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London's Population. The present population of London, as shown by the returns of the census lately completed, is 4,536,034. This includes, besides the city proper, twenty-eight boroughs, the whole forming what is termed the Administrative County of London. These figures approach to within about 200,000 of the population of the whole Dominion of Canada according to the census of 1891. The gain in London's population during the last ten years of the nineteenth century amounts to 308,717. The increase has been principally, if not wholly, in the outer or suburban districts. The tendency within the limits of the ancient city is in the opposite direction.

The Race Problem. It is stated as the opinion of one of the commissioners of the census in Montreal, based on the returns which are now about complete for the city, that mixed marriages between the English and French elements of the population are less frequent than formerly. The opinion is probably well founded. In the interests of national unity it would seem highly desirable that the two races should mingle and coalesce, but the tendency is evidently not in the direction of transforming the two races in Canada into a homogeneous people. The effect of Confederation, though it has doubtless done much to enlarge the political outlook of the people and to foster national aspirations, has done nothing to obliterate distinctions between the two nationalities. On the contrary by placing the French language on an equality with the English in the Federal Parliament it has had a very considerable effect in promoting *esprit de corps* and national aspirations in the French speaking people of Canada. The fact that the line of cleavage in religion follows so close the race lines also of course tends strongly to keep the two nationalities distinct. There is always present the danger that race distinctions and prejudices shall be turned into actual antagonisms through the influence of unscrupulous and reckless politicians, ready to subordinate the country's highest interest to a party or a personal advantage.

The late Judge King The death of the Hon. Judge King of the Supreme Court of Canada, which occurred at his residence in Ottawa on Tuesday of last week, removes a man who had been deservedly prominent in the political life of his native province and also as a lawyer and a jurist both in the provincial and the federal arena. Mr. King was born in St. John, in 1839, and has therefore been taken away at an age when it might reasonably have been supposed that his most valuable service as a jurist was yet to be given. He was a son of the late George King, a ship-builder of this city. The son, George Edwin King, was educated at Mount Allison Academy and the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He was called to the bar of New Brunswick, in 1864, and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1873. Having entered political life as a member of the Provincial Legislature, in 1867, his ability for public affairs and his legal talents soon obtained recognition and he became Attorney General in 1870. From 1872 to 1878 he was also leader of the Government. Chief among the Acts passed during Mr. King's premiership was the Free School Act, in the enactment and defence of which he displayed great ability and force of character. In 1880 Mr. King was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province, and in 1893 was appointed to the Supreme Bench of Canada. In 1896, Judge King was appointed a commissioner under the treaty of 1896 between Great Britain and the United States for the hearing and settlement of claims for compensation made by owners of the British sealing vessels for seizures by the United States officers in Behring Sea.

British Politics It now appears that the predictions so confidently made a short time ago of Lord Salisbury's almost immediate retirement from public life are not to be realized. The report now is that Lord Salisbury's health has mended much under the influences of a more genial

climate and that he will remain at the helm of public affairs until after the coronation. It is also stated that Mr. Chamberlain will not leave the Foreign Office until the South African question is settled—a statement which implies a somewhat indefinite term of office. According to Mr. I. N. Ford, the New York Tribune's London correspondent, there is a profound sense of relief among the Tories that there are to be no changes for the present in the personnel of the Government. They are grateful, we are told, to Sir Michael Hicks Beach for holding the ground and resisting Mr. Chamberlain's influence. They assert that Mr. Chamberlain could not keep the party together if he were in command in the Commons and that Mr. Balfour could not be spared from the leadership. Political experts agree that "suaviter in modo" is more important than "fortiter in re" when a large body of followers needs to be kept under discipline and a faction-ridden Opposition to be coaxed into good behaviour. Mr. Chamberlain is a hard fighter but is not tactful. Mr. Balfour's amiability oils the wheels of legislation; he can pay a great compliment to Mr. John Redmond for the sake of being relieved of a vexatious obstruction, and he never hurts friend or foe without privately expressing his regret. The Liberal party still suffers from the lack of a really able and commanding leadership. Its leaders are criticised for having failed to make the most out of recent opportunities especially in connection with the Government's scheme—an abortive scheme it seems likely to prove—for the reform of the army.

An Unearned Increment. The destruction of a bank note, while representing a loss to the person to whom at the time it happened to belong, represents of course a corresponding gain to the Bank which issued the note. A great deal of paper money lost to its owners is found and retained (dishonestly or otherwise) by others, in whose hands it constitutes a liability for the Bank as before. In such cases it is of course the finder and not the Bank which gains by the loser's misfortune. There are, however, large numbers of bank notes which are not only lost to their rightful owners, but (by means of fires and otherwise) absolutely destroyed. By so much the Banks or the Government issuing the notes are gainers. But the gain would be both more apparent and more real if the issuers could know that certain notes have been actually destroyed. As they cannot know this, these destroyed notes must continue to form for some time a part of the liabilities of the Banks issuing them. At the same time Banks can safely allow a reasonable per centage for destroyed notes which they will never be called upon to redeem. Judging by the history of the fractional currency issued by the United States Government during and immediately after the civil war, the loss would appear to be something like four per cent., but on account of the smallness of the denominations included in that issue, the more common and careless use of the "shin-plasters," and their greater liability to destruction during the war, it is probably that this percentage of destruction is considerably higher than it would be ordinarily. It is evident, however, that the "unearned increment" of the banks resulting from destroyed notes is quite considerable.

The Maritime Prohibition Convention. The Maritime Provinces met in Truro on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. The attendance was not large, the only officer present being Mr. A. B. Fletcher of Truro—vice-president for Nova Scotia. Among the more prominent prohibitionists in attendance from a distance were Rev. Dr. McLeod of Fredericton, Rev. H. H. Roche of Annapolis and Rev. C. P. Wilson of Yarmouth. At the first meeting on Tuesday evening, Mr. T. M. King, of Truro, occupied the chair. A reorganization was effected by electing the following officers: President, Rev. Dr. McLeod; vice-president for Nova Scotia, A. B. Fletcher, Truro; vice-president for New Brunswick, W. L. McFarlane, Nashwaaksis; vice-president for P. E. Island, Rev. H. Carter, Summerside; secretary, Rev. H. H. Roche, Annapolis; treasurer, Peter Fraser, New Glasgow. At a subsequent meeting of the Convention a constitution was adopted, which names the organization the Maritime

Prohibition Association; declares its object to be to secure such united action by the electorate as shall overthrow the liquor traffic in Canada by prohibitory legislation, and provides that any elector may become a member of the association who approves of its object, subscribes to its constitution and pledges himself to vote for only such candidates for Dominion or Provincial Parliaments as are total abstainers and publicly promise if elected to use their influence and vote for the speedy enactment of a prohibitory law, regardless of party interests. The constitution further provides for a yearly meeting of the Association at the call of the executive. In the course of discussion a number of those present questioned the utility of a Maritime organization and expressed the opinion that better results would be secured through provincial associations. President McLeod did not favor the Maritime Association as a working body, but believed it good as a council, and at his suggestion it was decided to continue the Maritime Association for another year with the view of organizing the individual provinces and finally co-operating with the Dominion Alliance. Then the Maritime Association would be composed only of the executive of the provincial organizations and be simply a council. Dr. McLeod is reported as having spoken strongly in condemnation of the Gothenburg system and expressing the hope that it would not be introduced into Canada. A resolution was also adopted adverse to that system and declaring the conviction that "the only rational solution of the drink evil lies in the entire prohibition of the importation, manufacture and traffic in all intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes," and urging the enactment of such laws as shall secure prohibition in Canada. It was decided to prepare a memorial to the Government to be presented through Messrs. Flint and Gourley, asking an amendment to the Scott Act to provide for searching suspicious premises at night, and for hard labor for liquor sellers convicted.

The Steel Industry The report of the acquisition by the great Morgan Syndicate of the Sydney Iron and Steel works, which created something of a sensation some weeks ago, has been revived. The report may not have any basis in fact, but there seems to be no reason to regard it as absurd. If the great American trust desires to obtain control of the Sydney works there is probably nothing to prevent its doing so. The recent purchase by the Morgan Syndicate of the Leyland line of British steamships has caused a considerable sensation in London, and it is said to be the opinion in New York that this line has been acquired in anticipation of the control by the same syndicate of the Sydney works. In this connection it is said that even if Great Britain should impose a tariff on steel produced in foreign countries, the possession of these works at Sydney would make it possible for the Morgan Syndicate to enter the English market in competition with the English manufacturers, since it is argued Great Britain would not impose a duty upon the products of her colonies. But if the Morgan Syndicate intends to acquire the Sydney works, the intention doubtless rests upon the fact (which seems to be undisputed) that steel can be produced in Cape Breton considerably more cheaply than elsewhere on this continent. It is a well recognized fact too, that the steel products of the United States are now being placed in British markets, at prices extremely embarrassing, if not ruinous, to British competition. It may be mentioned in this connection that the statement has been confidently made within the past few days, that another syndicate composed of English and American capitalists has secured a fifteen days' option on the properties of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, including the works, coal and iron areas at New Glasgow, Sydney Mines and Bell Island, Nfld., that there is every probability that the transfer will take place, and in that case the syndicate will proceed to the erection at North Sydney of an iron and steel plant outrivaling in magnitude the operations now being carried on at Sydney.

Since the above was written it has been very confidently affirmed in the news columns of the daily papers that it is the Morgan Syndicate which is about to acquire the properties of the Nova Scotia Steel Company. If that is true the transaction may or may not be a step preliminary to the acquisition of the Dominion Iron and Steel works at Sydney.

From Halifax.

ABOUT REV. ROBERT DAVIS AND THE REV. RICHARD PRESTON.

"O may God prevent R. Davis and Black Preston from making any disturbance. O may the Prince of Peace be in our midst."—Extract from Edward Manning's journal, written June, 1828, a few days before the memorable Association at Horton, at which the Granville Street Church was received, and Horton Academy founded. That Association was large even to overflowing. Rev. Charles Tupper, who preached the Association sermon, says in his journal, that all the people could not get into the meeting house; and "an overflow meeting was held in the orchard." The patriarch Manning had his thoughts on this meeting of the Association, then only a few days in the future when he made the entry in his journal. The disturbance he refers to was one he greatly feared would take place in that Association.

Richard Preston was a black man, an ex-slave and a man of a good degree of natural eloquence, such as is sometimes possessed by men of his color. Robert Davis was a young man who had been a soldier. He left the army and became a Baptist minister.

John Burton arrived in Halifax from England in 1792. He was then a pedit-Baptist preacher. He went to Knowlton, New Jersey, in 1793, and returned in 1794, a regularly ordained Baptist minister.

His heart went out for the colored people of Halifax city and its neighborhood. His work among them was greatly blessed. He organized a church; collected money in Halifax and in the United States and built a meeting house. In 1814 and 1815 as a result of the revolutionary war a large number of colored people from the Southern States came to Halifax, and thus the numbers already there, were largely increased. Mr. Burton labored hard among them, both in the city and in the country. He was their minister, their father and protector. Difficulties that would otherwise have been settled in courts of law, were settled before him. He was highly esteemed by the public men of Halifax and greatly beloved by the colored people.

In 1828 he was an old man. His life had been largely sacrificed for the people of color. On the premises where his meeting house stood, he had a dwelling house, where he spent the greater part of his public life in Halifax. At this time, when he was full of years and at peace with his flock, the ex-slave, Richard Preston, came on to the ground in company with this noted Robert Davis. They preached to the colored people both in the city and in the country. Never had this people been so moved and excited as they were under the preaching of these two men—one white and the other black. Under the temptation of their popularity they forgot what was due to Father Burton. They "pleased the young people and the old people and the people of middle age. The larger part of Mr. Burton's flock forsook him, and became the disciples of "Black Preston and R. Davis." The autumn and winter previous to the June, in which Edward Manning made the entry in his journal, had been one of division, excitement and trouble in the colored church at Halifax. The leading men in the Granville Street church, organized in September 1827 sympathized with Mr. Burton and gave him their moral and material support. This course called down on their heads the wrath of "Black Preston and R. Davis." Mr. Manning was aware of this. He expected the two men would appear on the ground at the Association "all fit for a fight." Davis did not disappoint him. No record is found of the presence of "Black Preston." Mr. Manning understood Robert Davis. He belonged to the class of church "smashers" who are ambitious for large game. Some hunters are satisfied with the fox or the lynx; others again despise small creatures such as these; nothing less than a Bengal tiger, an African lion, a Rocky mountain bear or an elephant in the jungles, can inspire their passion and gratify their ambition. Such is one class of ministers, a very small class, thank God, so far as Baptist clergymen are concerned, who knock churches to pieces, and pass on leaving the slow and difficult task of reconstruction to their brethren in the sacred office. R. Davis was a distinguished member of this species of the genus preacher. In that conflict of which he was the creator, he was immensely gratified. It is seldom that a fighter of this sort faces such distinguished and formidable opponents—Crawley, Nutting, the Johnstons, Ferguson, the fathers in the denomination, and the whole Baptist Association. R. Davis was in his element. He was one of that class of young ministers, unhappily not extinct, who boast that they do not fear those who have taken the place of great leaders; do not quail before majorities. So soon as the discreet young Charles Tupper had finished preaching the association sermon R. Davis slipped up into the wingless pulpit, and began to harrangue the congregation on the merits of his case, and the danger to the Baptists of admitting to their ranks the Granville street church; and later, when a motion was before the body to receive the church into the association, he opposed it with all the force of what Dr. Crawley called his "rude eloquence." The Association had for a moderator a skillful Scotsman—the Rev. James Munro. The

discretion of the moderator and of the whole body suppressed the fighting young minister; and thus was answered the prayer of Father Manning.

If any of the present generation of ministers should find churches being cleft asunder, as by a wedge, by means of the course they feel conscientious in taking, as did R. Davis, in the matter of the Burton church; or if, in being true to their convictions, a bit of dynamite is put under the ecclesiastical structure, which when ignited, will make of it many instead of two pieces, as does the wedge, let them think of "R. Davis and Black Preston."

What obligation was upon them to consider the case of the old Father Burton, who for more than a quarter of a century had been the tender and successful shepherd of the flock? Black Preston's impassioned eloquence, and R. Davis' fiery fighting ability swept the major part of the flock from the care of the infirm, genial patriarch. What means the two meeting houses at Preston, the two at Hammond's Plains, so near each other? "Black Preston and R. Davis" did it. What man's the loss of the property on Barrington street, where the Burton church stood? Credit R. Davis and Black Preston with that loss. Had they not scattered the flock, the meeting-house would have been retained. They abandoned it, to follow "R. Davis and Black Preston," and lost it. It passed into other hands by length of possession; and was never paid for by those who thus came into its possession. The church on Cornwallis street needs it to-day, but it is out of reach.

What meant those two church buildings almost side by side in Sackville, N. B.? What meant the two churches there, instead of one, and all the entailed trouble and loss, known as late as the days of D. G. McDonald and W. E. Hall, pastors? Give fighting R. Davis the credit of this. Black Preston did not help him.

If one of the military type of mind now in the ministry, is inclined to fight for the right, at the expense of confession or schism in the church, let him take a calm review of his spiritual ancestors, "R. Davis and Black Preston, and this penchant for exerting his rights, irrespective of consequences may be moderated. There is no fragrance in such names.

"Blessed are the peace makers, for they shall be called the children of God." REPORTER.

India Letter.

You have all heard of the Savara people who live upon the hills. You have also heard of the

SAVARA MISSION

that was organized two years ago. It is a young enterprise but full of promise. It is, strictly speaking, a Telugu mission to the Savaras. Our eight Telugu churches appoint a Board to carry on this mission work. For the present the missionary conference also appoints some members on the Board. There are four Telugu men and three Canadians on the Board. We hope that our Telugu people will rise to the opportunity and respond to the call to such an extent that this mission will be distinctively their own effort. When they become able to carry it altogether without advice or help from the missionaries we shall gladly withdraw and leave the field entirely to them. The great need that we have felt was a wise and consecrated pioneer missionary for this work from among the Telugus. We hoped that one of our best young men would offer, but were disappointed. The interest seemed to flag during the past year. However a new interest was awakened when we met in conference in January. Mr. Powell, of the American mission, urged that something more be done for these hill people. Miss D. Prazer thrilled us all by an account of the way she was led to take such a deep interest in the Savaras. She urged the Telugu Christians to assume this new responsibility and not expect the people of Canada to do it. Then she offered Rs 1000 per year toward this work. She is not a Telugu but India is her native land and she is a member of one of our Telugu churches. Several of our Telugu brothers were deeply moved but no one volunteered to go as a missionary to the Savaras. Bro. Hardy offered to go, and was eager to undertake this difficult task. But he could not be spared at present from Polkonda; and our Savara Board could hardly assume his support. Besides this we have grown to feel that perhaps it is God's will for the Telugus to supply the men and money for this work. As our home Board is burdened with debt already, and cannot seem to grapple successfully with the work it has already in hand, it seems useless to look to the homeland for either men or money for the Savara mission. Some three months ago Bro. Subraidu and other Telugu preachers made a

SAVARA TOUR.

They were smitten with hill fever. Bro. Subraidu was so ill that he thought he might not recover. But the fire burned in his heart as well as the fever in his body. He was tremendously concerned about these poor Savaras. Even while still lying ill with fever he yearned to go back and try it again. He rallied from the attack of fever and is now quite well again. Lately our hearts were rejoiced to hear that he had offered himself to the Savara Board as the

TELGU MISSIONARY TO THE SAVARAS.

Of course he met with a good deal of opposition from even his friends. He is one of our very best Telugu preachers, and doubtless his friends felt, as the friends of bright Canadian men often feel, that he was too good a man to send to the Savaras.

"IS YOUR HEAD CRACKED?"

was one of the questions asked him. Another was: "Have you no sense?" At last seeing that he was determined to go, one of his friends said: "Why not throw your wife and children in the well before you go?" Praise God for this missionary volunteer among the Telugus. He will be a representative of the eight Telugu churches and they will be urged to unite in supporting him. He has quite a family. The family will live in Tekkali for the present, and he will return to see them now and again as his work may permit. To the people of this land a distance of a hundred miles takes one to a "far country." They dread to go far from home, and are a very timid people. Hence it requires as much grace for one of these brothers to undertake a work like this as for a Canadian to come all the way from Canada.

Bro. Subraidu will meet with many trials and difficulties. Will you not pray often for him that his faith and courage fail not. His wife has acted nobly. At first she rebelled against the Lord's call. But now her heart seems to be greatly moved, and she gladly joins her husband in these new experiences. Pray also for her.

Next week I shall tell you of his ordination which took place last week.

W. V. HIGGINS.

Tekkali, April 3rd, 1901.

ORDINATION AT CHICACOLE.

At the call of the Chicacole church delegates assembled for the purpose of setting apart Bro. B. Subraidu as a missionary to the Savaras. Two delegates came, from each of the following churches: Bimili, Bobbili, Vizianagram, Tekkali, Polkonda, Parlakimedi, Apulampara.

This ordination service was one of more than usual interest. Bro. Subraidu, who is one of our choicest young men among the Telugus, has been greatly stirred concerning the matter of evangelizing the Savaras. Feeling that necessity is laid upon him, and that he must preach the gospel among these hill people, he now goes forth as a representative of our Telugu churches—their missionary.

The delegates assembled in Chicacole on the 29th of March. Two were appointed on the council by the Chicacole church, and five missionaries (Messrs. Gullison, Corey and Higgins, with Misses Clark and Archibald) represented the home churches. The council organized by making Bro. Gullison, Moderator, and Bro. P. David, Clerk. In the morning the writer led a devotional meeting and gave an address on "Ordination." This was followed by Bro. Subraidu's examination. This was very thorough, and related to his conversion, call to the ministry in general, and to the Savara work in particular, his view of Christian doctrine, etc. The council was thoroughly satisfied and advised the church to proceed with the ordination. In the afternoon the following program was carried out:

Devotional service—led by Bro. P. David.

Charge to the Candidate and Right Hand of Fellowship—by Bro. Corey.

Charge to the churches (whom he will represent, and who will support him)—by Bro. Somalingam.

Ordination prayer—by Bro. Veeracharyulu.

Benediction—by Bro. Subraidu.

Lest our Telugu Christians should misunderstand the meaning and purpose of the ordination service it was explained to them that they must not suppose that our brother would now be qualified to perform any priestly functions. The ordination did not qualify him to do anything whatever. It was merely a recognition of qualifications which we believe he has already—and which the Lord, not man, has conferred upon him. Chief among these qualifications is the ability to preach the gospel. The ordination enables him to go forth to this new work with the seal of approval which the churches give him. It was made clear that the ordination did not qualify him to administer ordinances. Lest our Telugu people should fancy that only an ordained man can administer the ordinances, Bro. Subraidu has been baptizing and administering the Lord's Supper in the Chicacole church and with the authority of that church, for a couple of years, though unordained. To assume that only ordained men can properly administer the ordinances is, we think an unscriptural assumption—is sacerdotalism from which we would jealously guard our Telugu converts. The question of the use of the title "Reverend" was also discussed. It is too large a subject to enter into just now, but suffice it to say that however harmless or useful or appropriate the title may be in Canada, some of us are extremely doubtful as to the wisdom of adopting it in India. We all know what the title means in the Church of Rome and in the Church of England. It smacks of the priesthood, tends to emphasize the division of Christians into Clergy and Laity, has no warrant in Scripture, etc., etc. Most all of our Canadian Baptist Missionaries prefer to drop the title so far as we are concerned. Our Mission Report is conspicuous by the absence of all titles.

In the recent ordination, Bro. Subraidu was not given the title "Reverend." He does not favor the use of it, and did not want it. Now as to his work. As a fully ordained minister in our denomination he will assume the responsibilities of this new work to which we feel that God has called him and set him apart. Will all who read this remember to pray for this Telugu brother and his family. He will need much health, patience, love and wisdom in this new field. The Lord can supply it all.

W. V. HIGGINS.

Tekkali, April 6th, 1901.

The Renewal of Morning.

BY GEORGE MATHERSON, D. D.

"The glory of the Lord came into the house, by the way of the gate whose prospect is toward the east.—Ezekiel xliii. 4.

There are some places which catch the morning, and some which catch the evening sun. There are gates which look toward the east, and there are gates which look toward the west. When life fronts the west, it is contemplating old age; when life fronts the east, it is contemplating youth. When Christ enters the temple of the heart, we have always an eastern prospect. It does not matter how old we are or how dilapidated the temple; the moment Christ enters the prospect is eastern. The first cry of every Christian is to get back to the morning. What do you mean by the prayer to have your sins forgiven? It is simply the cry to retreat your past—to go back to the morning sun. Why do you not merely say, "Let the dead past bury its dead; I will try to live better in the future"? It is because you want not simply a golden west, but a golden east—not merely a fine evening, but a retrieved morning. That is why you cry for the expiation of the past. You want to have the sense of beginning again, of being a child again. You want to feel, not merely that there are no blots on your present page, but that there are no blots on your past page. Nothing causes you to blot the new page like the memory of blots on the old. You seek a fresh start—a morning prospect, a window toward the east, a view of the rising sun; nothing else will give you a sense of glory.

My brother, in Christ this glory may be yours! Other masters can promise you a golden west. Other masters can point you to the hope of a new day when this day has closed; but they all leave the present day in the blackness of darkness; none point you back to a retrieved morning. Jesus does; he offers to rekindle your east. He promises to wash your past blemishes away, to erase the blots from the page of yesterday. He offers to make your badness work for good—to lift the stumbling-blocks you have left upon the highway and make them the stepping-stones of man. That, my brother, is your prospect of glory—an eastern prospect, a morning prospect. Go forth to meet it! Go forth with youth's elastic step! There is a step which belongs only to the feet on the threshold; there is a lightness of tread which beginners alone can possess. It may be yours this day. However old, broken, shaken you be, it may be yours this day—shall be yours if you will it. For you the kindling east once more is waiting. For you the star of Bethlem once more is shining. For you the garments of a child once more are weaving. For you the race of life once more is opening. A second baptism is before you; a new name will be given you; the blood of a higher birth will be the starting of your day. You will retrieve the waste of the vanished years; your glory is coming from the eastern gate.—Christian World.

Stand by Your Church.

How often the church laments the coldness of many who ought to be warmly engaged in her work. But some people become so warm that they find the church too cold, and therefore withdraw from active fellowship. Having waxed spiritually fat, they kick. To those whose consciences compel them to this view of duty, we commend the words and example of one of the most gifted men that ever adorned the American pastorate, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston. "Why not," said Dr. Gordon, "withdraw from a church which has become thus secularized and desecrated, it is asked? To which we reply emphatically, 'Until the Holy Spirit withdraws we are not called upon to do so.' And He is infinitely patient, abiding still in His house so long as there are two or three who gather in Christ's name to constitute a *templum in templo*, a sanctuary within a sanctuary, where He may find a home.

"What the lungs are to the air, the church is to the Holy Spirit; and each individual believer is like a cell in those lungs. If every cell is open and unobstructed the whole body is full of light; but if through a sudden cold, congestion sets in, so that the large number of these cells are closed, then the entire burden of breathing is thrown upon the few which remain unobstructed. With redoubled activity these now inhale and exhale the air till convalescence return. So we strongly believe that a few Spirit-filled disciples are sufficient to save a church, that the Holy Ghost, acting through these, can and does bring back recovery and health to the entire body. Woe, then, to those who judge before the time; who depart from their brethren and slam the door behind them before which Jesus is gently knocking; who spew the church out of their mouths while He, though rebuking it, still loves it and owns it and invites it to sup with Him. 'For the law of the Spirit of life is Christ. Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death,' writes the apostle. This is the method of the Lord's

present work, death overcome by life. 'I cannot sweep the darkness out, but I can shine it out,' said John Newton. We cannot scourge dead works out of the church, but we can live them out. If we accuse the church of having pneumonia, let us who are individual air-cells in that church breathe deeply, and wait patiently and pray believingly, and one after another of the obstructed cells will open to the Spirit, till convalescence is re-established in every part."

With Dr. Gordon this was not merely a theory. He demonstrated its truth and power. Speaking of his twenty-five years of service in the Clarendon street church, President Andrews, of Brown University, said: "Look at the way in which he administered this church, which by the grace of God he led by a gradual process into such illumination as to the mind of God and such elimination of worldly elements that it is a fitting place for the Holy Ghost to preside; and the Holy Ghost did preside here, as, I venture to say, He presides in, perhaps, no other one church in the United States. That church is itself a living epistle."

No other opportunity for constant, devoted religious work compares with the Church of Christ that holds forth the word of life in services of worship, instruction, helpfulness, and sympathy with everything that glorifies God by bringing Christ to men and men to Christ.—N. Y. Observer.

Fruitful in Works.

"Fruitful in every good work." A life that is full of the knowledge of God, and has a walk worthy of Christ, is certain to be fruitful. Such a life cannot fail to bear good fruit, and there is nothing artificial about it. It is not fruit hung upon the life, but growing out of it. The abundant life produces such fruit. I saw in an exposition some time ago apples, peaches, grapes and oranges made of papier mache, and it looked just like fruit. It was made to fool people with. There was no odor about it and no substance in it. It simply appeared to be. There is much Christian work like the papier mache fruit, not produced by internal life. The workers are like convicts in a chain gang; they have tasks which they must perform; their motive is to keep up appearances. "Fruitful in every good work" means much fruit rather than great fruit. The world is fed not by the rare specimens which we see at the fair, but by the little grapes and little grains of wheat and corn. Herein is my Father glorified that ye bear much fruit." We may be two ambitious to bear big fruit. "Do good unto all men." Let no opportunity pass, and it may be that in eternity we will find that the little deeds were the great deeds in their results.

On the national arms of Scotland is the engraving of the thistle, and it means that one little thistle was the salvation of the nation. During the invasion of Scotland by the Danes, the enemy were advancing in the dark upon them, one pricked his bare foot by a sharp thistle, cried out with pain. The cry was heard by a sentry, who sounded the alarm, aroused the soldiers and gained the battle. If I can be only a little thistle, pricking the foot of evil, I may bear fruit in the glory of God.—A. C. Dixon.

The Sermon That is After a Soul.

The sermon that is after a soul is, like the Master, "filled with compassion." It will have in it what was in Christ's eyes when he looked on Peter, with the curses and denials scarce off that poor disciple's lips. It will have in it what was in Christ's voice when he stood weeping over Jerusalem, and said, "How oft would I have gathered thy children together, as a hen gathereth her brood under her wings, and ye would not." The severest rebuke will get its chief severity from the deep undertone of divine compassion. And whether it be warning or entreaty, command or invitation, the terrors of the law or the forgiveness of the gospel, the pathos of a suffering and beseeching and pursuing love will bathe it all and make it clear that if the sermon does not bring the prodigal home it will be because he preferred to trample on his father's heart and murder mercy.

Brethren of the ministry, what are sermons to "the times," compared with sermons to the eternities? Sermons of instruction are indeed priceless. But the gospel is not simply food for saints. It is a cry of alarm. It is a word of rescue. It is a call to repentance. If sinners are not brought to Christ, how can they be built up in Christ? Let it never be forgotten that souls are before us every Sabbath—sinful, unsaved, perishing, lost souls. Men of God, "throw out the lifeline."—Herrick Johnson.

The Mystery of the Dew.

If clouds are necessary to produce rain, sunshine is an essential to the formation of dew. A dewy morning only follows a day whose sun has well warmed up the earth. It is necessary that the heat should readily radiate into

the surrounding atmosphere. When the surface of the earth thus cools down more rapidly than the incumbent air about it, and when the air is saturated with moisture, then, by the contact of temperatures, the air becomes unable to retain its moisture, and yields its sprays and vapors to be shaped by a natural law, the same which rounded the world out of chaos, and orb'd the universe; and then what was invisible becomes visible in drops of settling dew. So, whenever dew is seen to fall, there must first have been a flowing down of sunshine in the day, and then a responsive current of warmth uprising in the night toward the region whence it came. The earth receives and yet returns the heat the heavens gave, and as if to reward such gratitude the dew descends to refresh and gladden the sleeping and thankful heart.—A. Clark.

Looking Through the Darkness.

Looking through the darkness
Of a mild November evening,
At the lighted village windows.

At the rifts among the clouds—
Listening through the silence
To the swiftly passing footsteps,
And the murmur of a brook
That the gloom completely shrouds.
Now and then a fitful wind
Stirs the sleeping pinetrees,
Then through leafless branches
Rustles sighing past,
Slowly grim clouds brighten,
Rifts of blue grow wider,
Till the tranquil stars
Shine down fair at last.

Looking through the darkness,
Listening through the silence,
Feeling the Almighty Power
That controlleth all.
Power and love almighty,
Infinite, eternal,
Love that will not fail us
Whatso'er befall.

Looking through the darkness
Of sorrow and of trial—
From the lights of earthly happiness,
Uncertain, insecure,
Upward through the storm-clouds
To the brightness far above them,
To the joys that are immortal,
To the blessedness that's sure.
Through deep sorrow's stillness also,
We must hear swift footsteps passing—
Steps of those who know not, heed not,
Often trusted ones, and dear.
But there's One who understandeth,
Who we feel is always with us,
And his tender voice keeps whispering
Words that strengthen, soothe and cheer.

Like the fitful wind that surged
Through the sweeping pinetrees,
Memory o'er and o'er must wake
Past experiences of pain.
But the present's leafless branches
Furill with hope amid their sadness,
For the springtime nears to quicken
Them to life and bloom again.
Heavy clouds of grief grow lighter
As a glory breaks afar,
Radiant portals gleam and beckon,
And above—lo, Bethlehem's Star.

Looking through the darkness,
Listening through the stillness,
Feeling the Almighty Power
That controlleth all.
Power and Love Almighty,
Infinite, unchanging,
Love that will not fail us
Whatso'er befall.

Wolfville.

—BESSIE R. COGSWELL.

The Horse.

JOB XXXIX.

Hast thou given the horse his strength and speed?
Or hast thou clothed his neck with thunder loud?
And can'st thou smite his boiling heart with dread?
Terrible the glory of his nostrils' flames:
Rejoicing in his strength, he paweth wild,
And goeth fearless on to meet armed men;
At fear he mocketh, and the piercing sword,
The glittering spear and the quiver ring
Against his side, loud sounds the brazen shield.
In fiercest rage he swalloweth the ground,
And neigheth 'mong the trumpets pealing loud,
He smelleth blood of battle far, and hears
The captain's shout and thundering of the chariots.

Salisbury, N. B.

ARTHUR D. WILMOT.

Spring-time in the Soul.

My soul! hast thou, like nature, been asleep?
Has winter wrapped her mantle 'round thee close,
Her icy hand benumbing thee with cold?
Then learn a lesson from the springing grass,
From countless miracles around thee now.
Know, oh my soul! the scattering time has come;
Who stays his hand shall reap no harvest fair
Nor shall rejoice when bounteous fruits are stored.
Sow with a liberal hand—a faithful heart
Seeds gathered from God's planting in thy life,
While hope, attendant, whispers words of cheer,
And faith, grown stronger, walks beside thy way.
Then wait for early, and for latter rains
To change thy toils to flowers and to fruits.

ANNIE E. FITCH.

Messenger and Visitor

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Is it Easy to be a Christian

"How very hard it is to be a Christian!" exclaims Robert Browning in his "Easter Day," and those who mark and ponder and digest that remarkable poem will hardly deny that the poet has made good his declaration. It may be admitted that this does not seem to harmonize very well with much of the religious exhortation which one hears. The aim of a great deal of what is said and sung upon this subject seems to be to declare how easy a thing it is to be a Christian. "Only give up trying to make yourself better," the inquirer is told, "Cast your deadly doing down. Christ has paid the debt. There is nothing great or small now for you to do. Look to Jesus, for there is life for a look at the Crucified One, therefore look and live."

One would not wish to deny, but rather most strongly to affirm, that there is great and gracious truth in such words as these. It is truth of the gospel that every penitent soul may come to Christ, and in humble self renouncing faith cast itself upon its Saviour, and find that rest which the sin-plagued conscience seeks vainly elsewhere. This, we say, is truth of the gospel,—otherwise there were no gospel for sinful men. But are we not too apt to forget that this is not all the truth, and to ignore those strenuous notes which sounded forth so commandingly in the full message of the gospel as declared by Jesus and his apostles? Jesus does tell men, according to the record of the gospel narratives, that eternal life is the reward of faith in him, that those who come to him shall find rest and that fellowship with him means repose for the soul. But he never tells men that the Christian life is a life of ease. His followers must not expect to float lazily with the currents of the world's life, but rather to battle, with all the power of a redeemed manhood, against its winds and tides. He bids men count the cost of following him. Are they able to be baptized with his baptism? To be a Christian, as Jesus interpreted Christianity to men, is not to "sit and sing one's self away to everlasting bliss." There is a call to strenuous struggle with the world, the flesh and the devil. It means self-surrender and self-renunciation, a life of vigilance,—the lighted lamp and the girded loin. It means a reversal of this world's judgments in respect to the things to be made the first object of endeavor, and the sacrifice of life according to the world's standards, in order to live the unseen life with Christ. It means making the animal man the servant of the spiritual, living for the unseen instead of the seen, the hiding of the life with Christ in God that it may in the fulness of time be manifest in him. It means the transforming of the life through the strivings of the indwelling Spirit and the proving of the good and acceptable and perfect will of God. It signifies a constant aim and endeavor toward the measure of the stature of manhood in Christ. Christianity involves the law of self-sacrifice—self-sacrifice which finds its motive—not in ambition for sainthood, but in love. As Robert Louis Stevenson wrote, "to renounce when that shall be necessary and not to be embittered," or as Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis has put it in a recent sermon, "To fail and not be cynical; to give kindness and receive ingratitude, and not be skeptical; to sow good seeds and see another reap the sheaves with shouting; to pour one's very life blood about the roots of some reform or philanthropy, and see another step in and take the honors, decreasing into obscurity while one's successor leaps into prominence,"—and to do all this with that charity which seeks not its own but rejoices in the truth—that is what it means to be a Christian according to the ideal of Christ and of Paul. Who then is ready to measure himself by this standard and declare that it is an easy thing to be a Christian?

"The ideal of Christ and of Paul," we have said. To Paul the Christian life in the fulness of love and

power was indeed an ideal. For him it could not be a full realization. He was reaching forward to it, striving strenuously, through battlings with himself, the world and the devil, that he might attain to it. But he had not attained. He could not say—I have been made perfect. But in Jesus Christianity was not an ideal merely, a distant goal; it was life, completeness, power,—power not only to live himself but to make others live. "The second man" is the Lord from Heaven—a life-giving spirit. His fellowship is a fellowship of life. To those who believe in him he is what the vine is to the branches. And so for Paul, as for all others, the one hope of realizing the divine ideal is through faith and fellowship in Jesus Christ. It is worth while to ask ourselves—Is Christianity for us—it not a perfect realization, at least a veritable ideal? Is it to us more than a song or story or picture of some far land or some far time, that attracts our thought and our admiration. Does it grip, inspire, impel us upward, onward toward the apprehension of that for which the divine hand of Jesus has laid hold on us? Is our ideal—it is really worth while to ask—Christ's or the world's? Have we really obeyed the gospel? Does the religion in which we trust mean conformity to the world, or does it mean transformation into the image of Christ?

Editorial Notes.

—A note just received as we go to press from Rev. R. Sanford, Vizianagram, India, dated April 17, says: "It has pleased the Lord to grant us much encouragement in our work during the last four months. Twenty-four in all have been baptized. Of these, eighteen have come from that class of people known as the Madagas, and they all live in one village. There are several other villages also in which there are interested enquirers. Opposition sprang up at once. Severe persecution, in various forms, has been borne by the new Christians; but hitherto they have continued steadfast. It is a time of anxiety with us, lest that which evidently is the work of the Lord should be hindered by the adversary. Pray for the weak ones."

—The Antigouish Casket intimates that the death of Dr. Justin D. Fulton has afforded it that sense of relief which a person may experience who is assured that a peculiar bad smell from which he has suffered will offend his nostrils no more. If the Casket can assure itself that the offense to its sensibilities was due simply to some uncleanness attaching to Dr. Fulton it may have reason to congratulate itself, but if the unpleasantness arose from the fact that Dr. Fulton was engaged in investigations in certain unsanitary quarters with a view to promoting more healthful conditions, then the Casket can have no guarantee that its nostrils will not again be offended. Those who knew Dr. Fulton best testify that personally he was one of the purest of men.

—It has been very clearly shown that it would be a great and general advantage if the people of this country would adopt the plan of using wide tires on their heavy wagons. The man who uses a wide tire not only makes it somewhat easier for his own team, but he thereby preserves and often improves, instead of injuring, the road for the teams that follow his. There's a principle in wide tires that ought to appeal to Christian men. Every Christian ought to be a "wide tire" man in a larger sense. He ought not to be content merely to get over the road himself in any sort of a way, but he ought to make the way he travels in a broader and a solidier way for those who are to come after him. Our grandfathers and our fathers have turned "bridle paths into turnpikes, made crooked paths straight and rough paths smooth, and it would be base ingratitude in us to appropriate the improvements which their toil and self-denial purchased for us without endeavoring in our turn to pass on like benefits to others.

—A society has been lately organized in St. John under the title "Fabian League," the purpose of which, as we understand it, is to promote interest in social and economic questions. At the first meeting of the League, held last week, a gentleman prominent in business circles and actively interested in questions relating to human welfare, occupied the chair. Various elements were represented in the meeting, and, among others, a Roman Catholic priest, a Baptist pastor and a Jewish Rabbi participated in the discussion. One of the subjects discussed was The Relation of Poverty to Vice. As might be supposed there were differences of opinion on this topic and the discussion is said to have been a lively one. There are to be monthly meetings of the League during the summer. Such discussions, participated in by men who are sincerely interested in the promotion of right and justice in society, and who are willing to consider economic and social questions from the different possible standpoints, should do much good in promoting correct thinking and thereby helping to promote right living.

—Wolfville's anniversary week is drawing near. The class to graduate this year is, we believe, a comparatively large one, and it will have the distinction of a first place in the century. We are pleased to learn from President Trotter that Acadia is looking forward to the approaching anniversary as one of special interest. The Baccalaureate sermon is to be preached by Dr. T. Harwood Pattison, of Rochester Theological Seminary, who will also lecture before the Senate. The Rev. W. A. Newcombe of Thomaston, Me., an honored alumnus of Acadia of the class of 1870, will speak under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of the College on Sunday evening. Among other visitors expected from abroad is Dr. Lewis Hunt, of Sheffield, England, of the class of 1868.

—The many friends of our highly esteemed brother in the ministry—Rev. G. W. Springer, of Jemseg, will be sorry to learn that his health is now very feeble. From Pastor McIntyre of Chipman, who was in the city last week, and who had seen Bro. Springer a day or two before, we learned that he is in a very weak condition and suffering much weariness and distress, his disease being of such a nature that he is unable to lie down. Our brother was permitted for many years to blow the Gospel trumpet and he made good use of his opportunities. He has been a faithful minister, preaching the Gospel in love and deep earnestness, and the divine blessing has rested upon his labors. Bro. Springer's large-heartedness and hopefulness of spirit has won him many friends, and his presence at the public gatherings of the denomination has always been most helpful and inspiring. Many friends will unite in the prayer that our aged brother may be very graciously sustained in these days of suffering and of waiting for the better things beyond.

—The Sunday School Times has an article on "The Art of Coughing." Its reference is particularly to coughing in church. Unfortunately there seems to be no prospect of this performance becoming numbered among the lost arts. The Times complains that coughers seem to throw their best energies into making themselves heard at the most inopportune times. "Just as the speaker's oratory reaches its climax, the cougher opens his mouth the widest and asserts his hoarse prerogative. He is never staggered nor afraid of his own voice. The rule of precedence is always in his favor." We confess that we have just as little sympathy for the army of church-coughers as has the S. S. Times. Whatever may be said for children, the adult worshipper should certainly have strength of will and manners enough to refrain from coughing in church. Occasionally, of course, there may be a cough that will conquer the best intentions of persons whom we should hesitate to characterize as weak-minded, but generally speaking, a good intention and a moderate degree of will power are quite sufficient in order to suppress the inclination. About ninety-nine one-hundredths of the coughing one hears in church is wholly unnecessary. If every member of the congregation was promised a sovereign at the close of the service on the condition of having abstained from coughing, the person offering such an inducement would not be wise to figure on a discount of even one per cent. in providing for the number who would be able to claim the reward.

—It is a great fallacy to suppose that only men who drink to the point of drunkenness suffer any great injury from the liquor habit. As a matter of fact no doubt the man who drinks every day a large quantity of liquor without losing his head often suffers more from the habit mentally and physically than the man who occasionally gets drunk. Dr. Clouston of the Edinburgh Asylum, Scotland, is quoted by the Health Monthly as saying: "I am safe in saying that no man indulges for ten years continuously, even though he was never drunk in all that time, without being psychologically changed for the worse. And if the habit goes on after forty years the change is apt to be faster and more decided. We see it in our friends, and we know what the end will be, but we cannot lay hold of anything in particular. Their fortune and works suffer, and yet we dare not say they are drunkards, for they are not. It all depends on the original inherent strength of the brain how long the downward course takes. Usually some inter-current disease or tissue degeneration cuts off the man before he has a chance of getting old. I have seen such a man simply pass into senile dementia, before he was an old man, from mild, respectable alcoholic excess, without any alcoholism or preliminary outburst at all. And I am sure I have seen strong brains in our profession at the bar and in business break down from chronic alcoholic excess without their owners ever having been once drunk."

Meeting of the Board of Governors at Wolfville.

A special meeting of the Board of Governors was held in the college library on Wednesday, the 8th inst. The meeting was well attended, and the business transacted was of special importance. The immediate occasion for the calling of the meeting was the

RESIGNATION OF MR. McDONALD,
as principal of the Seminary. It is known to the readers

of the MESSENGER the Frederickton of McDonald a call sidering the matt duty pointed tow the 3rd inst., secretary of the not competent to cipal, the Board Donald has devo zeal, and it is a feel constrained view, however and the decla Board found no tion. Mr. McD the pastorate, been associated also has endeav known her well warm regard of was appointed the retiring pri if possible. Th and the commu task.

As it was ne another matter timated, in the al Committee lity of appoin Payzant found For three ye work has been fund. The am ently to warra it was believed that the full necessary dela does not furni course, it has how to organi way. The me mittee, and p earnest and p In the end appoint a sec 1901. This on Wednesda nominating c tion to the with the abov ed a scheme was proposed and be taug scheme was the Board. shall ask per extenso, to t Wolfville,

The comm logical Sem reports show ous year. I Seminary has There had a and a decr stood again Other it annual me absence to the appoint chair of H year ago b the year of and profes his standar among va States and The gra one, the F nate of A Scotia, ha Cornwalli 1st. Durl of the Ly departure On Thu of the chu Mr. and M at the clo beautiful vice. Other A J. O. Vin see quite Mater ne: is at pres

of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR that the members of the Fredericton church, a month ago, extended to Mr. McDonald a call to become their pastor. After considering the matter for three weeks he came to feel that duty pointed towards a return to the pastorate, and on the 3rd inst., he tendered his resignation to the secretary of the Board. As the executive committee is not competent to deal with the resignation of a principal, the Board was immediately summoned. Mr. McDonald has devoted himself to his work with the utmost zeal, and it is a matter of general regret that he should feel constrained to relinquish the work at Wolfville. In view, however, of the evident singleness of his motives, and the decisiveness of his convictions as to duty, the Board found no other course than to accept the resignation. Mr. McDonald will be followed, as he returned to the pastorate, with the best wishes of those who have been associated with him in work here. Mrs. McDonald also has endeared herself very much to those who have known her well at Wolfville and will carry with her the warm regard of many friends. A nominating committee was appointed by the Board, to nominate a successor to the retiring principal at the June meeting of the Board if possible. The vacant position is a difficult one to fill, and the committee will need much wisdom for their task.

BIBLICAL AND THEOLOGICAL WORK.

As it was necessary to call the Board together, and another matter had matured for presentation, it was intimated, in the call to the Governors, that the Ministerial Committee would submit their report on the feasibility of appointing a second professor on the G. P. Payzant foundation.

For three years past a limited portion of theological work has been in progress at the expense of the Payzant fund. The amount of the fund having increased sufficiently to warrant the appointment of a second professor, it was believed to be according to Mr. Payzant's purpose that the full income should be put to use without unnecessary delay. In view of the fact that the bequest does not furnish the means for a full balanced theological course, it has been a matter of much concern to know how to organize the work in a really useful and affective way. The matter was referred to the Ministerial Committee, and at the hands of that committee it received earnest and prolonged consideration.

In the end it was decided to recommend the Board to appoint a second professor to begin work in October, 1901. This recommendation was adopted by the Board on Wednesday last with unanimity and heartiness, and a nominating committee was appointed to make a nomination to the Board at the meeting in June. Together with the above recommendation, the committee presented a scheme of biblical and theological work, which it was proposed should rest upon the Payzant foundation, and be taught by the two Payzant professors. This scheme was also cordially and unanimously adopted by the Board. As it will be a matter of interest to many, I shall ask permission to present the scheme next week, in extenso, to the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. Wolfville, May 9th. T. TROTTER.

Commencement at Rochester.

The commencement exercises of the Rochester Theological Seminary were held May 5th to 8th. The annual reports showed the Seminary to have had a very prosperous year. It was shown that the productive assets of the Seminary had increased in the last year \$64,162.76. There had also been an increase of \$1,300.02 in the library and a decrease of \$3,500 in the indebtedness that has stood against the current expense account.

Other items of special interest in connection with the annual meeting were the granting of a year's leave of absence to President Strong, to date from May, 1902, and the appointment of Professor Walter R. Betteridge to the chair of Hebrew and O. T. Interpretation, vacated one year ago by Dr. Howard Osgood. It is understood that the year of Dr. Strong's absence from his administrative and professional duties will be devoted to the revision of his standard work on Systematic Theology, and to travels among various Theological Seminaries in the United States and Europe.

The graduating class this year numbers 27 of whom one, the Rev. D. E. Hatt, is a Province man and a graduate of Acadia (class of '97). He will settle in Nova Scotia, having received an unanimous call from the first Cornwallis church and will begin his work there June 1st. During his course here, he has had pastoral charge of the Lyell Avenue Baptist church of this city, and his departure is greatly mourned by this people.

On Thursday evening, May the second, the members of the church and congregation at Lyell Avenue tendered Mr. and Mrs. Hatt a very hearty farewell reception, and at the close of the programme presented them with a beautifully worked autograph quilt and a silver tea service.

Other Acadia men at the Seminary here are the Rev. J. O. Vince (class of '99) and the writer. We hope to see quite a large reinforcement from our own Alma Mater next year. In next year's graduating class there is at present no Acadia men. H. G. COLPITTS.

Hope and Faith.

Three hundred years ago, on the lonely shores of Sable Island might have been seen the uncouth forms of twelve wretched men. They were clothed in the skins of wild horses roughly sewed together; their hair and beards were long and matted; they lived in holes which their hands had scooped out of the hillocks of sand; though it was winter, though the ground was covered with snow, they had no fire to warm them, or to cook the wild meat which they caught. During the years they had been in that plight their numbers had decreased from forty to twelve, the others having been slain by the deadly forces around them, cold, hunger and disease and by their own passions.

No better illustration of hopelessness is furnished by American history than that presented at this time by these survivors of the abandoned convict colony of the Marquis de la Roche. Day after day they had scanned the black wintry sea in vain until now all hope was gone of seeing again beloved France, their native land.

But one morning, as he was looking more carefully than ever astronomer gazed for an unknown planet, the keenest sighted man among them thought he saw a sail. In the wildest excitement they gathered around him and swore and wept and prayed. But it was merely a hope as yet; there was nothing to trust in yet. The object might be but a cloud illumined by the sun; the man who thought he saw it might be mad, for madness was no new thing there; if it were a ship it would in all probability keep away, for what business could it have on that dangerous coast, and if it came to land, it would likely turn out to be a pirate or an enemy's ship which would have no pity for them, the convicts of France.

Yet they joyfully cried, "A sail, a sail?" They could hardly believe their own eyes, and yet they had a hope unknown for years. Hope was the white sail on the dark horizon. But when the hulk of the approaching ship appeared and they were able to make out the French flag at the mast and to read the name at the prow, then to hope was added faith, and they could trust the vessel to carry them back to France.

Hope may be unreasonable, but faith is always based upon reason. O impatient man by the Pool of Siloam, dost thou hear rumors of a mighty miracle worker in the land of Judah? Thou mayest then hope that he will come thy way. But has he come? and does he bid thee arise? Then thou mayest do more than hope: thou mayest trust him. O fellow sinner, dost thou hear that One died for sins? It is the sail upon the far horizon; thou mayest hope he died for thee. But canst thou hear his voice within and read his word inviting thee to come? Then trust him, trust him, and thou shalt be saved. JUDSON KEMPTON.

Mt. Carroll, Ill.

A Song of Spring.

BY ETHEL MAY CROSSLEY.

Gladsome and gay, along the way,
Laugheth the Spirit of Spring;
Over the hillsides and down by the hillsides
She wakeneth everything.

Yes, all things are waking, the forests are shaking
And clapping their hands for mirth;
Full of sweet spring-time folly, laughter, happy and jolly
Wells up from the heart of the earth.

The birds, each new comer a herald of summer,
Are telling the story of spring.
The story of spring time, the very best singing time,
O'er the woodlands and meadows they ring.

The green grass is growing, spring fairies are going
Full blithely from blade to blade.
They whisper, "Grow fast, for the winter is past;
In beauty let earth be arrayed."

In wild woodland places uplifting their faces,
The Mayflowers, so dainty and sweet,
Where soft winds are blowing, in fragrance are growing,
Low down in the fields at our feet.

O sweet spring-time spirit, in the forests we hear it,
Making love to the tree-tops, I ween.
The buds are all swelling; of leaves they are telling,
Such a many, so fresh and so green.

O April and May time, that follow the gray time,
Stay with us, stay with us always.
The winter is over, here's the West Wind, wild rover;
I would it were always May.

St. John.

New Books.

The Changing View-Point in Religious Thought, And Other Short Studies in Present Religious Problems, By Henry Thomas Colestock, A. M., B. D.

This is a book of 300 pages. Its twenty-four chapters embody as many short studies on topics having to do with Christian life and doctrine. Some of these had already appeared as magazine or newspaper articles, and many of them are in the style of spoken rather than written discourse. The book evidently embodies the endeavor of a young minister to present the leading doctrines of the Christian religion in harmony with the changed view-point which, in the author's opinion, is made necessary by the now generally accepted teaching

in the realms of scientific philosophy and criticism. Mr. Colestock's thinking appears to proceed in harmony with the theological system of Dr. W. N. Clarke, from whom he quotes very frequently. The thought of the book, if not very profound in conception or especially vigorous in expression, is reverent and earnest in spirit. It is a call, and should be likewise an inspiration and a help, to an intelligent conception of the religion of Christ, and an honest endeavor to realize that conception in a worthy life.

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ENCYCLOPEDIA BIBLICA; A Critical Dictionary of the Literary, Political and Religious History, The Archaeology, Geography and Natural History of the Bible. Edited by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M. A., D. D., Oxford Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford, etc., and J. Sutherland Black, M. A., LL. D., Formerly Assistant Editor of the Encyclopedia Britannica: Vol. II. E to K. Published by Adam and Charles Black, London: The Macmillan Company, New York, and George N. Morang and Company, Toronto. Price per vol. \$5.00.

The second volume of the Encyclopedia Biblica, like the first which appeared some 18 months ago, leaves nothing to be desired in respect to paper and typography. The paper is thick and of fine quality, and the type, while not large, is so distinct that even the small type of the notes is very legible. The portion of the work embraced within the present volume comprises many very important subjects. Among these may be mentioned *Ecclesiastes, E. deshiastians, Egypt, Ephesus, Eschatology, The Exodus, The Book of Exodus, Ezra Nehemiah, Faith, Family Feasts, Food, Galatia, Galatians, (the Epistles) Genesis, Geography, Gospels, Hebrew Languages, Hebrews, (the Epistles) Hexateuch, High Place, Idolatry, Isaiah, Israel, Jesus, Job, Jeremiah, John, (Son of Zebbedee) and The Book of Kings.* The article on *Eschatology* by Prof. R. H. Charles occupies 56 columns, that on *The Gospels*, by Dr. E. A. Abbott and Prof. P. W. Schmiedel, 137 columns, and that on *Israel*, by Prof. H. Guthe, covers more than seventy columns. The scholarship employed in the production of the Encyclopedia Biblica is admittedly of a high order, and, apart from the question as to its attitude toward the theories and deliverances of the more radical criticism of the time, would be highly and very deservedly prized as a store-house of invaluable knowledge upon Biblical subjects. Its very radical attitude in this respect, however, is a great disappointment to many students and will constitute a very serious barrier to its general use. It is speaking fairly within bounds to say that the appearance of the Biblica so far, and especially this second volume, has created consternation in the ranks of English Biblical scholars who are by no means to be regarded as hide-bound conservatives in their views as to criticism. It was known indeed that Dr. Cheyne of Oxford held an advanced position among English Biblical scholars, but it was not supposed that he had gone so far in that direction as to adopt almost the most radical views of Continental scholars in regard to Biblical criticism. Some of the most important articles of the Biblica have been entrusted to the hands of such scholars, a particular instance of which is the work of Prof. Schmiedel, of Zurich, in the article on the Gospels. In this respect the work has received deservedly strong criticism from writers in some of the leading religious journals of England. Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll in the British Weekly has trenchantly reviewed the work, alluding to Prof. Schmiedel as "a critic who plunges the steel into the very heart of Christianity." Dr. W. L. Davison has written in equally strong terms in the London Quarterly Review of the rationalistic character of Prof. Schmiedel's articles and Canon Cheyne's endorsement of them. It is evident therefore that however valuable the Encyclopedia Biblica may be to scholars and students who desire to compare the more radical with the more conservative views in Biblical Criticism, it is not just the book to be recommended to those who desire a Biblical Encyclopedia which can be trusted as a safe and indubitable authority.

The O'erturn O' Botany Bay or Dipper Folk Idylls. By Alethia.

This story, the author says in his preface, is strictly founded upon fact, and its aim is "to show what may be accomplished even by the most obscure and humble in our churches, once God the Holy Spirit is recognized and honored, and the Holy Scripture accepted as the rule of faith and practice." The book is largely a biography of a person named "Jack Foster," a Glasgow lad who, beginning life in extreme poverty, and at an early age left an orphan and quite alone in the world so far as relatives were concerned, sought and found the best of all friends and grew up not only God-fearing and industrious but with a controlling purpose to serve God by helping his fellow men. The lad became a member of a Baptist church, and soon, with another young man, a worker among the more degraded classes of the city. His work resulted in much good. By and by he went to College, studied for the ministry and became an able and successful minister of the gospel. The story of "Jack Foster" is a highly interesting one. The author is master of a vigorous and graphic style, and manages "the braid Scotch" with the felicity of one to the manner born. The author writes anonymously, but does not leave us without a clue to his identity. "Alethia," if we mistake not, is the pen name of Rev. E. J. Stobo, of Quebec, and the picture of Pastor "Jack Foster" and his wife which adorn two consecutive pages of the book bear a likeness too striking to be mistaken to Mr. and Mrs. Stobo. We feel justified therefore in concluding that "Jack Foster" is a very near relative of Mr. Stobo, and that the book is largely a biographical sketch of the latter's early life. As a matter of taste we should have preferred either an autobiographical sketch pure and simple or a story in which that element did not appear. But at all events the story is well told and the lessons are valuable.—Published by the American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia.

The Story Page

The Making of May.

ZELIA M. WALTERS.

Mr. Ames was saying good-bye to his daughter before starting out on his three month's business trip. May's mother was dead, and her father was especially tender and loving with her on that account.

"My dear," he said, "I am going to give you money to take music lessons from Miss Stuart when she comes back. That will be in about two weeks. Here is thirty dollars and that will pay for your lessons until I come home again. I gave you your pocket money yesterday, so this is all you get this time."

"Why, papa," said May, laughing, "you don't mean that you are going to treat me with thirty dollars?"

It had long been a joke among May's friends that she could not keep money, and that her three months' allowance was gone the week after she got it. But her father did not smile this time. Instead, he looked rather serious as he said:

"My dear child, I think the housekeeper has been your financier long enough. You are getting old enough to know the value of money, and you should learn to take care of it. I trust you with this amount, and expect you to use it for your lessons."

"Of course I will, papa," said May, and, after kissing him good-bye, ran into the house to put the money safely away in her desk.

The next morning Marlon came over for an early call. "If I had twenty-five dollars, I know what I would do with it," she said, with a sigh.

"What?" inquired May, much interested.

"I'd get a new bicycle. Do you know, there's the loveliest bargain of a bicycle going for twenty-five dollars. Why, mine's just a lumber wagon compared with it. Ethel James is going away, and she's going to sell that splendid wheel of hers. I wish you would get it, May. I know there's no chance for me. Don't you think your father would give you money, if you'd write and ask him?"

"I'm sure he would," said May. "In fact, I have the money, if I want to use it for that."

"May Ames, if you have twenty-five dollars and don't use it for that bicycle, I shall think you are crazy. Just think of the trips we would take together. Put on your hat and come and look at it."

"No, I don't believe I will. I don't think I want a bicycle just now," said May; but, after a little coaxing, she consented to go just to look at it. She took the money out of her desk and put it in her pocket-book when she went up stairs, telling herself firmly at the same time that nothing would induce her to buy the wheel without asking her father.

But the wheel really was a bargain. May got on it and flew down the long driveway as lightly as a bird. The matter ended as an older head might have foreseen. May paid her twenty-five dollars and took the wheel home. She had wanted a bicycle for so long, but when she dismounted at her own gate she felt no sense of elation in the possession of her treasure. She said to herself that her father had promised her a bicycle, and would no doubt have this one if she had written to ask him. She would write at once and tell him about it. But when she sat down in her own room, the fact that he had trusted her with the money came vividly over her. She was untrustworthy. Bitterly she upbraided herself for allowing others to persuade her so easily, and earnestly she vowed to always be careful of her money in future. Still the problem of how to replace the twenty-five dollars remained, for she resolved very earnestly to replace it before confessing her folly to her father.

That very afternoon she started out to find work. It was a new experience for her, and after the first two or three inquiries it was very distasteful, but she persevered bravely. She visited every store in the town that hired women clerks, but without success. It was the vacation season, and business was rather dull. That evening she eagerly scanned the advertising column of the paper. The only places open seemed to be for house-work, and, much as she disliked it, and ill qualified as she was, May decided to apply for a position. She would have greatly preferred to go into one of the factories, but that she knew would seriously displease her father. The next morning she dressed herself plainly and neatly, and started to the house where she had determined to ask for work. Mrs. West herself came to the door, and in a faltering voice May told her errand.

"Come in and let us talk it over," said Mrs. West. When they were seated she went on: "The work is not hard but I want it done well. I assist in the cooking and do part of the cleaning; the washing is done out of the house, and I expect the girl to do the rest of the work. There are two in the family, and I pay two dollars a week."

Two dollars a week! That was the whole long vacation spent in the kitchen. There was no other

way. May had resolved to be perfectly honest, so she said hesitatingly:

"I have had no experience and don't know much about house-work, but if you will let me come, I will try very hard to learn. I need the money and must have work."

"Since you are truthful enough to speak of your inefficiency, I think we shall get along," said Mrs. West. "Many girls try to persuade one that they know all about the work, when really they are both careless and ignorant. If you recognize your short comings and are willing to try, I will take you."

So it happened that on Monday morning May donned a big apron and went to work as a housemaid. Many were the mistakes and trials of the first two weeks, but Mrs. West was kind and May bright and anxious to learn, so gradually the rough places were smoothed. May developed a natural aptitude for cooking, and soon surprised her mistress, and indeed herself also, by the dainty dishes she prepared. As the summer went on, she forgot that she hated house work, and began to take pride in her spotless, orderly kitchen. She was soon able to manage her work, so that she had two afternoons a week to herself. In one she practised her lesson and in the other she studied with Miss Stuart, so she did not fall back as much as she had feared she would have to.

She did not write to her father of her queer vacation, for she decided that it would be easier to tell him. A week before school began and a few days before her father's return, the last dollar was earned, and May and Mrs. West parted the best of friends.

The story was told with May's head hidden on her father's shoulder, and after he had wondered and admired and pitied, it was all made up. But neither he nor May ever regretted that vacation spent in the kitchen, for the father found his careless little daughter had become a thoughtful, winsome young woman, and May, to her great joy, found that she had developed the qualities of self-reliance and trustworthiness, besides which her lessons in house-keeping were a benefit to her all her life.—Christian Standard.

The Second Meeting.

BY HELEN A. BUTLER.

"Uncle Nathaniel came yesterday, and we would not have you miss seeing him for anything," said Ned and Ella Emery in a breath to their three companions as they stopped at the Emerys' gate. "Meeting let out so early there is quite an evening yet."

Will and his two cousins, Grace and Addie Wight, walked up the shining pathway made by the evening lamp, feeling not a little curious to see this uncle of whom they had heard so much; while Ned sped around the corner to get the parents' permission for the young people to stay until ten o'clock.

"Uncle Than," said Ella, "I want you to meet these friends of ours," and the occupant of the easy chair in the firelight's glow turned at once with hearty greetings to each of the young people who felt instantly drawn by the frank, magnetic voice and attractive face. Sun and wind-browned it certainly was and not at all handsome; but there was something wonderfully winning in the gaze which met theirs, it so plainly showed the everty of the inner life.

Ned, entering almost breathless from his swift run, looked well pleased to find them already in lively conversation with his uncle, and immediately joined the circle about the big chair. The young people were giving a very lucid account of the evening meeting which had been a "promise" meeting, and Uncle Than had skillfully drawn forth timid but clear expressions of their own experiences in testing the promises, thus obtaining quite an insight into the character of each.

He knew that his nephew Ned was not yet a Christian.

"I declare, Ned," said Will, in a low tone, as he edged over to give his chum half of his chair, "I always thought the 'second' meeting the best, but didn't expect to have one to-night."

Uncle Nathaniel was just saying, in response to Addie Wight's remark that she had found great strength and comfort in the promise, "Lo, I am with you always;"—"Yes, that 'always' is a very large word; it comprehends almost more than our little minds can grasp. I suppose we are more likely to think of it when under the stress of some great trial or temptation, and desire the Lord's strength to lean on; but if we kept in mind all of the time the conviction that He is beside us amid all the seemingly trivial affairs of the day, we would many a time check the quick, angry word, and the un-Christlike action. We would not so often grieve Him, I'm thinking, if we constantly realized that 'He is with us always,'" and he quoted softly: "Nearer is He than breathing; closer than hands and feet."

Ella's head nodded as she remembered how she had

resented her mother's reprimand that very morning for not taking up all the mats when sweeping the room. Could Uncle Than have known about that? For he went on: "The shame we feel to have Him see so much that is unlovely in us shows that we do really wish to please Him, and may act as a wholesome spur to quicken our spiritual desires in the right direction."

As he smiled genially upon the expressive young faces looking into his own, Grace found courage to ask:

"I'm sure—Uncle—Nathaniel!"—she said, hesitatingly, only to be interrupted by, "That's right, my dear; I knew you were one of my nieces the minute I saw your bonny face;" so blushing, she repeated:

"I'm sure you must have had some remarkable proofs of the surety of God's promise in your life at sea. Won't you please tell us of some?"

"Gladly," answered Uncle Nathaniel. "I was just thinking that I was about as old as Ned here, when I began to test the promises of the Heavenly Father for myself."

"When I was fourteen, mother died. Father came home from one of his long voyages about that time, and we were both so lonely and sorrowful that he was easily persuaded to take me with him as cabin boy on his next trip. I was to study navigation and keep up my mathematics with him. We had a dreadfully stormy voyage, and father was sick most all of the time. He distrusted the mate, but was obliged to leave him entirely in charge of the vessel, and one night the villain ran into one of the leeward islands, on some pretext or other. Father was out of his head in the morning, and I was only too glad to be put on shore with him, where the mate said there was a good hospital. He thought in a few days he would be all right to put to sea again; but in the night the mate made off with the vessel, which he had probably been planning to get possession of all along. We found that the island was scourged with yellow fever, but I was so agonized about father that I didn't fully realize the awfulness of the situation just then. The English doctor at the head of the hospital was kind in a rough way and did what he could; but in three days father died, only be conscious long enough to tell me to keep up my courage and trust in God. His last words were: 'Study the Bible, my son, and take God at his word.'"

"That villainous mate!" muttered Ned, while Will asked in a husky voice:

"Did you never hear anything from the vessel?"

"Never!" said Uncle Nathaniel. "There was a fearful hurricane about that time, and no doubt every soul on board went to the bottom with the cargo which was a very valuable one of merchandise. Probably it was that fact which excited the mate's cupidity. No doubt but that many, if not all, of the crew were in sympathy with his rascally scheme. I've always felt thankful that father died peacefully on land instead of being killed by a mutinous crew."

"O, Uncle Than! What did you do?" questioned Ella tightening her hold on the big hand she held.

"Well, sweetheart, at first I was wild with grief over father's death, and terror of being left alone in a strange land. I was awfully alone; for, beside the doctor, I didn't know a soul who could speak English. The yellow fever kept vessels for months from stopping at the island, and my hopes of getting away were small. In my distress I did literally 'call upon the Lord,' and he did 'deliver me out of my troubles,' but not just then. I turned to father's Bible as he told me, and, day by day as I studied it, sitting far out on a rocky head-land by myself, my faith grew and strengthened until I was able to give myself wholly and unreservedly to him. How I did drink in the 32nd Psalm especially!

"That experience is of precious value to me now, and worth all it cost; for the faith that sprang into being in that sad, long ago time has stood repeated tests and trials. Over and over have I proved the promises. Why! my children," and the grey eyes lighted up, "they are like good, well-seasoned planks to a sailor adrift on a raging sea. No worm-eaten, 'dozy' wood in the planks of promise. Step out bravely on them and hold fast! They'll float you safe into harbor."

There was a triumphant ring in the deep voice and no one spoke for a minute; then Addie asked, impulsively:

"And didn't you ever get away from the island?"

The shout that greeted this question relieved the tension of feeling caused by Uncle Nathaniel's narrative and his hearers listened smilingly as he related how a northern bound vessel stopped about five months later and he gladly said good-bye to the scenes of such mingled sorrow and joy.

Ned took occasion to slip out with Will as the latter donned his overcoat, and whispered: "I've decided to try a 'plank' myself, chummy. Somehow, I never could before. Uncle Than's story has made me feel the tremendous risk of trusting to anything weaker than God's own word."

The quick grip of Will's hand and his speaking face told of joy over Ned's decision and that there was no longer any bar to the perfect understanding between the two.—Zion's Advocate.

Henry's Temptation.

BY KATHIE MOORE.

The other night when Henry's mamma was putting him to bed she had a serious talk with him about the temptations that come to boys and young men.

"I never will, mamma; I never will!" "But," said his mother "these temptations are so strong, Henry, and the boys feel so brave. They think they will never fall into these bad ways, but before they know it, a great many of them do."

"I don't care mamma, how many do, I never will. You need not worry for me," cried Henry.

"Oh, Henry," said his mamma, "don't boast. So many fine young men have been ruined by yielding to temptations."

"Mamma, I will never, never yield," said Henry very earnestly; and then he asked:

"Mamma, how old must I be before these temptations come to me?"

"They may come at any time. Some of them come to you now."

"Yes," answered the little boy in a very quiet voice, "I know one."

"What is that?" asked mamma.

"In school, when we say the Lord's Prayer every morning," he replied, "the teacher tells us that we must close our eyes and fold our hands. The other boys won't do it, and they laugh at me because I do. And then there is one boy who pulls first my ears and then my nose, trying to tempt me to open my eyes—but I won't yield."

"Who is the boy who does that?" asked mamma very gently.

"I don't know," I never open my eyes to see."

"Why don't you tell the teacher about it, and let her stop the boy?"

"I don't want to tattle," answered the little boy.

"That would be almost as bad as yielding."

"Well, good night," said mamma, as she kissed him she added:

"I don't believe that my little boy ever will yield, since he can bear so much and so bravely."

But after that Henry noticed that the boys did not tease him any longer about closing his eyes, and as to pulling his ears and nose, why they did not even touch him during the prayer. When he spoke to mamma about it, she said: "A little bird must have told the teacher," and Henry did not even guess what she meant. —Presbyterian.

The Little Lantern.

There was once a tiny Japanese lantern. It was so small and homely that no one wanted to buy it. It happened by mistake, one day, to be sold in an order of costly and beautiful lanterns.

The little lantern was mocked by the large and handsome ones. It said nothing, but it felt very badly.

The man who bought the lanterns wanted to use them to decorate his seaside villa in honor of a great procession. The night came for the procession, and one after the other the lanterns were taken out and strung around the house. They were all much admired, except the homely little lantern, which, when first seen, was laughed at by everyone. From its obscure corner it looked out upon the gay scene, and said nothing, although it felt very badly.

The lanterns were all lighted, for the grand procession was soon to go by. They all danced gayly around in the evening breeze.

Suddenly there was a cry: "The procession is coming!" Just then there was a quick gust of wind; and, to the dismay of everyone, one after the other, each lantern went out—every one except the homely little lantern, which shone steadily on.

"Quick! Matches!" the master shouted. But, for some reason, none were to be had.

"What shall we do?" he shouted again. "The procession is just around the corner, and here all is darkness."

The master glanced at the homely little lantern. The music from the procession was coming nearer. He glanced at the little lantern once more. Its light was small, but still it was burning.

Quickly he took it; and carefully, going from one to the other, he relighted the darkened lanterns by its aid, and was just hanging up the little one again when the procession appeared.

"The homely little lantern, by its faithfulness, has done more than all the rest," the master said.

The little lantern said nothing, but was very happy. —Zion's Herald.

A boy of twelve, dining at his uncle's, made such a good dinner that his aunt observed, "Johnny, you appear to eat well."

"Yes, aunty," replied the urchin, "I've been practicing all my life." —Tit-Bits.

The Young People

EDITOR, J. W. BROWN. All communications for this department should be sent to Rev. J. W. Brown, Havelock, N. B., and must be in his hands at least one week before the date of publication.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—A Nameless Girl Heroine. 11 Kings 5: 1-4.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, May 20.—1 Chron. 23: 1-6, (7-24), 25-32. Servants in the Service of the Lord (vs. 28). Compare Ps. 84: 10.

Tuesday, May 21.—1 Chron. (24); 28. A father's wise Advice (vs. 9). Compare 1 Kings 2: 1, 2.

Wednesday, May 22.—1 Chron. (25); 29. David before the whole congregation. Compare 11 Kings 23: 3.

Thursday, May 23.—(1 Chron. 26); 11 Chron. 1. A young man's wise choice (vs. 10). Compare Prov. 4: 7.

Friday, May 24.—(1 Chron. 27); 11 Chron. 2. Solomon's idea of God's greatness (vs. 6). Compare Acts 7: 18, 49.

Saturday, May 25.—(1 Chron. 3); 11 Chron. 5: 1-6, 11. Solomon fulfilled God's word to David (6: 10). Compare 11 Sam. 7: 11, 12.

Article No. 5 in last week's issue was uplifting and hopeful. The next subject, No. 6, "Should all of our churches have a B. Y. P. U? If not what sort of churches should have them?" will be treated by Rev. D. Hutchinson, pastor of Moncton church. His article will appear next week.

Prayer Meeting Topic—May 19.

A Nameless Girl Heroine. 11 Kings 5: 1-4.

The picture is that of a great general, and popular hero, flushed with victory. In contrast with this we see a little captive maid, nameless and helpless. But there is a greater difference than this; the one in his greatness has the awful taint of leprosy in his flesh, and the gangrene of idolatry in his soul, while the other, having been robbed at once of her home, her freedom, and her childhood, has what is far better, that which makes history for a person or nation, a simple faith in the God of her fathers. Naaman looked upon himself as a great general who happened to be a leper; while we now see him as a great leper who happened to be a general.

The little maid was a heroine, because it took wonderful pluck as well as faith for her to dry her tears, look with pity and sympathy upon the misery of her master, and remembering the God of her fathers, to recommend him as a physician who would heal her lord's ill. She was a heroine, not because her memory abides, she would have been just as great in the eyes of God had her history perished with her name.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

But for that purpose they were created, and it has taken all that wasted sweetness to make the fragrant sweetness of this beautiful record. The world is made fragrant by the witnessing of brave "shut-ins" who will never be known as this little maid, and yet their work is as great as hers. How many Unioners who will read these notes have had life's ambitions nipped in the bud, the care of some helpless loved one devolves upon you, while you would be free. O what a witness you can give. How many of you school girls and boys find your tasks distasteful or a positive burden, of what are you witnessing? This little maid had lost all that she had, and yet she did not fail to witness.

In this connection note the significance of God's agencies. "And God chose the weak things of the world, that he might put to shame the things that are strong." 1 Cor. 1: 27. And this is the reason he has given so many of us such a poor opportunity for service. We find some astonishing things in this narrative: In all of wicked Israel there was at least one father and mother who believed it to be worth while to instruct their little girl in the wonderful truths of the religion of Jehovah. And was that a very small thing? As a result of this instruction there was a little maid, in circumstances the most trying that could come to her sweet girlhood, who could and did witness to her faith in God. There was one man, though great as this world counts greatness, who was willing to listen to the simple message, though given by a little slave girl. Again "there were many lepers in Israel in the time of Elisha the prophet, and none of them were cleansed, but only Naaman the Syrian," and he was cleansed because he was willing to do so simple a thing, as to believe the slave-girl, and to wash as he was bidden.

Yes it is a paradox, but true, the little things are the greatest in the kingdom of heaven. The boy Joseph telling his dream is the occasion of four hundred years of Israelitish history; the little hand of the child Samuel was lifted to God, and his little voice was charged to tell Eli the coming of an awful doom. By her simple testimony, this little girl, our mistress, her master,

the king of Syria, the king of Israel, the prophet of the God of heaven, and the very throne of God himself. And would you count this a very small thing? A boy, the son of a wealthy man who lives not one mile from the study where I am writing this, was converted, and came home from school a year ago, and told a thirteen year old girl friend of the Saviour he had found, and as they talked she gave her heart to Jesus. This spring in our meetings this same girl led her father, a wealthy man, to Christ. As a result of this the father of the boy who first told of his soul's possession, was led to submit to Christ as his Saviour. Thus a sequence of quiet influence girdles the earth; as Tennyson says,

"This earth is every day bound by gold chains, About the feet of God."

One of these chains was put there by this little Hebrew maid, another was put there by the boy referred to above; and still another by the thirteen year old girl; and juniors and seniors you can surely throw another about some shipwrecked life or lost soul, and bind them together with this great earth to the four corners of God's throne. It is all done by witnessing for God.

We see here that some of the mysteries of divine service is revealed. What an awful fate befell the beautiful daughter of this quiet home. She was seized by a gang of free-booters, and dragged into an unknown life, that promised nothing but misery, infamy and woe. We rebel against the providence which would allow it; but note the God who permits us to lose guardian, parents and loved ones, and oftentimes permits our lot to be cast in unpleasant places, will not permit us to be without a guardian: "When my father and my mother forsake me then the Lord will take me up." Ps. 27: 10. Wherever we may be placed, whether we are discontented or sad, there is a service to be rendered to God. If we permit our trouble to absorb all of our attention we will miss being used of God. HOWARD H. ROACH. Annapolis Royal, N. S. May 4, 1901.

Ehausting a Meeting

One of the common mistakes made by leaders of meetings is the preparation of elaborate papers or addresses, to be delivered in the devotional service. It frequently occurs that the leader is so overloaded with material that before he gets half through with it he has not only exhausted himself, but has thoroughly exhausted the meeting; it drags itself on to a close, with no inspiration, no uplift, and the meeting has done harm to the next service. For people will not go to two dead services in succession. It is one thing to lead a meeting; it is another thing to deliver an address or a sermon. No one expects a layman to preach a sermon; and he certainly should not attempt it in a prayer meeting. Indeed, it might be said with truth that no one expects the pastor to preach in the prayer meeting—but that is not in examination just now. One of the Unions in Michigan has a strict rule which every leader is expected to follow; never to speak over ten minutes on the topic. The service should be thoroughly planned, but the helpers should be many, and not one or two. Do not exhaust yourself—and do not exhaust the meeting.—Baptist Union.

Meetings for Leaders.

One of the Unions in Illinois has adopted a plan with the leaders of the devotional meetings which cannot be too heartily commended to workers everywhere. At the beginning of the quarter, the devotional or prayer meeting committee selects the leaders for the following thirteen meetings. As soon as the list is completed a special meeting is held with all these leaders, with the devotional committee, the president of the Union and the pastor. Each topic is gone over, and friendly suggestions are made as to their treatment; music is suggested, solos arranged for; and such other matter selected in the way of poems, etc., that the leaders are well equipped for the work expected of them. Sometimes the topics are difficult to unfold, in which case the discussion is especially helpful to some timid leader who otherwise might fail.—Baptist Union.

Front Seats.

One of the common problems in every religious meeting is the seating of the audience. It is desirable, from the leaders point of view, that the front seats be occupied; there never was, is not now, and never will be any inspiration in vacant chairs. What can be done to get people to the front seats? One Union has tried the plan of tying tapes along the aisle, running the line close to the front, thus compelling people to move up to the first row. But the plan does not work successfully; experience shows that more people are driven away from the service than are attracted to it. Another plan is suggested, where only a few rows of chairs are arranged in the room, and others carried in as they are needed.

Perhaps the difficulty is best remedied by a wise leader who simply urges people to come to the front in order to help him, and help the meeting. If the active members of each Union covenant together to take the front seats, and then do it heartily each meeting for a month or two, others, who may be strangers, will gladly "close up" the ranks, and the room show few gaps. In this, as in many other things, a right heart will win wise action.—Baptist Union.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. MANNING, 240 Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MAY.

For Palconda and its bereaved missionary. For the church just organized that the little one may become a thousand. For the work among the Savaras that the native preacher lately appointed may be greatly blessed and the workers speedily multiplied.

"Our Indian Sisters"

Of late I have been reading among others from the Circulating Library of the W. B. M. U., a book entitled "Our Indian Sisters." It is written by Rev. E. Storrow, for eighteen years a missionary of the London Missionary Society in Calcutta, India. His interest and sympathy were aroused by seeing the conditions under which the women of that country lived, and he has sought by this book to awaken, as he says, "an intelligent and ardent interest in the women of India and in missions generally." The book abounds with quotations from native authorities ancient and modern, and is largely a statement of facts. In the first chapter many passages from the "Code of Manu" are quoted, showing the teachings of this ancient sacred book relative to the social and domestic position of women. This Code has had a powerful influence on the sentiments and habits of the people. Two quotations will suffice for our purpose. "Hear now the duties of women. By a girl, by a young woman, or even by an aged one, nothing must be done independently even in her own house." "Though destitute of virtue, or devoid of good qualities, yet a husband must be constantly worshipped as a god by a faithful wife." There are many more quoted passages bearing out the idea that women are inclined only to evil, and must therefore be carefully guarded and made to submit as inferiors to men. The position occupied by women hundreds of years ago is contrasted with that found in the middle of the past century; the evils due to her inferior and degraded condition are shown with the causes producing that condition and the remedy to be applied.

Chapters of intense interest are those devoted to, 'women in literature,' 'daily life, child life, infanticide, suttee, widowhood, efforts to benefit women, and inducements and encouragements to continued effort. From the last named chapter we cite the following: "Work among the women of India appeals most strongly and tenderly to the love, compassion and zeal of all Christian women. There is nowhere in all the world so prodigious a number of human beings so enthralled, so suffering and so helpless. And year by year their prison doors are being opened, and they made more accessible to every form of beneficent endeavor." Again, "Not only does the position of Indian women give them an attractive conception of all the qualities in Christ and Christianity which made for their relief and elevation, but Hindu human nature is profoundly religious and responsive to the genius and spirit of the gospel." "No race is more naturally devout and refined, a refinement that is characteristic of patience, gentleness and submission, than the Hindus." There is much change for the better, opinions and customs long crystallized are being slowly broken up education is becoming more general among women, but as yet there is "probably not one zenana in a hundred that has ever been entered by a missionary lady, or half the 715,000 villages of the empire been visited by any Christian woman." I have read a good many books from missionary libraries and none were of greater interest than "Our Indian Sisters."

Sisters of the W. M. A. Societies, do we know as much about the people of this country to which our representatives have gone as it is our duty to know? The knowledge is within our reach if we make use of our Circulating Library at Amherst. If we but realized that Christ's command applies to every Christian personally, that our responsibility in the matter is only measured by the limits of our ability to "Go" or "Help go," we would be so interested that we would become better informed regarding His work, our work of spreading the gospel into all the world. By all means dear sisters let us all read this book and not this alone but others relating to missions, then must our prayers be more earnest and intelligent, our giving increased, and Christ glorified when he shall be able to say of each of us, "She hath done what she could."

Yours in love for "Our Indian Sisters,"

A. M. L.

Postage six cents. Address, Miss Margaret Wood, Amherst, Nova Scotia

St. Martin's N. B.

On Sunday evening, April 7th, the Earnest Helpers Mission Band, under the talented leadership of Mrs.

Cornwall and Miss Jennie Davis, gave a missionary concert, the object being to raise the amount pledged by them to the Twentieth Century fund. The varied and interesting programme was executed in a manner which fully justified the reputation of the leaders and band for the excellence of their concerts. In spite of the rain a good audience was present, and the silver collection gave just the required amount. By special request the concert was repeated last Tuesday evening, when the vestry was well filled. Proceeds in aid of church finances.

M. V. VAUGHAN, Sec'y. W. M. A. S.

May 1st, 1901.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

The report of the Telugu missionary conference has just come to hand, but too late to make any extended comment on the same for this week's issue of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. It is well gotten up, nicely illustrated, and the painstaking editor, Rev. W. V. Higgins, deserves a great deal of credit for its entire make up. It ought to be very helpful to the friends of missions all over these Provinces. It is being sent to the pastors generally. A few spare copies are in the hands of the Sec'y-Treas., from whom a copy can be obtained if desired. They will be furnished on application and in the order of application.

In the Watchman of the 9th inst., there is an article on The Great Commission, in which the following occurs: "We misuse the Great Commission, when, in Wellington's famous phrase we interpret it as the 'marching order' of the church. It is far more than a bare command. It is a command based upon a reason that justifies itself to the moral consciousness. Back of the command lies the thought of the place of Christ in the universe, and the rightfulness of making his teaching the standard of all thought and action on the part of men. And so the motive of Christian missions is not stubborn obedience to an order the reason of which we do not appreciate. It is rather the inevitable sequence of the relation of Christ to the world. The 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature,' springs out of the fact that Christ has all authority over the world, and that all its creatures are his.

But this relationship of Christ to the universe is not that of absentee proprietorship. He is not simply enthroned. He is present, co-operating in the work of his disciples. He has a deeper interest in winning the world than any disciple can have, and so he works with men for the conquest of the world. Some critics have wondered that Matthew does not record the ascension, but as it has been truly said, 'The ascension really means the laying aside of earthly limitations and the resumption of divine glory with its omnipresence and eternity.' In that sense Matthew magnificently records it. And the purpose of the ascension is not that Christ may sit upon a distant throne issuing commands, but that he may identify himself more intimately with his followers in conquering and winning the world.

The Fourth Avenue Church of Pittsburg, has recently made out its annual report, which shows an encouraging condition of things. There has been expended for self-support, \$8,878 96. The offerings for missionary work were \$10,561 84. The church supports five missions which have been established within the last fourteen years. Although members have been dismissed to form branch churches, the Fourth Avenue Church still numbers twenty-six per cent. more members than it did the year before its missionary policy began, and more than ever. This is as it should be. More is given by the church for outside objects than for its own support. This cannot be said of many churches. It ought to be said of a great many more of them. With us in these Provinces the efforts are concentrated upon the work of sustaining the services of the local church and the surplus, if any, is given to missions. Why should not every church have its representatives among those in deepest darkness, as well as a pastor for the home flock? More of this ought to be done, and more of it would be done if pastors truly recognized the relation of the Lord Jesus to the work of world wide missions and their own true relation to Him.

Why Foreign Missions?

Why should we give the Gospel to all the world?

(1). Because God loves "the world."—John 3: 16.

(2). Because Christ commands us to "preach the Gospel to every creature."—Mark 16: 15.

(3). The gift of the Holy Spirit was to be with power to make God's people witnesses "unto the uttermost part of the earth."—Acts 1: 8.

(4). The example of the early disciples who "went everywhere preaching the word."—Acts 8: 4.

(5). The special call of Peter and Paul to foreign mission work.

(6). The prayer taught by Christ to His disciples—"Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven."

(7). The lesson of love as taught by Christ. Supreme love for God and love for men will make us give the heathen the Gospel.

(8). The great blessings which have come to the churches which help: Spirituality, Union, Rejoicing; Absence of division, dissension, doubts, and worldliness.

(9). The great success of the work. Statistics show that converts in foreign lands are rapidly multiplying by thousands and tens of thousands. In a few years more many foreign lands will be sending out missionaries to their own people.

(10). The cheapness of the work. It is said by those who have made the calculation, that the actual cost, in dollars, of each convert is less on the foreign field than in our own land. While this is not a high plane on which to put the work, yet some make the comparison, and to these the argument will appeal.

(11). The rich inheritance which godly men have given us in their lives of consecration and devotion to this work.

(12). The blessed promises of God to those who pray and work. "Ask of me and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost part of the earth for thy possession." "And the gentiles shall come to thy light and kings to the brightness of thy rising."

Receipts Foreign Mission Board.

FROM APRIL 1ST, GENERAL.

Middleton church; \$8 60; M. B. Jones one of the heirs of estate late O. Jones part of amount intended to have been given by him to Foreign Missions, \$334; G. R. Jones for same purpose as above, \$334; (Germain street church, \$15; Frederickton W. M. A. S., \$6; Moncton church Mission Band, \$10; Truro, Immanuel church, \$5; 1st Baptist church, Halifax, \$5; North church, Halifax, \$5 from L. D. Morse;) Advocate Harbor church, Mission Band, \$12 80; Pulpit supply, \$20; Ella T. Bleakney, \$9; Refund, N. S. Gov't acct., G. P. Payzant bequest, \$100. Total, \$864 40. Before reported, \$1,431.74. Total to May 1st, \$2,296 14.

FOR MR. GULLIVON'S SUPPORT.

Lizzie E. Aldred, Rockville, N. S., \$2; Rev. W. H. Robinson, \$5; Cambridge, N. S., Y. P. S. C. E., \$10. Total, \$17. Before reported, \$30. Total to May 1st, \$47. J. W. MANNING, Secy.-Treas. St. John, May 1st, 1901.

Halifax.

On the last Sunday in April Mr. Fash closed his labors with the North church. His farewell sermon was preached in the evening. It was the privilege of Reporter to be present and participate in the services. The house was crowded, and marked attention was given to the appropriate sermon by the retiring pastor whose text was, "Be ye not conformed to the world, etc." Two were baptized before the services of the evening began. From a circular distributed in the church on the occasion of the farewell services, the following facts are taken: During the three years and a half "The saving power of the Holy Spirit has been mightily felt among us. Many have found the Saviour. There has been an unusually high tone of spiritual life sustained in our prayer services. The after meetings on Sunday evenings have been seasons of refreshing. The preaching services have been well attended. The spirit of revival has been with us." It is also stated that the church has prospered financially as well as spiritually. At the close of the service Mr. Fash gave a parting handshake to a large part of the congregation. A notice of a meeting for the following Wednesday evening was given, at which the matter of calling a pastor would be considered.

Many regret that Mr. Fash felt it to be his duty to leave Halifax. The church by its first vote declined to accept his resignation; but when they learned that it was his fixed intention to go to another field, a vote accepting it was passed. Mr. Fash is now qualified to do his best work. His training and experience will enable him to do more work with less exertion than in the past. His many friends trust that some church in the Maritime Provinces will be so fortunate as to secure his services for a long term.

The Presbyterian Theological school at Pine Hill has closed a year of successful work. Dalhousie, too, has had a prosperous year. At the commencement the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Mr. Fraser, Principal of the Blind School; and the Rev. Watson Smith, D. D., Methodist minister. REPORTER.

Dyspepsia

That means a great deal more than pain in the stomach, else it might be easily cured.

It means that that organ lacks vigor and tone and is too weak properly to perform its functions.

It means, too, that much that is eaten is wasted and the system generally under-nourished.

W. A. Nugent, Belleville, Ont., had dyspepsia for years; so did H. Budan, San Luis Obispo, Cal. Mrs. C. A. Warner, Central City, Neb., was so afflicted with it she could scarcely keep anything on her stomach and became very weak and poor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

permanently cured these sufferers, according to their own voluntary statements, as it has cured others. Take it.

Hood's PILLS cure all liver ills. Price 38 cents.

Night

How w... night? W... You can... Then stop... will cough... and by ton... you will be...

Ac... Pe

cures night... all kinds... Nature a... she will do... Three st...

If your drugs... us \$1.00 and we... to you, all cha... give us your ne... J. J.

Denom... N. B... NEW

Hampton Vill... Hopewell churc... church, N W M... well, \$1.50, H... \$13.75, Sunday... Branch, \$7 67)... Vining). St. Fra... Henderson, Hat... church, Sunday... Carleton, Victo... Quarterly Meet... Chipman and ch... Village church... church, B Y P... Ligne, \$5). To... Lewisville, sup... Church's sch... church, (H M. J... Total, \$15; Be... School, F M, \$... W. \$178 60; M... \$18.25; Leinste... School, support... New Canadian ch... church, High str... \$5. Total, \$50... \$287 76. Total... PRINCE

Charlottetown... endish church... church, H M, p... River church... Ligne, \$2. Tot... \$196.22. Total... N B and P E I t

Treas. of... St John, May

Forward... S P Chute, \$2... Ganong, \$10; C... Porter, \$5; R... Aaron Mader, ... Pulpit Supply, \$

Rev. J. D. ericton on Mo... moving his... effects to St... take possession... parsonage tow...

Rev. A. J. Mt. Carroll, I... ville and St... short time.

Cures Night Colds

How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. You can stop it any time. Then stop it tonight. You will cough less and sleep better, and by tomorrow at this time you will be greatly improved.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

cures night coughs, day coughs, all kinds of coughs. Help Nature a little and see what she will do for you.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us \$1.00 and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Denominational Funds.

N. B. AND P. E. I.
NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hampton Village church, H M, \$3.73; Hopewell church, D W, \$14.36; St Stephen church, D W, \$23.04; (Hillsboro church, N W M, \$18.25, Rev. I. B. Colwell, \$1.50, Hampton Village church, \$13.75, Sunday School, \$4.32, North Branch, \$7.67). Total \$55.74 per A. J. Vining). St Francis Mission field, per C. Henderson, H and F M, \$5; Hillsboro and church, Sunday School, F M, \$7.41; Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Co's Quarterly Meeting H and F M, \$26.50; Chipman and church, F M, \$10; Hampton Village church, F M, \$2.25; Moncton church, B Y P U, (D W, \$12.55, Grande Ligne, \$5). Total, \$17.55; 'A sister,' Lewisville, support of child in Mrs Churchill's school, \$10; Jacksonville church, (H M, \$5, F M, \$5, N W M, \$5). Total, \$15; Buctouche church, Sunday School, F M, \$2; Fredericton church, D W, \$178.60; Main street church, F M, \$182.25; Leinster street church, Sunday School, support pupil Grande Ligne, \$10; New Canaan church, F M, \$2; Moncton church, High street, Sunday School, F M, \$5. Total, \$560.18. Before reported, \$2587.76. Total to May 1st, \$3097.94.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown church, D W, \$24; Cavendish church, D W, \$5; Montague church, H M, per A Cohoon, \$14; Clyde River church Sunday School, Grande Ligne, \$2. Total \$45. Before reported, \$196.22. Total to May 1st, \$241.22. Total N B and P E I to May 1st, \$3339.16.

J. W. MANNING,
Treas. of Con. N. B. and P. E. I.
St John, May 1st.

Forward Movement Fund.

S P Chute, \$2.50; G B Smith, \$50; E M Ganong, \$10; Geo L Holmes, \$5; A C Porter, \$5; R G Richardson, \$10; Mrs Aaron Mader, \$1; R W Ford, \$24.75; Pulpit Supply, \$6.07.

Personal.

The case of Mr. Frank Webster and family, of Kentville, who have been attacked by the dreaded smallpox, is one that calls for sympathy. The disease is said to be of a mild type and there seems to be reason to hope that all may recover. Mr. and Mrs. Webster are highly esteemed members of the Kentville Baptist church. They have quite a large family.

Rev. J. D. Freeman went to Fredericton on Monday for the purpose of moving his family and household effects to St. John. They expect to take possession of the Germain Street parsonage toward the last of the week.

Rev. A. J. Kempton and wife, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., expect to visit Wolfville and St. John in the course of a short time.

Notices.

Digby District Meeting.

The next session of the Digby District Meeting will be held with the Weymouth church on Monday evening and Tuesday, May 20th and 21st. An interesting programme is being arranged. The churches are urged to appoint delegates who will attend.
F. H. BRALS, Sec'y.
Digby, April 30th.

The next session of the Yarmouth county Quarterly Meeting will be held with the church at Argyle, May 27th and 28th. Missionaries L. D. Morse and wife will be present and give addresses: Mrs Morse at the county W. M. A. S. meeting Tuesday afternoon, and Bro. Morse at the Tuesday evening session. Let every Baptist church in the county be well represented at this session. Offerings for Twentieth Century Fund. A good programme is in course of preparation.
W. F. PARKER, Sec'y.
Yarmouth, N. S., May 3rd.

The N. S. Central Association will hold its annual meeting with the Baptist church in Dartmouth, commencing Friday, June 21st at 2 p. m. Further notices will be given later on.
S. B. KEMPTON, Moderator.
Dartmouth, April 24th.

The New Brunswick Western Association will convene with the Lower Newcastle Baptist church, Queens county, June 28, at 2.30 p. m. All the churches are urgently requested to be particular in filling out the statistical part of their letters.
C. N. BARTON, Clerk.

The next session of the P. E. Island Baptist conference will be held at St. Peter's Road on June 10 and 11. Those going by train will stop at Suffolk station, and should notify Alex. Stewart, Marshfield, before hand so as to be met at train.
G. P. RAYMOND, Sec'y.

The Hants county Baptist Convention convenes with the church at Falmouth Centre (D. V.) on the first Thursday and Friday, (6th and 7th), of June next. It is expected the various organizations of the Convention will have their representatives present—especially so—as this is the annual meeting. An interesting programme has been prepared.
E. A. BANCROFT, Sec'y.

The Albert county Quarterly Meeting will convene with the 3rd Coverdale church, June 4th, at 2.30 o'clock. Rev. C. W. Townsend to preach the Quarterly sermon at 7.30, Rev. F. N. Atkinson to speak on temperance and the Sec'y-Treas. on missions. There is matters of importance to come before us and we would like to have a full meeting.
F. D. DAVIDSON, Sec'y-Treas.

The Albert county Sunday School Convention will meet with the 3rd Coverdale church on Wednesday, June 5th at 2 o'clock. Will all Schools send in reports to the Sec'y. before that date.
S. C. SPENCER, Sec'y-Treas.

THE JOY OF THE

house is the baby. No matter how many have come before, the latest arrival brings joy to all.

When the little one takes his first glimpse of the world, he is in, it is a minute of keenest joy.

Father is proud, mother is fond, brother is eager, sisters are tender, nurse is devoted; the whole human world is kind.

There is another, an under, world with enemies in it.

When baby gets into its shadow, be quick with Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil—he is sure to get into its shadow; let him get no futher than into the edge of it. Health is the baby's life.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

TROUBLE WITH INDIANS.

It is stated that trouble is again apparent on the St. Regis Indian reserve, Ontario. During the winter the Indians were in some manner informed that the lease to some of the islands near by had expired last summer, and these claimed now revert back to them. The Indians immediately set to work to get possession. A "Bee" was held in the wigwam of John Skin, one of the chiefs, who was transported to Colquhoun's Island, about two miles across the ice. The executors of the Colquhoun estate placed the matter in the hands of a legal firm, who communicated with the government and J. A. MacRae, Inspector of Indian reserves, was sent to investigate. He produces leases signed by the Indian chiefs, but they were of no avail, and the Indians refused to remove their man, who has begun to put in his summer's crop. Mr. MacRae held an informal court in Cornwall last night, hearing about ten witnesses, when the right of the Colquhoun estate to the island was thoroughly proven, and the Indian department now recognize that they must remove Skin from the island, which is occupied as a summer resort. Skin announces he will not permit any summer residents on the island. The Indians held a pow-wow yesterday, and judging from the remarks of chiefs they are prepared and determined to resist all attempts at eviction. The Indians are emboldened by their successful resistance of the attempt of the government to establish a goal on the reserve last year, and the chiefs at the pow-wow yesterday decided to fight the case inch by inch in the courts. Failing to establish their right there they will stand by Skin in retaining the island. There is no doubting the fact the Indians are conscientious in the belief that the leases have expired and it is doubtful if the government can convince them by moral suasion to the contrary.

Charles Dalton of Tignish, P. E. I. has purchased four black and three red foxes and will place them on his stock farm.

Hon. George W. Howlan, ex-lieutenant governor of P. E. I. and for many years a member of the provincial parliament and the senate of Canada, died last Saturday night at Hotel Davies, where he and Mrs. Howlan have made their home for some time.

Mr. Howlan had been in poor health for upwards of a year. The deceased was one of Charlottetown's most public spirited citizens, and every movement having for his object the betterment of the province or people had his support. He was an active promoter of confederation, and was instrumental in securing better terms for the Island. In the senate and elsewhere he was a strong advocate of tunnelling the straits with a view to the improvement of inter communication. Mr. Howlan was 67 years of age. His wife was Miss Doran of Kingston, Ont. The burial will take place at Tignish on Tuesday.

Mrs. Hetty Green has recently been making epigrams. Here is one of the latest: "Wealthy people can afford to dress poorly. The poor and vulgar must wear fine clothes if only for purposes of disguise."

"What time was it," asked the judge of the rural witness, "when this affair occurred?"
"Well, sir," replied the witness, "ef I don't disremember, it wuz long erbout fodder-pullin' time."
"But—what time of day was it?"
"It warn't no time o' day, yer Honor, for it was night time."
"And what time was that?"
"Well, sir to tell the truth, it was close on to bedtime!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"Tom," said a father to a son, whose school report showed him to be an idle student, "what have you been studying this term?"
"Logic, father," replied Tom. "I can prove that you are not here now."
"Indeed? How so?"
"Well, you must be either at Rome or elsewhere?"
"Certainly."
"You are not at Rome?"
"No."
"Then you must be elsewhere."
"Just so."
"And if you are elsewhere you clearly can't be here?"

For answer the father took up a cane that lay near and laid it smartly across his son's back.
"Don't," cried Tom. "You are hurting me."
"Not at all. You have just proved conclusively that I am not here, so I can't be hurting you."
Before his stern parent had quite done with him, Tom felt that there must be, after all, a flaw somewhere in his logic.—Yonkers Statesman.



Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pain in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with

Aches and Pains

For Headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

A Cure for All

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frost-bites, Chills, Headaches, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing. Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Lungs.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

Stops pain, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application. A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, 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 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Radway's Pills

Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable. Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles. SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION —AND— All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Price 25c. a box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 365, New York, for Book of Advice.

A Montreal Grocer in Trouble

With his Back and Kidneys, but at last found relief in Doan's Pills.

Mr. P. Guillemette, under date of Jan. 28th, 1901, writes:
Dear Sirs,—For ten years I suffered from pains across my back, both sides and between my shoulders. In fact at times I was doubled up with pain, and my urine was highly colored. I saw Doan's Pills advertised, so procured four boxes and must say they have effected a complete cure. I owe my present good health to Doan's Pills and cannot recommend them too highly to any and all suffering from backache and kidney troubles.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. HILLS HAVE FURNISHED \$2,000,000 WORTH OF MEDICINE. G. MENEELY & CO. PUREST BEST WEST-TROY N.Y. GENUINE. CHINESE, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

Wanted.

AGENTS in unoccupied territory for the finest line of bicycles ever constructed. We have a splendid proposition for the right parties. For particulars address Box 62, St. John, N. B.

Society Visiting Cards For 25c.



We will send

To any address in Canada fifty finest Thick Ivory Visiting Cards, printed in the best possible manner, with name in Steel plate script, ONLY 25c. and 2c. for postage. When two or more pkgs. are ordered we will pay postage. These are the very best cards and are never sold under 50 to 75c. by other firms.

PATERSON & CO.,
107 Germain Street,
St. John, N. B.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements etc., a specialty.

Benefit Derived From Using Milburn's Pills For Nervousness.

LOCUST HILL, Ont.,
Sept. 28th, 1900.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—I wish to let you know of the benefit I have derived by using your Pills.

I am a widow with a family to support, and have to work hard, which is very trying on my nerves.

At night I was unable to sleep for hours after going to bed, and it seemed as if every nerve in my body was on the go.

I had a smothering, choking sensation, and had to spring out of bed to catch my breath.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done me so much good that I can recommend them highly to any person afflicted with heart and nerve troubles like I was.

Yours, with gratitude,
Mrs. Wm. HARPER.

Gates' Acadian Liniment, the WORLD'S greatest Pain Exterminator.

Hall's Harbor, May 31, 1900.

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

Gentlemen: About two years ago I was taken sick with La Grippe. My head pained excruciatingly. So terrible was the pain that when my wife wrung cloths from hot water and held them on my head I could not feel the heat. I obtained a bottle of your ACADIAN LINIMENT, used it on my head, and took some in hot water internally, according to directions. As soon as I drank it I felt better and it made a cure in a few days.

I afterwards advised a neighbor to use it and it cured him also. Mr. Joshua McDonald, of Casey Corner, spent \$25.00 before I saw him and persuaded him to try your Liniment. He, too, was cured and says that he will never be without GATES' ACADIAN LINIMENT in the house.

For men and beast, external or internal, I regard it as the best. Yours truly,
ALEXANDER THOMPSON.

Insist on having GATES'—the BEST.

Sold Everywhere at 25 Cents per Bottle.

We freely acknowledge that much of our present standing and reputation is owing to the character and ability of the students of whom it has been our good fortune to have had the training. This year's class is no exception, but is fully up to the standard of former years.

Business and professional men in want of bookkeepers and stenographers are invited to call upon us or write us. No recommendation will be made unless we are sure of giving satisfaction.

No better time for entering than just now.



SEND FOR CATALOGUES.
S. KERR & SON.

The Home

VALUABLE KITCHEN FITTINGS.

Manufacturers of kitchen fittings have done all they could to make the modern kitchen ideal in its 'dainty surroundings. Old-fashioned housekeepers, who spend toilsome hours in achieving such an ideal without any of the modern improvements, belong to a past generation. The kitchen is now in the hands of the maid of all work or the cook, and a great many of the artistic fittings which make the new kitchens so picturesque are all adapted to their "heavy-handed" methods. Porcelain sinks are very attractive, with their exposed plumbing, marble backs and nickel faucets, but when it is remembered that marble is easily injured by grease, stains of fruit and vegetables, the utility of it becomes a matter of question.

The heavy pots and pans of copper or iron must be washed in the porcelain-lined sink, and no plumber will warrant it from taking on the peculiar checked appearance which the porcelain-lined article assumes after a certain season of wear. In short, a porcelain-lined sink, under the present conditions of the kitchen, though good to look at, is not good to wear. When aluminum pots and pans become the rule and not the exception; when iron spiders and griddles are permanently banished for something better, then the ideal of a porcelain-lined sink may possibly be realized. At present a galvanized sink of the very best quality—there are a dozen grades—is the best choice for practical kitchen use. The porcelain-lined sink will do for the butler's pantry. Even there it is more likely to nick fine china than a good bowl of zinc.

Fastidious housekeepers object to having their best china washed in either, and keep a small wooden tub for this purpose. Where the sink in the butler's pantry is never used for washing dishes, but simply to drain off the dish water, it may as well be enamelled with porcelain as anything else. The practical hard work of the kitchen, however, must be done in the galvanized sink. The back of the sink should also be of galvanized iron, or the sink should be set into a wainscoting of tiling.

There are several objections to tiling. It is impossible to fasten air chambers—which should be used with all kitchen faucets—firmly against a back of the tiling. Air chambers deaden the noise of the running water, and obviate the unpleasant "groaning" caused by the pressure of air in the ordinary pipes. Burnished brass faucets are preferred by practical housekeepers to cheap nickel plate. They are easily kept clean with a little chamois skin and sand-soap, and there is no plating to wear off.

If the time ever comes when aluminum can be used for this purpose, it will be better than copper, but until then the copper will do.

All the best modern sinks have exposed plumbing, and the fine lead work of an expert mechanic is an attractive feature in itself. The floor flange and the various joints of the pipe should be smoothly wiped, carefully burnished lead, and need be covered with no superfluous coating of nickel. This is a place where lead alone should be used, and not nicked iron so commonly substituted for it.

The kitchen sink should be ample. The neatest housekeepers prefer to dispense with dish-drainers and various other paraphernalia which are sometimes added to the common sink. A small, zinc-covered table, the height of the sink, should beat hand to receive dishes that have been washed and rinsed, and are ready to be dried and put away.

Such pots and pans of metal which require to be dried before the fire may be left for a few minutes on the high shelf of the range, never in the open oven.

The best method of cleaning a galvanized sink is to wash it with boiling water and soap, and polish it with a cloth dipped in kerosene. Wash it again with more soap and water, rinse it and finally dry.—Ex.

Cake Without Milk.—One cup of sugar one tablespoonful of butter, rub to a cream; add three eggs beaten to a froth, a pinch of salt, one-half a teaspoonful of lemon extract, one and one-half cups of flour, with one and one-half teaspoonfuls yeast powder, and enough cold water to make a smooth batter. Nicely baked, either as a loaf or on jelly cake tins, this makes a very delicate little cake.

A Very Delicate Omelet.—Beat six eggs, the yolk and whites separately, melt a bit of butter in a teacupful of warm milk, to which add gradually a teaspoonful of flour, a tablespoonful of salt, and a little pepper; mix in the yolks of the eggs, and lastly the white, beaten to a stiff froth. Bake in a flat pan, well buttered. Add, if you wish, a little grated cheese.

Quick Padding.—Set a loaf or a part of plain stale cake into a steamer half an hour before dinner and steam through. Prepare a sauce by taking a half cupful of sugar, an even tablespoonful of flour and a little water to moisten; stir well together and pour in a cupful and a quarter of water, grate in a little nutmeg and boil ten minutes, add a tablespoonful of vinegar, and serve with the cake cut up in thick slices. If there are currants or raisins in the cake so much the better.—Ex.

HORSERADISH SAUCE.

The horseradish is so common an herb and springs up so abundantly where it is once started that it is difficult to realize it is not a native plant, but one which has been introduced from Europe, where it is indigenous. It is used in cookery all over the civilized world.

The Russians make a sauce of horseradish which they serve over a roll of Hamburg steak and also with broiled steaks. Mix one tablespoonful of butter in a saucenpan with one even tablespoonful of flour, add three cups of milk, and when it boils add salt and pepper and a little mushroom liquor, if convenient; this can be omitted. Let this cream sauce cook slowly for twenty minutes, then add a very scant teaspoonful of red pepper, three tablespoonfuls of fresh grated horseradish, and two tablespoonfuls of cream. Let the sauce boil up, then use it at once.—Ex.

Curfew at 9.

(Bangor Commercial.)

Commencing on Wednesday, May 1, the curfew will be sounded in Bangor at 9 o'clock instead of 8, as has been the case since Nov. 1. From now until late next fall children under 16 years of age will be allowed out of doors, unattended by parent or guardian, until the hour of 9. After that the bogie man will catch them if they don't watch out.

The curfew law, it will be remembered, was tried as an experiment in Bangor a few years ago, and at the time of its adoption a considerable amount of discussion was created as to its advisability. This discussion was carried to other Maine cities and towns and in some of them the law was adopted and in others it was rejected. Here in Bangor the ordinance was passed with flying colors, and ever since at the appointed hour the three strokes of the fire alarm ring out their warning to the youngsters to get under cover without delay.

During the first year the law was in existence perhaps half a dozen arrests were made under it. Since then there has been practically no violation of it, at least in the downtown districts of the city which are covered by the night police. The law may be fairly assumed to be a success in that it has had its desired effect in keeping the young people off the streets at night. Nothing is more demoralizing to the young boy or a young girl than to be allowed to roam about the city at will in the evening. The law has effectually put a stop to this dangerous tendency.

There were scores of meetings on Friday in the coal districts and there was evidence of the intense interest in the tax question felt by both miners and owners, but the result of the conferences shows that the miners are by no means unanimous as to the support of a general strike.

Parsons Pills

Doctors recommend them for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. They cleanse the blood of all impurities. Mild in their action. Of great benefit to delicate women. One pill is a dose. Thirty pills in a bottle enclosed in wood—25 cents; six bottles, \$1.00. Sold everywhere or sent post-paid.
I. S. JOHNSON & COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

PIMPLES.

These Troublesome, Disfiguring Blemishes can be Removed by the all Powerful Blood Purifying Burdock Blood Bitters.

The nasty little pimples that come on the face and other parts of the body are simply indications that the blood is out of order and requires purifying.

They are little irritating reminders to you that you need a course of treatment with Burdock Blood Bitters.

When B.B.B. makes your blood pure then the pimples will vanish and your skin become soft and clear.

Here is evidence worth considering:

Mrs. Morrice Ketch, Bristol, Carleton Co., N.B., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending Burdock Blood Bitters to every one troubled with pimples. I was for years that I would break out with them at times on my face and back. I tried all sorts of remedies, including doctors' medicine, but everything failed to cure me.

"At last I heard of B.B.B. and thought I would try it.

"When I had finished taking two bottles I felt a great deal better, so kept on using it until I had taken in all six bottles. It has completely and permanently removed every pimple from my body and I never felt better in my life than I do at the present time.

Dr. J. Woodbury's

Horse Liniment, FOR MAN OR BEAST HAS NO EQUAL

As an internal and external remedy.

We, the undersigned, have used the above named LINIMENT for COUGHS, LAMENESS, etc., in the human subject as well as for the Horse, with the very best of results. We highly recommend it as the best medicine for Man or Horse on the market, and equally as good for man when taken in proper quantities: W. A. Randall, M. D., Yarmouth; Wm. H. Turner, " Charles L. Kent, " Joseph B. Wynn, ex-Mayor, " R. E. Fuller, Lawrence town, " Manufactured at Yarmouth, N. S., by

Fred L. Shaffner.
Proprietor.

CHURCH BELLS
Chimes and Pells,
Best Superior Quality and Tones. One year's trial.
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
Baltimore, Md.

Real Estate

For sale in the growing and beautiful town of Berwick.

I have now for sale several places right in the village in price from \$700 to \$3,500. Some of them very desirable properties. I have also a number of farms outside on my list. Some of them very fine fruit farms, from \$1,500 to \$7,000. Correspondence solicited and all information promptly given. Apply to—

J. ANDREWS,
Real Estate Broker, Berwick, N. S.
March, 1901.

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Second Quarter.

THE HOLY SPIRIT GIVEN.

Lesson VIII, May 26. Acts 2: 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.

When he, the Spirit of truth is come, he will guide you into all truth.—John 16: 13.

EXPLANATORY.

I. WAITING FOR THE PROMISE OF THE FATHER. V. 1. The meeting for prayer, conference, and church business. This is described in vs. 1, and in Acts 1: 13-26 The upper room in Jerusalem, referred to before as their accustomed place of meeting.

The one hundred and twenty (1: 14, 15), including apostles and laymen from different parts of the country, and women who had been faithful to Jesus, including Mary his mother.

AND WHEN THE DAY OF PENTECOST. "The fiftieth" day after the Passover. It was one of the three great feasts of the Jews. From a census taken in the time of Nero, more than 2,700,000 were gathered at the Passover, and still greater numbers came to Pentecost. From this centre the power would radiate to all parts of the world. WAS FULLY COME. The full time had elapsed; the day had not merely dawned, but was shining in its full glory, showing how bright must have been the flame that appeared. WITH ONE ACCORD. Of one spirit, filled with one desire. The R. V. has merely "together," from a better reading of the Greek.

II. THE PROMISE FULFILLED; THE HOLY SPIRIT GIVEN.—Vs. 2-4. AND SUDDENLY, as they were praying. So the lightning breaks forth suddenly from the cloud, but the electricity that prepared for it had been gathering silently for hours.

A SOUND. AS OF A RUSHING MIGHTY WIND. R. V., "as of the rushing of a mighty wind." It is not said that there was any wind, but only "a sound as of a wind." No "whirlwind shook the building." The audible sign filling the room announced the power represented by it as doing the same. AND IT FILLED ALL THE HOUSE, not merely the upper room of 1: 13. This was a token that the Spirit would fill the whole church, which is the house of God (1 Tim. 3: 15), and that it filled every part and faculty of the soul, which is the temple of the Holy Ghost.

AND THERE APPEARED, i. e., to the entire assembly. After the "audible" sign immediately follows the "visible." CLOVEN TONGUES LIKE AS OF FIRE. Not fire, but with the appearance of fire, as the burning bush which Moses saw. "Cloven," parted as from a central flame. The idea is not that each tongue of fire was divided or forked, but that the fiery appearance, at first presenting itself as a single body, soon divided into separate tongues of flame, one for each person in the assembly. AND IT, the appearance of flame, one tongue, SAT UPON EACH OF THEM. Apostles, laymen, and women. "Sat" denotes that the appearance was not a momentary flash, and that the influence, which it symbolized, was to be permanent.

AND THEY WERE ALL FILLED WITH THE HOLY GHOST. "Filled" can mean nothing less than that the whole capacity of each man was occupied, and all his being under the influence, the degree of receptivity varied, no doubt, but the lesser and the greater vessels were all full. The whole nature was influenced; for that Divine

AUTHOR'S SECRET.

Food that Brought Back Buoyant Health. Newspaper writers have a time of it to get the right kind of food to nourish them. One of this profession who writes for a Boston paper says: "From the first Grape-Nuts Food worked like a charm. My stomach had been failing to digest ordinary food, and my nerves were completely upstrung. I was about to give up work while preparing a series of articles for the press, but by a stroke of good fortune they began to feed me on Grape-Nuts. My strength gradually returned, nerves became steadier day by day, and I soon found I could do more office work with greater ease than ever before.

There came to me that feeling of buoyant health and satisfaction with my work and satisfaction with myself. In short, I felt that life was worth living, and that I was 'girded up like a strong man for a race.'

In my opinion, Grape-Nuts is the one perfect article of food invaluable alike for those that are sick and those that are well." W. S. Oldley, Author of "Happy-Go-Lucky Papers," "The Landlord's Story," etc.

It is a fact that Grape-Nuts Food does supply the brain and nerve centres with the elements necessary to rebuild, nourish and maintain. That brings health, strength, happiness and the feeling of buoyancy Mr. Oldley speaks of.

Spirit can enter into every part of a soul, and will prove himself the spirit of truth to the understanding, the spirit of power and of love, and of self-control to the will, and the affections, and the governing reason, the spirit of sound understanding to the practical man; and the whole nature, filled with him, will flame with new brilliance, like a bit of black carbon in a stream of electricity. The Spirit of God has all humanity for its sphere of action. BEGAN TO SPEAK WITH OTHER TONGUES. Other than their mother tongue which they had learned. This fulfilled Christ's promise (Mark 16: 17), that they should 'speak with new tongues.' They spoke, among them, the various languages enumerated below, perhaps others. It is not said that each one spoke all the languages; that would have been needless. AS THE SPIRIT GAVE THEM UTTERANCE. The Spirit decided for them what language each one should speak. They were mouth-pieces of the Spirit. Apparently as they went among the crowd and found any stranger, they spoke the glad tidings to him in his own language.

III. THE BIRTH OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. THE NEW ERA BEGUN.—Vs 5-11, 12-40. The best and most religious people from all over the world. By their previous desires and prayers and religious life they were prepared to receive the new and better life.

AND THERE WERE DWELLING AT JERUSALEM. Both residents (for the foreign Jews loved to spend their declining years there) and pilgrims who had come up to the Pentecost feast. I EVOUT MEN Truly religious men, waiting for the appearing of the promised Messiah. These were the persons most likely to become Christians. OUT OF EVERY NATION UNDER HEAVEN. Only a very small portion of the Jewish people lived in Palestine during the times of our Lord and his apostles; by far the largest number were natives of other lands.

NOW WHEN THIS WAS NOISED ABROAD. Better as in R. V., "And when this sound was heard." Literally, "this sound having taken place." The Greek word here for sound is never used for "report" or "rumor." It most mean either the sound of the rushing, mighty wind, or the sound of the disciples talking in the various languages. The sound was heard outside of the house and drew the attention of the passing crowds. AND WERE CONFOUNDED. The Greek word means "poured together," and our word "confound" is from the Latin, with the same meaning. The picture is of a cascade pouring into a pool, or of streams rushing together, making a confused mingling of the waters. The whole assembly were thrown into confusion, or the individuals were perplexed and confused as to the meaning of this strange phenomenon. EVERY MAN HEARD THEM (was hearing, imperfect) SPEAK IN HIS OWN LANGUAGE. The word is "dialect." They heard not only the different languages, but even the different dialects.

ALL AMAZED, with sudden, overwhelming surprise. AND MARVELLED, with a continuing, questioning wonder. ALL GALILEANS. All the disciples (except Judas) were from Galilee, accustomed only to their native Aramean, with a little Hebrew and Greek. It was impossible for them to have acquired all these languages. IN OUR OWN TONGUE. Language, dialect; same word as in vs 6

PARTHIANS, AND MEDES, AND ELAMITES, in the Persian Empire beyond the Tigris, and including Turkistan and Afghanistan to the border of India. Here some of the ten tribes were settled by Shalmanezar. They all spoke Persian, but in different provincial forms and dialects. MESOPOTAMIA, i. e., "between the rivers" Tigris and Euphrates. It includes Assyria and Babylonia, now belonging to the Turkish Empire. The language was some form of Chaldean. JUDEA. Speaking Aramaic in a different dialect from Galilee. CAPPADOCIA, IN PONTUS, AND ASIA. Not our Asia, but a small Roman province in what is now Asia Minor.

PHRYGIA, AND PAMPHYLIA Here Greek, a different dialect in each, was spoken by the educated, but the common people had their own dialects. The above five were all in Asia Minor. EGYPT, where the language was Coptic. LIBYA, in northern Africa, the portion referred to being CYRENE, on the Mediterranean. Their language is not certainly known, but they must have spoken also Greek. ROME, with the Latin language. JEWS AND PROSELYTES, i. e., heathen who had accepted the Jewish religion. These terms probably include all the preceding nations.

CRETE, from the Island of Crete in the Mediterranean, now called CATHARS. They may have spoken Greek. ARABIA, from the great peninsula which stretches between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. They spoke Arabic. THE WONDERFUL WORKS OF GOD. The disciples told the people of all these countries. In their own languages, about God's wondrous love in sending his Son Jesus, the Messiah, to save men from sin, and bring in the glorious days foretold by the prophets.

The effect of this gift of the Holy Spirit upon the apostles was a wonderful change in them. It was almost a transfiguration experience. So the dead wire is thrilled with electricity, and bursts out into light and power. They were common men no longer. As Mosheim says, "Their ignorance was turned into light, their doubts into certainty, their fears into a firm and invincible fortitude, and their former backwardness into an ardent and inextinguishable zeal."

With mercy and with judgment My web of time he wove, And gave the dew of sorrow, W. F. Brewster, with his love, I'll bless the hand that guided, When thronged were glory dwellers In Immanuel's land.

The hour draws near, however delayed and late, When at the Eternal Gate We leave the words and works we call our own And lift void hands alone For love to fill. Our nakedness of soul Brings to that gate no toll; Giftless we come to him who all things gives, And live because he lives. —J. G. Whittier.

A Salt Lake, Utah, despatch of May 4th says: For over thirty-six hours almost the entire Rocky Mountain and intermountain regions have been soaked by a rainfall that in many places has gone far beyond all recorded storms. The miles of wastes forming the deserts of Utah, Southern Nevada and Northern Arizona and New Mexico, have received a drenching the like of which has never before been known. Places that have been dried off for years have been filled with water, streams that have almost entirely dried off in the past years of drought are now raging torrents, and lowlying farms and grazing lands are covered. In districts where irrigation has been the only means of bringing moisture to the soil, the only question now is how to keep the water out and reports of broken ditch embankments and flooded farm lands are numerous.

"And," the sociologist asked, "do I understand you to say that they hanged this cousin of yours on circumstantial evidence?" "Oh, no, boss, no; dey hanged him on a big cottonwood down in Awkensasaw."—From the Chicago Times-Herald.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS

Of a New Catarrh Cure.

A large and constantly increasing majority of the American people are catarrh sufferers. This is not entirely the result of our changeable climate, but because modern investigation has clearly proven that many diseases, known by other names, are really catarrh. Formerly the name catarrh was applied almost exclusively to the common nasal catarrh, but the throat, stomach, liver, bladder, kidneys and intestines are subject to catarrhal diseases as well as the nasal passages.

In fact, wherever there is mucous membrane there is a feeding ground for catarrh. The usual remedies, inhalers, sprays, douches or powders, have been practically failures, as far as anything more than temporary relief was concerned, because they simply dry up the mucous secretions without having the remotest effect upon the blood and liver, which are the real sources of catarrhal diseases.

It has been known for some years that the radical cure of catarrh could never come from local applications, but from an internal remedy, acting on the blood and expelling the catarrhal poison from the system.

A new internal preparation which has been on the market only a short time, has met with remarkable success as a genuine, radical cure for catarrh.

It may be found in any drug store, and under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, large pleasant tasting lozenges, composed principally of antiseptic ingredients, Eucalyptol, Guaiacol, Sanguinaria, Hydrastin and similar catarrh-specifics.

Dr. Anstie in speaking of the new catarrh cure says: "I have tried the new catarrh remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, upon thirty or forty patients with remarkable satisfactory results. They clear the head and throat more effectively and lastingly than any douche or inhaler that I have ever seen, and although they are what is called a patent medicine and sold by druggists, I do not hesitate to recommend them as I know them to be free from cocaine and opiates, and that even a little child may use them with entire safety."

Any sufferer from nasal catarrh, throat or bronchial trouble, catarrh of the stomach, liver or bladder will find Stuart's Catarrh Tablets remarkably effective, pleasant and convenient, and your druggist will tell you they are absolutely from any injurious drug.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures coughs and colds at once. We don't mean that it relieves you for a little while—it cures. It has been doing this for half a century. It has saved hundreds of thousands of lives. It will save yours if you give it a chance.

Cures Coughs and Colds

"I coughed and raised continuously. Could not attend to business. One bottle of Shiloh stopped the cough and restored me to perfect health." J. J. TAGGART, Toronto.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Sent to you free. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

NOTICE

We hereby notify the public that as previously intimated, we have closed WHISTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, which we purchased on December 31, 1900, and all classes are now conducted in the classroom of WRIGHT'S MARBLE BUILDING.

We have a staff of seven experienced instructors, a modern and practical curriculum. No expense will be spared to keep our institution abreast of the times.

Send for free calendar to KAULBACK & SCHURMAN, MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE, HALIFAX, N. S.

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the twenty-second day of June next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon pursuant to the directions of a Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday the nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1901, in a certain cause "herein pending, where in Thomas A. Godsoe, is plaintiff and William Hazelhurst is defendant, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the Mortgaged premises described in said Decreeal Order as:

"All that lot or tract of land, (situate and being in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John), bounded as follows: beginning at the North Eastern angle of a lot leased to William Hazelhurst on the line of a reserved street laid out along the grounds of the Victoria Skating Rink thence along the said street northerly one hundred and seventy six feet or to the line of lands of the European and North American Railway, thence along the said line westerly one hundred feet or until it reaches the rear of a lot leased to Isaac M. Sharp, thence along the rear line of Sharp's lot and the rear line of lot leased to Sarah and Elizabeth Van Robert Craig and George W. Currie to the Northwest corner of the lot leased to William Hazelhurst, thence easterly along the line of Hazelhurst's lot to the place of beginning conveyed to David Magee and Mathew F. Marks by William Jarvis by deed bearing date the twenty-eighth day of September one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in any wise appertaining." For terms of sale apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated the 15th day of April, A. D. 1901. AMON A. WILSON, Plaintiff's Solicitor. CHARLES F. SANFORD, Referee in Equity.

GRANDMOTHER used it, MOTHER used it I am using it,

And we have never had any to give better satisfaction than

W.CODILL'S GERMAN.

"This can be said in many Households."

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present Convention year. All contributions, whether for division according to the scale, or for any one of the seven objects, should be sent to A. Cohoon, Treasurer, Wolfville, N. S. Envelopes for gathering these funds can be obtained free on application to A. Cohoon, Wolfville, N. S.

HALIFAX, NORTH.—Baptized two and gave the right hand of fellowship to four on Sunday evening, April 28.

Z. L. F.

IMMARUEL CHURCH, TRURO.—Baptized one of our brightest young men on Sabbath evening, May 5th.

M. A. MACLEAN.

GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN.—God's power is manifest in our midst. Two young women were baptized on May 5th and one young man on the 13th.

WOLFVILLE, N. S.—Baptized 8 young women on Sunday evening, May 5th. This swells the number baptized since the Gale meetings to seventy-two.

H. R. H.

SURREY, N. B.—It was my privilege on the last Sabbath in April to baptize two believers, and receive them into the Valley church. Our congregations are large and the interest is good.

MILTON ADDISON.

CENTREVILLE, CARLETON CO., N. B.—The Centreville Baptist church has given B. S. Freeman of Wolfville, N. S., an unanimous call and he has accepted the call to be our pastor on this field.

F. G. BURTT, Clerk.

FIRST MONCTON.—On Lord's Day morning, May 5, Pastor D. Hutchinson baptized a brother in mid-life, and in the evening gave the hand of welcome and fellowship to six. Our congregations are large and conversions frequent. We are enjoying tokens of God's presence.

D. H.

FOREST GLEN, N. B.—Our little church of this place has had the joy of welcoming five young disciples of Jesus. On April 29th they were baptized into fellowship with Christ and his followers. Many who have been cold and worldly have been restored to favor and service. We have purchased an individual cup communion service. Our missionary offerings are coming in gradually, and at the close of the year we hope to report development along all lines.

H. S. SAUNDERS.

OAK BAY, CHARLOTTE CO.—Through God's sovereign grace and the preaching of his holy word, we have been permitted to baptize five more happy believers in Christ, and we expect others to follow shortly. Our church is progressing very nicely indeed. God is with his people. I teach a Bible class on alternate Sabbaths. Our Sabbath school of this church is growing quite large and our prayer meetings are spiritual and good. Congregations on Sabbath large considering the distance people have to come. To God be all the praise.

H. D. WORDEN.

May 11.

LEDGE, CHARLOTTE CO.—The blessed Lord has manifested his gracious power upon this church, and we are being revived a little. Our prayer meetings are getting more spiritual life in them, and our brethren and sisters are more in love with their divine Lord, and the burden of souls is upon their hearts. Thank God it was our happy privilege of seeing two come out decided to follow their Lord and Master, and we again baptized two at the Ledge. Praise God for his truth which must prevail and his power that overcomes all persecutions.

H. D. WORDEN.

NEW GERMANY, N. S.—We desire to report ourselves occasionally. Prosperity in one field encourages laborers in other fields. So far during the new year we have been diligently at work, and according to promise our labor will not be in vain in the Lord. We have made marked advancement in our church property by the erection and completion of a new parsonage at a cost of about \$1000. There remains a small debt on it which is gradually getting less, and we hope by the end of the year to have it entirely liquidated. In the near future we expect to improve the inside and outside of the church at Foster Settlement. Some weeks ago we held a few special services at Farmington, which resulted in good being done, and some hopefully saved. In other ways we are trying to forge ahead. We have succeeded in forming

a Normal class at Farmington, and much interest is taken in the lessons. Other classes may be formed during the year. We anticipate organizing a young people's meeting at the Station soon. We are never satisfied; we want a deeper spirit of consecration to Christ manifested everywhere.

May 3.

H. B. SMITH.

MELVERN SQUARE.—After one year's residence in this quiet, pretty, Christian village I am about to move to my home in Wolfville. My health has greatly benefited by the year's rest, but I am far from being able to resume the duties of pastor. We formed a warm attachment to the Melvern people, as well as to their pastor and family. The way they fit led the house and presented us with tokens of appreciation in words, articles and money was a great surprise to us, knowing how little we had been able to do for them. Our love and prayers will continue.

E. N. ARCHIBALD.

LAWRENCETOWN, N. S.—Our church building, which has been undergoing some extensive repairs, was reopened on Easter Sunday. The audience room is now attractive and beautiful in appearance. A new bell, weighing 1000 lbs, has been placed in the belfry of the church tower as a reminder of the arrival of the hour of service. Recently some special services have been held at Britton and Inghisville and about a score have professed faith in Christ as Saviour. We expect to have baptism in the near future. Rev. Isaiah Wallace has returned from an extended sojourn in U. S. and taken up his residence in our town. Our venerable brother receives a warm welcome by his many friends in this vicinity, and both church and pastor hope to profit by his wise counsel and hearty co-operation in the Master's work.

W. L. ARCHIBALD.

ST. MARYS, KENT COUNTY, N. B.—Last Lord's Day I baptized a young man of this place, who previously had been helping us in our Home Department Sunday School work. We have a few tried and true workers along this line, reaching after those who have no School to attend. We have not to-day a Baptist pastor in Kent county. If the right man were here Sunday School might be going in V. C. R. d., Cocagne, McLean Settlement, Canaan, etc., etc. The so-called union work is doing worse than nothing here along this line. Here, scattered through this county are groups of Protestant families with no service, Sunday School or Home Department study. Here are four Baptist churches, small, scattered, and financially weak, yet possessing some as loyal Baptist and earnest workers as any in the denomination. This field needs no drone, but a true man, a loyal Baptist, a consecrated Christian, a faithful pastor. May the good Lord send him and prevent any other.

R. M. BYNON.

ISAAC'S HARBOR, N. S.—Since the last report was sent from this church two more young men and four young women, namely, Percy Fanning, Gillah Fanning, Florence Lethern, Allan McMillan, Lottie D Cook and Clare Giffin have united with the church by baptism. During the two years that Pastor Lawson has had charge of this church twenty-six have been added, 18 by baptism and 8 by letter, to its membership. Thus the Lord continues to bless this church. Sister churches, pray that God's work of grace may deepen as there are scores of young men and women in this place whom we hope to see coming over on the Lord's side. At a special business meeting of the church held last night the church unanimously extended an invitation to the Rev. Geo. A. Lawson for another year and arrangements were made to pay the unpaid balance of the apportionment for denominational work by the first of July, and for expenses now being incurred in repairing the church edifice.

May 9th.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.—Sunday 5th was another helpful day with us. At our communion service we welcomed into our fellowship two valuable helpers in the work and from whom we may expect much. We also set apart four of our brethren who had been previously selected by the church to the office of Deacon, viz: M. A. Ross, Edwin Oram, O. B. Stunders and Geo. Maloney. These are men of whom any church may well feel proud and, with Deacons Ingraham and Allen,

make a strong staff of officers. Our senior deacon, Deacon Moore, now 89, is an inspiration to us, and, though feeling the weight of years, was with us at the Lord's table and rejoiced in seeing younger men coming in to bear the burdens. We are now hard at work on the 20th Century Fund and plan on raising not less than \$500. A rapidly increasing population give us plenty of work, but we thank God for work.

SACKVILLE, N. S.—Our services at Sackville have, of late, been of a high spiritual character and the presence of the Holy Spirit has been much enjoyed. We had the pleasure of baptizing Mr. Robert Fenerty on the last Sabbath of April. Mr. Fenerty comes to us from the Episcopal church where he held the position of warden and was a zealous worker in that church and also in the Y. P. S. C. E. Mr. Fenerty's coming among us practically adds another family to our number at Sackville as he is a young married man with a family of two little children. This is the ninth person I have had the pleasure of baptizing from the Episcopal church since leaving that church myself or since I was ordained in '94 and have been the means of five others coming out from that church whom others have had the pleasure of baptizing for me.

W. A. SNELLING.

Hammond's Plains, May 6th.

BRADFORD, N. S.—Our services here are very encouraging. We usually get a full house on Sunday evenings. The congregation listening to the gospel with wrapt attention. We feel certain they must receive blessings when they receive the message with so much interest. Three young men have lately taken a stand for Christ here and expect soon to follow him in the ordinance of baptism. I cannot mention these facts without placing the lion's share of the credit, as far as any mortal is deserving of the credit, where it belongs; that is on the members of the Bedford church and especially to Mrs. Archibald, whose ardent labors are deserving of much praise and God has rewarded her by calling three of her sons to repentance and salvation. And still the good work goes on. To God be all the praise.

W. A. SNELLING.

UTICA, N. Y.—The following communication in a recent issue of the New York Examiner will be read with interest by many of our readers, especially as Mr. Wallace is one of our Maritime Province boys: "Rev. W. B. Wallace has just entered upon his sixth year as pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church. Sunday morning, April 14, a sermon appropriate to the fifth anniversary of the present pastorate was preached from I Cor. 11:2, 'I praise you.' Pastor Wallace certainly has good reason to praise the devoted people of the Tabernacle church for their part in the splendid progress of the past five years. The entire membership of the Tabernacle church is no less outspoken in praise of their pastor. Mr. Wallace is an untiring worker and preacher to audiences that tax the capacity of the large auditorium. The seating capacity has been greatly increased during the present pastorate but all available room is needed at all the services. The present membership of the church is 755. There have been 314 additions to the church, 199 being by baptism. The net gain has been 154. Twice, at least, the church has shown its appreciation of Pastor Wallace by an increase of salary."

LAWRENCETOWN, N. S.—We arrived here on Monday, April 15, and received a right hearty welcome from the dear people with whom we have resided for the past three or four years. We are now quite comfortably settled in our new quarters. I am glad to find my son's successor, Rev. W. L. Archibald, abundant in labors and appreciated by his people. The audience-room with meeting house in Lawrencetown has recently been handsomely renovated under the supervision of Deacon John Brown who evinces much wisdom in such work. A fine sounding

bell has also been placed in the belfry and these indications of progress are a gratification to the residents of this beautiful town. My first week after returning to Nova Scotia was spent in my old field, Lower Granville, assisting the pastor Rev. T. A. Blackadar in special services. Much blessing accompanied our united efforts. Four were baptized the Sabbath I was with him and he had baptized a number previously and has baptized every Sabbath since. It is especially pleasing to me to see this old historic church with whom I have spent twelve years of my ministry, prospering under the faithful labors of Brother Blackadar. Last week I went, by request to Lower Aylesford and spent the Sabbath most enjoyably and I hope usefully preaching at Harmony, Tremont and Meadowvale. Rev. J. Webb has closed a successful pastorate here and this important field is now awaiting the services of a consecrated man of God.

ISA. WALLACE.

Lawrencetown, N. S., May 7.

Baptism.

This afternoon I baptized the following into the North River church: George Crossman, May Crossman, Emma Hurry, making thirteen in all during the Association year. Three more are received for baptism, who with a number of others, will soon go forward.

ADDISON F. BROWN.

North River, May 5.

Denominational Funds, N. S.

FROM MAY 1ST TO MAY 8TH, 1901.

Musquodoboit church, \$1.60; Lower Stewiacke, \$1; Crow Harbor, \$13, do. special, \$2; Clementevale, \$19; Hawkesbury, \$8; Rawdon, \$5; Homeville, \$7.25; Wolfville, \$92.30, do. Col at Missionary Meeting, \$15.25, do. special, \$160; Walton, \$2; Noel, \$2; Manchester, \$4; Mrs J. Hull, Boylston, \$1; Springhill, \$9; Rev J W Bancroft, do, \$5.21; Temple church, Yarmouth, \$27.50; Indian Harbor, \$6.30; Berwick, \$22.89; Hammonds Plains, \$7.50; 1st Church, Halifax, \$55.85; Barrington S S, \$3; Hawkesbury, \$2; Falmouth, \$12.75; River Hebert, \$26; Burlington, \$9.35; Anna, Gracie, Lottie and Iola, children of Mrs. David Clem, Burlington, \$2.38, for Foreign Mission. Total, \$523.14. Before reported, \$5428.02. Total, \$5951.16.

A. COHOON, Treas. Den. Funds.
Wolfville, N. S., May 8th.

The Hacking Cough.

One of the meanest things to get rid of is a hacking cough. There is apparently no cause for it. No soreness, no irritation at first; but the involuntary effort of the muscles of the throat to get rid of something is almost constant. Of course, with many cough is a habit, but it is a bad habit, and should be stopped. When you realize this and try to stop it, you find you can't, for by that time there is an actual irritation, which will never get better without treatment.

It is a curious thing that nearly all treatment for cough actually makes the cough worse. Then, too, most medicines for cough have a bad effect in the stomach. This is especially true of so-called cough remedies that contain a narcotic. The true treatment for cough is one that heals the irritated surfaces. This is what Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm does. It protects the throat also while the healing process is going on. When this remedy was first compounded our old men were young boys, and all this time it has been doing a steady work of healing throats. The most obstinate hacking cough will quickly show the effect of the Balm. People who have been trying for years to break up the mean little cough, will find a sure friend in this old-time soothing compound made from the barks and gums of trees. All druggists sell Adamson's Botanic Balm. 25 cents.

Alfred A. Taylor, of Margaree, says: "One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT cured a swelling of the gambler joint, and saved a horse worth \$140.00."

Thos. W. Payne, of Bathurst, saved the life of a valuable horse that the Vet. had given up with a few bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MARRIAGES.

BANKS-BANKS.—At the "Parsonage," Lawrence town, N. S., April 3rd, by Rev. W. L. Archibald, M. A., Rnoch L. Banks of Lawrence town to Ida May Banks of Mt. Hauley, N. S.

KEITH-MILLS.—At Havelock, April 17, by Pastor J. W. Brown, Jonah Keith of Lower Ridge, Kings Co., to Mrs. Alice A. Mills of Pettitcodiac, Westmorland county.

DOUBTRIGHT-RYDER.—At New Canada, April 21, by Pastor J. W. Brown, Albert Doubtright of Coverdale, Westmorland county and Nettie M. Ryder of Salem, Kings County.

LOHNS-CORKUM.—At Bridgewater, N. S., May 1st, by Rev. C. R. Freeman, William A. Lohns of Upper Branch, Lunenburg county, N. S. and Mary R. Corkum of Pleasantville, Lunenburg county, N. S.

BANNISTER-STEEVES.—At Pettitcodiac, April 21, by Rev. I. B. Colwell, Joseph C. Bannister to Rachael C. Steeves, both of Pollet River, Westmorland county.

HAYWARD-HAYWARD.—At the Baptist-parsonage, Elgin, N. B., May 8th, Benjamin B. Hayward and Mrs. Mercy Hayward, all of Goshen, N. B.

LONSBURY-BEALS.—At the home of the bride's father, on Wednesday, May 8, by Rev. Isa. Wallace, A. M., Guesner Willis Lonsbury of Milford, Mass., and Ermina Beatrice, second daughter of Charles Beals, Esq., of Williamston, N. S.

DEATHS.

GUNTER.—Benjamin Gunter died at Boiestown, April 21, in the 70th year of his age.

DONELY.—John Donely died at Stanely, April 21, in his 74th year.

DUMPHY.—George Dumphy died at Blackville, April 28, in his 73rd year.

ALWARD.—At New Canada, of inflammation of the lungs, May 6, William Alward, aged 65 years. His death was sudden, after only seven days' illness. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

MITCHELL.—Mrs. Eliza A. Mitchell, age 78 years, departed this life, Monday, April 29th, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. McKenzie. She died trusting in Christ.

ROCKWELL.—At Woodville, Kings Co., N. S., April 20th, Mr. James Edward Rockwell, in the 86th year of his age. He was an esteemed member of the Billtown church and was firm in faith to the end.

LARKIN.—At her home, Salem, Yarmouth, N. S., May 9th, aged 69 years, after a long illness born with Christian fortitude, Isabella, wife of Capt. George Larkin, entered into the rest that remains for the people of God. A husband, son and four daughters mourn the loss of an affectionate mother.

FERRY.—May 3rd, at her father's residence, Captain George Perry, Argyle Street, Yarmouth, N. S., aged 40 years and 6 months. Miss Eliza Perry peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, "whom, not having seen she loved," with whom, in her absence "from the body," she is now "present," and unto whom she desired to offer unceasing praise. Rev. 7: 14-17.

ROBINSON.—At Halifax, Sunday, May 5th, Mrs. Susan Robinson, in her 84th year. Her husband, Alexander Robinson, who many years ago went to his reward, was a deacon of the Granville Street, now the First Baptist Church, of Halifax. Early in her married life she professed religion and was baptized. During these later years she has been physically unable to leave the retirement of her home; but she has always retained a happy and very youthful spirit, well illustrating that youth and age may continue hand in hand. Along with vigor and independence of mind she had a most childlike faith. In her the poor and the suffering ever had a sympathetic friend. Six children survive her, while four others went in advance of her over the river of death. Very peacefully did Mrs. Robinson pass, that Sabbath afternoon, to the rest that remains for the people of God. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. A. C. Chute, and burial occurred at Camp Hill. "Her children arise up, and call her blessed."

ROBAR.—At Pwttucket, R. I., on Jan. 26th, Alice Robar, adopted daughter of John Robar, Esq., of Isaac's Harbor, fell asleep in Jesus, after an illness of only six days. She was but 22 years of age and a young woman of excellent Christian character. Although she was never physically strong, her place in the church was always filled. As a teacher in the Sunday School, she excelled the average, and unlike many others, who forget that they are Christ's disciples after they leave the old home, our sister identified herself with the church work at Pwttucket, where she won for herself a warm place in the hearts of the people. The aged parents are heart-broken, but they know that their dear one is "safe in the arms of Jesus." Whilst the whole community mourns—for


all loved and respected Alice—the old church of which she was such a faithful member is sad. The friends at Pwttucket were exceedingly kind and the kind acts of the First Baptist church in that city will not soon be forgotten by us in the old home.

DODGE.—At Middleton, April 18th, Ed, win G. Dodge, in the 82nd year of his age after a few weeks' illness, only two or three days of which were severe. Forty-seven years ago, in the maturity of his manhood he confessed Christ, uniting with the Nietaux church then under the pastoral care of the late Rev. W. G. Parker, of happy memory, by whom he was baptized. In the organization of the Pine Grove church he was one of the consistent members and died in its esteem and fellowship. Brother Dodge passed the greater part of his life on his farm at Spa Sprigg, Wilmot, which he worked with great industry, prudence and success. From this he retired some twelve years ago with an abundant competency, making his home in Middleton, comparatively exempt from care, an interested more than in anything in the church and cause of God. In the building of the Baptist house of worship here a few years ago, he took an active interest and contributed towards its erection \$1000. He had more than an ordinary clear and comprehensive understanding of the doctrines of the gospel, especially of the doctrines of grace and of the atonement and took the liveliest interest in the just and faithful upholding of God's word and with the preaching that did not so unfold and enforce the Scripture he had little sympathy or patience. He was an intelligent man and an intelligent Christian and had he given early cultivation and exercise to his poetic gifts he might have been numbered among Nova Scotia's bards. In the final distribution of his property, in several cases, his generous and thoughtful bequests have made the hearts of worthy widows and orphan children sing for joy. His own children, five in number, all preceded him to the better world and all in early life, except one daughter, Bessie, the late Mrs. Edwin Miller. His widow, a second and devoted wife for thirty-one years past, mourns the loss of a kind and loving husband, the church a faithful member and the community a highly respected and much esteemed citizen. His funeral services were conducted by Rev. R. D. Porter, assisted by Rev. A. B. Higgins, Methodist.

The Chinese quarter of San Francisco is very much perturbed by an effort by the federal authorities to suppress the traffic in female Chinese slaves. United States Marshall Shine, with a squad of assistants made a sudden descent on the brothels, and arrested 34 terrified and shrieking women. Sixteen who produced certificates were released. The remaining 18 were held in custody. It is estimated that at least 80 inmates of the house on Barker street and Sullivan ally escaped through alleys and over roofs. The raid was the immediate result of an order from the attorney general at Washington to the district attorney, directing him to do all in his power to suppress the traffic in female Chinese slaves. The women prisoners will be taken before the federal courts to determine whether they have a legal right to remain in this country, and if they are held in bondage as the chattel of masters. The power of the authorities will stop at this point, but the officials are confident that the deportation of a number of slave girls will dampen the ardor of the slave dealers and destroy the traffic.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

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Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.

German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

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ESTABLISHED 1780.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
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TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

Ostermoor Patent, Elastic Felt Mattress



is the perfect
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Patent Elastic Felt is made from purest selected cotton, specially made into light, airy fibrous sheets, of wonderful elasticity; an unrivalled mattress filling. The process of interlacing the felt secures absolute uniformity in thickness and softens every square inch, exactly duplicating the other, thus giving a mattress that will never mat or pack.

The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress

is on sale in our Furniture Department at \$16.00 for 4 feet 6 inches wide; 4 feet wide, \$14; 3 feet 6 inches wide, \$12.50; 3 feet wide \$11.00. Send for booklet, "All about the Ostermoor Mattress."

Manchester Robertson Allison

Isaiah McMaster, one of the census enumerators, came across a very old man in Angus, Ont., while on his rounds. His name is William McKibbin, and he claims to have been born in Ireland on July 12, 1788. Mr. McKibbin, though feeble, is able to get up at the usual time in the morning and kindle a fire. He emigrated to Canada when 35 years of age, and followed farming and horsetrading in his younger days. He has a fair education, but is very deaf. When Mr. McMaster took down his statement, the old man looked over his shoulder and scanned the paper curiously. Mr. McMaster was a little in doubt as to his age, but the neighbors believe that he is quite as old as he states. A number of farmers in the vicinity, have known him for 50 years, and say that they have never noticed any change in him.

It is reported in St. John's that Mr. Bond, the premier, is now on his way from London to Ottawa to confer with the Dominion government regarding the Bond-Blaine reciprocity convention with the United States which will probably be revived; also that Mr. Bond will discuss with Sir Wilfrid Laurier the question of confederating the colony with the Dominion and that Mr. Chamberlain advocates such a union as the best means of disposing of the French shore question.

Fully 10,000 men and boys ran riot in the main streets of Detroit on Friday for more than three hours. Twelve citizens and five policemen were injured. The trouble was due to an order of Director of Police Andrews to allow no one to stand about the wagon of "Tom" Bawdon, a local single tax exhorter.

The New York Shipbuilding Company, at its new yard near Gloucester, N. J., has begun work on four steel passenger and freight steamships for the Atlantic Transportation Company.

The South African News says it has been decided to reconstruct the Cape Colony ministry, with Cecil Rhodes as premier, Dr. Jameson as colonial secretary, and Sir John Gordon Sprigg as treasurer. The premier denies the report.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have taken an active and conspicuous part in the Primrose League meetings this week, always appearing together as if to emphasize that there was no truth in the recent misunderstanding.

The Independence Belge publishes affidavits signed by Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy before the French consul in London, admitting the authorship of the Dreyfus Bordereau and declaring that the Bordereau was written with the connivance of Col. Sandher, ex-chief of the secret intelligence bureau.

General DeWet, according to a despatch to the Daily Mail and is reported to have crossed into the Transvaal with 2,000.

Last year 1204 persons were injured and 187 killed in London by being flung heidong out of hansom cabs by reason of the horses slipping and falling. It is not surprising that Londoners are calling for a public vehicle less dangerous than the hansom.

Messenger and Visitor

A Baptist Family journal, will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50, payable in advance.

The Date on the address label shows the time to which the subscription is paid. When no month is stated, January is to be understood. Change of date on label is a receipt for remittance.

All Subscribers are regarded as permanent, and are expected to notify the publishers and pay arrearsages if they wish to discontinue the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

For Change of Address send both old and new address. Expect change within two weeks after request is made.

The statement of revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the ten months up to the end of April shows a balance of revenue over ordinary expenditure of \$1,378,837. The revenue is \$41,989,303, as against \$40,880,220 last year, and the expenditure for the same period is set down as \$31,612,466, as against \$28,792,683 in the same period of 1900. There is also an increase in the revenue for the month of April alone amounting to \$40,000 and an increase in the expenditure of \$242,000. The outlay on capital account for the ten months was \$8,190,499, as against \$6,717,153 in the same months of 1900.

The body of twelve-year-old Willie McCormick, who disappeared from his home at Highbridge, New York, six weeks ago, was found floating on the surface of Cromwell's Creek, not far from the McCormick home, on Friday, by two boys who were playing on the banks of the creek. It was feared the boy had been kidnapped.

Important New Books!

Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament. By Prof. Geo. Adam Smith, D. D., LL. D. \$1.50.

The Influence of Christ in Modern Life. By Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D. Cloth, gilt top, \$1.50.

The 20th Century New Testament, 50c. In parts 16mo cloth. Part I.—Four Gospels and Acts. Part II.—Paul's Letters, (just issued). Part III.—Remaining Books, (in preparation).

The New 20th Century Library, 60 volumes, just what your school needs. Net \$25.00.

The Kingdom of Song,—for Sunday School. Sample copy, 30c.

GEO. A. McDONALD,
120 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.

News Summary

Joseph Parton, father of the five children burned to death in the Parton residence, near Hurdville, Ont., April 30, has been arrested, charged with murder. Evidence so far adduced indicates a crime diabolical in fiendishness. Parton is 70 years old.

The first Sunday of the Pan-American exposition brought out a good-size crowd. The buildings were closed. Guards stood by the doors of the great exhibit buildings and politely told the visitors that no one would be allowed to enter. On the Midway two of the shows opened their doors, and their criers announced that they were ready for business. They were promptly notified by the exposition police to close their shows. They did so under protest, and a test case will be tried to decide whether the Midway concessionaries have a right to give their exhibitions on Sunday. The claim set up by the concessionaries is that their contracts specify that they shall be allowed to run every day the exposition grounds are open to the public.

On Sunday morning the hotel and restaurant kept by Pierre Brunelle, Notre Dame street, Maisonneuve, Quebec, was discovered in flames, while the inmates were wrapped in slumber. All were saved with the exception of Mrs. Brunelle, wife of the proprietor, Octave Fontaine and Rossant Dussier, who were burned to death.

The Duke of Cornwall and York opened the Australian federal parliament at noon today.

Individual Communion Service.

"So quickly is one church after another added to those using the Individual Communion Cups, that until we stop to reckon up the number, do we realize what headway this reform has already made.—Congregationalist.

Henry M. King, D. D., of Providence, says: "The ordinance is a spiritual joy NOW to many who shrank from it before."

"Every argument would seem to be in favor of the individual cup,—cleanliness, health, taste,—and (now that the experimental period is past, and we have a really good and working outfit) even ease and convenience in the administration of the ordinance. Those churches which have adopted it are enthusiastic in its praise. It is the universal testimony that the Lord's Supper takes on a new dignity and beauty by the use of the individual cup."—J. K. Wilson, D. D.

Baptist Churches using the Individual Communion Service in Boston and Vicinity:

- First Church, Boston.
Dudley Street Church, Boston.
Tremont Temple Church, Boston.
Stoughton Street Church, Boston.
Kuggles Street Church, Boston.
Warren Avenue Church, Boston.
Bethany Church, Boston.
Tabernacle Church, Boston.
South Church, So Boston.
Central Square Church, East Boston.
Elm Hill Church, Roxbury.
First Church, Dorchester.
Dorchester Temple Church, Dorchester.
Blaney Memorial Church, Boston.
First Church, Roslindale.
First Church, Jamaica Plain.
Bunker Hill Church, Charlestown.
Brighton Ave. Church, Allston.
First Church, Cambridge.
Old Cambridge Church, Cambridge.
North Avenue Church, Cambridge.
Broadway Church, Cambridge.
Immanuel Church, Cambridge.
Winter Hill Church, Somerville.
Germain Street, St. John.
Brussels Street, St. John.
Leinster Street, St. John.
Main Street, St. John.
Carleton (West End), St. John.
Fairville, St. John.
Moncton, N. B.
Sussex, N. B.
Harvey, N. B.
Amherst, N. S.
Paraboro, N. S.
New Glasgow, N. S.
Tabernacle, Halifax.
Hantsport, Halifax.
Paradise, Halifax.

If space allowed this list could be many times multiplied, including many churches in all the New England States and the Maritime Provinces.

The Outfit is not expensive. Write us for full particulars.

American Baptist Publication So., 256-258 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Send all orders to MESSENGER AND VISITOR, St. John, N. B.

The factory of the Alaska Feather and Down Company, Montreal, was burned on Sunday. Loss, \$65,000, insurance, \$40,000.

At a meeting of the Fort Massey Presbyterian church, Halifax, Wednesday, it was unanimously decided to extend a call to Rev. W. J. McMillan, of Lindsay, Ontario.

The provincial medical officer of Cape Colony says he cannot eradicate the baconic plague until the rats in the colony are extinct. Hundreds of rats are still dying daily.

Seven persons were burned to death, three fatally injured and several others slightly burned and injured in a fire that destroyed a three-story apartment building in Chicago on Sunday.

Lightning struck the Bullock school house at Stanstead, Quebec, on Wednesday. About a dozen pupils were in the building and all were more or less injured, two probably fatally injured.

Mrs. S. H. Blake, of Toronto, while en route to the baths in Germany, died in London. Mrs. Blake was a daughter of the late Bishop Cronyn, of Huron, and sister of Mrs. Edward Blake.

Alfred Linds, aged 13, son of William Lynds, of North River, while cleaning a barn was kicked by a horse in the forehead. His skull was seriously fractured. The boy is in a most precarious condition.

The department of marine and fisheries is receiving requests from certain parts of the Atlantic coast, urging that the lobster fishing season be extended for two or three weeks beyond the period specified by law.

Saloons in Kansas City were closed tight on Sunday, the first time in six years. But one arrest for failure to respect Mayor Reed's order was made, and one of the quietest days for a long time was the result.

At Ludington, Mich., while Augusta Cramer was giving a magic lantern exhibition the gasoline tank exploded, demolishing the interior of the school-house and blowing out the window. Two persons were fatally and many badly injured.

John Calder & Co., Hamilton, Ont., wholesale clothing manufacturers, have assigned. The firm is one of the largest manufacturers of clothing in Canada, and employed a large number of hands. It is expected the assets will show a substantial surplus over the liabilities.

The Consolidated Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, has called a meeting of creditors for May 10, when a statement will be presented and extension of three months asked. It has mills at Newburgh, Ont., and Stadacona, Que. The creditors are chiefly pulp people and banks.

One hundred thousand sightseers thronged the streets of Melbourne on Sunday to view the beautiful decorations in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. Lord Hopetoun Governor General, accompanied by Lady Hopetoun, visited the Ophir Sunday afternoon to welcome the Duke and Duchess.

In the Eastman murder trial at Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday, Mrs. Eastman, wife of the defendant, was on the stand and gave additional evidence as to the intimate relations between the husband and Grogan. She said she did not remember any such incident as that related by Mrs. Grogan, sr., who testified that Eastman had said Grogan's days were numbered.

In the fire at Jacksonville, Fla., 108 blocks were laid waste. The loss will not be known even approximately for a week, but it will amount to \$10,000,000. There are many rumors afloat of loss of life, but it is impossible to obtain an official report. One story which is persistently reiterated is that a party of men and women, driven to the docks by the fire, were compelled to jump into the water and that several of them were drowned. The burned district is two miles long. This immense area was swept as clear as a floor. The city is under martial law and all of the available state militia is on duty. Some order is being brought from the confusion. Jacksonville is facing the emergency calmly and has organized for relief work. Ten thousand people are homeless.

The defence in the Eastman trial at Cambridge was commenced on Saturday. Counsel for the prisoner said that Eastman was examining the old rim-fire revolver, when it suddenly exploded and Grogan threw up his hands. Eastman supposing Grogan had been shot, went towards him, and at the same time Grogan's revolver went off. A struggle took place between the two men, during which Grogan's revolver went off two or three times. Eastman got hold of the revolver and threw it away. Counsel said that Eastman was so terrified that he had but slight recollection as to what actually took place, but that his client would take the stand and give the jury an account of just what had occurred. Witness for the defence testified that cordial relations existed between Eastman and Grogan.

THE Union Consolidated Oil Co.
Incorporated Under the laws of the State of West Virginia.
DIRECTORS: A. J. BROCKETT, Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. Z. ZIMMERMAN, Harrisburg, Pa. HORACE M. RUSSELL, Los Angeles, Cal. W. M. P. McLAUGHLIN, St. John, N. B. JAMES D. TAITT, Worcester, Mass. H. HOWARD DOUGLAS, New York. H. H. GERMAN, New York. GEO. F. JACOBY, New York. JOHN A. MACPHERSON, New York.
RESIDENT MANAGER—MAJOR HORACE M. RUSSELL, Los Angeles, Cal.
REGISTRARS OF STOCK—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., 66 Broadway, New York.
TRANSFER AGENTS—NEW JERSEY REGISTRATION & TRUST CO., 25 Pine St., New York.
16,000 Acres of Oil
Lands were purchased in the Midway District (one of the promising oil fields) of California recently by The Union Consolidated Oil Company, and will be immediately developed, and, as large producing wells have recently been struck on adjoining lands, probabilities are that this land alone will be worth more than the entire \$5,000,000 Capital Stock of the Company. The Company have also acquired two large producing propositions with an aggregate of 5,000 barrels per month, insuring large dividends on the stock by May 1st.
Of the 200,000 shares placed on the market over 100,000 have been taken during the past few days. In order to
Secure the May Dividend
subscribe at once. Present PRICE 17 1/2 Cents (par value \$1.00) fully paid and non-assessable, but subject to an advance at any time without notice.
The present income from the producing properties of the company is.
More than 2 per cent. Monthly
on the entire amount invested in its stock, with most excellent prospects of doubling the production in a short time, and the opening up of several of the valuable non-producing properties acquired. Regular monthly dividends on the stock of NOT LESS THAN 1 PER CENT. on its present price will begin in May to be continued permanently thereafter, and the financial affairs of the Company are in a most satisfactory condition.
Harper's Weekly of March 23rd, 1901, speaking of the California Oil Fields, says:
" In spite of the great inundation of boomers and fortune seekers that swept over this region during the past twelve months, scarcely more than a beginning has been made in tapping the vast oil reservoirs of the State. The present production is at the rate of about 300,000 barrels per month, but this will be tripled before the close of the year. Even within the brief period since the field was opened a number of fortunes have been made, and men who were glad to secure employment at day wages a few months ago have found themselves suddenly transformed into millionaires."
Prospectus of the Company, descriptive pamphlet, entitled "The Oil Industry of the Pacific Coast," subscription blanks, etc., mailed free on application.
Make all Checks, Drafts, and Orders payable to
W. M. P. McLAUGHLIN & Co.,
The McLaughlin Buildings, St. John, N. B.
General Managers Canadian Branch.
DOUGLAS LACEY & CO., Bankers, New York.
OTHER BRANCHES. OTHER BRANCHES.
Cleveland, "The Cuyahoga" Building. Cincinnati, Ohio, "Union Trust" Building.
Boston, "The International Trust Co." Building.
Philadelphia, "The Betz" Building. St. John, N. B., "McLaughlin" Buildings.
Chicago, "The Fisher" Building. London, W. C., England, Trafalgar, "The Security" Building.
St. Louis, "The Security" Building. Kansas City, "The Heist" Building. Montreal, Que., "Temple" Building.
Hartford, Conn., "Hillis Block."

Some of claim we take for pounds of The Show refer them where the show that the setting If they would by, to the grow fact, and first seed nearly as simple rea the blossom other fact not able to imported could grow America. red clover relatives. from the tell your r able to do ing alfalfa ture. TO PI Scabby market. I wants to girl objects It is a potatoes. Potato simple me 35 of the just now Jones says planted in potato pat preventive Scab is potatoes, important disinfectio plished by or formalin To treat make up chemical soak the in this. Than town handled w potatoes them down To treat formaldeh put a hq liquid in the potato Take th solutions, The solut disease, a rence unl present in T Curious R It is al toper to q whiskey cept that and take any feel beverage, and serve in point o served no connoisse Java. A great the body after coff Coffee use to the ner its place i most pow It is ea these stat to Postum

The Farm.

BEES AND ALFALFA HAY.

Some of the cattle raisers and ranchmen claim we should not keep bees, as they take for every pound of honey gathered from the alfalfa bloom just that many pounds of fat off their beef cattle.

The claim is most silly and absurd. Show them a copy of the A B C book, and refer them to the article on fruit blossoms, where there is any amount of proof to show that bees do a great deal of good in the setting and perfecting of most fruit. If they are of value to fruit they certainly would by, to say the least, not harmful to the growth of alfalfa hay. But here is a fact, and it stands uncontradicted: The first seed crop of red clover is usually not nearly as good as the second one, for the simple reason that the bees do not get at the blossoms of the first crop. Here is another fact: The farmers of Australia were not able to grow red clover seed until they imported bees. When they did so they could grow seed as well as we can here in America. It should be remembered that red clover and alfalfa are very near relatives. If the bees were taken away from the alfalfa fields entirely, you can tell your ranchman that they would not be able to do very much in the way of growing alfalfa seed.—(Gleanings in Bee Culture.

TO PREVENT POTATO SCAB.

Scabby potatoes won't pass in a critical market. In fact, the hired man hardly wants to eat them at home, and the hired girl objects to peeling them.

It is a good thing not to have scabby potatoes.

Potato scab may be prevented by very simple means, according to Bulletin No. 85 of the Vermont Experiment Station, just now being distributed. Professor Jones says that potatoes should not be planted in soils where scab has been prevalent in previous years. Changing the potato patch to another field is a good preventive measure in such cases.

Scab is often brought in on the seed potatoes, however, and one of the most important means of prevention lies in the disinfection of the seed. This is accomplished by soaking in corrosive sublimate or formalin.

To treat potatoes with corrosive sublimate make up a solution of one ounce of the chemical in seven gallons of water, and soak the seed potatoes one and a half hours in this. This solution is more poisonous than town agency whiskey, and must be handled with care. It is best to put the potatoes in a loose gunny sack and let them down into the solution by this means.

To treat potatoes with formalin (or formaldehyde, as it is sometimes called), put a half pint of the chemical (which is liquid) into fifteen gallons of water. Soak the potato seed two hours in this.

Take the potatoes out of either of these solutions, dry them, and plant as usual. The solutions kill the germs of the scab disease, and practically prevent its occurrence unless fresh germs happen to be present in the soil from the scabby potatoes.

TRANSFORMATIONS.

Curious Results When Coffee Drinking is Abandoned.

It is almost as hard for an old coffee toper to quit the use of coffee as it is for a whiskey or tobacco fiend to break off, except that the coffee user can quit coffee and take up Postum Food Coffee without any feeling of a loss of the morning beverage, for when Postum is well boiled and served with cream, it is really better in point of flavor than most of the coffee served nowadays, and to the taste of the connoisseur it is like the flavor of fine Java.

A great transformation takes place in the body within ten days or two weeks after coffee is left off and Postum Food Coffee used, for the reason that the poison to the nerves has been discontinued and in its place is taken a liquid that contains the most powerful elements of nourishment.

It is easy to make this test and prove these statements by changing from coffee to Postum Food Coffee.

formerly grown on the same ground.—(Massachusetts Ploughman.

COWS THAT DON'T PAY.

Four years ago we secured a herd of twenty-five cows. None of these cows having records, they were purchased on the judgment of the men who selected them. A committee of Jersey breeders set us four Jerseys. In the same way three Guernseys and four Ayrshires were selected. The remainder of the herd were grades. Some were raised on the farm and others purchased. An accurate record was kept of this herd. Each individual cow was charged with the food she consumed at market price, and in addition with the cost of labor expended in her case. Credit was given for the butter produced and for the skim milk. The variation in the individuality of these cows was shown by the year's record. In the production of milk the range was from 8,558 pounds to 3,141 pounds; in butter, from 509 pounds to 165 pounds; in net profit from \$42.26 profit to \$18.63 loss. The six poorest cows were kept at a money loss of \$67.47, and the six most profitable at a profit of \$148.78.

It is a rule scarcely without exception that when records of individuals in a herd are kept for the first time, some animals are found running the dairyman in debt and others yielding very little profit. It is a conservative estimate, I believe, that 25 per cent of dairy cows are kept at a loss, 15 to 20 per cent at little or no profit, while the remainder only yield a profit sufficient to make up the loss of the unprofitable ones and leave a small resulting profit.—(Old Dairyman, in American Agriculturist.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FARM BUILDINGS.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 126, entitled "Practical Suggestions for Farm Buildings." It was prepared by George G. Hill, of Falls Church, Va., and contains plans and specifications for inexpensive farm buildings, both dwellings and barns, and a number of suggestions relating thereto which it is believed will be helpful to a large number of persons. The bulletin was prepared with the hope that it would be of service to all persons who have to build farm homes, but particularly to those who have neither the time nor the funds to build such structures as they may desire and must therefore begin in a very modest way. The questions of comfort, convenience, economy, location of buildings and title of property are all considered.

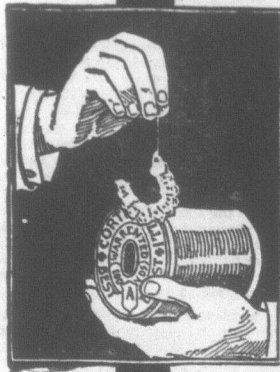
Plans are given for a \$600 farmhouse, with \$500 in addition, a \$1,000 house, and a \$275 and \$450 barn, together with bills of materials showing the cost of each and every article which enters into the construction of the buildings. Suggestions are offered which cover every detail of construction, from the digging of the foundation to the putting on of the roof and the interior and exterior of the buildings.

The bulletin contains twenty-eight illustrations. It is for free distribution, and may be obtained on application to Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, or to the Secretary of Agriculture.—Bx.

Besides, no man is fit to rise up and labor until he is made willing to lie still and suffer as long as his Master pleases.—Edward Payson.

An Intercepted Letter.—"Dear Mr. Carlsberg! See you are giving away Monny for Librarians and I want to tell you that us Kids has Fixed up a Lair in a Cave with We Bilt Ourselves and we would like you to send us Either the Monny or a Series of the 6 fingered Ike stories and the Noosboy Detective Series if you dont mind the Trouble. Your cinere friend Johnny."—Indianapolis Press.

"I have called," began Mr. Forchen Hunt, "to speak to you about your daughter.



"Cacoon" or "Neat" Silk is the pure and unadulterated product of the silk worm.

Corticelli Sewing Silk is made up of one hundred perfect strands of this pure silk.

Each strand is tested and proven as to strength, uniformity of size and freedom from flaws or knots, by a machine that cannot make a mistake.

Corticelli Sewing Silk is dependable silk.

Sold Everywhere.

Spring Cloths Just Opened

Varied enough to suit all comers. Imported and Domestic Woolens for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

While prices are low satisfaction is guaranteed.

Ladies' Tailoring a Specialty J. P. Hogan, TAILOR
Opposite Hotel Dufferin.

BE SURE

BESURE 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.

MILLER BROS.
101, 103 Barrington Street HALIFAX, N. S.

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Printed in Colors on Heavy Lined Paper

ter. You must have noticed that there is something between us."

"No," replied Mr. Goldrox, "but I'm sure there will be pretty soon."

"Ah!"
"It will be the Atlantic Ocean. I'm going to send her abroad till she learns a little sense."

Miles—There is a man over in that museum who has lived for forty days on water.

Giles—Fahaw; that's nothing. I have an uncle who has lived for nearly forty years on water.

Miles—Impossible!
Giles—Not at all; he's a sea captain.
—Chicago Daily News.

A lawyer was cross-questioning an Irish woman, the point under inquiry being the relative positions of the doors, windows, and so forth in a house in which a certain transaction had occurred.

"And, now, my good woman," the lawyer said, "will you be good enough to tell the court how the stairs run in your house?"

"How do the stairs run?" the witness replied. "Shure, when I am upstairs they run down, and when I am downstairs they run up."

Mathematical Prodigy

The claim is now made that Arthur Griffith, the Indiana mathematical prodigy, excels in his work Buxton, the Englishman.

Griffith now has eight different methods of his own for addition, ten for division, and sixty-four for multiplication. He can take any number, it is said, between 970 and 1,000, and raise it to the fifth power in 39 seconds without the use of either pencil or paper.

Griffith can add mentally three columns at a time, it is asserted; divide any set of figures or multiply any set of figures in from one to 40 seconds, and extract square and cube roots in from three to fifteen seconds. He remembers every problem that he works.

The hardest test which he has yet been given, so he claims, is to stand and see a freight train pass with 20 or 30 cars, and then tell the number of each car in their order and specify to what road each belonged.

Commandant Kritzinger's commando is being very closely followed by the British. The main body, estimated to five hundred, was engaged by Colonel Crew's column near Gelegfontein and is being driven towards the Orange River.

News Summary

Sir Charles Tupper arrived at Montreal last week.

Seven new cases of smallpox are reported from Kentville, N. S., all in the house of Mr. F. Webster.

Average condition of winter wheat, May 1, was 94 1/2. Total area under cultivation, 36,267,000 acres.

In bogus oil companies the small investors of Texas have lately sunk about \$75,000,000. Well, every man to his own idea of a good time.

Friends will regret to learn that Mrs. Marie Harrison, who is in England, has been suffering from a very severe sore throat. She has been unable to sing for some time, but nothing serious is apprehended.

In the British Commons Friday the government had a narrow escape from defeat. The Scottish education estimates were being discussed and a motion affecting one of votes was defeated by a majority of only 12.

An electric storm swept over the southern part of Delaware, Ohio, Friday night. Lightning struck the second Baptist church. Miss Sarah Washington, passing in front of the church, was knocked down and is unconscious. Two babies in a nearby house were knocked senseless.

Lord Kitchener reports to the war office under date of Pretoria, May 10, as follows: "Since May 5th, 27 Boers have been killed, 6 wounded, 130 taken prisoners and 183 have surrendered. Nine thousand rounds of ammunition, 230 wagons, 1,500 horses and large quantities of grain and stock have been captured."

The Fredericton Exhibition Association has difficulties and there is doubt whether the proposed fair will be held. The grants from the city and government are less than expected, and the owners of the site for the proposed new buildings will not insert a renewal clause in the lease. A meeting will be held on Monday.

Negotiations are going on between Mayor Parent and a number of Quebec business men and the management of the Canadian Locomotive Works at Kingston for removal to the entire plant of the locomotive works to Quebec.

Members of the local government Friday evening met a delegation representing the Exhibition Association, who proposed that the government and the city of St. John should jointly assume their liabilities, which aggregate \$3,200, and take over the buildings. Hon. Messrs. Farris, Hill and McKeown were appointed to confer with the association and the common council with regard to the question.

The Manchester Guardian is assured by a distinguished physician that Lord Salisbury is greatly improved both in spirits and health. This improvement in health, the paper asserts, has induced the premier's resolve to take a more active part in governmental affairs than he has for some time. Another inducement for his return is the fact that his party is dissatisfied in the recent events and believe his personal control is absolutely necessary.

The syndicate that has bought out the Nova Scotia Steel Company is said to be headed by J. Pierpont Morgan. The price asked for the Nova Scotia Steel Company's property was \$5,000,000 the forfiet money being \$500,000. The money is divided as follows: For the Sydney coal mines property \$3,000,000, for the Ferrona and Trenton iron and steel works \$1,000,000 and \$1,000,000 for the Wabana iron areas.

Dr. Henniker Heaton, in the Commons, drew attention to the annual loss of £700,000 in the telegraph service, and asked how the government proposed to remedy his. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said the reason of the loss was that the public was more eager for rapid communication than the revenue warranted. Unproductive extensions must be discouraged. Mr. Heaton asked if the government was prepared to lease the telegraph lines to a private company. The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not reply.

James Creighton, who enlisted with Cat Howard's Canadian scouts, writing to his parents at Griswold, Quebec, says the Boers murdered Howard because he was a Canadian, of whom they seem to be in mortal dread. The scouts know who killed Howard and they expect to capture and kill him. Creighton says he was captured himself, but after taking his rifle the Boers allowed him to go. He had, however, to tell them that he belonged to a British regiment, as his chance for life would have been small had they known he was a Canadian.

Very interesting is the announcement of the London Daily Chronicle that Dr. Ludwig Mond has discovered of producing illuminating coal gas at two pence (4 cents) per thousand feet. It costs 20 or 30 cents now and 17 cubic feet of it are required to give one horse-power for an hour in a gas engine. At the rate of 20 cubic feet per horse-power hour, 4 cents' worth of gas would run a fifty horse power engine an hour, or a five horse-power engine for ten hours. In order to use up a dollars' worth of this gas in ten hours one would have to consume 125 horse-power continuously during that time. Applying power at this cost to electric generators by means of gas engines, we might have electric light at a quarter part of the present price, or even less.

Rich, Red Blood.

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Through the Blood Every Organ, Every Nerve and Every Tissue in the Body is Nourished—If the Blood is Impure Disease Takes Possession of the System.

If you want to be well take care of the blood. The blood is aptly termed the vital fluid, and it is through it that every organ and every tissue of the body is nourished. If the blood becomes impoverished, the entire system is in danger of a breakdown, and what is termed anaemia, general debility, or even consumption may be the result. Prudent people occasionally take a tonic for the purpose of keeping the blood pure, but the unwell are those to whom this article is chiefly valuable, as it will point out an easy and speedy means to renewed health. Mrs. Joseph Herbert, who keeps a grocery at the corner of St. Germain and Hermaine streets, St. Sauveur, Q. B. C., tells the following story of broken health and renewed vigor: "I suffered for many months," says Mrs. Herbert, "from an impoverished condition of the blood, coupled with extreme nervousness. I was very pale and felt languid and indisposed to exertion. A dizzy sensation on arising quickly from a chair, or coming down stairs, often troubled me. The least exercise would leave me almost out of breath, and my heart would palpitate violently, while at other times I would feel a smothering sensation. Often my face and arms would swell and puff, and the arms became almost useless. I doctored more or less for the trouble, but did not get any real benefit until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had been using the pills only a few weeks when I found myself growing stronger and better in every way. I continued taking the pills for nearly three months—for I was determined the cure would be thorough—but sometime before I discontinued using them I felt in better health than I had enjoyed for years before. My sleep is now healthful and refreshing, my appetite excellent, and I feel equal to almost any exertion. I feel that I owe all this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it will always give me pleasure to recommend them."

It is the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make rich, red blood, nourish the nerves, tissues and various organs of the body, and thus by reaching the root of the trouble drive disease from the system. Other medicines act only upon the symptoms of the disease, and when such medicines are discontinued the trouble returns—often in an aggravated form. If you want health and strength be sure you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around each box. If your dealer cannot supply you the pills will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

While Baroness Augusta Vondusen was introducing a patient named Nehrmann into an hospital for nervous diseases at Grenna, Sweden, Saturday, Nehrmann became violent, seized a knife and stabbed the baroness and her three daughters. The patient then escaped into the street, clad only in underclothing, tried to force an entrance into several houses, and attacked and wounded five persons before being overpowered. One of the daughters has succumbed to her wounds.

Constipation

Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers. 50 Cts. of Druggists, or R. P. Hall & Co., Toronto, N.H.



I feel better this morning, thank you. I took a Laxa-Liver Pill last night and it worked like a charm—headache and biliousness were all gone.

I've heard many ladies say they wouldn't be without Laxa-Liver Pills—they're such an easy pill to take, do not gripe or sicken, and cure constipation, dyspepsia, sour stomach, coated tongue, flatulence, breath and all stomach and liver troubles.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, Buffalo, N. Y. MAY 1 TO NOVEMBER 1.

ONE FARE for round trip. Going May 1st to June 30th; return 15 days from the date of sale.

All Ticket Agents in the Maritime Provinces can sell via CANADIAN PACIFIC SHORT-LINE.

For rates from any Station, Time-tables, Sleeping Car rates, etc., write to A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

Or apply to W. H. C. MACKAY, Agent C. P. R., St. John.

Pallor and leanness are the evidence of deficient nourishment or defective assimilation.

Puttner's Emulsion contains in small compass and in palatable form a surprising amount of nourishment and tonic virtue. Thin people who take it grow fat, —pale people soon resume the hue of health; puny children grow plump and rosy.

Be sure you get Puttner's, the original and best Emulsion. Of all druggists and dealers.



Makes Child's Play of Wash Day

SURPRISE SOAP

is a pure hand soap which has remarkable qualities for easy and quick washing. SURPRISE really makes Child's Play of wash day. Try it yourself. ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. St. Stephen, N.B.

LADIES WANTED

To carry one of our Parisian Model Trimmings. They are trimmed with Follies, Flowers, and Ribbon Crochets, and are the style to be worn this Spring. We are giving away a limited number to advertise our new lines of Bonnet, Gold and Black Pins, set with Jewels. Simply send us your name and address and we will send you 3 doz. pins, which sell at 10c. each, return us the money and we will give you one of these lovely trimmed hats nicely packed in a box, for selling only 1 doz. pins. All we ask is that you show it to your friends. Write at once, and be the first in your locality. THE MAXWELL CO., DEPARTMENT 50 TORONTO



FREE

Wanted Everywhere:

Bright young folks to sell Patriotic Goods. Some ready, others now in preparation in England.

Address to-day the VARIETY MFG CO., Bridgetown, N. S.

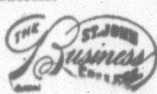
THE ELEVEN.

Our students who during the month of April secured good positions without waiting for their diplomas because their employers were already satisfied with their attainments are naturally glad they attended the right school.

Another ELEVEN obtained their diplomas during the same month and are also glad.

Our Practical Accounting, the Isaac Pitman Shorthand and Touch Typewriting are what qualify our students for their success.

No better time than now for entering. Send for catalogue giving terms, etc.



S. Kerr & Son

Slanderous—The literary wife of the matter-of-fact husband nibbled at the end of her penholder, wrinkled her brow, and turned to him.

"Argumentum ad hominem" means 'an argument to the man,' "she said. "How would you say 'argument to the woman' in Latin?"

"Argumentum ad eternam" I presume," he responded.—Chicago Tribune.

At Halifax on Wednesday a delegation from the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Board of Montreal and Toronto met the Nova Scotia board, and urged them to advance fire insurance rates in Nova Scotia. The Halifax agents were almost unanimously against the proposal, but decided to accede to the request of the Canadian delegation for higher rates. A warm fight in opposition is anticipated.

If You Like Good Tea Try RED ROSE