your best brand of the communion of saints.

Use the press liberally—a hand press at blood heat on the palms of others.

The Golden Rule carried into the shop, the servant's quarters, and business, will draw people to hear the Golden Rule discussed from the pulpit.

Publish double-leaded oral notes of the best things in your pastor's Sunday sermon, in display tones, top of the Monday morning street and office conversation, next to business and political matters.

Employ as many "sandwich men" as possible to walk the streets for six days of the week, carrying the Decalogue before them and the Beatitudes on their backs.

Use the goods yourself habitually and without a wry face.

Street-car signs are sure to be read, gracious words, pleasant looks, and thoughtful acts toward employees and fellow-passengers.

Don't depend too much on the clerks (ministers, choir and ushers) to sell goods; drum up trade yourself wherever you go.—Selected.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MAY.

"For Vizianagram that the gospel seed long and patiently sown there may spring up and yield an abundant harvest of souls. For our lady missionary there, that she may speedily acquire the language and be prepared for work."

Berwick, N. S.

The meetings of the Berwick Mission Aid Society are of more than usual interest of late. We have recently received three new members among whom is Mrs. Rev. Alfred Chipman, whose presence among us is an inspiration and a great help. Recently two of our oldest members, after long faithful service, have been called to the rest above. At our last annual meeting held in the audience room of the church, much interest was manifested and the sum of \$20 received. At our meeting this month we were greatly surprised and encouraged by the generous donation of \$25 from one of our older members, Mrs. William Croscup, making herself a life member. Mrs. C. has always shown a very deep interest in missions. Her very generous gift has not been made without great self-denial, and it is hoped will emulate others to a like benevolence.

MRS. D. H. SIMPSON, Pres.

Lunenburg County.

On the 10th inst., the W. M. A. Societies of Lunenburg County met with the Bridgewater Society in connection with the Quarterly meeting. We regretted very much the absence of our County Secretary, Mrs. E. N. Archibald, who was ill with la grippe. The meeting opened with Scripture reading and prayers. Then followed the reports of the various Societies, some of which showed an increase of membership during the last quarter. Ten girls, members of the Bridgewater Mission Band, dressed in appropriate costumes, gave a very fine exercise. This was followed by a solo rendered by one of the younger members of the Mission Band. Mrs. E. P. Churchill read a paper on the "Life of the First Mrs. Adoniram Judson." A solo by Miss Ethel Pattillo concluded the programme. The increase of interest and of membership as reported in our Quarterly Meetings speaks well for our Societies. We are anxious to grow in zeal as well as in numbers and pray that God may bless the efforts of all our Societies, but we particularly pray for our laborers in the foreign field.

MRS. JOSIE CHURCHILL.

Bridgewater, April 12th.

Sackville.

Our meetings are being held regularly, and we are often cheered by the addition of new names to our membership, yet we cannot be satisfied until all our women are identified in this work. Our last meeting on April 5th was of more than ordinary interest, from the fact that it took the form of a social. Our beloved President, Mrs. Daley, kindly invited us to meet in the parsonage, and its bright, cosy rooms presented a pleasant appearance as about 60 women came together. A previous invitation was given from the pulpit that any woman of the church or congregation would be welcome, hoping thus to secure their interest and co-operation with us. In addition to the usual exercises a special programme was rendered, notable among the items was a very interesting Bible reading by Mrs. Mitchell, one of our members, also a reading given by Mrs. Urhart, and a quiz on missions together with some facts regarding our N. W. mission by another of our members. These with Tidings and interspersed with suitable music with Miss Gray as pianist, proved interesting and we hope profitable. A collection of \$7.20 was taken up which we hope will grow until it becomes large enough for a life membership, also 6 new names were handed in as members. After this all partook of a social tea, provided from baskets brought by members. Needless to say it was all enjoyable, and we trust will result in a deepening interest in mission work and the co-operation of some who have hitherto been inactive Yours in the work.

R. E. E. Sec'y.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U.

From April 12th to April 24th.—Fairville, F. M., \$3.26; H. M., \$3.32; Fredericton, F. M., \$15; H. M., \$10; Hopewell Cape, F. M., \$4.40; Boundary Creek, F. M., \$7; Milton, Queens Co., F. M., \$9.43; H. M., 50c.; G. L. M., 25c.; St. George, F. M., \$10; Ludlow, F. M., \$7; Cumberland Bay, F. M., \$4; Reports, 25c.; St. John, Leinster St., F. M., \$21; H. M., \$9; Galician Mission, \$2.15; Tidings, 25c.; Halifax, Taber., church, F. M., \$3; H. M., \$14.40; Wolfville, toward Mr. Burgdoffe's salary, \$3.60; Murray River, F. M., \$6;

Wittenberg, F. M., \$1; H. M., \$1; Berwick, F. M., \$1.25; Mr. Burgdoffe's salary, \$1.30; Berwick, Mrs. William Croscup, to constitute herself a life member, F. M., \$5; H. M., \$20; Little Broador, F. M., \$1.75; G. L., 25c.; H. M., 75c.; Tryon, to constitute Mrs. Thomas Gamble a life member, F. M., \$12.50; H. M., \$12.50; Chelsea, F. M., \$1.50; Forbes Point, F. M., \$4; H. M., \$3.54; Donkhor Mission, \$1.46; Woodstock, F. M., \$9.50; proceeds of public meeting, H. M., \$5.80; Harvey, F. M., \$12; Hazlebrook, F. M., \$9.17; H. M., \$4.58; Tidings, 25c.; coll. Westmorland Co., Quarterly meeting, H. M., \$1.70; Aylesford, F. M., \$8; Hebron, F. M., \$6.25; N. W. M., \$2.65; Reports, 10c.; Port Greville, F. M., \$3; Arcadia, F. M., \$5; H. M., \$1.30; Mr. Burgdoffe's salary, \$3.50; Argyle Head, F. M., \$1.50; H. M., 40c.; Florenceville, F. M., \$11; St. John, West, Carleton, F. M., \$3; G. L. M., \$2.75; N. W. M., \$2.75; N. B. Con., \$2.75; Mr. Burgdoffe's salary, \$2.50. MRS. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, P. O. B. 513.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

Pastors read what the District Secretary of the A. B. M. U. says: I wish to make a few quotations from letters recently received from pastors of Baptist churches that have heard the call for a "forward movement"

"Ours is a church made up almost entirely of labouring people and children. It used to be considered a great burden to raise seventy-five dollars or one hundred dollars for foreign missions. This was done by an annual offering toward the close of the year. One year ago we were behind in our current expenses and had a mortgage of three thousand five hundred dollars. The church had been in this condition of debt for several years. It was then decided that we should have our own missionary. The undertaking met with a great deal of enthusiasm and pledges for his support were very readily obtained. At the same time we felt moved to do away with the church debt and pledges for the same were given with a like enthusiasm. The pledges in both cases have been paid when due and by the first of January, 1900, both obligations will have been met. During this same period we have opened a Young Men's Annex at the expense of about five hundred dollars; have repaired and repapered our house of worship, have spent two hundred and fifty dollars on a Sunday School campaign, while during the year our Woman's Missionary and Farther Lights Societies have substantially increased their offerings besides, and in a word we find our finances in a most flourishing condition,—nothing like it in the history of the church. Now whatever causes this may be attributed to, I firmly believe that it can nearly all be traced to our heroic response to meet the expenses of our missionary on the Congo. Tell the brethren everywhere, 'There is that scattered and yet increased; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty.'"

Another pastor writes: At this time last year our church had in round numbers a debt of twenty-five thousand dollars. We were giving at that time to foreign missions one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year, not including the amount that the Woman's Society was raising. Our debt was large and had a restraining influence upon the beneficence of the church for several years. The pastor was restrained from pressing the claims of the several missionary and benevolent objects of the church, by an unexpressed consensus of opinion, that so long as we had so much debt it was not expedient to attempt very much outside of caring for home expenses. The church as such was doing little for missions, and was under the misapprehension that it must not undertake missions in real earnest so long as it had a big debt on its property. It is interesting and instructive to me to observe how the great Head of the Church was preparing for us an exodus from a local condition that restrained us from larger giving to missions. Last summer I discovered two earnest states of mind in the church. The one was that the time had come to reduce the debt, the other that the church was able to raise eight hundred dollars for the support of a missionary in the foreign field. I saw that we would have to do both in order to get either done. It was a taking idea with the church that we were to have a minister abroad as well as one at home. In my judgment the missionary church has the least trouble in caring for home expenses. In the first place the missionary church will properly reduce the home expenses to a minimum, and secondly the interest and zeal in missions awaken the people's beneficence. Hence local conditions are seldom if ever a just restraint upon beneficence. The current expenses of our church were the same for 1898 and 1899, but at the close of 1898 we had to raise by special effort one thousand dollars to close the year without a debt. In 1899 with the same expenses as in 1898, we had only about four hundred dollars to provide for by special collection, and in the year when our annual deficit fell from one thousand three hundred dollars to four hundred dollars we raised six thousand dollars upon our church property and eight hundred dollars for our own missionary. I attribute the better showing of 1899 over that of 1898 to the people's enlarged Christian beneficence, and this im-

proved beneficence is explained chiefly by the awakened missionary zeal in the church."

About twenty-four missionaries are being supported by individual churches or by groups of churches, and with like results upon their spiritual life, their local expenses and their benevolences in other directions. This for the Missionary Union is but a beginning. Fully two hundred and fifty of the five hundred and thirty Congregational missionaries are supported by funds contributed specifically for themselves, and of the seven hundred Presbyterian missionaries five hundred and fifty, including one hundred men, are thus supported."

During the last fiscal year (1897-8) the Church Missionary Society of England has secured more than four hundred salaries from different sources, chiefly churches and individuals.

Reports from all Presbyterian churches which have pursued this plan indicate that their missionary offerings during the years when they were supporting their own missionaries were more than twice as large as during the same number of years when they simply contributed to the general fund, while the contributions to the Woman's Societies for those same years were also larger after the congregations had assumed a larger obligation, so that experience contradicts the fear that the Woman's Boards will suffer any diminution of receipts from the churches which adopt this system.

The testimony of the Church Missionary Society of England that this method has not only provided four hundred salaries over and above the general offerings, but that the general offerings themselves have increased." See The Students' Challenge to the Churches, Wishard, Fleming H. Revell Company.

In my own visits among the churches I have found that nowhere the missionary interest was so intense and practical and every department of the church work in so flourishing a condition as in the churches where they are supporting two pastors, one at home and the other abroad.

At a recent roll-call one of our churches was able to report only two baptisms at home during the year just closed, but could rejoice in an addition to its fellowship of one hundred and sixty-three souls in the regions beyond who had been baptized into six self supporting missions of this church by its missionary in Assam.

The Living Age for April 28 will print the hitherto unpublished letters between Thomas Carlyle and Robert Chambers, which first saw the light in a recent number of Chambers' Journal. In the same number of the magazine, A. T. Quiller-Couch discourses feelingly upon The Tragedy of the Minor Poet.

"Deeds Are Fruits, Words Are But Leaves."

The many wonderful cures effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla are the fruits by which it should be judged. These prove it to be the great remedy for dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh.

Rheumatism—"Pains in my limbs finally settled in my back. My blood was poor and I did not have any appetite. I could not sleep nights; I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and these medicines made me a well man." G. R. Rafus, South Waterville, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills; the non-irritating cathartic.

Two New Premiums

No. 1. "Smith-Peloubet Bible Dictionary." Cloth, over 800 pages, with eight colored maps and 440 illustrations. A special Sabbath School teacher's edition of an old and standard work. Given for only two new 1-year subscriptions to this paper.

No. 2. "Stevens and Burton Harmony of the Gospels." For historical study. By William Arnold Stevens, Professor in the Rochester Theological Seminary, and Ernest DeWitt Burton, Professor in the University of Chicago.

What Will it Cost? With a view to putting this book within the reach of the thousands who will be studying the Life of Christ, in 1900-1901, the publishers have made the price of this special edition: For single copies (postpaid), 75 cents; For clubs of 10 or more copies (if sent by express), 50 cents a copy.

Given for only one new 1-year subscription.

Late in the 1806, the late of the Siasco township of whither he has preaching the immediately the most glo the Lord was turned to the 1807 he reco baptized, a c candidates fo reason this p cause in Arg growth that h of this cou church has service in church. In was called to and with gr dence has se been very acc of added stre labors requir this field, of are entirely b to supply for Brown has, in qualify for t usual physical years service indications th far away, and pastor and th hearty and un of the third Y Glen church Brown, to be This will give of profitable v territory of h

LANGUID

Many a school-girl is said to be lazy and shiftless when she doesn't deserve the least bit of it. She can't study, easily falls asleep, is nervous and tired all the time. And what can you expect? Her brain is being fed with impure blood and her whole system is suffering from poisoning. Such girls are wonderfully helped and greatly changed, by taking

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Hundreds of thousands of schoolgirls have taken it during the past 50 years. Many of these girls now have homes of their own. They remember how cured them, and now they give the same medicine to their own children. You can afford to trust a Sarsaparilla that has been tested for half a century.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your bowels are constipated take Ayer's Pills. You can't have good health unless you have daily action of the bowels. 25 cts. a box.

"One box of Ayer's Pills cured my dyspepsia." L. D. CARROLL, Bath, N. Y. Jan. 12, 1899.

Write the Doctor.
If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

change the vacancy made by the death of our late Bro. Dunn, will be filled. The division of the Argyle and Tusket churches into separate pastorates will best meet the wants of each. The prosperous condition of the fisheries, and the completion of the South Shore Railway, which runs through the municipality of Argyle, have given additional importance to these churches. There is here much land to be possessed.

April 18th. J. H. S.

Sunday School Convention.

The 48th semi-annual session of the Yarmouth County Baptist Sunday School Convention was held at Hebron, April 17. The first half hour was spent in social worship led by the President. At 10 o'clock the session was opened for transaction of business. The minutes of the last session were read and approved. Pastors Quick and Miller were appointed to read letters and reports from schools. Twenty-two schools reported an average attendance of 1,133 scholars for half year. Total number enrolled, 1,724. Three schools not reporting, viz.: Gavelton, Forest Glen and Ohio. Number of scholars pledged against the use of intoxicating drink, 87; number pledged against tobacco, 811. Amount of money collected for School purposes, \$235.62; for Missions, \$263.57; for Famine in India, \$30.76; for Patriotic Fund, \$11.60. Number of scholars baptized during half year, 32. Pastor J. H. Saunders then addressed the convention, subject: "How to secure an effective review of the quarter's lessons," followed by a discussion participated in by Pastor Mode, M. W. Brown, Bro. James Crosby and others. The matter of our co-operation with the interdenominational Sunday School Convention for Yarmouth County was taken up, and an address was given by Pastor W. F. Parker, fully explaining the objects and methods of work carried on by that body. After discussing the subject the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the question of the union of our Sunday Schools with the Provincial S. S. Convention be left to the choice of each of our schools; that for the present our Convention continue as it is.

The morning session closed by prayer by Pastor G. P. Mode. Owing to the sickness of Mrs. E. F. Miller the opening social service of the afternoon session was led by Pastor Mode, after which President Cain took the chair. A paper on "Temperance teaching in the Sunday School" was read by E. C. Simonson, followed by an address by Pastor Mode, subject: "Should we expect conversions of Sunday School scholars?" spoken to by Mrs. Quick, Pastors Wilson and Allaby. A digest of papers, discussions and addresses by Pastor E. F. Miller closed the afternoon session. The evening session opened with a devotional service led by Pastor E. Quick, followed by a sermon and social service by Pastor W. F. Parker. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the Hebron church for their hospitality. Number of delegates present, 40.

R. C. SIMONSON, Sec'y.
From Hamilton, N. Y.

After a silence of about three years permit me through the columns of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to say a few words concerning Colgate Theological Seminary from which the writer expects to graduate in June. God in his providence has appointed men as instructors in this school who, not only look well to the spiritual welfare of the student, but give the best of attention to his intellectual and financial needs. No student who enters this school need ever fear the lack of either of these. Besides having the advantage of the school it has been my privilege to supply the pulpit of several churches. In these churches is manifest the same interest in the welfare of the student of Colgate Seminary. My present charge at Brisbin, N. Y., has been a blessing both spiritually and financially. As a sign of God's approval the church, during the last two weeks has been greatly revived, twenty-seven have publicly acknowledged Christ as their personal Saviour. More to follow. Young men who are looking forward to a Theological training could not do better than come to Colgate. O. E. STREEVES, Hamilton, N. Y.

Cash for Forward Movement.

F Miles Chipman, \$6.25; Rev R E Gullison, \$25; Miss Ida Newcomb, \$12.50; Rev H Y Corey, \$10; Miss Gertrude Henderson, \$5; Miss Louise Wilson, 50c; Miss Amelia Spencer, \$1; Geo W Goudey \$1; Jas Baine, \$5; John Haley, Jr, \$5; Rev W F Parker, \$7.50; A friend in Temple Church, \$3; Rev A T Dykeman, \$12.50; Reynolds Harrington, \$25. "Let each man do as he hath purpose in his heart, not grudgingly for God loveth a cheerful giver." 2 Cor. 9:7. Wm. E. HALL, 93 North St., Halifax.

Student Supply for Pastorless Churches.

The undersigned is anxious to assist our ministerial students at Acadia in obtaining employment during the summer vacation. We shall be glad to hear from churches needing supplies or pastors needing assistants. Applications should be made as soon as possible. Those applying should state what remuneration will be given. Students will be free to enter upon the work the 2nd Sunday in June. An ordained minister, earnest and devoted, is needed for an isolated mission field. Full explanation will be given to applicants.

A. COHOON, Cor. Sec'y H. M. B. Wolfville, N. S., April 24th.

Acknowledgment.

The Valley church and congregation, Surrey, N. B., paid their pastor and family a donation visit, April 2nd. A goodly number met and spent a happy time. The ladies served a luncheon and a pleasant time was spent by some especially. All left, without being the worse for their coming together. Bro. Nicholson presented the pastor with \$31, mostly in cash, in behalf of those present and some who were not present, but had sent their donation. May God bless them for their kindness and make us more grateful.

JOHN MILES.

FIRST NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF CANADA.

Winnipeg, July 5th to 13th, 1900.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RATES.

The following statement of arrangements as to rates, routes and side-trips has been received from H. E. Sharpe, Esq., Chairman of the Transportation Committee. Delegates will pay the regular first class all rail fare to Winnipeg, take a receipt for money paid and receive a standard Railway Convention Certificate from the office issuing the ticket. On their return journey they will be furnished with tickets back to starting point free.

Parties wishing to travel by the Lake route will be charged \$4.50 extra for meals and berth and \$8.00 extra if the Lake route is taken in both directions. The above rates will apply to delegates and wives and daughters of delegates. Sons of delegates who are under age and who are at school or college at the expense of and under the full control of their parents will also be entitled to delegates' rates.

Tickets can be purchased in the east from June 28th to July 5th limited to reach Winnipeg July 8th, good to return to reach starting point Aug. 15th. Delegates will travel over the Canadian Pacific Railway system east of Winnipeg. Delegates from the east may purchase tickets at Winnipeg for the Coast, Kootenay and North West Territory at one regular first class fare from Winnipeg to destination, at destination they will be furnished with free transportation back to Winnipeg.

Delegates visiting the coast may go some little distance across the boundary visiting Western American coast points and return to Winnipeg free of charge over either Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, or Great Northern Railways. Delegates may if they desire to do so, visit the Kootenay District at one regular first class fare.

Delegates expecting to attend the Convention are earnestly requested to send their names at the earliest possible moment to the Secretary of the Committee, Rev. C. A. Eaton, Toronto, Ont. Maritime Province delegates will be furnished with all information as to travel by Rev. J. B. Morgan, Aylesford N. S., delegates from Ontario and Quebec will be furnished with information by Fred L. Ratcliff Esq., 34 Church St., Toronto.

Let as many as possible plan to go and especially it is urged that the Churches send their pastors. JOHN BURTT MORGAN, Trans. leader for Mar. Prov.

Notices.

The Annapolis County Conference will meet at Melvern Square, in special session with the King's County Quarterly meeting on Monday night and Tuesday, the 14th and 15th of May. Important business makes it especially desirable that all pastors of the county should be present.

E. L. STREEVES, Pres. of the Conference.

The postponed Quarterly Meeting of the Colchester and Picton churches will be held at Great Village Monday and Tuesday, 7th and 8th of May. A good programme will be ready, and a blessing awaits the faithful. F. E. ROOP.

Mr. Geo. A. McDonald at 120 Granville St., Halifax, is the regularly appointed agent of this paper for Halifax city, and our subscribers there may pay subscriptions to him, receiving our receipt for all payments on our account.

The Queens Co., N. S., Quarterly Meeting will convene at Port Medway on May 15th and 16th next, first session on Tuesday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.—A good programme is being prepared, and a large attendance expected. W. L. ARCHIBALD, Sec'y

The session of the Colchester and Picton counties Quarterly Meeting which was to have been held on April 9th and 10th, was, on account of the blockade of snow, etc.,

postponed, and will meet with the church at Great Village on May 7th and 8th. Delegates, please notice this change, also that the programme is expected to improve by this delay. F. E. ROOP, Sec'y.

A Mat and Rug Maker Speaks of DIAMOND DYES

She Would Not Use Any Other Make.

The best and most successful workers of homemade carpets, mats and floor rugs use the Diamond Dyes to color their rugs, yarns and warps.

Every home dyer knows well that the Diamond Dyes give the fastest and the brightest colors, and are the simplest dyes to use.

Mrs. A. Y. Field, Bathurst St., Toronto, says:—"During the last ten years I have made many mats and rugs from wool and cotton rags and coarse yarns. The dyeing of the rags and yarns I have always done with Diamond Dyes as they give the richest and strongest colors. I am fully convinced that the Diamond Dyes are the safest and cheapest for all who make carpets, mats and rugs. I would not use any other kind of dyes."

You cannot fatten a horse that is out of condition. First give Granger Condition Powders, a valuable tonic and blood purifier.

FREE! This beautiful little Lady's Watch for selling 5 doz. of our full-sized Lined Boyles at 10 cents each. Fine 50c Watch for selling 2 doz. Latest and prettiest design sell at eight. No Money Requested. Simply write and we send Boyles postpaid. Sell them, return money and we mail your watch free. Unsold Boyles returnable.

LINEN DOYLEY CO. BOX V TORONTO

Colonial Book Store

Send to me for your SUNDAY SCHOOL QUARTERLIES and SUPPLIES at Publishers' Prices.

Peloubets Notes I have a beautiful Bible, Teacher's edition, with new illustrations, size 5x7, for 1900, \$1.00. only \$1.50.

Arnold's Notes on the S. S. Lessons, 60c. Send for Catalogues for Sunday Schools. Revised Normal School Libraries. am offering special discounts.

Class Books, Supt. Records, Envelopes.

T. H. HALL, Cor. King and Germain Sts. St. John, N. B.

Kendrick's Liniment is always satisfactory, never disappointing.

FOR SALE

A very fine property at Berwick, Kings County, N. S., consisting of 2 1/2 acres of land, abutting on the railroad land at the station on the north, and nearly touching the campground on the southeast. The whole block is under cultivation, with about 700 choice fruit trees, 8 years old. A large portion of them are now in bearing. A part of the land is good grass land and produces a good crop. The buildings are modern in style and are all new. If not sold before May 10th next it will be offered at auction, either in block or in sections. Enquirers can be supplied with printed plans of the block, showing roads, location of buildings, the parts occupied by trees, etc., etc. In part payment the taking of a small house and premises in some small town or village will be considered. Address: H. E. JEFFERSON, J. P., Berwick, N. S.

P. S.—This property is considered to be one of the most picturesque, healthy and fruitful locations on the line of railway in the Annapolis Valley. H. E. J.

FREE

This beautiful Heavy Gold or Silver Plated Chain Bracelet, for selling only one dozen packages of Sweet Pea Seed, at 10c each. Large package contains most fragrant varieties. All orders. Write and we send seeds. Sell them, return money, and we mail your bracelet absolutely free. The season is short, so order at once. Premium Supply Company, Box V Toronto, Can.

One Dose

Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of

Hood's Pills

And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do their work, cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

THERE ARE OTHERS, But only one Kendrick's Liniment. The greatest Modern household Remedy.

MRS. GEO. TRAILL,

A Well Known Lady of Thornhill, Man., Got Almost Instant Relief From Heart Trouble by the Use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

It is simply wonderful the number of western women who are coming forward to tell of the curative powers of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

This time it is Mrs. Geo. Traill, a highly respected lady of Thornhill, Man., who gives in the following words the history of her case:

"I obtained from Mr. J. A. Hobbs, druggist of Morden, Man., a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, as I was very bad with heart trouble at the time.

"I used the one box and got almost instant relief. I then bought another box, but only had to use a few of the pills, as I have never been troubled with palpitation since using them.

"I am very thankful that I got the pills, and if this will be of any use to others suffering as I did you may publish it in the papers."

For pains and lameness use Kendrick's Liniment.

INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED.

An Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

C. GATES, SON & CO., Middleton, N. S.

Dear Sirs,—Please pardon my delay in answering yours of weeks ago. Yes, I have no hesitation in recommending your

Invigorating Syrup.

During the fall and winter of '96 and '97 I was greatly distressed with indigestion. I tried several remedies, each of which gave me no relief. I was advised to try your Invigorating Syrup, which I readily did, and have felt grateful ever since to the one who gave such good advice. The very first dose helped me, and before half of the first bottle was used I was completely cured. Have not been troubled with the disease since. I have taken occasion to recommend your medicine publicly upon several occasions, and heartily do so now. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please.

Yours truly, (REV.) F. M. YOUNG, Pastor Baptist Church, Bridgetown, N. S.

Sold Everywhere at 50 Cents per Bottle.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

Has never been surpassed as a remedy for chronic Coughs, Colds, Consumption and other disorders of the lungs and Chest.

Always get PUTTNER'S it is THE BEST.



The Home

Two Little Boys.

A little bad boy with a little cross face Came slowly downstairs in the morning; Of fun and good nature he showed not a trace:

He fretted and cried without warning. He'd not touch his breakfast, he'd not go and play; If you spoke he just answered by snarling; He teased his pet kitten, and all the day long He really was "nobody's darling."

A good little boy with a little bright face Came down in the morning-time singing, And indoors and out, and all over the place, His laughter and music went ringing.

He ran grandpa's errands; his orange he shared With Sue; and he found Mamma's thimble, To do what was asked he seemed always prepared, And in doing it equally nimble.

These two little boys, who are wholly unlike, Though they live in one house are not brothers, That good little lad and that bad little tyke. Have not two kind fathers and mothers.

But they are two tempers to only one boy, And one is indeed such a sad one That when with the good one he brings us all joy, We ask, "Has he really a bad one?" —Selected.

To Correct Bashfulness.

"The bashful young girl must stop thinking about herself," writes Margaret E. Sangster in the April Ladies' Home Journal. "I heard the other day of a man, a college student, who went to visit his sister, a college student also. He was the one man, as it happened, in the dining-room with five hundred girls, and he had occasion to cross the room with their bright eyes beaming on him with curiosity and interest. Said my informant: 'The boy was completely at his ease. You would have thought his sister the only girl present.' Evidently the young man's mother had brought him up in a sensible way, and he was free from that bane of comfort, self-consciousness. It is hard for a very diffident person to be free from awkwardness, and very acute distress and much humiliation may be the results of an extreme shyness. Try not to think how you look, what impression you are making, what sort of gown you have on. Do not let your mind dwell on yourself, but think of what you are to do, and of making others pleased and happy. Once you are free from self-consciousness, bashfulness will trouble you no more."

Helps for Conversation.

Conversation is weakened by a lavish use of expletives, is degraded by slang, is depreciated by the reckless admission of superlatives, is debased by the introduction of unkindness, malice or slander. We are in short, responsible for the style of our daily talk. At little formality do not hurt it. By the constant endeavor to express our thoughts clearly and in elegant English, we pay a debt to our mother tongue, elevate the tone of our associates, and learn to reason more directly, and to reach finer conclusions. Reading greatly assists conversation. They who are well informed about current history and politics, they who read good books, they who habitually study the Bible, will, as a rule, shine in conversation because they have something in their minds as the staple of the talk which is worth while for the speaker and for the hearer. Even the least observing among us has noticed how much one gains who is always attentive to the thing in hand. Persons who listen well are generally good talkers.—The Young Woman.

Use Wasting of Strength.

If women only knew it, they waste a great deal of strength by undue expenditure of emotion on small occasions. Part of the training of our young girls should be along lines of self-repression, in the way of the quiet manner, the restrained speech, the tranquil expression of face, and the reposeful carriage of the body. A young husband, accustomed to the calm entleness of a mother who might easily

have been mistaken for a friend, so silent and dignified was her fortitude in the presence of disasters, so equal was she to every emergency, was shocked and alarmed not long ago, to find his idolized wife almost thrown into convulsions by a household catastrophe of some sort—something not more dreadful than the breaking of a cherished bit of china. The girl wife came of a family whose custom it was to express themselves volubly, and to fly into frantic states of mind when there was apparently little reason for vehemence.

Apart from the lack of good taste here displayed, women often wear themselves out by too lavish a display of feeling. One may feel acutely without tearing passion to tatters, and it would be wise for mothers to inculcate on growing children a wholesome self-restraint.—The Presbyterian.

The body of Roderick McDonald of New Glasgow, was found in Pictou harbor Tuesday.

After Doctors Failed.

HOW PERLEY MISNER OF WEL-LANDPORT, RECOVERED HEALTH.

He Suffered from Hip Joint Disease and Abscesses—His Friends Feared He Would Be a Permanent Invalid.

From the Journal, St. Catherines, Ont.

A reporter of the St. Catherines Journal visiting Wellandport not long ago, heard of one of those remarkable cures that have made Dr. Williams' Pink Pills famous as life savers the world over. The case is that of Perley Misner, son of Mr. Mathias Misner, who had suffered from hip joint diseases and abscesses, and who had been under the care of four doctors without beneficial results. Mr. Misner gave the particulars of the case as follows:—"In 1892 my son, Perley, who was then in his thirteenth year, began to complain of an aching in his hips, and later my attention was directed to a peculiar shamble in his gait. As the trouble gradually grew upon him I took him to a physician in Dunville, who examined him and said the trouble arose from a weakness of the nerves of the hip. The doctor treated Perley for weeks, during which time a large abscess formed on his leg, and he was obliged to get about on crutches. As he continued to decline I resolved to try another doctor, who diagnosed the case as hip joint disease. He treated Perley for six months. The lad slightly improved at first, but later was taken worse again. He would startle in his sleep and was continually in distress as he could neither sit nor recline with ease, and was weak, faint and confused. During this time the abscess had broken and was discharging in three places, but would not heal. A third doctor advised a surgical operation, which he objected to, and a fourth medical man then took the case in hand. This doctor confined Perley to the bed, and besides giving medicine, he ordered a mechanical appliance to which was attached a 15 pound weight, to be placed in a position by a pulley system so as to constantly draw downwards on the limb. This treatment was continued six weeks, causing much pain, but nothing in the way of benefit was noticed. The abscess was dressed twice and thrice a day for months, and frequently, despite the aid of crutches, it was necessary for me to carry him in my arms from the house to the vehicle when taking him out. In October of 1893, I decided, other treatments having failed, to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I told the doctor of this decision, and he said that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills would quite likely be of much benefit. After using four boxes I could see some improvement. After this Perley continued the use of the pills for several months with constant improvement and new vigor, and after taking about 18 boxes the abscess was nicely healed, the crutches were dispensed with, and he was able to work and could walk for miles. I attribute the good health which my son enjoys to-day to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This medicine achieved such a marvelous success in my son's case as to set the whole community talking about it. I consider no pen expressive enough to do Dr. Williams' Pink Pills justice, as I believe my son would still be a helpless invalid but for this medicine."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Make New Rich Blood

and remove impurities from the stomach, liver and bowels, by the use of the best blood purifier known. Put up in glass vials. Thirty in a bottle; one a dose. Recommended by many physicians.

Parsons' Pills

"BEST LIVER PILL MADE." Positively cure Biliousness and all Liver and Bowel complaints. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid, for 25 cts. Book free. J. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

BUY KENDRICK'S LINIMENT.

FOR Impure Blood, Thick Water, Swellings, Fever, Cough, Lost Appetite, Etc.

USE THE RELIABLE GRANGER Condition Powder THE BAIRD COMPANY, Limited, Proprietors.

Chest Feels Tight.

You seem all choked up and stuffed up with the cold—find it hard to breathe. Cough that rasps and tears you—but little phlegm got up.

Now's the time to take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup before things get too serious. There is no remedy equal to it for making the breathing easy, loosening the phlegm and removing all the alarming symptoms of a severe cold.

"I caught a severe cold which settled on my chest, making it feel raw and tight. Seeing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup advertised I procured a bottle, which greatly relieved me. It loosened the phlegm, healed the lungs, and soon had me perfectly well."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND **Pain-Killer** THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR AGUE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE. LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME, PERRY DAVIS & SON.

Cowan's Royal Navy Chocolate and Hygienic Cocoa are always the favorites in the homes THE COWAN CO., TORONTO.

MONT. McDONALD BARRISTER, Etc.

Princess St. St. John

EARN! This beautiful Lady's Watch by selling only 2 doz. packages of 5 each. Each large package contains 65 most fragrant varieties. All colors. Write and we send seeds. Sell them, return money, and we mail your watch all charges paid. The season is short so order at once. Premium Supply Co., Box 7 Toronto, Can.

FREE! This beautiful Opal Ring in a beautiful case for selling 1 doz. 25c. packages of 5 each. Write and we send seeds. Sell them, return money, and we mail your watch all charges paid. The season is short so order at once. Premium Supply Co., Box 7 Toronto, Can.

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Second Quarter.

JESUS AT THE PHARISEE'S HOUSE.

Lesson VII. May 13. Luke 7:36-50.

Read Matthew 18:23-35.

Commit Verses 44-47.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Thy faith hath saved thee.—Luke 7:50.

EXPLANATORY.

Distinctions.—This incident must be distinguished from the anointing of Jesus' feet, by Mary, at the house of Simon, of Bethany (Matt. 26:6-13), which was a year and a half later. Simon was a common name applied to fifteen different persons in the New Testament. Nor should this woman be confounded with Mary Magdalene, out of whom Jesus cast seven devils; although in art and common thought they have often been so identified.

I. THE TWO TYPES OF SINNERS.—Vs. 36, 37. First Type: Simon the Pharisee, 36. AND ONE OF THE PHARISEES, Simon, by name (v. 40). There is every reason to suppose that he was one of the better class of Pharisees, partially open to conviction, and questioning whether indeed this might not be the expected prophet (see John 12:42). But his treatment of Jesus shows that he was unwilling to be acknowledged as his disciple, by publicly honoring him with the rites accorded to illustrious guests (vs. 44-46).

DESIRED HIM. Was asking. "The tense implies that the request was repeated." AND HE WENT. Jesus was no hermit, keeping away from men, but went to any place where he could do good and reach the souls of men. He was like the rays of the sun, which shine on the most vile and unworthy things, and yet receive no defilement, but carry life and health wherever they go. It is safe for us to go wherever our work calls us, where we take our religion with us, and make it helpful to our fellow-men. AND SAT DOWN TO MEAT. "Reclined at table." At meals, the custom was to recline on a couch, the head toward the table, the feet outward, and the body supported by the left arm. Here it is necessary to remember this, to understand the movements of the grateful woman.

Second Type: A Woman that was a Sinner. 37. A WOMAN IN THE CITY, WHICH WAS A SINNER. "One who had been and was still regarded as a sinner; that is, of bad character, unchaste." She was so notorious—as to be recognized by Simon as a person of such character. WHEN SHE KNEW THAT JESUS SAT AT MEAT. "Her presence there is explained by the Oriental custom of strangers passing in and out of a house during a meal to see and converse with the guests. Trench cites a description of a dinner at a consul's house in Damietta. Many came in and took their places on the side seats, uninvited and yet unchallenged. They spoke to those at table on business or the news of the day, and our host spoke freely to them."

II. TWO WAYS OF TREATING JESUS.—Vs. 37, 38, 44-46. First: The Woman's Way. 37. BROUGHT AN ALABASTER BOX. Flask. "Literally, 'an alabaster,' just as we call a drinking vessel made of glass 'a glass.' Pliny compares these vessels to a closed rosebud." "Alabasters" was derived probably from "Alabastron," a town in Egypt. OF OINTMENT. The ointment with which Mary of Bethany anointed Jesus' feet was worth 300 pence, Roman silver denarii, worth 15 to 17 cents each, or \$50. Equivalent to \$300 in our day.

38. AND STOOD (was standing) AT HIS FEET, which she could easily reach on account of his reclining posture. WEEPING, in penitence. BEGAN TO WASH (rather, "to wet") HIS FEET WITH TEARS that fell unconsciously upon them, "before she could perform the act of love she had in mind." AND DID WIPE THEM WITH THE HAIRS OF HER HEAD. Having no cloth to wipe them, she promptly loosed her hair, and with that supplied its place, in order to remove the stains of her tears. She took "woman's chief ornament" and devoted it to wiping the travel-stained feet of her Saviour. She devoted the best she had to even the least honorable service for him. It was the utmost possible expression of her love and devotion.

AND KISSED HIS FEET. "The verb is a compound one, expressing tenderness of regard. 'She rained kisses upon them.' The tense of this and the following verb shows that the actions were continued and repeated, as though she could not desist." "The woman's kissing his feet was no impropriety. A woman will do it today to a judge, or to any high official from whom she expects or has received a great favor. It was a mark of most submissive respect." AND ANOINTED THEM WITH THE OINTMENT. "The use of unguents, for pleasure or honor, has always existed in the East to

an extent which we cannot appreciate—except as a barbarism. To anoint with costly ointment in place of oil, however, was an extravagant honor.

Second: The Pharisee's Way. Note the contrast in the way the Pharisee treated Jesus.

44. I ENTERED INTO THINE HOUSE Where every opportunity for expressions of honor and love to his guest was given him. THOU GAVEST ME NO WATER FOR MY FEET. To refresh the feet soiled with the dust and heat of summer travel. The feet were shod only with sandals, and these the guest leaves at the door when he enters the house. This did not show any special disrespect or want of common courtesy. He simply treated Jesus in the most ordinary way, with no mark of reverence or special respect, such as he would have given had he recognized Jesus' real nature and mission.

45. THOU GAVEST ME NO KISS. The kiss is a common—very common—salutation in the East. Not, however, between the sexes. That the Pharisee gave Jesus no kiss was not because he lacked politeness, but because he did not consider Jesus either near enough as a friend, or high enough in honor, to call for that manner of welcome.

46. MY HEAD WITH OIL, THOU DIDST NOT ANOINT. An ordinary token of respect. "Oil,"—common oil is here contrasted with the "ointment," "which was the finer and costlier of the two. Christ means to say to Simon, 'Thou didst not anoint my 'head,' the nobler part, with 'ordinary' oil. She hath anointed my 'feet' with 'costly' ointment.'"

III. A MIRROR FOR TWO SOULS.—Vs. 39-46. 39. HE SPARK WITHIN HIMSELF. Not venturing to utter his thoughts. THIS MAN, IF HE WERE A PROPHET, WOULD HAVE KNOWN. And like a true Pharisee, judging from the ceremonial point of view, he was sure that Jesus would not have let the woman touch him, had he known the kind of person she was. He misjudged entirely, for Jesus did know her heart, to which the Pharisee was blind.

40. JESUS ANSWERING the thought of his heart. "Simon did not see through his guest, but Christ saw through him." I HAVE SOMEWHAT TO SAY UNTO THEE. A courteous way of asking permission to speak. To every one of us individually, if we will listen, Jesus has something to say. MASTER. Greek, "teacher"; so we say schoolmaster.

41. THERE WAS A CERTAIN CREDITOR. Typifying God, to whom we owe obedience. WHICH HAD TWO DEBTORS. Typifying sinners, who had failed to pay to God the obedience due. THE ONE OWED FIVE HUNDRED PENCE. Silver denarii, worth 15 to 17 cents; about \$80. THE OTHER FIFTY. About \$5. "The former sum represents the enormous amount of sin to which this sinful woman pleaded guilty, and which Jesus had pardoned; the latter, the few infractions of the law for which the Pharisee reproached himself."

42. AND WHEN THEY HAD NOTHING TO PAY. When they realized this, and confessed it. All sinners are equally unable to pay their debt of sin. Only God can forgive and save. HE FRANKLY. Freely, without payment of the debt. FORGAVE THEM BOTH. Alike the large and small debt. So God forgives freely, gladly, all who truly repent and believe. God's love is like the ocean, that can cover a mountain as easily as a mole hill. WHICH OF THEM WILL LOVE HIM MOST? Which has the most reason for loving?

43. HE TO WHOM HE FORGAVE MOST. The two debts owed were in one sense "sin," unfulfilled obligations; but as the application of the parable shows, the "sense of sinfulness" is meant. And this does not depend upon the actual guilt, which only God can measure.

IV. TWIN GRACES: FORGIVENESS AND LOVE.—Vs. 47-49. 47. WHEREFORE. The reason for saying that. HER SINS, WHICH ARE MANY, ARE FORGIVEN. Have been and are. FOR SHE LOVED MUCH. Not "because" she loved much, as though her love were the cause of the forgiveness; but you may know that she is forgiven by the fact that she loved much, as proved by the acts spoken of in vs. 44-46. TO WHOM LITTLE IS FORGIVEN, THE SAME LOVETH LITTLE; i. e., he who "feels" little need of forgiveness loveth little.

V. 48. Then he spoke directly to the woman, so that she might have assurance doubly sure. THY SINS ARE FORGIVEN.

49. WHO IS THIS THAT (even) FORGIVETH SINS. Showing how astonished the people were at the claims of Jesus and calling attention to the great facts of his life and death, that he came to redeem men from sin and be the means of their forgiveness.

V. TWO GREAT BLESSINGS: FAITH AND PEACE.—V 50. AND HE SAID TO THE WOMAN THY FAITH HATH SAVED THEE. She showed her faith in him (1) by going to him in the house in this public way; (2) by her penitence for her sins; (3) by her acts of love and devotion. "Hath saved thee." Not only from sin,

and the punishment of sin, but to a pure and holy life. GO IN PEACE. The Greek is strictly, "Go 'into' peace." "'Peace' is conceived of as a state which one entering is to go forward in, so as to refresh, ever more and more, that rest and serenity of soul which follow pardon and deepen finally into eternal rest."

In The Month Of May

Paine's Celery Compound Is The Great Banisher of Sickness and Disease.

It Has Become The Popular Remedy In Every Home.

In the month of May we find thousands of tired, rundown, weary and half-sick men and women who are not in a condition to cope with the work and duties of everyday life.

Some suffer from sleeplessness, nervous ailments, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles; others, owing to an impure and poisoned condition of the blood are suffering from unsightly eruptions and skin diseases.

Paine's Celery Compound is the only true and trusted medicine for the present season. It purifies and enriches the blood, feeds and braces the nerves, builds up the weakened body, corrects digestion, gives mental vigor, bright eyes, clear skin and sweet sleep.

Physicians are daily prescribing Paine's Celery Compound in Canada and hundreds of druggists strongly recommend it to their customers.

Try the effects of a couple of bottles of Paine's Celery Compound you would build up physically and mentally for the coming summer. Paine's Celery Compound is the world's leading and curing medicine; it makes sick people well."

COVERED WITH SORES.

B.S.B. cured little Harvey Deline nine years ago and he has never had a spot on h'm since.

It is practically impossible to heal up sores or ulcers, especially the old chronic kind, with ordinary remedies. No matter how large or of how long standing they may be, however, they heal up readily and stay healed permanently when Burdock Blood Bitters is used.



HARVEY DELINE.

Mrs. E. Deline, Arden, Ont., proves this in the following account she gave of her little boy's case: "When my little son Harvey was one year old he broke out in sores all over his body. They would heal up for a time, then break out again about twice a year, till he was past four; then he seemed to get worse and was completely prostrated. When doctors failed to cure him I gave him Burdock Blood Bitters, and besides bathed the sores with it. "It is nine years ago since this happened and I must say that in all this time he has never had a spot on his body or any sign of the old trouble returning."

GEM POCKET PRINTER and LINEN MARKER. A complete miniature Printing Office consisting of 2 Alphabets of Rubber Type, Type Holder, Steel Trimmers, bottle Indelible Ink, Ink Pad, and full directions, all packed in a neat case. Useful in every home for marking lines, also for printing cards, labels, etc. Every person should possess one. It is nine years ago since this happened and I must say that in all this time he has never had a spot on his body or any sign of the old trouble returning.

WHEELER'S BOTANIC BITTERS

A reliable and effective medicine for cleansing the blood, stomach and liver. Keeps the eye bright and skin clear. Cures headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. Purely Vegetable, large bottles, only 25 CENTS.

2nd Quarter -1900-

April, May, June.

Kindly favor me with your order for LESSON HELPS and PAPERS for SECOND QUARTER.

- Senior Quarterly, per quarter, - - 4c. Advance " " " " - - 2c. Intermediate " " " " - - 2c. Primary " " " " - - 2c. Picture Lesson " " " " - - 2 1/2 c. Bible Lesson Picture Roll, - - - 75c. Baptist Teacher Roll, - - - 10c.

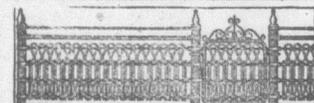
Above prices are same as ordering direct. PELOUBET'S NOTES, 1900, mailed, 97c. Prompt attention given to every order. Send for blank form.

I have a few Maps on "Palestine in the time of our Saviour." 48x35.

- On Rollers, - - - \$2.50 Unmounted, - - - 2.00

Hurry up.

Geo. A. McDonald, 120 Granville Street, Halifax.



Kitselman Ornamental Fence. Excels in strength, beauty and durability. Made of steel and iron. Cheaper than wood. 50 styles. Catalog free. KITSELMAN BROS., Box 211, Ridgeville, Ind.

McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP. Safe Pleasant Effectual.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. Use the genuine. "The Universal Perfume." For the Handkerchief Toilet and Bath. Refuse all substitutes.

Send for List

of names and addresses of TWENTY-SEVEN (27) of our students who obtained good positions between January 1 and March 31, the three busiest business months in the year. Also for catalogues of our business and shorthand courses, which enable our students to accomplish this.

THE St. JOHN Business COLLEGE. S. KERR & SON, Oddfellows' Hall.

DEAR, PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL. Even if you were to get them for nothing, are many of the Baking Powders now on the market. By using them your CAKES, PASTRY and BISCUITS would be spoiled. RUN NO RISK, but get WOODILL'S GERMAN.

WOODILL'S GERMAN. FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS HAVE FURNISHED 25,000. MURPHY SCHOOL & OTHER. PUREST BEST. MENDELBY & CO. GENUINE. WEST TROY, N. Y. BELL-METAL CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present Convention year.

ISAAC'S HARBOR, N. S.—On Sunday, the 22nd inst., we had the privilege of burying in baptism the following persons: Bertha M. McMillan, Maud Rheud, Jean McMillan and Hanlan Fanning.

TANCOCK, N. S.—On Easter Sunday morning four more followed their Lord in the ordinance of baptism.

EAST POINT, P. E. I.—Yesterday visited the baptismal waters where I had the privilege of baptizing James Dingwell.

CHICACOLE.—We had the privilege of receiving two candidates for baptism recently. One is a lad from the Komity Caste and the other is a son of one of our Christian women.

WALTON, HANTS CO., N. S.—It was my privilege to baptize six at Brookville last Sabbath for Bro. A. H. McCabe.

TWO GOODS AND A BETTER

may be truly applied to our three new offers. We have never made such offers and do not expect to give anything better at any time.

2ND HILLSBORO.—We have nothing special to report from this or the other churches composing the field.

PRINCE ST. CHURCH, TRURO.—The spiritual interest of this church is very dear to the hearts of a band of workers.

ZION (COLORADO) BAPTIST CHURCH, TRURO.—Through the request of Mr. W. Cummings, Evangelist Marple began and closed a series of three weeks special meetings at Zion church.

NORTH SYDNEY.—Another happy believer, a young woman, followed her Lord in baptism on Sunday evening the 22nd.

PORT CLYDE.—This little church is still holding on its way, endeavouring to hold up Christ through the teaching of his word.

GUYSBORO, N. S.—We cannot report additions, but our services are well maintained and earnest work is being done.

away to their summer work, fishing. We greatly miss them. Our fund for a new house of worship is growing.

GOLDBORO, N. S.—As partial result of the union meetings recently held by the Isaac's Harbor and Goldboro churches under the leadership of Evangelist H. A. McLean, the following persons were received by baptism into fellowship with us on Easter Sunday: Mrs. Jane Sweet, widow of the late and lamented Stephen Sweet; Miss Helen Sweet; Miss Lulu Giffin and Miss Myra Davidson.

ful one. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins will be much missed from the Baptist community of St John where they have made many friends.

Much sympathy is expressed for Pastor and Mrs. Waring in the very sad bereavement they have suffered in the loss of their only child, so soon after coming to St. John.

Grateful Acknowledgment. From a friend in Nova Scotia I have received \$10, with the request that it be used to help supply spiritual instruction to the poor Christians in Madepilly of the Bobbili field.

Personal. Rev. W. J. Blakeney gave us a call last week on his way to Boston, purposing to visit his son at Malden and other friends in that vicinity.

It is learned from the Vancouver World that Rev. W. B. Hinson has accepted a call from the Baptist church of San Diego, Cal., and will leave Vancouver for that place about the first of June.

Rev. George C. Crabbe has been for some months now laid aside from the active duties of the ministry by disease which, in spite of the brave fight which he has made against it, has gradually undermined his strength.

Last Sunday Rev. Mockett C. Higgins concluded his work with the Carleton Church. During a pastorate of two and a half years, Mr. Higgins has done faithful work for the church and valuable fruits of his labor have appeared.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Made from pure cream of tartar. Safeguards the food against alum. Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ful one. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins will be much missed from the Baptist community of St John where they have made many friends.

Much sympathy is expressed for Pastor and Mrs. Waring in the very sad bereavement they have suffered in the loss of their only child, so soon after coming to St. John.

Grateful Acknowledgment. From a friend in Nova Scotia I have received \$10, with the request that it be used to help supply spiritual instruction to the poor Christians in Madepilly of the Bobbili field.

There were eighteen failures in the Dominion last week, against twenty-seven in the corresponding week of 1899.

For prices of individual Communion Service write A. H. Chipman, manager, St. John.

Prices are reasonable and the tray and glasses and filler are satisfactory to all.

Black Clothes. We want you people who appreciate fine cloths to come here and see what we have in Black Coatings. We carry, at all seasons, the most comprehensive assortment of these goods to be found in this Province.

May SNODG parsonag by the R Snodgrass Hampton CHUTE lage, Kie Freeman Chute, daughter Dow.— 15th, Ell 73. Dow.— 20th, Isa age. KEMPT 11th, Mr late S. D months. STREVI 20th, Har and Clara 3 days. CURRIE in-law, A month, N aged 77 ward. LECKRY on the 16 53 years. ter are let tonate h trusing i POTTER 21, Loyd Potter, ag "Suffer lit not to com kingdom o LITTLE S., Hilda, John Little will of you one of the DUKKEE Road, Yar Lyman D short illne whom not ceased was church, Y HATT.— Elkanah Hatt has 6 weeks past in the day eternal rea He leaves daughter, friends in t SKARS.— N. B., April Our broth Baptist Church years ago he was much being large services we afterwards widow and mourn his grace " con SUTHERN late Deaco rest April daughter o Potter, and of the late 1 month. Sh tent member Church. S perity of t children an the truth." Rockwell o Westport, to CROSBY.— Mahuida Cr age. Our members of ing united f the sweepin

MARRIAGES.

SNODGRASS-LINTON.—At the Baptist parsonage, Hampton, N. B., April 25th, by the Rev. N. A. MacNeill, Fred M. Snodgrass and Maggie L. Linton, all of Hampton.

CHUTE-MACINIAS.—At Steam Mill Village, King's Co., N. S., by Pastor M. P. Freeman, April 18th, Mr. Edward M. Chute, of South Berwick, to Emma I., daughter of Mr. James Macinias.

DEATHS.

DOW.—At Diligent River, N. S., April 15th, Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Dow, aged 73.

DOW.—At Diligent River, N. S., April 20th, Isaac Dow, in the 80th year of his age.

KEMPTON.—At Milton, N. S., April 15th, Mrs. Hope Kempton, widow of the late S. D. Kempton, aged 93 years and 10 months.

STEVES.—At Hamilton, N. Y., April 20th, Harold C., infant son of Rev. O. E. and Clara N. Steeves, aged 7 months and 3 days.

CARRIER.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Alfred Potter, Argyle St., Yarmouth, N. S., April 18th, William Carrier, aged 77 years, passed to his eternal reward.

LECKEY.—At Penulyn, Chipman, N. B., on the 16th inst., Wm. H. Leckey, aged 53 years. A wife, five sons and one daughter are left to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father. He died trusting in Jesus.

POTTER.—At Clementsvalle, N. S., April 21, Loyd D., son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Potter, aged 2 years, 4 months and 10 days. "Suffer little children, and forbid them not to come unto me; for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Matt. 19:14.

LITTLE.—April 4th, at Yarmouth, N. S., Hilda, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. John Little, aged 7 years. "It is not the will of your Father who is in heaven that one of these little ones shall perish."

DURKEE.—At his late residence, Cove Road, Yarmouth, N. S., April 10th, Capt. Lyman Durkee, aged 78 years, after a short illness peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, whom not having seen he loved. The deceased was a faithful member of Temple church, Yarmouth.

HATT.—At Milton, N. S., April 19th, Elkanah M. Hatt, aged 55 years. Bro. Hatt has been in poor health for some weeks past, at times suffering intensely. In the days of health he loved to talk of eternal realities and the heavenly home. He leaves a widow, four sons, and one daughter, who have the sympathy of many friends in this hour of sad bereavement.

SEARS.—At Midgie, Westmoreland Co., N. B., April 17, David Sears, aged 75 years. Our brother was a member of the Midgie Baptist church, being baptized some few years ago by the late Rev. Mr. Miles. He was much respected all around, the funeral being largely attended, when appropriate services were held both at the home and afterwards at the church on the 19th. A widow and several children are left to mourn his loss. May the "God of all grace" comfort them.

SUTHERN.—Mrs. Suthern, widow of the late Deacon Joseph Suthern, passed into rest April 8th, aged 69. She was the daughter of the late Deacon Franklin Potter, and her mother was the daughter of the late Deacon Joseph Robbins of Yarmouth. She was for many years a consistent member of the Westport, N. S., Baptist Church. She rejoiced greatly in the prosperity of the church and in seeing her children and grandchildren "walking in the truth." She leaves one daughter, Mrs. Rockwell of Wolfville, and three sons in Westport, to mourn their loss.

CROSBY.—At Yarmouth, Feb. 4th, Mrs. Mahulda Crosby, in the 71st year of her age. Our sister was one of the oldest members of Zion church, Yarmouth, having united fifty years ago during one of the sweeping revivals so characteristic of

the past. For many years she took an interest in church life; recently, however, through physical inability, she was prevented from attending the services of the Lord's house. Though isolated from God's people, she maintained her Christian faith throughout her trying illness, until she fell asleep in Jesus.

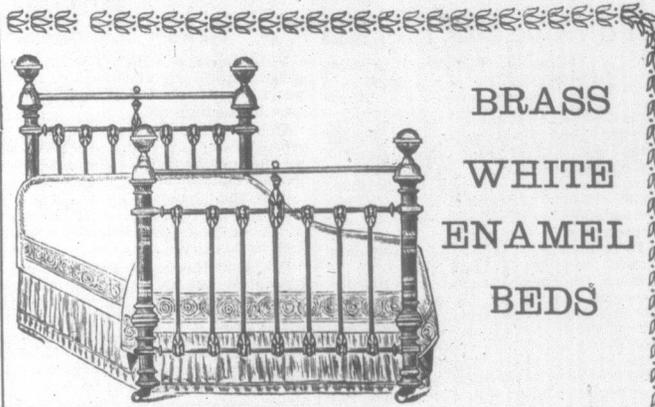
TITUS.—At St. John, N. B., April 15th, after four days' indisposition with no apparent suffering, Mrs. Elizabeth Titus, in the ninetyeth year of her age, was called from the church militant to join the church triumphant, leaving four daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother. Mrs. Titus was of loyalist descent, and up to the last hour of life maintained her faculties. Although not able for the past two years to render active service about the home, she always arranged for its provision and management since her husband's death some eighteen years previous. By her death Brussels St. church, where she was always a regular attendant when health and weather permitted, is bereft not only of a consistent member, but of its most aged one as well.

MCGILL.—On April 16th, Miss Harriet S. McGill passed from her earthly home, on Argyle St., Yarmouth, into the rest that remains to the people of God, aged 89 years and 3 months. Miss McGill was converted and baptized during a revival conducted by the late I. E. Bill, D. D., in Liverpool, N. S., over 70 years ago. She has been a consistent and valued member of Temple church, Yarmouth, ever since its organization. "Aunt Hattie" was a veritable saint in the earth, beloved and honored by all who knew her. She was one of the last of the Loyalist families, her mother having been among the refugees of 1783. Her grandfather, a sergeant in the British army, was mortally wounded at Banker's Hill. We shall miss her prayers and loving interest in the Lord's work very much. Psalm 116:15.

GOUCHER.—On the 20th April Mrs. Margaret, beloved wife of Deacon Henry Goucher, aged 66. Sister Goucher was the third daughter of the late Rev. Obed Parker. Nurtured in a Christian home she early became a subject of saving grace, and more than fifty years ago united with the church in this place, and has ever since let her "light" steadily shine. Kindly of disposition, large of heart, the friend of all, loyal to Jesus Christ, interested in every thing pertaining to the kingdom of her Lord, she will be greatly missed and sincerely mourned by all. As might be expected she passed calmly and cheerfully down into the "valley," sustained by the presence of her Lord and the hope of eternal life so long the anchor to her soul. She had four children, two of whom had preceded her to the heavenly home. Two, Principal Goucher of Middleton and Mrs. Miner Sproul of Melvern, were with her in her last hours. May the deeply bereaved husband and children find sustaining grace in this hour of deep trial.

SISSON.—At Crystal, New Hampshire, April 2nd, Adeline Sisson, aged 46 years. Miss Sisson was the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Elijah Sisson of Andover, N. B. In the summer of '79 our sister professed conversion and was baptized by Rev. J. W. S. Young, since which time she has been a faithful and consistent member of the Baptist church in this place. She efficiently led the choir for a number of years, and readily and cheerfully by word, song and prayer, did she strive to do her duty at all times. Under trials her trust in God's love and wisdom was ever strong, her hope of future joy ever bright. Her aged mother, two sisters and five brothers survive her, and the hearts of many friends will hold her in loving remembrance. She requested to be buried in Crystal where the interment took place.

HARLOW.—At Sable River, Shelburne Co., Mrs. Henry Harlow, aged 61 years. For some years Mrs. Harlow had suffered from heart weakness, frequently sleeping on a lounge. In the early morning of the 9th inst her husband tried to awaken her, and found that she was "Asleep in Jesus." So tenderly and suddenly had been the change that the peaceful look remained. At an early age Annie Parsons and her



**BRASS
WHITE
ENAMEL
BEDS**

METAL BEDS

Are now coming into greater use than ever, as being most healthy on account of the cleanliness of the metal, and the most popular are those finished White Enamel with Brass Trimmings. We are now showing a great variety of new designs in White Enamel Beds at prices from \$4.75 to \$27.09. Also ALL BRASS BEDS at lowest prices.

Write for illustrations.

Manchester Robertson & Allison

brother Jonathan, now the popular and efficient agent of the Nova Scotia Marine Department, were through the death of their parents left to support themselves and nobly they overcame all difficulties. Our sister was twice married, first to Stephen Ford of Milton, Queens County. She was baptized by Rev. T. A. Higgins, in Liverpool, N. S. During her stay of twenty-three years in Sable, Mrs. Harlow won the esteem of all, as shown by the expressions of regret and the large attendance at the funeral. Mr. Parsons attended. Rev. J. Murray, of Shelburne, conducted the services, taking for his subject "To die is gain."

STRONG.—Charles W. Strong, an old and much respected resident of Canaan and Cornwallis, died at the residence of Charles Eaton, New Mines on March 14th, aged 87 years. He was born in Canaan and was the son of Peter Strong, one of the early deacons of the Wolfville Baptist Church. The deceased was a member of a large family. Three, brothers James, Edward and Stephen resided in Canaan, while David Strong, married and lived in Albert Co., N. B. The sisters were, Mrs. David Eaton, and Mrs. James Eaton, Canard. Mrs. Judah Bishop, and Miss Pingree Porter. Mrs. W. J. Higgins, Wolfville, is the only survivor. He was married three times. His first wife was Miss Eliza Calkin, Cornwallis. His second, Louisa Lockhart, Lockhartville, the mother of his two daughters, Mrs. Eva Elder, and Mrs. Ella Goule, who reside at Providence, R. I. His last wife was Mrs. Nancy DeWolfe, who died several years ago. Mr. Strong was a consistent Christian man. He joined the Canaan Baptist Church when but a lad of eight, and has in the long years since "kept the faith." Dr. Austin DeBlois, who had charge of this church for a time, said, that "The prayers of Brother Strong, were a continual source of strength and inspiration to him in his work."

RAND.—At Canning, N. S., April 11th, Harry Rand, aged 37. With an illness of less than a week Mr. Rand's death came with the shock of a greatly unexpected and sudden sorrow. A worthy, esteemed, and trusted citizen, our brother's death is a loss to the community, and the heart of the community goes out to the family so severely afflicted. Death has mowed a wide swath in the family this winter, a father, a brother-in-law and others but little removed, preceding our brother by but a few months. When two months before his father died there was consolation in knowing that he lived to ripened years. But our brother was cut down in the morning, when his life seemed full of prospect and when he seemed to be needed most. To human eyes these events are tangled skeins, without either meaning or purpose and doubt would suggest without love. But we must judge the events of life by the character of God, rather than judge of God by the events of life. A wife, three children, a sister and two brothers have been afflicted heavily in this sorrow. For the widow and the children all hearts are tender and full of sympathy. Much sympathy is also felt for our brother's sister, who has lost a husband, a father, and now a brother within four months.

GIFFIN.—At Goldboro, Guysboro Co., N. S., on the 21st of April, after a protracted siege of consumption, Smith C.

Giffin, at the age of 51 years, entered into rest. In his death the Goldboro church loses a worthy member and an honored deacon, and the community, a highly respected and valued citizen. Deceased was converted at the age of 16 years and immediately united with the Isaac's Harbor church. Into this new relationship he entered with all the energy of his enthusiastic nature. His endowment of a good musical voice was laid at the service of the church and henceforth he became a recognized leader of the people in the service of song. The meetings of the church were regarded by him as calls for his personal presence there; seldom was his seat in the sanctuary vacant, and he was the human inspiration of many a social service and a strong support to the pastor's faith. When, about eighteen months ago, the Goldboro church was organized he was elected to the office of deacon, a position for which he was well qualified by grace. He was also chosen superintendent of the new Sunday School, but his sickness early deprived the school of his valuable help. He was appointed, too, as a trustee of the church and as a member of the Building Committee, in connection with the new house of worship, in which he manifested a very deep and practical interest. He had hoped that he might be permitted to live to see the house completed and dedicated, but in this hope he was to be disappointed. During the first stages of his sickness Mr. Giffin found it rather difficult to withdraw his mind from the activities of life, but "the God of all grace" gently led his trusting servant to the place of full submission to the divine will. Then, despite weary days and distressing nights, there followed much spiritual enjoyment when communion with Jesus was tender and intimate and sanctifying. From the vantage ground of such experience he was enabled to speak to Christian and non-Christian visitors words confirmatory of the reality of gospel promise and story. Among his latest utterances were: "My hope of heaven is clear and strong," and, "Tis so sweet to trust in Jesus." The funeral service which was held on the afternoon of the 23rd, was very largely attended. In the exercises the pastor was assisted by Rev. Geo. A. Lawson of Isaac's Harbor, Pastor Durkee of New Harbor, and Rev. J. McLeod of the local Presbyterian church. The discourse of the occasion was based upon the words in Ps. 37:37—word: regarded as exceedingly appropriate—"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." A large company reverently followed the sacred remains to the New Goldboro cemetery, where they were lovingly laid away in the hope of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Resurrection and the life. A widow, an adopted son, an aged mother, three sisters, and two brothers are left to mourn a grievous loss; but their sorrow is not without its taint of joy, for "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Queen Victoria on Thursday reviewed fifty jubilee nurses in the vice-regal grounds at Dublin, after which she drove thirteen miles through Clontarf on the north side of Dublin Bay, and was received by Lord and Lady Ardluaun at St. Anne's, Clontarf. Cardinal Logue dined with Her Majesty in the evening.

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

**Walter Baker & Co.'s
Breakfast Cocoa.**

"The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the few really pure cocoas, and physicians are quite safe in specifying their brand."
—*Domestic Medical Monthly.*

A copy of Miss Parlow's "Choice Receipts" will be mailed free upon application.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1780.
Branch House, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

To Have and To Hold

An Historical Romance. By Mary Johnston, author of "Prisoners of Hope." With illustrations. Handsomely bound. Crown 8vo, \$1.50. This book passed through the pages of the "Atlantic Monthly," the number of those who read it increasing month by month, and the praise of it was unstinted and generous. In book form it has a large circulation, and the publishers have been scarcely able to produce it fast enough. There has been a revolt against the novel which attempts to teach philosophy or which travesties, satirises or caricatures religion. In the past few years there have been many of these novels and they have been widely read to the great discomfort of the mind. The reaction has been to the adventurous love story. The hero is the man of action who can face adventure without fear, fight with success and who wins his love in spite of all opposition. "To Have and To Hold" is of this class. The time of the story is in the early settlement by the English in Virginia. Men are reasonably plentiful and women are scarce. A shipload of maids arrives for wives for those who want them, and these are disposed of to the men who will give most for them. In one shipload there is a woman different from all the others. She has taken the name and station of her maid and ran away in order to escape from the man she does not want to marry, but whom she must marry, for she is the ward of the king of England and the man is the king's favorite. She is purchased or procured for a wife by Ralph Percy, the hero of the story. She tells him her story, and the chivalry of his nature is awakened in her behalf. They are husband and wife only in name. She is a high-born and high-bred woman, whose disposition is to despise the colonial gentleman though he be her husband. He is too much of a man to insist upon the exercise of his power. Now the situation is interesting and curious. In Ralph's heart grows up steadily love for the woman who bears his name and he strives to win that love by the highest deeds of which he is capable, and by slow degrees she appreciates some of his fine qualities. The situation is complicated by the arrival on the scene of the English lover, backed by royal authority, and whose pretensions to her ownership are, of course, sustained by the facile colonial authorities strongly disposed to obey the royal writ. Thus we have the colonist trying to win by brave deeds the love of the woman who has come so strongly into his hands; the woman endeavoring to escape the Englishman while she is not prepared to submit to her husband; and the Englishman clothed with all authority endeavoring to take back the woman, now another man's wife, to England. Out of this situation grow many adventures; sometimes it is a struggle of mind, sometimes it is a struggle of the strong arm, sometimes the contest is on the sea, sometimes it is on the land. In lovely Virginian valleys, on desert islands, in pirate ships, in colonial councils, the contest proceeds. The interest of the narrative, the novelty of many of the scenes presented, the fierce conflicts, appreciation of the manly husband, and sympathy for the woman, all tend to heighten the interest of the reader—an interest that never wears—in the delicately told, fresh and graceful love story. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The Empire Typewriter



Price \$60. Why pay \$120? It is equal to any machine in the market, and is superior to all in several important features.

Send for Catalog

H. C. TILLEY, General Agent 147 Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Spring & Summer MONTHS.

WHISTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE is offering special inducements to students taking the Commercial or Stenographic course during the months of April, May, June and July. This old, reliable, training school is steadily improving and broadening. All commercial branches are taught. Illustrated Catalogues free.

S. E. WHISTON, Principal, 95 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S. CHURCH BELLS CHIMES & PEALS Purest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., free. MASHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.

News Summary

Fifty Japanese warships were engaged in naval manoeuvres off Korea on April 12, which were to close April 20th with a review by the Emperor.

Hon. Matthew S. Quay on Tuesday was refused a seat in the United States Senate on the appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania by a vote of 33 to 32.

A. S. Haldie, builder and inventor of the first cable car system in the United States, which was laid down in San Francisco, is dead in that city.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, during his trip abroad is to invite Tolstol to Chicago as the guest of the university.

The Dominion government has disallowed three acts passed by the British Columbia Legislature because of clauses discriminating against the Japanese.

Two special trains left Chicago Wednesday night having thirty-eight Armour refrigerator cars, which carried 1,000,000 pounds of tinned and crated bacon, consigned to the American soldiers in the Philippines.

A timber raft 650 feet long and containing 14,009,000 feet of lumber is building on the shore of Puget Sound, and when completed the plan is to tow it across the Pacific Ocean to Japan.

Agricultural implement makers have decided to cease exhibiting at the various fall exhibitions throughout the Dominion, claiming the results do not justify the expense.

James Dunbar, of Waterville, Me., a freight brakeman, aged thirty-five and married, was instantly killed Tuesday afternoon by being struck by an over-head bridge between Waterville and Oakland.

Two wives of Gordon Highlanders have given birth in Edinburgh to a son in one case and a daughter in the other. The son has been christened John Frederick Roberts Hector Archibald Macdonald Thompson, and the girl Frances Antonia Ladysmith Hallamore.

The Ontario Court of Appeals has upheld the law requiring logs cut on timber limits in that province to be sawn in Canada. Michigan lumbermen had sought to obtain the right to remove them to their own country to be sawed. The case may be appealed to the Privy Council.

Prof. Mavor, of Toronto University, has been appointed secretary to the British group of the International Association for Advancement of Science, Arts and Education, which will hold its first assembly at the Paris Exposition. It is expected the gathering will have the character of a pan-academic meeting.

A cable from Col. Steele has been received by the Militia Department announcing the death by blood-poisoning of Pte. Simmill, of the Strathcona Horse. He died at Cape Town yesterday. This is the first death among the Strathcona Horse. His mother lives at Newport, England.

Colonel Pope, the well known bicycle manufacturer is authority for the statement that automobiles will soon be so cheap as to be within the reach of all. He intimates that the reduction will be even greater than that which has taken place in the bicycle market within the past three years. The time is coming, he says, when a first class automobile, made for two can be purchased for \$250.

At Milton, Ont., Thursday T. A. Dent and George Storey were found guilty of bribery, and John Evans, Thomas Dowdle, William Halfiday and H. H. Hannah were found guilty of accepting bribes and fined \$200 each. E. A. Cross, against whom three charges of bribery were proven, was fined \$600, \$200 for each charge. All parties were disfranchised for eight years.

The Queen and princesses during the course of their afternoon drive at Dublin on Tuesday visited the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, where the mother superior and various sisters were presented to Her Majesty. A further stop was made at the Royal Masonic Institute. Owing to the death of the Duke of Argyll, Her Majesty has ordered the concerts at the vice-regal lodge to be discontinued.

The Queen has granted to the Duke of Fife (son-in-law of the Prince of Wales) the dignities of an earl and duke of the United Kingdom, under the titles of Earl of MacDuff and Duke of Fife, with the remainder in default of a male heir to the surviving daughter, and, successively, to the male heirs of the daughters by his wife, the Princess Louise of Wales, thus practically precluding the extinction of the title. The Duke and Duchess of Fife have two daughters, Lady Alexandra and Lady Maud.

Adamson's Botanic Balsam is compounded of the best concentrated extracts of barks, roots and gums in the world. It is a safe and reliable medicine, pleasant to the taste, and cures coughs, colds, asthma and croup. You can find it at all drug stores. 25c. all Druggists.

BICYCLE TRUTH

That should not be ignored

when purchasing WHEELS.

It is a fact that the five most prominent makes of Bicycles ridden in Canada to-day, viz—

Welland Vale; Massey-Harris, Brantford (Red Bird) Cleveland, Gendron,

are Canadian Wheels manufactured by a distinctly Canadian Company, using Canadian capital and employing Canadian labor.

It is also an indisputable fact that all the above makes of Wheels are surpassed by none and equalled by few in Design, Material, Equipment, Finish, Durability and Easy Running Qualities. They all still retain their distinctive features that have made them so popular with the riding public, and to these features will be found added many improvements for the present season that will tend to make cycling more of a pleasure than before. Agents for these wheels will be found in every Town and County of the Maritime Provinces.

CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., LIMITED.

The largest Bicycle Manufacturers under the British flag. Maritime Provinces Branch, 54 King Street, St. John, N. B.

The colors in Brainerd & Armstrong wash embroidery silk are "standard." That is, Violet is true tone; Geranium Lake is exactly that, shade and all the other 374 are true to name or number.

When you need an exact shade you can depend upon getting it just as surely as you get notes in music by striking the proper keys.

Thus you can get true tints of nature in your embroidery work.

Put up in a patent holder which prevents knots or tangles.

Send a one cent stamp or three holders tags for "Blue Book" which tells exactly how to embroider fifty different leave and flowers.

CORTICELLI SILK CO., ST. JOHNS, P. Q.



That Hang-on Cough

only needs to be attended to in a proper and thorough manner to be eradicated entirely from your system. Liniment rubbing and flannel wraps about the chest and throat are good enough but they are not sufficient, they don't go deep enough. The root of the disorder is pulmonary weakness—build that up—strengthen it with Adamson's Balsam and your

Cough is Cured.

25 Cents AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam



To any Reader

of this "Ad." who intends buying an Organ we would say—Be sure and write us. Why? Because we sell the best organ (The Thomas) on the most reasonable terms, as thousands of our customers can testify. Catalogue sent free on application.

JAS. A. GATES & Co. MIDDLETON, N. S.

Advant Farmers' ing in favor fulness is r gressive farm from differ State togeth store of int branches of raising, dis freely given information furnishes a forms on the gressive farm instructors. of value tha out by exper the advantag by those w practice wh able inform and raisin rotate our fertility of t sults; how to grown to rea In addition brought by d of thought a they have a of the farm telligent, mo every sense that brains, are as neces kitchen, the counting roo the banker's brains to feed as stock and f give a man c enables him t himself freely various quest institute for d

A correspo "the butter Jersey cows, in harvest tin a day, fodder of corn and the cream in it in the char the thermome the last two after churning nothing in the trouble. There is a gu prisons air a holds the bu impacted by t is doubtless been giving n with milk fro thinned an pans on the crinkle at th cool place fo times resort cream and n thoroughly a cream rise ag glutinous mat of corn and cases. Using the gummy p the way whe to warrant t the other exp difficulty will are fresh ag should be do than the usu poorer body o in body is bet be necessary warmer than (E. C. Bennet

A farmer m crops, but this He must also business will n

The Farm.

Advantages of Farmers' Institutes.

Farmers' institutes are gradually growing in favor with the people. Their usefulness is no longer doubted by the progressive farmer. It brings men and women from different parts of the country and State together with their experience and store of information upon the various branches of agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, dairying, etc.

In addition to all valuable information brought by discussion and an interchange of thought at these farmers' institutes, they have a tendency to broaden the views of the farmer. It makes him more intelligent, more social, a better farmer in every sense of the word.

Difficult Churning.

A correspondent wishes to know why "the butter fails to come." He has two Jersey cows, one fresh in May, the other in harvest time. He feeds good hay twice a day, fodder once a day, and a good ration of corn and oats chop twice a day.

The trouble is the cream is too viscid. There is a gummy product in it which imprisons air and makes bubbles, and also holds the butter globules so they are not impacted by the concussion. Most of this is doubtless due to the time the cows have been giving milk.

A Good Marketman.

A farmer must be a skilful producer of crops, but this is only one-half of success. He must also be a good marketman or his business will not prosper. There is a great

difference in men in this particular; some are good business men, others are not, and farming, just in proportion as they fail in the latter, fail to make a full success of the business of placing their crops on the market to best advantage.

A good marketman needs to be a genial, candid, clever sort of a man, but shrewd and full of character and purpose as well. He needs considerable grit, and must not be easily discouraged.

Cutting under in price should be avoided, as after a price has been cut it becomes a precedent for future sales, and it is difficult to raise it again upon the old basis of trade.

A good marketman is born, not made, to a great extent. Yet any man can improve by care and observation. It is certainly of the highest importance that crops should be well sold as well as well grown.

(M. Sumner Perkins, in National Rural.

Workers Should Breakfast Sparingly.

Do not eat a hearty breakfast if you have any mental or physical work to do thereafter. The full stomach may satisfy your craving, but cannot give you the needed or desired strength under about three or four hours.

Ladies' Home Journal.

Mrs. Berry's Case

Story of a Common Mistake in Every Day Life.

Thought one Box of Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure her—A Trouble of Eight Year's Standing—In the end Twelve Boxes were Needed

HALIFAX, N. S., April 30th.—The story of Mrs. Berry's case, despatched recently from Bear River, Digby County, is the story of a common mistake the world over. Many people seem to think that because they are not cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills on the first dose, they are incurable.

It is a mistake to expect to get cured of an ailment like Chronic Kidney Disease in a hurry. Mrs. Berry, of Bear River, had kidney trouble for over eight years before she started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Three years after, having tried other medicines in vain, she was still not cured. She was in fact so much worse that she could not dress or undress unaided, and couldn't sleep more than five minutes at a time through the night.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria.

JOHN D. BOUT LIER French Village. I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Croup. J. F. CUNNINGHAM. Cape Island.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth. JOSEPH A. SNOW. Norway, Me.

\$4.85 SEND NO MONEY. Cut this out and send it to us, with the name of your nearest express office, and we will ship you this magnificent Field Glass for examination.

Women's Ailments.



Women are coming to understand that the Backaches, Headaches, Tired Feelings and Weak Spells from which they suffer are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

DOAN'S Kidney Pills

are the most reliable remedy for any form of kidney complaint. They drive away pains and aches, make women healthy and happy—able to enjoy life to the fullest.

Mrs. C. H. Gillespie, 204 Britain Street, St. John, N.B., says:

"I had severe kidney trouble for which I doctored with a number of the best physicians in St. John, but received little relief. Hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills, I began their use. Before taking them I could not stoop to tie my shoes, and at times suffered such torture that I could not turn over in bed without assistance. Doan's Kidney Pills have rescued me from this terrible condition, and removed every pain and ache."

156 POPULAR SONGS. With words and music complete. Nearly printed and bound in one volume. A grand collection of musical gems, sentimental, patriotic, comic, a veritable treasury of the world's popular songs.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FOR PASSENGER and FREIGHT RATES and STEAMER SAILINGS to the

Cape Home Gold Fields,

FOR SPACE IN

Tourist Sleeper

From MONTREAL every THURSDAY at 9.45 a. m.

FOR ALL INFORMATION REGARDING

FARM LANDS

IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

For openings for GRIST MILL, HARDWOOD SAW MILL, CHEESE and BUTTER FACTORIES, Prospectors and Sportsmen, write to

A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

SEND For two Copies of the "Marked" 25c. New Testament.

An edition of special value, much better binding than the one sold at 10 cents.

Pastors would find them especially useful.

1 doz. \$1.40, mailed.

Order from

"MESSENGER AND VISITOR."

FREE DAISY AIR RIFLE. We give the Daisy Air Rifle for selling only 3 dozen Gold Plated Collar Buttons at 10 cents each.

BE SURE. BE SURE and get our BARGAIN prices and terms on our slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs. WE MUST SELL our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs to make room for the GOODS WE REPRESENT.

FREE AIR RIFLE. We give this splendid Rifle for selling only two dozen packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10 cents each.

INCOME INSURANCE. DO YOU WISH to know something about our New Form of Insurance? It will pay you to investigate it even if you have resolutely opposed Life Insurance plans hitherto.

PEERLESS PACKAGE OF GAMES AND HOME AMUSEMENTS! A Grand Collection of Games, affording Fun for the Whole Year. Don't miss this chance of a lifetime.



For Internal and External Use
NO NARCOTIC OR DELETERIOUS
DRUGS enter into the composition of Rad-
way's Ready Relief.

It is Highly Important That Every
Family Keep a Supply of
**Radway's
Ready Relief**

Always in the house. Its use will prove
beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness.
There is nothing in the world that will stop
pain or arrest the progress of disease as quick
as the Ready Relief.

PNEUMONIA AND CROUP

"I take my pen in hand to inform you of
the great cure effected by your medicines.
Some time ago my husband was taken down
with lung fever. It came on him with a chill
in the night. It happened I had a supply of
your medicine in the house at the time. I
rubbed his chest and back with the Ready
Relief. I gave him a teaspoonful in a little
hot water to drink, to help warm and stimu-
late him, and in about half an hour three of
the Ready Relief Pills. By the time the doctor
came the next morning he was much better.
The doctor wanted to know what I had been
doing. I told him. He said that was good,
that they were good medicines. Another case
I had was with my little nephew who was
staying with me. He was taken with croup.
I rubbed his throat, chest and back with the
Ready Relief, gave him doses about an hour
apart, followed it by a dose of pills. By the
next day he was about all right. I have been
using this medicine, with my family and my
neighbors, for about 90 years, and never knew
it to fail, when the directions were carefully
followed. I would feel greatly obliged to you
to please forward me 'False and True,' one of
your publications, for which I enclose stamp,
for I absolutely need it at once, if you please.
You are at liberty to make use of this testi-
mony as you may think proper."

Yours respectfully
MR. ELLA DUNN,
Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Illinois,
November 2, 1898.

No matter how violent or excruciating the
pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm,
Crippled, Nervous, Neuragic or prostrated
with disease may suffer.

**RADWAY'S
READY
RELIEF**

Will Afford Instant Ease.
A CURE FOR ALL

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bron-
chitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints,
Lumbago, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neu-
ralgia, Prostrations, Chills, Headaches,
Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of
water will in a few minutes cure Cramps,
Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervous-
ness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea,
Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal
pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world
that will cure Fever and Ague and all other
Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by
Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready
Relief.

25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Radway & Co.,
7 St. Helen Street, Montreal, Can.

Dr. J. Woodbury's

Horse Liniment,
FOR MAN OR BEAST
HAS NO EQUAL
As an internal and ex-
ternal remedy.

We, the undersigned, have used the above
named LINIMENT for COUGHS, LAME-
NESS, etc. in the human subject as well as
for the Horse, with the very best of results,
and highly recommend it as the best medicine
for Horses on the market, and equally as good
for man when taken in proper quantities:

W. A. Randall, M. D., Yarmouth.
Wm. H. Turner, "
Charles I. Kent, "
Joseph R. Wyman, ex-Mayor, "
R. E. Fetters, Lawrencetown.

Manufactured at Yarmouth, N. S., by

Fred L. Shaffner,
Proprietor.

The Mighty Curer
THERE IS NOTHING Surer
—FOR—
INDIGESTION Than



Highest Endorsements. FREE SAMPLES for the Asking.
K. D. C. Co., Limited, New Glasgow, N. S.,

News Summary

The Welland canal was opened on Fri-
day.

Sir John Hagarty, ex-Chief Justice of
the Ontario Court of Appeal, died at To-
ronto on Friday after a lingering illness at
the age of 84 years.

Sir Francis Knollys, groom in waiting to
the Prince of Wales, says there is not the
slightest probability of His Royal High-
ness visiting Canada this year.

William Steinitz, the chess player, was
arraigned in the Harlem, N. Y., police
court on Thursday and committed to the
Bellevue Hospital, where he was placed in
the insane pavilion.

The Crystal Oil Company of Des Moines,
Ia., has filed a suit for \$50,000 damages
against the Standard Oil Company, alleging
that the defendant ruined its business by
improper business methods.

Two dwellings occupied by William and
Samuel Hunter and their families, near
Roache's bridge, Kings county, took fire
Wednesday after the families had gone to
bed and were completely destroyed.

Fourteen cases of measles have develop-
ed in the provisional regiment at Halifax.
Those who could not be accommodated at
the infectious hospital at Rockhead are
quartered in an isolated apartment at
Wellington barracks.

The Minnesota railway commission has
granted the Gulf and Manitoba Railway
permission to increase its capital stock
from \$50,000 to \$7,000,000. The proposed
line will be seven hundred miles long,
with Duluth and Kansas City as its termi-
nal.

Mrs. Moses Durant, mother of Edward
Durant, who was wounded in the Paarde-
berg battle, has received a cablegram from
her son announcing his safe arrival in Lon-
don. Pte. Durant says he is going to
Woolwich hospital and says he does not
know when he will come home.

It is estimated that the British Exchequer
will get nearly two and three-quarter
millions in death duties from the estates
of five recently deceased millionaires—the
Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of
Winchester, Lord Ludlow, Sir Henry
Meux and "Chicago" Smith.

Her Majesty left Chester amidst loud
cheering and the singing of the national
anthem by some 4,000 children, who had
mustered on the platform. Greetings of
a similar character were given wherever the
train made a stop. The Queen arrived at
Windsor Castle at 5.25 p. m. Friday.

According to a special despatch from
Lorenzo Marques, the latest estimates of
the Boer forces place them at 30,000 of
which 13,000 are at Kroonstadt, 6,000 at
Fourteen Streams, 6,000 in Natal, 700
about Mafeking and 1,000 at Pretoria,
while 250 have been ordered north to
intercept General Carrington's force.

Gov. Mount, of Indiana, has purchased
the old Lincoln farm, near Evansville,
Ind., on which is the grave of Nancy
Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln. A
monument will be erected there, and the
sixteen-acre farm converted into a public
park, the right of which will be vested in
the "Nancy Hanks Memorial Association."

Kaiser Wilhelm and King Leopold of
Belgium have put up \$1,000,000 capital,
according to the London Daily Mail, for
a syndicate to explore the territory in
China acquired by King Leopold. M. de
Gerlache, who commanded the "Belgica"
Antarctic expedition, is to be put in com-
mand of the exploring party.

The inquiry into the deaths of Peter
Mangan and Charles Moore of Carleton,
St. John was resumed Thursday evening.
Miss Mary Kane and Mr. William Sullivan
testified that they had heard cries coming
from the direction of Bay Shore on Satur-
day night between 9 and 10 o'clock. The
coroner stated that \$12.10 had been found
in Mangan's clothing. The jury brought in
a verdict of drowning by misadventure.

There are five princes actively engaged
in the present South African war—namely,
Prince Christian Victor, Princes Adolphus,
Alexander and Francis Teck, and Count
Gleichen. Most of them have already been
at the front on more than one occasion.
Prince Christian served in Ashantee; the
Soudan and other minor campaigns; Prince
Alexander of Teck did good work
in Matabeleland, and his brother Prince
Francis served as captain in the Egyptian
war of 1897-9.

ONLY ONE BEST.
There's only one best soap—"SURPRISE."
It's a pure, hard, perfect soap.
It makes clothes cleanest and whitest in the least time
and with least work.
No boiling, scalding or rubbing—all the dirt simply
goes away when "SURPRISE" Soap comes.
It costs but 5 cts. a cake, but lasts as long as if it cost 15.
Don't take a "just-as-good" soap.
There is no soap as good.
Remember the name—"Surprise."

Dykeman's { Three } 97 King st.
Entrances } 59 Charlotte
6 S. Market

NIGHT DRESSES, like the ac-
companying illustration, made from
fine English Princess Cambric 75c.
each, if sent by mail 10c. extra.
This is the greatest bargain that we
have ever had. "Princess Cambric"
is different from domestic cotton, in
so much as it is finished like linen
and is much the same when it is
washed. Send your order quickly if
you wish to get some of this lot be-
fore they are all gone.

F. A. DYKEMAN & Co.
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Don't Forget

Our Great Clearance Sale is
still booming. Everybody pleased.
Everything to be disposed of before
August the first. Now is the time
to buy Clothing and Gents'
Furnishings here.

FRASER, FRASER & CO.
FOSTER'S CORNER,
40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

A PLEASURE---YES!



Those who ride a

**PERFECT
GARDEN CITY
or DOMINION**

are never at a disadvantage. All their
wheel experience will be pleasant and
satisfactory by buying one of the above
wheels, which are guaranteed to give
satisfaction as well as an economy in
the buying.

H. HORTON & SON, - 11 Market Square, St. John, N. B.