

# Messenger and Visitor.

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### Mr. Fitzpatrick and Rome.

A speech recently delivered by Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick in the Dominion House of Commons has evoked not a little criticism. The portion of the honorable gentleman's speech that has been especially commented upon is the close of it, where, after having discussed the Manitoba School settlement, he states that he had gone to Rome, and proceeds to give his reasons for having done so. Mr. Fitzpatrick states that he did not go to Rome in behalf of the Government of Canada nor in the interest of the Government. He went, he declares, as a Roman Catholic to bring a grievance which he felt he had in common with other Roman Catholics before the head of their church. If Roman Catholics of the party with which Mr. Fitzpatrick is connected, believing that their political rights were being unduly interfered with by certain Canadian bishops, chose to appeal, as Catholics, from the authority of the bishops to the decision of the Pope, we suppose that it is not a matter with which the Protestant people of Canada need feel especially concerned. But if it was necessary that Roman Catholic Liberals should send a messenger to Rome on such a mission, it seems unfortunate to say the least, that the gentleman selected for the purpose should be a member of the Dominion Government. It requires us to make nice discriminations between what the gentleman does as a Roman Catholic and what he does as a minister of the Crown. It appears perhaps still more unfortunate that the Solicitor-General, speaking on the floors of Parliament in explanation of his visit to Rome, should permit himself to make use of such language as the following:

"I will say this, that it is to me, and I believe to many others a source of comfort, a source of gratification to feel that while we belong to a religious body in which there are over 240,000,000 of subjects, anyone, however humble he may be, can go to Rome, and within two days after he reaches there go to the head of the church and tell him the grievance, and he will be listened to and heard. That is what I did, and that is what I boast of. I say that any man who belongs to a church that can accomplish such a thing as that has something to boast of. There are few people perhaps who realize what the Pope's influence is. Men talk about the British Empire, about Russia, Germany and France, and one imagines when he speaks of these countries he has spoken of the Queen of power there is on earth; when he speaks of the Queen of England or the Emperor of Russia or the Emperor of Germany. All that influence is nothing compared with the influence wielded by him who presides at the Vatican."

Being a Roman Catholic, Mr. Fitzpatrick might be expected to entertain a high respect for his church, an exalted opinion of the Pope and his influence, and he has a right to boast of the matters to his heart's content wherever he can get a hearing outside the walls of Parliament. But Mr. Fitzpatrick should understand that the House of Commons is no place for him or any other member of Parliament, and especially any member of the government, to boast of the greatness of his church and, as he thinks, the transcendent influence of the Pope. If some ultra-Protestant member of the Government should entertain the House with his candid views as to the character of the Roman Catholic church, the Solicitor-General would perhaps open his eye to the fact that the House of Commons is not the proper place to discuss the merits of Roman Catholicism.

### Atlantic Steam Services.

A proposal embracing some novel features has recently been made, it is said, by a British syndicate to the Dominion Government in reference to a fast Atlantic service. It is proposed to provide for a twenty knot service between Milford Haven in Wales and Middle Milford on the Strait of Canso, N. S. It is claimed that, with such a service, the voyage between the two ports can be made in four days. The harbor on the Strait is easily accessible and in other respects, it is said, possesses the features required. It is within seven miles of the present terminus of the Intercolonial, or Eastern extension of that road. The syndicate, if its proposals should be accepted, would build over this gap and transfer mails, passengers and express freight to the Intercolonial. They would also, if it were desired, run their steamers to Quebec or Montreal in summer and to St. John or Halifax during the winter. The route, if the four days' ocean passage can be realized, would have so great advantages over all others as a speedy mail route that its promoters claim the mails both of the United States and of Canada would certainly be sent by it. It would also attract that class of passengers with whom economy of time in a voyage is a paramount consideration, but most passengers bound to New York or Montreal would no doubt prefer to travel by steamers which would carry them directly to their destination. From the standpoint of Imperial interests, such a line might be regarded with favor, since it would form a means of speedy connection with the trans-Pacific line of steamers, and, it is claimed, would make it possible to transfer a regiment of soldiers from London to the Pacific Coast within ten days. But as the Canadian Government has already signed an agreement with Messrs. Petersen, Tait & Co. of Newcastle, for a fast Atlantic line, and the transaction now awaits the like action on the part of Her Majesty's Government before being submitted for approval of the British and Canadian Parliaments, it would appear that the Dominion Government is hardly in a position to consider the proposition which it is stated is now being made.

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### Greece and Turkey.

On the 9th of April there was an invasion of Turkish territory in the neighborhood of Blazona by considerable bodies of armed Greeks. The invaders are not a part of the Greek army but are described as "irregulars." The expedition was promoted by a patriotic society, known as the Ethnike Hetairia or League of Victory, and was organized without the direction of knowledge of the Greek Government. It is however stated that some officers of the Greek army were with the expedition, and it is probable that the Greek military authorities on the frontier were not ignorant of the movement against the Turks. There were hostile encounters at several points between the Greek invaders and the Turkish forces. According to the despatches the fighting in some cases was severe, resulting in considerable destruction of life. It is represented that the advantage generally rested with the Greeks. The government at Athens does not acknowledge responsibility for this raid, but it would be powerless, even if it so desired, to call the raiders to account. The Greek government is probably quite alive to the great danger of provoking war with Turkey and would desire to preserve the peace. But the government evidently is not master of the situation. To take a stand against war would cause an insurrection in Greece. The "patriots" of the class, who are organized in the Ethnike Hetairia, are evidently

determined to bring on a conflict, believing or hoping that the people who inhabit the Turkish provinces bordering on Greece will join them in a life and death struggle against the tyranny of the Czar. Whether or not the expectation of the Greeks in that direction would be realized is altogether doubtful. The latest word from Athens is that war is now regarded by the Greek Government as inevitable, the hope that the powers would agree on some course that would render that issue avoidable having been abandoned.

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### A Rise in Rents.

There are evidently many people who believe that the Queen's Jubilee procession in London will be something worth seeing. Places advantageous for observation are being engaged at fabulous prices. Speculation is running wild in the matter and those who are so fortunate as to have premises along the route are in the way of reaping a golden harvest. In some cases buildings are being rented for the occasion for sums which represent more than their actual value. A warehouse with many windows overlooking St. Paul's churchyard has been rented for \$125,000. The two richest Dukes, Westminster and Devonshire, had offers of \$50,000 apiece for the use of their town mansions on Jubilee Day. The offers were not entertained. The same sum was accepted by a west end hotel on an American syndicate for possession from the evening before to the morning after the procession. Even on these terms it is believed that the hotel will suffer by the arrangement. Five thousand dollars have been paid for a house in St. James street, of which the annual rental is only \$1,000. Lord Glenesk let the upper windows of the "Morning Post." He has handed the amount to the Newspaper Press Fund. Four thousand dollars has been paid for two rooms in Piccadilly, and for a shop window holding ten people, for which \$150 was paid ten years ago, \$450 has now been obtained.

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### That Fast Line.

The subject of the proposed fast Atlantic steamship line occupied the attention of the Canadian House of Commons for a time on Tuesday last. Sir Charles Tupper recalled the history of the movement down to the time of the resignation of the late ministry. He stated that two tenders had been made for the service, one by Huddart and the other by Allans, the latter being a trifle lower than the former. Sir Richard Cartwright said the present government had not regarded the proposals of the Messrs. Huddart or the Messrs. Allan as tenders since they were made subject to qualifications and conditions which left those firms at liberty to withdraw afterwards. The Government, Sir Richard said, had considered and accepted the much more advantageous proposals of Messrs. Petersen and Tait, which guaranteed a much better service at about two-thirds the cost of that proposed by the Messrs. Allan. Sir Charles intimated that there was some question as to the financial ability of Messrs. Petersen and Tait. Hon. Mr. Davies pointed out that the arrangement with the latter would require to be confirmed by the Imperial Government and then receive the endorsement both of the Imperial and the Dominion Parliaments before it would become operative. The proposals lately made in reference to the so-called "Milford" service was mentioned, but Sir Richard Cartwright said it had not been seriously considered.



## The Vicarious Element in Parental Government.

BY N. S. BURTON, D. D.

"That there is a vicarious element in the system of government under which we find ourselves is manifest in the course of events in the world, and is a prominent doctrine of scripture. Four facts stand out in human experience so prominent as to be unquestioned: (1) The good suffer in this world in consequence of the sins of the bad. (2) The bad are benefited by the good deeds and lives of the good. (3) The bad are sometimes saved from the natural and just consequences of their sins through what the good do for them or suffer on their account. These facts are not accidental or exceptional, but are of such uniform and frequent occurrence as to indicate a divine purpose. The scriptures teem with examples. The Egyptian Potiphar was prospered for Joseph his servant's sake, and the blessing of God was upon all that he had in the house and in the field. God declared that he visited the sins of the fathers upon the children, and blessed the children of the righteous for their fathers' sakes. When God sent judgments for national sins upon the Jewish nation the righteous few suffered with the sinful many, and when the nation was brought to repentance and prosperity restored, all shared alike in the prosperity. Similar facts meet our eyes all around us to-day, so that to fail to recognize a vicarious element in providential government would seem impossible.

The same element is equally apparent in family government. The ideal family is not one in which every transgression and disobedience receives its just recompense of reward. Very far from it. As human nature is, such a family could not long survive. But the highest ideal family is one in which when one member sins all the members suffer, and when he repents all the members forgive him and rejoice together, in which all the members strive together to promote the highest well-being of all. The parent pardons his penitent child because he himself suffered when the child sinned. The supreme law of the family is not, "his just deserts to each one," but "the highest good to all." The error of the elder brother of the prodigal was that he mistook the nature and end of the family, and thought only of ruler and subject or master and servant. The single word "son" in his father's reply swept away the foundation of his charge of injustice or partiality. The relation of father and son is not that of ruler and subject or of master and servant. "It was meet that we should make merry and be glad."

Thus it is manifest that the vicarious element characterizes alike the government of the family and the providential government in the world. If we call the one parental we must call the other so also.

This element does not exist in civil government. The reason is that its purpose and functions are wholly different from those of the family. Governments are instituted among men for the protection of the rights of the citizens to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They subserve this end by dealing out even-handed justice without fear or favor. The more exactly and promptly they do this the more perfectly do they answer the end of their creation. The whole world admires and approves the conduct of the father in welcoming back his penitent son. But was such a thing ever known that a nation or a civil government gave such a welcome to a criminal returning, however penitent? He might come back with confession of his guilt, but instead of the ring for his hands and the shoes for his feet there would be handcuffs and manacles, and prison-fare instead of feasting and dancing; and this is because it is the function of civil government to maintain justice and protect loyal citizens, rather than to save transgressors. Civil government has no vicarious provision for the pardon of penitent transgressors. When it bestows pardon it is on the ground that there has been some injustice or severity in the sentence of condemnation. Such is not the ground for forgiveness in the family or under the gospel dispensation. God's early proclamation of himself was: "The Lord God merciful and gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, transgression and sin, and that will by no means clear the guilty." No civil ruler would ever make such a proclamation as that.

Civil government differs from parental radically. The ends of the two are different, and are to be attained by different methods. One is destitute of the vicarious element. The other is permeated by it. We are not called to justify God in establishing such a system of government, but to recognize it, and to conform our ideas of righteousness to it. The gracious purpose of God is plain, to afford to all the best possible opportunity why to secure their highest well-being. Under it one who falls by transgression has a chance to rise again, as he

could not under righteous law. In the human family if one member sins all the members suffer, but chiefly the parent. He is the chief sin-bearer of the household. So it is the father who welcomes back the penitent prodigal. In God's great family on earth, while all the members suffer in consequence of the sins of each one; (and those most who are purest in heart), Jesus Christ is the great sin-bearer, and He it is who has power on earth to forgive sins. The earthly father forgives his penitent child because he still loves him, and has suffered for his sin, and Christ forgives us because he loves us and gave himself for us.

The chief reason why some have rejected the doctrine of the atonement is that they have been unable to adjust it to their idea of righteous government. Sin, they say, not only deserves punishment, but it is the guilty and not an innocent substitute that deserves to suffer. And if our ideal of the divine government is patterned after human civil government, the objection is fatal. But civil government is not the only form of government authorized by God. Before there was a civil government there was the family. Why should not the family be taken as the human copy of the divine government? A father who should rule his children as a righteous king rules his subject would be regarded as a heartless tyrant, and a king who should attempt to govern his kingdom as a loving father governs his family would soon see his kingdom come to an end. Righteousness is something higher than mere justice, as righteous character is something higher than mere commercial honesty. Righteous conduct is conduct in harmony with the relations in which God has placed us. A righteous ruler is one who so rules as to promote the ends for which civil government exists. A righteous father is one who so conducts the administration of his family as to promote the ends for which the family exists. The righteousness of which Paul speaks in such passages as Rom. 1:17, 3:22, and 10:3, is not mere justice or equity, but character or conduct suitable to the relations under a vicarious system of government.

When God made man in his own image endowed with the power of choice, he knew that he might abuse it and choose evil. He therefore established over him such a government as left his recovery possible in case of fall by evil choice. He not only bound the race together, but he appointed Christ the head of the race, to be sin-bearer for the race. Christ tasted death for every man, and we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins. It is Christ as the sin-bearer that gives character to God's government in the world, and the earthly family is but an imperfect miniature of God's great family.

If God's government in the world is, by reason of the redemption wrought by Christ, parental, what is the relation to it of those who have not accepted Christ? It is certain that a child cannot release himself from the obligation to love and obey the father, though he may, by sin, forfeit the rights of sonship. The revelation of the love of God made in the gift and sacrifice of Christ, assures us that God desires not the death of any sinner. He will not put any unnecessary hindrance in the way of his return. Righteousness in God is not mere legal justice. This might not forbid the disinheritance of the transgressor. But righteousness in God implies conduct in harmony with his own nature. And with the relation established between himself and man. God, who is love, cannot do anything inconsistent with love, and if "love good-will regulated by righteousness," God is righteous when "mercy and truth meet" in the pardon of the penitent.

The purpose of God's government is to save men, not merely from falling into sin, but to save them from their sins. If this can best be done by dealing with transgressors as still children (however unnatural) then it is righteous in God so to deal with them. If a son can not by his unfilial conduct release himself from filial obligation, and if the parent do not release him, then the relation still exists, and righteousness requires the parent to chastise the son for his disobedience. If righteous chastening fail to bring him to repentance by the rights of God's goodness and forbearance, and long suffering treasures up to itself wrath against the day of wrath.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Standard.

## A Dusky Saint.

REV. WALTER CALLEY.

When I told a friend that I intended to write the unvarnished facts about my black heroine, he warned me against it. He said the average person would believe it was an improbable romance. Afterwards, when I heard Jan Maclaren say that the incident in his stories criticised most severely, because it could not possibly have happened, was the one absolutely historical fact that he had embodied in his sketches, my trepidation was increased. If she does not appear to you as much of a heroine as she does to me, remember that I have not dared to give

the story its full rich natural coloring for fear you would think it fiction and not fact, and I am very desirous that you should believe it, for such facts help us to nobler conceptions of human nature and enlarge our own souls.

I first saw her in a crowded prayer-meeting. Her black face stood out prominently in marked contrast with the scores of white faces all about her. She was short and stout, her hair was of the woolly kind, her forehead retreated, her nose was well spread out, her lips were thick and looked as if they were turned inside out. She seemed so out of place that I could not keep my mind from her, and my eyes would involuntarily follow my mind. Above the hymns and the prayers the grotesque face and figure would force themselves; she was the one discordant note in the symphony of praise. My theory had been that there ought to be no distinction between black and white in the house of God, but that night I did feel that she would be more comfortable in a church where her negro brethren worshipped. Of course it was her comfort entirely that I was thinking of. I was just beginning my pastorate, and made a mental note of the fact that this was one of the things to be straightened out.

I soon discovered that it would be an easier task to depose the Board of deacons, excommunicate the Sunday School superintendent, change the articles of faith, abolish the covenant and get the sexton to appreciate the qualities of pure air, than to have my black parishioner transplanted to another church. The truth is I never tried it. I have always been ashamed of my thoughts that first prayer-meeting night. It has been hard for me to recall what she looked like. There is no face that looks up at me from a congregation of loving people that is more beautiful than hers. I suppose it is still black, but it is so lighted up with a divine glory that I see soul back of it and forget it, or black has grown comely. Indeed I cannot tell you how it is, only I know it is so. Once I could not keep my eyes away from it, because of its grotesqueness; now I cannot keep them from it because of its radiant beauty.

Let me tell you what wrought this change, not in her, but in me.

A few years ago a young Christian minister, loved and honored, a man of beautiful character and full of the Holy Ghost, was lying upon his death bed. He had no property, and it took an unwavering trust in God for him to leave his wife and four children to the uncertainties of widowhood and orphanhood. A black servant was by his bedside, and as she stood there she read his thoughts in his wistful face. Bending over him she whispered: "Nevah min' about Miss 'Lizabeth and dem bressed chillun. As long as I got dese han's dey will nevah want. You just go to sleep on Jesus' bosom an' when you wakes up ovah yander, watch for us, fer we'll all be a comin' up dar an' a surprisin' you one of these days." He put his hand in hers, and as the tears stole down his cheeks a great peace came into his heart, for he knew God was speaking to him through her.

He fell asleep soon afterwards, and immediately after the funeral this black servant went out into the city and sought work. She found it in the large offices as scrub-woman. That night she went home wonderfully happy, and when the minister's widow talked to her of the future and suggested that the family must be separated and that mistress and servant must part, she laughed aloud. When she was remonstrated with for her unseemly conduct, she exclaimed: "You can't get rid of me dat way, no how. I's goin' to keep you an' de chillun right in dis house. I kin do 'it an' dat's what's a goin' to be done." The frail woman, so stricken with grief, tried to expostulate, but she was overruled. Sarah started to the city early the next morning, and came home in the evening and placed a pile of silver on the table before her mistress. There were three dollars. She had worked twelve hours on her hands and knees and had been given twenty-five cents an hour.

The black servant and my heroine are one. This is the story as it was told me that changed me, that in my soul transfigured her. Years have gone since she undertook her heroic task. She is still engaged in her service of love. She has cared for her charges and has educated two of the daughters. She says they shall all have a good education. If some one were to offer to relieve her of her burden she would regard it as an injury. How happy she is in her work! How proud she is of "her chillun." How gentle and considerate she is of her widowed mistress. If that household were permitted to choose the next canonized saint, the view would be unanimous for dear old Sarah. A few weeks ago she prayed in one of the meetings. This was her prayer. "Oh, thou God of heaven an' earf, thou hast been so merciful to thy servant an' given her much, an' she has been so unworthy of it, for her heart is often proud an' selfish. Do thou deah Lawd forgive thy servant an' give her moah of de spirit of Jesus, for his name sake. Amen."—The Commonwealth.

## Charlie Coulson, A CHRISTIAN HERO

Two or three times in my heart, and twice before deep conviction.

During the American War States Army, and after were many hundred times amongst whom was twenty so severely that they required whose legs had to be amputated both their arm and leg who had been but three being too young for a soldier. When my assistant surgeon wished to administer chloroform, he turned his head as to receive it. When the doctor's orders, he said: "When I came to his bedside do you refuse chloroform?" battlefield you were so far from worth while to pick you up, large blue eyes I thought you who might at that moment did not want you to die on it brought here, but you have you are too weak to endure form, therefore you had better He laid his hand on mine, said: "Doctor, one Sunday school, when I was nine and heart to Christ. I learned to trusting Him ever since, and strength and my stimulant; you amputate my arm and would allow me to give him looked me in the face, saying about five years old my mother her arms around my neck, an' praying to Jesus that you me strong drink; your papa died to a drunkard's grave, and I will that you should grow young men against the bitter years old, but I have never tasted tea and coffee, and as I am, I go into the presence of my father there with brandy on my stomach.

The look that boy gave me that time I hated Jesus, but I turned to his Saviour, and when I saw Him to the last, there was some heart, and I did for that boy any other soldier—I asked him chaplain. "Oh, yes sir," was

When Chaplain R. came he a having often met him at the taking his hand, said: "Well, you in this sad condition." "he answered. "The doctor offered declined it; then he wished to also declined; and now, if my S to him in my right mind." "Y said the chaplain; "but if there away, is there anything I can gone." "Chaplain, please pillow and take my little Bible mother's address; please send it and tell her that since the day I let a day pass without reading a and daily praying that God would no matter whether on the march the hospital." "Is there anything you, my lad?" asked the chapla a letter to the superintendent of School, Brooklyn, N. Y., and t words, many prayers and good an never forgotten; they have follow danger of battle and now, in my dear Saviour to bless my dear old all."

Turning towards me he said, ready, and I promise you that while you take off my arm and let me chloroform. I promised, but to take the knife in my hand to without first going into the next room stimulant to nerve myself to perform. While cutting through the flesh groaned, but when I took the saw the lad took the corner of his pillow that I could hear him utter was, Jesus stand by me now." He kept groaned.



## Charlie Coulson, the Drummer Boy.

A CHRISTIAN HERO OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

Two or three times in my life God in His mercy touched my heart, and twice before my conversion I was under deep conviction.

During the American War I was surgeon in the United States Army, and after the battle of Gettysburg there were many hundred wounded soldiers in my hospital, amongst whom was twenty-eight who had been wounded so severely that they required my service at once. Some whose legs had to be amputated, some their arms, and others both their arm and leg. One of the latter was a boy who had been but three months in the service, and being too young for a soldier had enlisted as a drummer. When my assistant surgeon and one of my stewards wished to administer chloroform previous to the amputation, he turned his head aside and positively refused to receive it. When the steward told him it was the doctor's orders, he said: "Send the doctor to me." When I came to his bedside, I said: "Young man, why do you refuse chloroform? When I found you on the battlefield you were so far gone that I thought it hardly worth while to pick you up, but when you opened those large blue eyes I thought you had a mother somewhere who might at that moment be thinking of her boy. I did not want you to die on the field, so ordered you to be brought here, but you have now lost so much blood that you are too weak to endure an operation without chloroform, therefore you had better let me give you some." He laid his hand on mine, and looking me in the face, said: "Doctor, one Sunday afternoon, in the Sabbath school, when I was nine and a half years old, I gave my heart to Christ. I learned to trust him then; I have been trusting Him ever since, and I trust Him now. He is my strength and my stimulant; He will support me while you amputate my arm and leg." I then asked if he would allow me to give him a little brandy. Again he looked me in the face, saying: "Doctor, when I was about five years old my mother knelt by my side, with her arms around my neck, and said, 'Charlie, I am now praying to Jesus that you may never know the taste of strong drink; your papa died a drunkard and went down to a drunkard's grave, and I promised God, if it was His will that you should grow up, that you should warn young men against the bitter cup.' I am now seventeen years old, but I have never tasted anything stronger than tea and coffee, and as I am, in all probability, about to go into the presence of my God, would you send me there with brandy on my stomach?"

The look that boy gave me I shall never forget. At that time I hated Jesus, but I respected that boy's loyalty to his Saviour, and when I saw how he loved and trusted Him to the last, there was something that touched my heart, and I did for that boy what I had never done for any other soldier—I asked him if he wished to see his chaplain. "Oh, yes sir," was the answer.

When Chaplain R. came he at once knew the boy from having often met him at the tent prayer meetings, and taking his hand, said: "Well, Charlie, I am sorry to see you in this sad condition." "Oh, I am all right, sir," he answered. "The doctor offered me chloroform, but I declined it; then he wished to give me brandy, which I also declined; and now, if my Saviour calls me, I can go to him in my right mind." "You may not die, Charlie," said the chaplain; "but if the Lord should call you away, is there anything I can do for you after you are gone?" "Chaplain, please put your hand under my pillow and take my little Bible; in it you will find my mother's address; please send it to her and write a letter and tell her that since the day I left home I have never let a day pass without reading a portion of God's Word, and daily praying that God would bless my dear mother; no matter whether on the march, on the battlefield or in the hospital." "Is there anything else that I can do for you, my lad?" asked the chaplain. "Yes, please write a letter to the superintendent of the Sands Street Sunday School, Brooklyn, N. Y., and tell him that the kind words, many prayers and good advice he gave me I have never forgotten; they have followed me through all the danger of battle and now, in my dying hour, I ask my dear Saviour to bless my dear old superintendent; that is all."

Turning towards me he said, "Now, doctor, I am ready, and I promise you that I will not even groan while you take off my arm and leg, if you will not offer me chloroform. I promised, but I had not the courage to take the knife in my hand to perform the operation without first going into the next room and taking a little stimulant to nerve myself to perform my duty."

While cutting through the flesh Charlie Coulson never groaned, but when I took the saw to separate the bone the lad took the corner of his pillow in his mouth, and all that I could hear him utter was, "Oh, Jesus, blessed Jesus stand by me now." He kept his promise and never groaned.

That night I could not sleep, for whichever way I turned I saw those soft blue eyes, and when I closed mine the words "Blessed Jesus stand by me now," kept ringing in my ears. Between twelve and one o'clock I left my bed and visited the hospital, a thing I had never done before unless specially called, but such was my desire to see that boy. Upon my arrival there I was informed by the night steward that sixteen of the hopeless cases had died, and been carried to the dead house.

"How is Charlie Coulson; is he dead?" I asked. "No sir," answered the steward, "he is sleeping as sweetly as a babe." When I came up to the bed where he lay, one of the nurses informed me that about nine o'clock, two members of the Y. M. C. A. came through the hospital to read and sing a hymn. They were accompanied by Chaplain R., who knelt by Charlie Coulson's bed and offered a soul-stirring prayer, after which they sang, while still upon their knees, the sweetest of all hymns, "Jesus lover of my soul," in which Charlie joined. I could not understand how that boy, who had undergone such excruciating pain, could sing.

Five days after I had amputated that dear boy's arm and leg he sent for me, and it was from him on that day I heard the first gospel sermon. "Doctor," he said, "my time has come; I do not expect to see another sun rise, but thank God I am ready to go, and before I die I desire to thank you with all my heart for your kindness to me. Doctor, you are a Jew, you do not believe in Jesus; will you please stand here and see me die trusting my Saviour to the last moment of my life?" I tried to stay but I could not, for I had not the courage to stand by and see a Christian boy die rejoicing in the love of that Jesus whom I had been taught to hate, so I hurriedly left the room. About twenty minutes later a steward, who found me sitting in my private office covering my face with my hand, said, "Doctor, Charlie Coulson wishes to see you." "I have just seen him," I answered, "I cannot see him again." "But, doctor, he says he must see you once more before he dies." I now made up my mind to see him, say an en-learing word and let him die, but I was determined that no word of his should influence me in the least so far as his Jesus was concerned. When I entered the hospital I saw he was sinking fast, so I sat down by his bed. Asking me to take his hand, he said, "Doctor, I love you because you are a Jew; the best friend I have found in this world was a Jew." I asked him who that was. He answered, "Jesus Christ, to whom I want to introduce you before I die; and will you promise me, doctor, that what I am about to say to you, you will never forget?" I promised; and he said, "Five days ago, while you amputated my arm and leg, I prayed to the Lord Jesus Christ to convert your soul."

These words went deep into my heart. I could not understand how when I was causing him the most intense pain, he could forget all about himself and think of nothing but his Saviour and my unconverted soul. All I could say to him was, "Well, my dear boy, you will soon be all right." With these words I left him, and twelve minutes later he fell asleep "Safe in the arms of Jesus."

Hundreds of soldiers died in my hospital during the war, but I only followed one to the grave and that one was Charlie Coulson, the drummer boy, and I rode three miles to see him buried. I had him dressed in a new uniform and placed in an officer's coffin, with a United States flag over it.

That dear boy's dying words made a deep impression upon me. I was rich at the time, so far as money is concerned, but I would have given every penny I possessed if I could have felt towards Christ as Charlie did; but that feeling cannot be bought with money. Alas! I soon forgot all about my Christian soldier's little sermon, but I could not forget the boy himself. I now know that at that time I was under deep conviction of sin, but I fought against Christ with all the hatred of an orthodox Jew for nearly ten years, until, finally, the dear boy's prayer was answered and God converted my soul.

About eighteen months after my conversion I attended a prayer meeting one evening in the city of Brooklyn. It was one of those meetings when Christians testify to the loving kindness of their Saviour. After several of them had spoken, an elderly lady rose and said, "Dear friends, this may be the last time that it is my privilege to testify for Christ. My family physician told me yesterday that my right lung is very nearly gone, and my left lung is very much affected; so at the best I have but a short time to be with you; but what is left of me belongs to Jesus. Oh! it is a great joy to know that I shall meet my boy with Jesus in heaven. My son was not only a soldier for his country, but also a soldier for Christ. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and fell into the hands a Jewish doctor, who amputated his arm and leg, but he died five days after the operation. The chaplain of the regiment wrote me a letter and sent me my boy's Bible. In that letter I was informed that my Charlie in his dying hour sent for that Jewish doctor and said to him, 'Doctor, before I die I wish to tell you that five days ago, while you amputated my arm and leg, I prayed to the Lord Jesus Christ to convert your soul.'"

When I heard this lady's testimony I could sit still no longer. I left my seat, crossed the room, and taking her hand, "God bless you, my dear sister; your boy's prayer has been heard and answered. I am the Jewish doctor for whom your Charlie prayed and his Saviour is now my Saviour."—Selected.

## Ontario Letter.

PASTOR P. K. DAYFOOT.

Spring is nigh at hand. The signs are multiplying. The robins, blue birds and meadow larks are singing. The boys are hunting out base balls and lacrosse sticks. The bicycles are flying. The house wives are counting the days until scouring time. No one is complaining of the change, though we have had a winter unsurpassed for mildness. Everybody welcomes returning spring.

GRIPPE

has been epidemic throughout the province during the past four weeks. Many aged ones have been taken away, many young people have been stricken down. This scurvy has been head nurse for a week, while the other and better half of him lay prostrate.

POLITICS.

Are we in the seventeenth century or the nineteenth? Did you not want to rub your eyes, Mr. Editor, and ask yourself, "where are we," when you read the other day that Mgr. Del Val had expressed his regret that Manitoba had not awaited his coming before settling the School Question? Do we need a shovel-hatted priest to settle our politics? Does it not seem ominous that His Excellency should appear just four weeks before the Quebec elections? It is to be hoped he may learn a thing or two before he returns to Rome.

MISSIONS

are moving in spite of the hard times. Rev. H. F. Laflamme reports from the Telugu field, that during 1896 there were 494 baptisms and the membership is now 3,980. These figures are for the Maritime and Ontario fields combined. We have raised for the Famine Fund, \$1,510.83. The Methodist church in Canada calls for \$275,000 this year for missions; and that is exactly the value of the cigarettes that were consumed among us last year!

"AS OTHERS SEE US."

Riding recently on the train, I met a friend, a professor in a college. He is a young man of fine attainments, holding degrees from Canadian and American Universities, and having travelled extensively in Europe. Thus he is in a position to form an opinion worth considering. The conversation drifted on the ministry and it was evident that he had a very hazy idea as to the work of a pastor. Returning home, a diary was kept for one week, in which all the engagements, labors, visits, addresses, etc., were recorded, and this was sent to him by mail. His reply was worth studying for one remarkable sentence. "I have found so many ministers who seem to have stagnated—cut off from sympathy with life by their clothes, from ideas by their creeds, from thought by lethargy, that I am often tempted, to feel that the least helpful man is the professed helper, who should feed his flock." Brother pastors that is a terrible indictment. Do we deserve it?

OBITER.

Rev. G. B. Davis left Poplar Hill nine years ago, after a successful pastorate of four years. He now returns at the earnest request of the church.

The Parliament Street church, Toronto, was organized twenty-five years ago. The silver jubilee was observed on Sunday, April 4. Rev. S. A. Dyke, the first pastor, spoke in the morning and gave a historical sketch. The church began as a colony from Tarris Street church, in 1869, in a room over a fire hall. In December, 1870, the Sunday School was transferred to the present location, with 64 pupils and 16 teachers. The superintendent was Mr. T. D. Craig, now a member in Port Hope, and also member for West Durham in the House of Commons. The organization of the church occurred in February, 1872. Since then 802 have been baptized, 426 added by letter, 146 by experience, or a total of 1376. For the regular work there have been raised \$55,767. Sixteen missionaries have gone to various lands, and six are now preparing. Of the original members but four remain.

The writer had the pleasure of visiting his former pastorate in Stratton recently for anniversary services. It was a season of happy reunion, when two sermons and four addresses were delivered, and 148 visits made, all within six days.

Port Hope, April 7.

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He Knew How.

A baby beaver was caught and given to a gentleman as a pet. Beavers, as you know, build dams in which they can make their houses. But here was this poor baby living in a house where there was no possibility of his having the kind of home that he would love to have. One day when the little beaver was in the kitchen, a leaky pail was put on the floor. The moment the baby beaver saw the water running in a little stream across the floor, he ran out in the yard, and appeared in a minute with a chip. The gentleman who owned the beaver was called to see him. The chip was placed in such a way as to stop the water, and the beaver hurried out and came in with another bit of wood, and then some mud. Orders were given that the beaver was not to be disturbed, but allowed to work out his plan; and in four weeks he had built a solid dam around the pail in which was the water.—Outlook.



**Messenger and Visitor**

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**That Plebiscite Bill.**

About a week ago there was sent forth from Ottawa a statement of some length in the form of a news despatch touching the proposed plebiscite on the question of prohibition. Just how this statement originated or by whom it was inspired we are not informed, but it would seem fair to regard it as being a letter in reference to the temperance or prohibition sentiment of the country. No doubt there are in and out of Parliament and in connection with both political parties, a large number of men who may be depended upon to do what they can to defeat or render nugatory any efforts of temperance men to secure a prohibitory law, and it would appear pretty evident that it is with the enemies of prohibition rather than with those who desire to secure the legal suppression of the liquor traffic in Canada that the statement above referred to has originated.

According to this Ottawa statement, the measure to be submitted by the Government in fulfilment of its pledge in reference to the taking of a plebiscite, will not be a plebiscite simply but a complete bill to become law if it shall be endorsed at the polls by a majority of the electors in each of the provinces. Then we are told that, as the Scott Act is already on the statute book, it would not be surprising if the plebiscite Bill should enact that an affirmative vote at the polls should bring the Scott Act into force in all the counties and districts of the Dominion. It is said moreover that the bill must deal with the problem of providing the \$7,000,000 of revenue now derived from the liquor business through customs and excise, not to speak of the \$1,500,000 additional that the provincial and municipal exchequers derive from it through license, and it is intimated that the only practicable way of making up this deficiency is for each province to make good its quota of it by a special per capita tax amounting to about \$1.40 cents a head or say seven dollars per family.

A bill which aimed at securing no more than is here proposed and was saddled with such provisions as these might very correctly be described as a bill for discouraging the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Canada, and it is certainly not to be expected that the Government would exasperate the temperance sentiment of the country by offering the electors of Canada a measure of such a character for their consideration.

In the first place, to make the adoption of prohibition depend upon the vote in each province is obviously to give the liquor power a great advantage, since it is to decree that if the combined and concentrated forces of the liquor interest and anti-prohibition sentiment of Canada can secure in one, and it may be the smallest, of the provinces a majority against the bill, the whole country shall be held back from securing what, according to the prevailing sentiment of the Dominion, may be a most desirable and important reform.

If what the plebiscite is to secure is simply the general enactment of the Scott Act, that would certainly be a very peculiar prohibitory law, since that act applies only to the retail traffic, and leaves untouched the manufacture, importation and wholesale business in liquor. It does not seem probable that the Government would seriously propose to introduce as a prohibitory law a measure that has no more effective provisions for the suppression of the liquor traffic than does the Scott Act.

In the event of a prohibitory law being enacted, it is evidently a serious consideration that some provision must be made to meet the revenue. A direct tax may be very

good in principle, and it might be well for the country if the people paid a much larger proportion of their taxes directly instead of in the form of customs duties. But, good or otherwise, direct taxation, as everybody knows, is about the most unpopular thing in the world, and there would be no surer way of making a prospective prohibitory law unpopular than to connect it directly with a heavy per capita assessment. There is, however, no doubt that if the liquor business were effectually suppressed the country would be in a far better position than it ever has been to make provision for its debt, its public works and all the necessary expenses of government.

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**Co-operation Without Compromise.**

Our Halifax correspondent desires that the MESSENGER AND VISITOR shall state its views in reference to the proper attitude of Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, etc., toward Roman Catholics in regard to co-operation with the latter in the work of temperance reform. We have no doubt that a "deliverance" from our esteemed correspondent in reference to this matter would be quite as edifying as anything we may say on the subject. However, we see no reason why there should not be co-operation among Protestant and Roman Catholic citizens for good and worthy ends. Providence has placed us side by side with them in this country. They are our neighbors and fellow-citizens. The Golden Rule is not suspended between ourselves and others if those "others" happen to be Roman Catholics. That we can unite with them in singing the national anthem means a good deal, and if the occasion should arise which called for a more practical demonstration of loyalty, no doubt Protestant and Catholics would be found standing shoulder to shoulder in brave defence of our common country and our liberties. With all our very serious differences in religious beliefs, there is for us a large field of common interest and room for united endeavor. We shall never serve any good cause by denying to Roman Catholics the full respect and the rights which belong to them as our neighbors and fellow-citizens, and we see no reason why Protestants should not unite with Roman Catholics in the promotion of temperance and in other reforms which they can mutually agree to regard as being in the interest of their common country and their common humanity.

At the same time we are not able to approve of such a union with Roman Catholics or any other people in temperance or other work as requires the Bible to be closed and prayer to be restrained in our churches. When Protestants go so far as that we think they come very near to sacrificing principle for the sake of union and make concessions that will result in more harm than good. There is a platform, we believe, on which an evangelical Christian may properly unite with honest men of the Roman Catholic faith or of no particular faith for promoting the welfare of society, but it is hardly the platform of the church. As Baptists, it is true, we attach no peculiar sanctity to church buildings. Still a house of worship is something more than a pile of bricks and mortar. It is in some sense a symbol of the worshipper's trust in God and his religious belief. In that building he means to worship God according to his fullest religious knowledge; there he intends that that the Word of God in its fullness shall be proclaimed. If, therefore, Protestant ministers enter into relations with Roman Catholics which make it necessary that these ministers, coming into their own churches, shall close their Bibles and their hymn books and restrain the voice of prayer, because the customary exercises would perhaps offend the ears or the consciences of some with whom it is desired to co-operate, it is certainly going farther than we desire to go and farther, as we believe, than it is necessary to go for the sake of union with any body or for the promotion of any good cause.

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**Prayer and Deliverance.**

The miraculous deliverance of Peter from the prison into which he had been cast on account of Jewish hatred and the baseness of Herod Agrippa was one of the most remarkable events in the early

history of the Jerusalem church. Herod having but recently been made king by the favor of the Emperor Claudius and wishing to strengthen himself upon his uncertain throne, was ready to commit any act of injustice against individual subjects or unimportant bodies of them if thereby he might ingratiate himself with the Jewish leaders, whose influence he feared. He therefore made a great pretence of devotion to Judaism and its institutions. Perceiving that the followers of Christ were obnoxious to those Jewish leaders, he seized and put to death one of the leading apostles, and seeing that the killing of James had won him favor with the Jews, he proceeded also to take Peter, whom he had cast into prison, that after the passover he might share the fate of James. Herod evidently did not think it necessary to take account of any influence which might be exerted in the affairs of his kingdom by Him whom the Jews had crucified or to pay any attention to the prayers which the obscure men and women who worshipped the Crucified One were offering. Herod's trust was in the sword, in prison walls, bars and chains, and in an armed guard. He had not learned, and many rulers and princes of this world have been, like him, slow to learn that God has set up a kingdom on the earth and in the hearts of men, against which the sword and all the engines of physical cannot might prevail, a kingdom which endures and increases from age to age, while the dynasties and kingdoms of this world fade and pass away.

While Peter lay in prison, the church prayed for him. The disciples could not open the doors of the prison and strike off Peter's chains. They were not able to command any worldly influence whereby his deliverance might be secured. But there was one thing in which they had the advantage of their enemies—they could pray. If they had not the ear of Herod, they had the ear of God,—which was of infinitely greater importance. It is well for us to keep a secure hold of the fact that the final victory is always with the men who can pray. There is counsel wiser than that of Herod or any other crafty prince; there is power to strike off any fetters which satanic bigotry and cruelty can fasten upon God's saints; there are angels of God who can unlock prison doors; however securely bolted, and deliver the prisoner from all the expectation of his enemies. All along the course of the church's history this has been made manifest.

The deliverance of Peter from prison would doubtless be regarded, both by the apostle himself and by his brethren, as a direct answer to the prayers of the church offered on his behalf. Their right so to regard it would seem to be unquestionable. It was an exceedingly dark hour for the church. A war of extermination seemed now to have been declared against it by its powerful enemies. One of the leaders has already fallen; another is condemned to die. The last night for Peter, according to the decree of Herod, has come. The apostle is quietly sleeping in the prison, perhaps ignorant of what his enemies are preparing for him on the morrow. But his brethren know, and his Lord also knows. This divine intervention must have filled the heart of Peter and all his brethren with great encouragement and strength. It did not indeed signify that the Lord loved Peter more than James or Stephen, or that none of the apostles should thereafter suffer death at the hand of their enemies; but it did signify that the church was under the protection of God's hand and that her enemies could only proceed so far in their opposition as He might permit. This gracious lesson was not only for the church at Jerusalem; it stands good for all times. Every individual servant of God and every community of believers may have comfort and hope in the thought that the same Omniscience watches over them and the same Almighty hand is extended for their help.

A student of this passage, reading of the miracle wrought for the deliverance of Peter from prison and how James his fellow apostle was slain, is naturally prompted to ask, why was there this divine intervention on behalf of one and not on behalf of the other. Essentially the same question meets us very frequently. Why is it sunlight for one and shadow for another, health for one and sickness for another, prosperity for one and adversity for another. We can only say the time has not yet come fully to answer these questions. Doubtless they will have their answer some day. We can but take refuge in the infinite wisdom and goodness, and believe that all things work good to those who love God. As for Peter, the Master had more work for him here, he was immortal until that work was done, and as for James, there was perhaps higher service awaiting him in another sphere.

One feels tempted to linger for a moment over James. There is very little recorded of him personally, though he seems always to be represented as among the foremost apostles. That he was active and noted as a leader in the church at Jerusalem is sufficiently indicated by the fact that he first attracted Herod's malignity. His is one of those many unwritten lives whose story is to be revealed hereafter. There are many of them—their service to the Master not less important and not less valued by Him because the record of it had not been preserved by human pens.

—As we go to press Chute, of Halifax, at Philp, who passed away seriously ill, but our few days earlier that But it has been ordered brother had walked has entered into light are extended to the d years of their father tenderly cared for him

—We are informed calaureate sermon a W. B. Hinson, of the young ladies of anniversary will be McL. Rogers of Am

—We have at tim Legislatures time a pended to the best of the several provi but when we read s exchanges have to s conduct of the legi republic, we are di Canada it is as wel stance is the New Y ails our Legislators t as a policeman watc keep their hands off bad ones? From t till the close of the s the close—many of t o' nights planning d by pulling down the against it." A prese now before the Legi stitutional safeguar tion with race trac said, would have th impetus to gambli and in bringing int and professional race who would flock to New York and follow Rochester, Buffalo an the State.

—Two-thirds of th Christians, but the Ch is certainly not of a hi for the Turk, and it believe that there is a recent history, and e Armenians, seems to i cruelty beyond which But Christians may w are people who call Christ, who neverthele the atrocities of the Tu hand and their enem which, during the pas from Crete are to be b be quite as good reason cerning the massacre the Cretan "Christi only a little behind the wanton cruelty. Not count given in a Greek thirty-two women and Moslems were murder cording to the despatch places on the island, Turks, in which men, perished together. At as many as 2,000 perso manner, and although so been exaggerated, there no specific contradic too good reason to beli true. That the forces employed to protect the tian enemies in Crete, sharp criticism. The regard to the Eastern qu but regard as, to say the are not disposed to jo



**Editorial Notes.**

—As we go to press a despatch received from Pastor Chute, of Halifax, announces the death of Rev. R. R. Philp, who passed away on Monday. Bro. Philp had been seriously ill, but our Halifax correspondent had written a few days earlier that there were hopes of his recovery. But it has been ordered otherwise. For many years or brother had walked in darkness here, now we trust he has entered into light that never fades. Our sympathies are extended to the daughters bereaved, who, during the years of their father's affliction, have so dutifully and tenderly cared for him.

—We are informed that the preacher of the Baccalaureate sermon at Acadia this year will be Rev. W. B. Hinson, of Moncton, also that the address to the young ladies of Acadia Seminary at the coming anniversary will be delivered by Mrs. Grace D. McL. Rogers of Amherst.

—We have at times a feeling that in our Canadian Legislatures time and talents are not always expended to the best possible purpose in the interests of the several provinces or the Dominion at large, but when we read sometimes what our United States exchanges have to say concerning the character and conduct of the legislative bodies in that glorious republic, we are disposed to be thankful that in Canada it is as well with us as it is. Here for instance is the New York Examiner saying: "What ails our Legislators that they must needs be watched, as a policeman watches a pickpocket, to see that they keep their hands off of good laws and do not enact bad ones? From the time the Legislature meets till the close of the session—and especially towards the close—many of the members appear to lie awake o' nights planning disreputable schemes to aid vice by pulling down the bars which virtue has raised against it." A present cause of alarm lies in a bill now before the Legislature to abolish certain constitutional safeguards against gambling in connection with race tracks. The passage of the bill, it is said, would have the effect of giving a powerful impetus to gambling in connection with the races and in bringing into the state a horde of gamblers and professional race-track sharpers from the West who would flock to the race-grounds of the greater New York and follow the trotting circuit through Rochester, Buffalo and the other principal cities of the State.

—Two-thirds of the people of Crete are called Christians, but the Christianity which they represent is certainly not of a high type. There is no defence for the Turk, and it requires a very large faith to believe that there is any redemption for him. His recent history, and especially his treatment of the Armenians, seems to indicate a depth of perfidy and cruelty beyond which there can be no lower deep. But Christians may well blush to know that there are people who call themselves by the name of Christ, who nevertheless seem ambitious of emulating the atrocities of the Turk when they have the upper hand and their enemy is at their mercy. If reports which, during the past weeks, have been received from Crete are to be believed, and there appears to be quite as good reason to credit them as those concerning the massacre of Armenians in Asia Minor, the Cretan "Christian" has shown himself to be only a little behind the Turk in revengeful hate and wanton cruelty. Not long ago, according to an account given in a Greek newspaper, sixty-six men, thirty-two women and seventy-one children of the Moslems were murdered in a Cretan village. According to the despatches, there have been, at several places on the island, indiscriminate massacres of Turks, in which men, women and children have perished together. At one place it was stated that as many as 2,000 persons were put to death in this manner, and although some statements have probably been exaggerated, there has been, so far as we know, no specific contradiction of them and there is only too good reason to believe that they are virtually true. That the forces of the British navy have been employed to protect the Turks against their Christian enemies in Crete, has been a subject of much sharp criticism. The position of Great Britain in regard to the Eastern question generally we cannot but regard as, to say the least, unfortunate, but we are not disposed to join in condemnation of the

British Government because its warships have been used to protect Mohammedan women and children against butchery, although the slayers call themselves Christian.

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**Alumni Affairs.**

Through the kindness of one who was present I have before me the bill of fare of the "Fifth Annual Banquet of New England Alumni Association of Acadia University." My friend states that excellent justice was done to the first part of the programme, and from his extended comments on the various numbers in the latter part I judge that that part was not less enjoyable. The poem by Mr. J. Edmund Barss, '91, which all the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, should have the opportunity of enjoying, is a stirring call to duty.

Our fathers planted our college in the midst of great discouragements, trusting in their successors to water it, and in God to give the increase. God has certainly shown His favor in a marvellous way, and if the college does not prosper it can be only because we refuse to let Him work His pleasure concerning it.

The noble example of our New England brethren should certainly stir in us a new enthusiasm and a stronger determination to bear our proportion of the burden. When we see those who are in the midst of new associations, and with new obligations resting upon them, so zealous in maintaining the honor of "Old Acadia," I am not sure that we should not feel a little shame at the tardy manner in which we meet our obligations. Surely our college ought to be not less dear to us and her honor not less sacred than to our brethren across the border. Acadia is our child, and shall we leave her on some barren height to perish?

It is not a matter of our pleasure, or our convenience, or our lack of concurrence in certain minor details of college life, it is a matter of debt. We all have our opinions of the man who refuses to pay his honest obligations. What shall we say or think of ourselves, who have received untold good from our Alma Mater, if we cripple her in her work by refusing the financial aid that is her due. If we who are Alumni do not maintain our interest in Acadia, surely we cannot expect others to do so.

In seven weeks the executive committee must render an account to the Alumni Association. Within that time somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,000 must be raised in order for us to meet the Association clear of debt. It will not do for us to say to our treasury, "depart in peace be ye warmed and filled." What shall it profit if we say of our college, "I have faith in her mission and in her power to accomplish it," and yet we give not the money needed to enable her to fulfil her mission? Can that kind of faith save our college? Let us rather express our faith through our offerings and thus show that our faith is living and not dead.

A large number of members are in arrears both in fees and subscriptions. Let us pay our debts and begin new subscriptions. \$25 will constitute one a life member. Are there not ten of our members who between now and June 2nd will become Life members?

Our enthusiastic secretary-treasurer, W. R. Parsons, is sitting at the receipt of "Bills Payable" at 136 Creighton St., Halifax. Let the money pour in! He can handle the largest amounts, and will be always ready with a benignant smile for those who pay their debts. He has not informed me as to his treatment of those who respond in liberal free will offerings and pledges.

"See, my brothers, where  
The greener leaves are living here;  
We each have water; part we give  
Ungrudging, so the tree may live!  
Then each, for shame or gladness, gave  
His utmost gift, its life to save."

AVERY A. SHAW, '92.  
Member of Ex. Com. Associated Alumni.  
Windsor, N. S., April 10th.

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**From Halifax.**

"All things are lawful, but all things are not expedient. What think you Mr. Editor of the following bit of expediency? Look at it. Examine it. Please give us a deliverance.

Here it is. The Council of Women, of which Her Excellency, Lady Aberdeen, is president, takes in women of all beliefs and of no beliefs, if there are any such. Well, that none may be offended in their public meetings the religious exercises are these: To begin a meeting all bow their heads in silent prayer. Each one is thus at liberty to pray or not to pray, and is not offended with a leaders supplications; the Jewesses can pray to Jehovah, the Roman Catholics to any saint, and other Christians as it may please them.

Now expediency is a very contagious virtue or vice as the case may be. Let us see. On Monday evening last at one of the Methodist churches in this city, there was a full house—a temperance meeting. The speakers were Rev. Mr. McMillan, Presbyterian; Mr. McNeil, lawyer, Roman Catholic, and Rev. Mr. Dobson, Methodist. In deference to Mr. McNeil, a very fine young man, and any other Roman Catholics who might be present as it was thought, the service, like those of the Council of Women,

began with silent prayer, and closed with the National anthem. This was the sum total of the religious exercises of the evening.

In the course of his speech Mr. McNeil expressed the wish that priests and Protestant ministers might, as in the United States, occupy the same platform in advocating this great question of temperance. If this can be brought about by the expediency indicated above, shall we all, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians, make the concessions and yoke up with our Roman Catholic friends in this work.

I have given you the facts as a reporter is bound to do. Now let us have an editorial delivered for general enlightenment and healthy expediency.

I regret to report that our dearly beloved brother, Rev. R. R. Philp, has been ill for some weeks past. He is still confined to his bed, but there are grounds of encouragement that he will soon be on his feet again. He is well looked after by his devoted daughters.

Rev. W. F. Hall baptized six converts last Sunday evening. Three of them were from the Deaf and Dumb School, Ella West, Oxford; Mary Dexter, Nictaux Falls, and Nellie Gower, Westport. Mr. Hall is impressed with the great usefulness of this school. He was surprised and pleased with the intelligence and piety of the converts. More converts are expected to come into the Tabernacle, the North church, the First church and the West End church. This greatly encourages the pastors.

Captain Winn, C. E., who sent \$100 to our Foreign Mission fund, is about to leave this station for Bermuda. Christian people generally, and especially Sunday school workers, regret this exceedingly. A meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. building last evening to bid him farewell. Among the tokens was a Bible from Sunday school teachers, presented by E. D. King, Esq. Captain Winn has done good service for Christ during his residence in Halifax. He is a strong, courageous Christian.

The week was bad for Rev. W. V. Higgins meetings, especially the evening at the first church. He will return again. The whole Baptist denomination should hear his lectures and look upon the views he throws on the canvas. The wretched state of the heathen is placed before the eyes. What a contrast it is with the beautiful scenery of rivers and landscapes in which it appears. The young people and children who see these views and hear the discussion of the subjects, will carry vivid impressions of them through life, will have more sympathy with the heathen.

That book, the life of Dr. Cramp, which any one can get of Rev. A. C. Chute, Halifax, for 60 cents, has 397 pages, a good picture of the doctor—worth the money—and an account of his parentage, early life, ordination, labors in England and Canada. But didn't he work? Wrote history, conducted a college, did two men's work in class rooms, reviewed books, wrought in temperance, watched the whole world, gave his verdict on the morals of public questions, kept in touch with missions at home and abroad, attended associations and conventions—and what did he not do that was good and within his reach, and never seemed tired nor in a hurry. Mr. Chute will give you the life of the greatest worker known to this generation in the Maritime Provinces. Why, a look at his life fires the soul with the spirit of labor. Send 60 cents and you will have a treasure. REPORTER.

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**Missionary Conference.**

A Missionary Conference will be held at Truro, N. S., Tuesday and Wednesday, April 27 and 28, for the purpose of deepening the missionary interest among the churches of the Eastern N. S. Association.

PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY EVENING—

Our Field and our Forces, Rev. J. W. Manning.  
Face to Face with Heathenism, Rev. W. V. Higgins.  
Ownership and Stewardship, Rev. A. C. Chute, B. D.

WEDNESDAY MORNING—

The Great Christ the World's only Hope, Rev. H. B. Smith.  
Best Methods for Training the young to engage in world-wide Evangelization, Rev. J. H. McDonald.  
The Woeful Waste of Nations, Rev. G. R. Raymond.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—

The Bedrock of Foreign Missions, Rev. D. G. McDonald.  
Woman's Work for Women in India, Miss Gray.  
Trials and Triumphs in the New Hebrides, Rev. A. I. Geggie.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—

The Relation of Higher Education to Missions, Rev. E. M. Kierstead, D. D.  
Christian Benevolence, Rev. T. S. Barbour, D. D. (of Brookline).  
The Hopeless Heathen, Rev. D. A. Steele, D. D.

The above ministers have kindly and heartily promised to address the Conference on the themes against their names. Delegates from the churches will please notify Pastor Adams immediately of their appointment, that suitable entertainment may be provided.

Truro, N. S. O. N. CHIPMAN,  
H. F. ADAMS.

P. S.—Tickets will be issued at one half fare to delegates on the I. C. R. travelling from Sydney, North Sydney, Antigonish, New Glasgow, Amherst, Maccan, Oxford Junction, Springhill Junction, Westchester, Londonderry, Debert, Belmont, Brookfield and Stewiack.



## Faith Larrabee's Harvest.

BY LIZZIE YOUNG BUTLER.

Faith Larrabee stood on the porch steps on a bright June afternoon looking down the road. Presently a girlish figure appeared in view, and as it came nearer Faith called:

"I've been watching for you, Gay. Your gown is already to fit, and mother has been wondering if you had forgotten to come."

"Indeed I hadn't; but I've been all over the city since dinner," said Gay as she entered. "Isn't it too provoking," she continued, turning before the glass as Mrs. Larrabee fitted the pretty silk basque, "that the girl who was to care for the children at the beach has just decided not to go. Mamma, with her poor health, cannot do it, and she's about distracted with the care which has suddenly dropped upon her."

"It is certainly a pity that your mother has this anxiety thrust upon her at this time," replied Mrs. Larrabee.

"Indeed, it is," said Gay, with emphasis. "If I were only a little stronger I might take care of the children myself. When I suggested it this morning papa put his foot right down, saying I needed the summer's rest before my last year in school. Oh, dear! girls are the scarcest articles in the city just now, and unless we delay going to the beach there will be no opportunity for searching through the country. Mother's particular, too. She would not like some girls to have charge of the children. Oh, Faith," she cried, brightening with a sudden thought, "if you could only go"—then, despondently, "but, of course, you couldn't."

In a flash Faith saw all the summer weeks in which she had planned to do so much study and reading gradually fade away. Slowly she pulled the bastings from her work, while she thought, "Surely Mrs. Holbrook, ill and in need, has, in a sense, a claim upon my time. But the study and reading? How can I give them up?" Then she glanced quickly at her mother, whose eyes approved the proposal.

"Of course, Gay," said Faith earnestly, "if your mother would like to have me, and thinks I can care for and amuse the children, I will go with you but—"

"No buts, my dear!" cried Gay, gleefully. "Oh, Faith, you're a darling! I'm going right home," jumping up from the hassock, "to tell mamma. She'll be so relieved and thankful. Yes, I know I am snapping at this rare chance," said Gay, nodding her head briskly as Faith laughed. "You see, my lady, I'm too wise to give you time to change your mind. I left mamma nursing a severe headache, but my news will act like a charm. How good you are, dear. Good-by," said Gay kissing Faith lovingly, then hurried homeward, waving her hand at the gate.

The next day her mother rode over to thank Faith in person.

Mrs. Holbrook's words of sincere gratitude sent a glow to Faith's heart, for, like a true and gracious woman, she was not above letting Faith know how great was her appreciation of the favor conferred, and for a little Faith forgot her first keen disappointment at the disturbance of her well-laid summer plan.

Carl and Daisy were wild with joy over the anticipated excursions to the beach for pebbles or to the wharf for fishing, and after a few days were Faith's devoted followers. Here stories, delightfully told, were listened to with eager interest. Indeed, when stormy weather shut them into the sitting-room of an evening, the children's "Oh, Miss Faith, do tell us a story!" was echoed by the older ones.

July and August flew by, full of pleasure to Faith in the care of her young charges, and of almost daily congratulations to Mrs. Holbrook on her good fortune in securing Faith who grew in her favor and love.

Carl complained of headache and sore throat to-night," said Faith one evening before their intended departure for the city. She had just seen her little charges in bed and had joined the family in the sitting-room. "He seems feverish and quite restless."

Mrs. Holbrook looked up in alarm, but, though she visited the children's room before retiring, she saw nothing in Carl to excite any suspicion of coming trouble.

Early in the morning Faith was awakened from a sound sleep by restless moving and moaning from Carl's cot, and, quickly springing from her bed, she found the little boy in a high fever. The family physician was speedily announced, and Mrs. Holbrook's worse fears were realized when, with a grave face, he pronounced Carl's a case of scarlet fever. The next day Daisy was stricken, and, in her distress Mrs. Holbrook turned to Faith, who had proved so trustworthy and faithful. Indeed, Faith seemed her only help when the house-

keeper, in dismay and fear, said no money would hire her to stay with them another night.

"Never mind dear Mrs. Holbrook. Affairs are not so bad as they might be," said Faith with smiling lips but shrinking heart. "I'm sure we can get along," and Mrs. Holbrook kissed Faith with a lightened heart.

The days that followed were full of care to Faith, for, accustomed to her touch and voice, the children were never so restless when she was with them, and so, by common consent, the principal nursing was given up to her. During the days of anxiety and breathless suspense, when the little lives hung by a thread, Mrs. Holbrook and her husband came to realize what Faith's loyalty meant to them.

"What should we do without Faith?" was the daily cry. As the children grew better, Faith's tired, overtaxed nerves began to relax, and Mrs. Holbrook suggested sending for her mother.

"I think she would come," she said.

"I know she would," added Faith.

"Yes, my dear. You are over-working, I can see," said Mrs. Holbrook with tears in her eyes. "What with the almost constant care of the children and the time when away from them spent in the kitchen, you are almost worn out. But Faith," drawing her to her side, "I dread to think how different all would have been without you, my dear, good girl," and Faith barely controlled herself. Tears were very near during those days.

Mrs. Larrabee came, and, with sighs of relief, the rest dropped the burden of household work when she took the storehouse keys.

"It is the faithful nursing which has saved your children to you," said the doctor to Mrs. Holbrook the day of the last fall. "Miss Faith should have been called Faithful, for she has certainly earned the name."

It was their last night at the beach. The children were mourning because they would have no more of Miss Faith's stories, and the others were thinking of how much they would miss her from their home life. September had come and gone, and October was waning. Faith and her mother, Gay, and Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook were sitting in the grateful warmth of an open fire.

"Mother and I have been doing some thinking during the last few days," said Mr. Holbrook, taking his glasses from his nose and looking quizzically at Faith.

Faith laughed.

"That's more than I've been doing. My brain refuses to entertain one idea longer than five minutes."

"That's a sad state of affairs, seeing we want you to think on a subject of much importance to mother and me," said Mr. Holbrook, with a twinkle in his eyes.

Faith looked up inquiringly.

"Gay will tell you," nodding in that young lady's direction.

"Yes, I'm fairly aching to," said Gay, pushing the hassock towards Faith. "Don't say 'no,' will you, dear, for I've just set my heart on your going back to school with me the first of the year."

Faith gasped. Go to school with Gay? If she only could. Then she threw her arms around her mother's neck, trying to choke back her sobs.

Mr. Holbrook explained.

"We feel, Mrs. Larrabee, that we owe Faith more than we can ever repay. Beside, Gay is so fond of her that she has wheedled her old father into sending two girls back to college instead of one."

Faith gave a little hysterical laugh. Whoever thought of Mr. Holbrook being wheedled into anything?

"Oh, if I only could," she said, drooping back into her chair. "But mother—"

"Mother's all right, dear," said Mrs. Larrabee, quickly comprehending the state of affairs, and wisely deciding that this grand gift should be received as it was offered.

"Of course," said Mrs. Holbrook, "if she will only continue to help me order my household— Wait a moment," as Mrs. Larrabee attempted to speak. "I know you would not like to give up your home on account of the children, but there's a little cottage in our yard, and father and I have been planning its furnishings for you all the week. Surely you cannot find it in your heart to refuse us so great a comfort as your presence and help in our home?"

And how could she.

As Faith and her mother stood by the window that night, looking out on the gardens, Faith said, "Like the farmers, I have harvested my fruits to-day." Then, with a little catch in her voice, "but I'm sure I don't know when the seed was sown."

And Mrs. Holbrook, entering in time to hear Faith's remark, said:

"It was sown when you laid aside your own plans for me, and has been kept moist and free from weeds through these days of faithful labor under my roof, and though

you call this your harvest-time, I am sure that an aftermath of richness will be for your gleaming, also. My dear Faith, nothing I can do for you will ever equal what you have done for me."

And Faith's vision was broken by happy tears.—The Examiner.

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## A Village Genius.

"Have you anything more for me to do, father?"

"No, Dick; your work is done for to-day. Crazy to get to your fiddle, I suppose. I often wish Master Harry had not given you that piece of rubbish. No, I'm not angry; but it makes me vexed that you don't take kindly to the trade our family have carried on so long from father to son. Your poor mother always said I should never make a carpenter of you. I doubt she was pretty near the mark!"

Tom Salter left his workshop with a sigh. His only child was very dear to him, and he never liked to speak sharply to the fourteen-year-old lad, who was the very image of his dead mother; but it was a bitter grief to him that Dick had no liking for the trade he had carried on so successfully for years. The boy honestly did his best. Tom saw that plainly, otherwise he would have taken the violin from him; as it was, he could not find it in his heart to deprive Dick of his treasure, for the boy hid it from sight until work-hours were over.

"Now, Ben, doggie! we'll have some music," cried Dick joyfully, as his father left the shop.

Ben—a black and white mongrel with a lovely curly coat—followed his young master to a space in the workshop cleared of wood and tools. Dick took his beloved violin from a shelf, and Ben jumped upon a bench to enjoy the music; unlike most dogs, it gave him pleasure.

"That's right, Ben, be my audience," said Dick; and then he began to play, swaying from one foot to the other, with dreamy eyes and parted lips.

So engrossed was he in "making music" that he did not see a stranger look in at the workshop door. Ben, did, however, and gave a sharp bark. Then Dick put down the violin, and asked the strange gentleman if he could do anything for him.

"Just play me a tune or two, my lad," was the reply. Dick did so. When he had finished, the gentleman asked him several questions, and said he would call again before long.

And so Mr. Laurence did, and what is more he told Tom Salter his boy was a genius; and if he was properly trained, he would be able to earn more money by playing the violin than the wages of many carpenters would amount to. He offered to take the boy away with him and provide for his future. Tom Salter did not at all like parting with his only child, but he gave his consent nevertheless, because, as he said, it would never do to refuse such a chance for the boy.

"Father, you've only to speak the word, and I'll stick to the trade, if your heart's set on it," cried Dick.

"Nay, lad, nay. There's an old saying that it's waste time tryin' to fix a square peg into a round hole. You'd never make much of a carpenter. The Lord makes some for one kind o' work and some for another."

So Dick left his village home. And to-day he is a famous violinist. As for Tom Salter, he married again soon after Dick left him, and is blessed with another son, who shows signs of developing a real liking for his father's trade.

Dick sends his father such large sums of money, that the worthy carpenter has started a new shop, and engaged several workmen. And Ben? He wears a silver collar, and accompanies Dick everywhere. The famous musician remembers the time when the dog was his sole audience.—Early Days.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Rules For Dolls.

"A wooden-headed doll should be careful not to hit her head against her mother's, lest she should hurt her."

"A doll should keep away from the rocking-chairs, as the rockers may crush her."

"A wax doll should avoid the fire, if she wishes to preserve a good complexion."

"Often an old doll with a cracked head and a sweet smile is more beloved than a new doll with a sour face."

"It is a bad plan for dolls to be stretched out on the floor, as people are apt to tread upon them; and a doll that is trodden on is sure to go into a decline."

Marjory was reading these rules to her dolly with a very sober face. Then she laughed.

"Dolly," she said, "it's funny; but I really believe these rules are more for me than they are for you."—Our Little Ones.

\* \* \* \* \*

Whatever we may have thought or done in this world, however various and multiform our lives may have been, yet in the tables of the angel witnesses but one brief line of record will suffice to be transcribed upon our tombs—"He did that which was good," or, "He did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord."—F. W. Farrar.

The night wind m  
The white moon  
The nightingale is  
Her lovely lulla

The bright, light  
Are sleeping n  
The spell of night  
On all the flowe

The lawn in grey  
With ceaseless n  
Soft sleeping now,  
Wait patiently f

The daisy buds are  
Soft sleeps my fl  
And the almighty  
As mother love l

Winter had blown  
ground felt the first  
"Hm—m—mh, I've  
five feet from the spe  
cedar, felt sleepy my  
about the middle of m  
strawberry row. Th  
to come out.

"You're slow," said  
out in sight, "I've b  
There came a snow  
of them for a week, b  
next warm days those  
saw the others beginn

"There they come,"  
But none could come  
hate dress-making—  
It was the first of A  
hubbub. I had been  
blowing, tipping my l  
and had almost forgot

There was trouble in  
Some of them were in  
ground, and said noth  
who were in trouble  
up and push;" and th  
push which just stirred  
breath.

"I've pushed for a w  
I know I will,"

A foot farther off I s  
heavy burden, and hea  
the first whiff of spring  
it, and he caught up t  
threw them on one sid  
woman, comes, she w  
Cedar, Esq., C. E., in

What

"Well, my little boy  
ing this afternoon?"

"No'm," said Mother  
"Why not?" she ask  
"Why, mother, the b  
don't treat me right."

"Do you treat them  
"I—I don't treat the  
The next time that H  
the hill his mother put  
There were a great man  
and Mrs. Price stood  
the little boy go off up  
"Who is that little boy?  
near her who were resti  
their clothes.

"That? Oh, that is E  
they had no idea that  
"Why doesn't he play  
going off by himself?"

"Oh, I don't know; h  
"What's the matter?"

"Why, he always wan  
"Don't you all want to  
"Yes'm," said the litt  
and getting ready to start  
but, you see, we all give  
That evening Mrs. Pri  
secret visit to the playg  
look at yourself with the  
now that you know what  
and why the boys and gir  
you can mend matters."

We have not yet learn  
man is blessed that hath  
R. S. Dennen.



The Almighty Love.

The night wind murmurs in the popular tree;
The white moon sails in deeps of cloudless sky;
The nightingale is singing, all for thee,
Her lovely lullaby.

The bright, light birds that in the sunshine sing,
Are sleeping now, as thou, my bird, should'st be;
The spell of night lies soft, on everything—
On all the flowers and thee.

The lawn is grey with dew, the river flows
With ceaseless murmur by the willows gray;
Soft sleeping now, the lily and the rose
Wait patiently for day.

The daisy buds are sleeping—softly curled—
Soft sleeps my flower at last upon my knee;
And the almighty love holds all the world,
As mother love holds thee.

Some Early Risers.

Winter had blown his last blast, and everything above
ground felt the first breath of spring.

"Hm—m—mh, I've been asleep," said some one not
five feet from the spot where I stood. I am a young
cedar, felt sleepy myself, but had my eyes open. It was
about the middle of March, and the voice came from the
strawberry row. The Misses Strawberry are preparing
to come out.

"You're slow," said another, pushing its green cape
out in sight, "I've been out a week and am half dressed."

There came a snow squall, then I heard nothing more
of them for a week, but they were only waiting. The
next warm day those which were out looked down and
saw the others beginning to kick the cover off and said,
"Here they come," and then stretched themselves up.
But none could come out without a new spring dress—I
hate dress-making—and it seemed slow work.

It was the first of April when I heard a big stir and
hubbub. I had been taking lessons of March Wind in
blowing, tipping my hat, shaking hands, and gymnastics,
and had almost forgotten my neighbors.

There was trouble in the strawberry row now. I knew.
Some of them were finishing their spring gowns above
ground, and said nothing. It was those under the mulch
who were in trouble. One said, "Now, get your back
up and push!" and three who were together gave a long
push which just stirred the cover, and then stopped for
breath.

"I've pushed for a week," said another; "I'll smother,
I know I will."

A foot farther off I saw a thin white face just lifting a
heavy burden, and heard it draw a breath as it caught
the first whiff of spring air. I told March Wind about
it, and he caught up the blankets and covering, and
threw them on one side. When April Rain, the washer-
woman, comes, she will find them there.—Juniperus
Cedar, Esq., C. E., in Vick's.

What The Matter Was.

"Well, my little boy, did you have a nice time coast-
ing this afternoon?"

"No'm," said Mother Price's little boy, "not very."

"Why not?" she asked in surprise.

"Why, mother, the boys won't play with me; they
don't treat me right."

"Do you treat them right, Harry?"

"I—I don't treat them at all," he said.

The next time that Harry took his sled and went off to
the hill his mother put on her bonnet and followed.
There were a great many people at the coasting-place,
and Mrs. Price stood back. Presently she saw her
little boy go off up the hill alone, dragging his sled.
"Who is that little boy?" she asked some little children
near her who were resting and knocking the snow off
their clothes.

"That? Oh, that is Harry Price," they answer, but
they had no idea that they were talking to his mother.

"Why doesn't he play with the rest of you, instead of
going off by himself?" asked the lady.

"Oh, I don't know; he don't play nice, somehow."

"What's the matter?"

"Why, he always wants to have his own way?"

"Don't you all want to have your own way?"

"Yes'm," said the little girl, buttoning up her coat
and getting ready to start off with her sled—"yes'm;
but, you see, we all give up sometimes."

That evening Mrs. Price told her little boy about her
secret visit to the playground. "I wanted to let you
look at yourself with their eyes, Harry," she said; "and
now that you know what is the matter with Harry Price,
and why the boys and girls don't like him, I am sure that
you can mend matters."—Evangelist.

We have not yet learned that the church as well as the
man is blessed that hath a quiver full of children.—Rev.
R. S. Dennen.

The Young People.

EDITORS, - - - - - { REV. E. E. DALRY,
A. H. CHIPMAN.

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

Prayer Meeting Topics for April 25th.

C. E. Topic.—What is true liberty, and how is it won?
John 8: 30-40.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—History of the Southern Baptist
Convention.

Alternate Topic.—The friendship of David and Jonathan,
1 Sam. 20: 32-42.

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

(Baptist Union.)

Monday, April 26.—Job 15: 1-16. Be modest and un-
assuming in God's presence. Compare Rom. 11: 34-36.

Tuesday, April 27. Job 15: 17-35. Get rid of hypo-
crites, (vs. 34). Compare Prov. 11: 9.

Wednesday, April 28.—Job 16: 1-10. Put yourself in
his place, (vs. 4). Contrast Heb. 2: 18.

Thursday, April 29.—Job 16: 11-22. Plead with God
for him, (vs. 21). Compare Acts 8: 24.

Friday, April 30.—Job 17. The despair of the neglected
and abused. Compare Ps. 88: 3-7.

Saturday, May 1.—Job 18. Sharp rebukes are poison-
ous. Compare Ps. 109: 2-4.

Notes by Rev. H. F. Waring.

Prayer Meeting Topic for week beginning April 25.—
"History of the Southern Baptist Convention."

Through limited space we can but state that the al-
ternate topic is: The friendship of David and Jonathan,
1 Sam. 10: 32-42.

What follows is simply a mosaic of quotations. For
thirty years all the foreign mission work of American
Baptists was done through the General (Triennial) Con-
vention but, in 1844, the difference between the Northern
and Southern churches, growing out of the anti-slavery
agitation then going on, culminated in a separation. The
Board of Foreign Missions was said to have procured the
resignation of John Bushyhead, a highly respected Indian
Baptist preacher, on the ground that he was a slave-
holder. The impression commonly prevailed in the
South, thenceforth, that slave-holders would be rigorously
excluded from appointment as missionaries, agents or
officers of the Board. The Alabama State Convention
gave expression to this feeling and the Foreign Mission
Board replied: "If anyone should offer himself as a
missionary having slaves and should insist on retaining
them as his property we should not appoint him. One
thing is certain we can never be a party to any arrange-
ment which would imply approbation of slavery."

This led to the organization, in May, 1845, of this
separate convention for the white Baptists of the South.
It is a strictly delegated body and its meetings are held
for the transaction of business not for platform oratory.
Through various standing Boards it is the agent for all
general missionary work.

The prosperity of the Home Mission cause to the out-
break of the war was remarkable. During the first
thirteen years of the existence of the Home Mission
Board of this convention, the Baptists of the South
contributed about seven times as much money for this
purpose as they had contributed through the American
Baptist Home Mission Society during the preceding
thirteen years. Not only did the denomination greatly
increase in liberality, but it also increased in numbers,
and the anti-nomian and anti-missionary spirit that was
rife throughout the South speedily gave place to the
triumphant missionary spirit. The work among the
Indians of Indian Territory is said to have been one of
the most remarkable in the history of modern missions.
In the opinion of the board the work in Texas has been
still more remarkable. Texas is now one of the strongest
Baptist states. The conversion of a Cuban at Key West,
Fla., where a Baptist missionary was laboring led to the
establishment of a special mission for the Cubans residing
there, and furnished the connecting link between the
Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention
and the Cuban mission which was inaugurated by Diaz
and the history of which reads like a romance. The
mountain regions, with an illiterate population of 3,000,000,
a majority of whom are under Baptist influence,
furnish an almost unlimited field for the activity of the
Board which is establishing denominational schools there.
The obligation to put forth earnest effort for the evan-
gelization of the millions of colored people has from the
first been recognized but, since 1865, far less attention
has been given to this important department of the work
than might reasonably have been expected.

The work of the Foreign Mission Board has been ag-
gressive and progressive. The fruitful Canton mission
was strengthened by new appointments. The Shanghai
mission was opened in 1847. In Africa, the natural field
for the efforts of Southern Baptists missions were opened
in Liberia from 1846 onward. The Italian mission was
organized in 1870 and has had a successful history. Brazil
was occupied in 1879 and Mexico (in some respects the
most interesting and hopeful field cultivated by the
Board) in 1880. Japan was entered in 1889.

The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary which was
removed from Greenville, S. C., to Louisville, Ky., in
1877 and which, because of its large constituency, has a
larger number of students than any other Baptist institu-
tion of the kind, is intimately but not organically re-
lated to the Southern Baptist Convention.

P. S.—A quotation from the address that the Con-
vention at the time of its organization sent forth to the
brethren in the United States; "to the congregations con-
nected with the respective churches and to all candid
men" may help to connect the two topics: "Let not

the extent of this disunion be exaggerated. At the pres-
ent time it involves only the foreign and domestic mis-
sions of the denomination. Northern and Southern
Baptists are still brethren. They differ in no article of
the faith. They are guided by the same principles of
gospel order." See also 1 Sam. 20:42.

A Christian Endeavor Tenth Legion.

The latest advance in the Christian Endeavor Society
is the formation of a National Tenth Legion, to promote
systematic giving. For some time there has been among
New York City Endeavorers an organization called the
Tenth Legion. In this are included all the New York
Endeavorers and their friends who promise to give at
least a tenth of their income to the Lord. The move-
ment grew rapidly in popularity and power, and frequent
calls were heard for a wider extension of the scheme.
Now the United Society has formally adopted it, and has
established at headquarters, 646 Washington Street,
Boston, a confidential roll of all persons who promise to
give at least a tenth of their income to religious objects.
Full information can be obtained by applying to Secretary
Baer, Boston, Mass.

The motto of the Tenth Legion is "Unto God the
things which are God's." The movement is designed to
promote among young Christians everywhere, systematic
and proportionate giving to God. The United Society's
officers are urging local Christian societies and unions to
take up this subject.—The Golden Rule.

B. Y. P. U. Notes.

No article from Dr. Steel this week! We shall miss
his helpful and inspiring lessons.

Now for "reviews and previews" and thorough pre-
paration for the examinations. There is no excuse for
not finishing with credit to ourselves a work so well be-
ing and carried on.

It is probable that Secretary Chivers may attend our
convention. We sincerely hope he can arrange to do so.
If he has never seen a gathering of Maritime Baptists
there is a pleasant surprise in store for him.

And now it is a special number of the MESSENGER AND
VISITOR for which Secretary Estabrook and President
Wall are asking. Perhaps the Northwest Special gave
them the idea, for that number has been received with
much favor. Well! their request is granted, and with
pleasure and a promise for every assistance.

Ex-president McDonald has suggested that more of de-
tail could with profit be given in our reports. He thinks
that if we are successful in special work for our associate
members or for some particular work in our church that
we should state how we secured results. In this way
help will be given to some who have perhaps failed in
efforts just such as those that have brought success to us.

Unions in doubt about methods of raising funds may
well consider the two-cent-a-week plan. Brussels' street
adopted it the first of the year. President Dykeman
secured some heavy brown envelopes, made to order at a
light cost, and so arranged that they could be hung up.
The plan of laying by at least two cents a week, and of
handing to the treasurer, quarterly, the contents of each
envelope, was described at a meeting of the Union, and
envelopes were offered to as many as might wish
them. They were favorably received, a large number
agreeing to take them home and use them as directed.
The first quarter gave very satisfactory returns. The
Union expects \$120.00 from this plan during the year.

How I Read.

The first important thing is to determine what to read.
This is most important for those whose time for reading
is limited, and to whom in a double sense an hour spent
upon an unprofitable book is lost.

Read much of history and biography. Great events
and great men never tire. The life of a nation is intensely
dramatic, and we cannot approach the life of a great man,
however remote, without receiving a healthy stimulus in
our own little life. Great men when living, often deceive
and mislead us, but when dead they point out their errors
and bid us profit by their mistakes.

Read books of travel and descriptions of nature. The
former broaden the sympathies, while the latter quicken
the perceptive faculties and cultivate within us an humble
and reverent spirit. Thoreau, Lubbock and Burroughs
lead us to worship in the great temple whose builder and
maker is God.

Read much in the great poets and read their best works
many times. If you do not like poetry, question your
judgment and force yourself to read as a task until such
reading becomes a delight. Commit many passages to
memory to be repeated, not to others, but to yourself in
lonely hours.

Be especially careful in reading fiction, and confine
such reading to authors of established character. Time
is too precious to squander upon the bulk of current
society novels when the works of Irving, Hawthorne,
Dickens, Thackeray, Kingsley, Scott and others are un-
read and may be had without money and without price. If
the object is to be primed for society small talk, then read
the "Heavenly Twins," "Tribby," "Romance of Two
Worlds," "Prisoner of Zenda," etc., but if mental im-
provement is the chief thing it must be sought elsewhere.

The method of reading will be determined by individual
facilities. Each person should study by what process he
may best digest and retain the results of his reading. But
the average reader should reinforce his memory by
marking passages, making notes, reviewing striking
chapters and after short interval reading a second or
third time the books which prove especially worthy.

The best books will often give greater pleasure on the
second and third reading than on the first, and it is better
to be on familiar terms with a great book than to have a
casual acquaintance with many inferior ones.—Men.



Foreign Missions.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. from March 24th to April 6th.

Deerfield, F. M., \$6, H. M. \$1; Lunenburg, Mission Band, support of Peggy in India, \$13; Wolfville Mission Band, F. M., \$5.26; Wolfville, F. M., \$15; Gaspereau, Mission Band, F. M., \$3.50, H. M. \$1.98; Canning, N. W. M. \$1, Tidings, 12 cts. Clementsvalle, N. W. M., \$6; North River, F. M., \$4; H. M. \$1, Reports 40 cts; Alma, support of French Missionary, N. B. Con. \$1.57; Charlottetown, F. M., \$7, H. M. \$10; Bailie, F. M. \$2, Tidings 25 cts; Morrystown, F. M. \$9; Morrystown, Mission Band H. M. \$3; Billtown, F. M. \$5.75, H. M. 25 cts, Coll. Thankoffering Meeting, H. M., \$12.13; McKenzie Corner, N. W. M., \$5, Tidings 25 cts, toward Rev. L. W. Morse's salary, \$12.50; Halifax 1st church, F. M., \$20, H. M. \$20; Fredericton, H. M. \$50; Hillsdale, Hammond, F. M. \$4; Amherst, Coll. H. M. meeting, \$12.35; Dorchester, F. M., \$6; "Part of the Lord's tent," F. M., \$2; Bedford, F. M., \$5; No name, F. M., \$2, H. M., 25 cts; Forest Glen, F. M., \$3; Carleton, N. B. Con, H. M., \$6, N. W. M., \$6, G. L. M. \$6; Amherst proceeds of S. S. concert, \$16; Little Bras D'or F. M. \$3.50, H. M. 75 cts, G. L. M. 25 cts, Reports 10 cts; 1st Salisbury, G. L. M. \$1.75, F. M. \$3.50. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst P. O. B. 513.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY. He Would Not Pass It On.

I am going to suppose a case. Such an actual case never happened. It would have made astr all our Baptist christendom if it had.

It was at the Lord's Supper; there was a good churchful of disciples and the deacons came along with the cup. The rule was for the man at the end of the pew to partake himself, and then pass it along to the next, and he to the next, and so on till the last one was reached. One man, right in the middle of the pew, got hold of it and partook and then held on to the cup. "Pass it on," said the man next to him who had had it, but he would not do it. "Pass it on," said the man beyond, who wanted it, but he would not do it. "Pass it on," said the deacon in a low but earnest voice, but he would not do it. The pastor saw there was some trouble in that pew. He slipped down on tiptoe, and seeing how it stood, he said, "Pass it on; the cup is intended for all; drink ye all of it. It is not intended for you alone. It has come all the way down from the table till it reached you. Don't stop it; pass it along." But the man clutched all the harder and would not pass it on. He wanted to keep it all for himself.

There is the cup of Salvation, Christ filled it with His own hands. He gave it to his disciples to drink. Drink and pass it along. "Freely ye have received, freely give." Ye shall be witnesses unto Me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost ends of the earth. "Go ye, therefore."

So the apostles partook and then passed it on. They of Jerusalem passed it on to Antioch; and they of Antioch passed it on to Ephesus and Corinth and Philippi; and they of Ephesus, Corinth and Philippi passed it on to Rome; and they of Rome passed it on to Britain; and they of Britain passed it on to America, and we of America are to pass it on to Japan and China and India, and to the isles of the sea which have it not.

But now some there are who have got the cup and hold on to it and will not pass it on. "It is good," they say, "blessed"—oh most blessed! but they will not pass it on. The heathen are perishing for want of that cup, but they will not pass it on. There is more salvation in that cup than they can ever use themselves, but they will not pass any of it along. When the brethren in other places conclude they must do something to hold forth the word and spread the blessing and come and ask them to join, saying, "We have found it so good ourselves, let us pass it over to those (perishing Telligus)." They say "No. We do not believe in passing the cup along. So they never give anything to save other people. Is that all right?" DR. ASHMORE.

We have such people here in these Maritime Provinces. They have salvation themselves, and that is all you can say about them. The heathen! Why, that is no concern of theirs! And so they pass by on the other side. How sad.

Said the late Mr. Gordon, "I have long since ceased to pray 'Lord Jesus have compassion upon a lost world.' I remember the day and hour when I seemed to hear the Lord rebuking me for making such a prayer. He seemed to say to me, 'I have had compassion upon a lost world, and now it is time for you to have compassion. I have left you to fill up that which is behind in mine afflictions in the flesh for the body's sake, which is the church. I have given my heart; now give your hearts.'"

Says Dean Farrar. "If any man be engaged at home in any serious work for the cause of Christ, if to the utmost of his powers he is trying to make his life a contribution to God's truth at home, then I will admit that his objection to Foreign Missions, though narrow and mistaken, is at least sincere. But if he is only living in selfish ease, doing nothing real to make the world better, than for him to talk of the folly of trying to convict the heathen because we have heathens at our doors, is, to say the least of it a base and boundless hypocrisy." And so say we—Let this truth be pressed home to many hearts. It is greatly needed in certain quarters.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR APRIL.

For our Grande Ligne Mission. For brother and sister Grenier that they may not grow discouraged but see the good results from their labor.

New W. M. A. S.'s Organized in N. B. During the Past Year.

Doaktown, Ludlow, McLaughlan Road, Steeves Mountain, Lime Hill, Forest Glen, (West. Co.), Hartland, Upper Queensbury, Penlym, Alma, Centre Village, Lewisville, Tabernacle, St. John.

SOCIETIES RE-ORGANIZED. Oak Bay, Bailie, Baltimore, Caledonia, Hopewell Cape, Hillsdale, Hammond, Coles Island, Benton, Union Corner, Petitecodiac, Hampton, Hatfield Point, Marysville. These twenty-seven societies should make a great difference in the Mission work done in N. B., this year. May they all be faithful and live to die no more.

Extracts From Reports of Willing Workers Mission Band of Germain St. Church, St. John.

On Jan. 23rd we took our turn in entertaining the dry goods clerks of the city in the V. M. C. A. rooms by request of the Association.

On Feb. 25th we held a birthday reception at which we realized \$1.40.

On March 6th twenty of the members received 25 cts. Talent money.

In October the amount raised from this was \$61.98.

Total receipts for the year, \$226.06.

The past year has been one of the best in our history, which encourages us to work harder in the future.

FLORANCE RUTHERFORD, Sec'y. The Germain St. church has also a Junior Mission Band, "Cheerful Gleaners. They meet every week and are doing good work. They are supporting two children in Mrs. Churchill's school at Bobbili, India.

We should be so pleased to hear from other Mission Bands. Please send short reports.

The Woman's Missionary Aid Society of Zion Baptist church held a Thank-offering service in their vestry on the evening of March 17th. An attractive programme had been provided, and Mrs. Foster, our faithful county secretary, gave an earnest address which was listened to with interest, and we trust profit. The attendance was very good, and the thank-offerings amounted to \$33.66, to be divided between Home Missions and Indian Famine Fund. A committee of ladies was appointed to solicit new members among the audience and were rewarded by securing fifteen names. We are sure all felt amply repaid for their efforts in making this service a success.

As we are always interested in hearing from others a word from our Mission Band may not come amiss. Through some mistake on our part a little report which we intended for the MESSENGER AND VISITOR some time ago found its way to the columns of the "Link." We have an interesting and enthusiastic Band of thirty-five girls and boys. Our meetings are very helpful and thoroughly enjoyed by all. Our president is Mrs. Wm. Howard, sec'y, Luella Duckendorff; treas., Beatrice Scott. Some little time ago we had a Band concert from which we realized \$18.40. Not to had for a beginning. We are constantly learning more about our Missions and how much they need the gospel in India. While we cannot just yet go as missionaries, we are willing to send money that some one may go and tell the "old, old story." So shall we do our little part to win "the whole wide world for Jesus."

We have received from the corresponding secretary of the Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union a copy of the following resolution, passed at their last annual meeting, with the request that it be brought to the notice of local aid societies.

Resolved, that the Dominion W. C. T. U. memorialize all church organizations of women, that at their various gatherings they have at least one prayer offered for the prohibition of the liquor traffic."

As the true missionary spirit is in operation among our white ribbon sisters, and we are in full sympathy with all work for the uplifting of humanity, we take pleasure in directing the attention of the members of our aid societies to this resolution, and trust there will be a hearty response to this request that prayer be offered for the suppression of this terrible evil.

Africa.

The following statement has been made of some appalling facts concerning the Dark Continent "One eighth of the Pagan population of the world is found in Africa. From Senegambia 4500 miles across to Abyssinia there are 90,000,000 people and 100 languages into which the word of God has never yet been translated. It lies unentered, almost untouched. The Koran is carried thither by the Arab. Is the gospel carried by Christians! No. trades have reached the heart of this country. Gin and gunpowder are finding their way in thither, but the messengers of Jesus,—the water of life, not yet."

New England Alumni Association of Acadia.

The fifth annual reunion and banquet of the N. E. Alumni of Acadia was held at the United States Hotel, Boston, on Tuesday, April 6th. A goodly number of the Alumni met at four o'clock in the afternoon for the transaction of business, some of these having come long distances to be present. At 6 o'clock the annual banquet followed. About seventy persons sat down to dinner. It was the first ladies' night observed by the association, and the ladies were well represented. The affair was a very enjoyable one, though perhaps, a little more formal than usual owing to the new dignity entailed by the ladies' presence.

The Rev. Robert McDonald, of the Warren Avenue church, Boston, presided. After referring in a happy way to the work and personality of some of the prominent graduates of Acadia, he introduced the Rev. T. Trotter, president-elect.

Mr. Trotter spoke on the "Future of Acadia, Ideals and Plans." In the course of his remarks he paid a warm and deserved tribute to the retiring president, Dr. Sawyer, and touched upon the ideals and plans for the future.

After a solo by Mrs. Frank Gibson, of Jamaica Plains, the Rev. Dr. Hoar, editor of the Watchman, made a clever and interesting address, indicating the serviceableness of the smaller college, and speaking with appreciation of the men whom Acadia had sent to New England. By the way, no man seems to be more influential, or more universally esteemed, among New England Baptists, than this same wise, genial, sound-hearted editor.

A fine, original poem, on the College motto, "in Pulvere Vincas," was read by its author, Mr. J. Edmund Barsa. The reading was worthy of the poem, and the exercise was much admired and enjoyed by the company.

Professor McVane of Harvard was, unhappily, unable to be present, through physical indisposition; but the Rev. C. A. Eaton, the versatile, playful, big-hearted pastor of the Bloor street church, Toronto, being called to fill the breach, spoke in a genial vein of Acadia and its personal memories. This Toronto pastor is a devoted Alumnus.

The closing address was by the Rev. Dr. Gumbart of Boston. It was a thoughtful utterance on the trend of modern theological thought.

In connection with the reunion it was voted to contribute this year towards the Alumni professorship \$250. The following officers were elected, some of whom had served before: Rev. L. A. Palmer of Swampscott, Pres.; Rev. Austin T. Kempton, vice-pres.; Benjamin A. Lockhart of Boston, Treas.; Chas. H. McIntyre of Boston, Sec'y.; John Eaton, M. C. Smith, and Revs. R. M. Hunt and Robert McDonald, directors.

It is gratifying to know at this juncture that it is the desire of both the home and New England branches of the Alumni Association to strengthen their organization in every way practicable, and infuse new vigor into the administration of their affairs. On the practical devotion of her Alumni the future of Acadia very largely depends. T. T.

New Music Books.

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ANTHEMS.

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Geo. A. McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer.

From B

Boston is just now... the investigations bei... seem as if everything w... or receiving investigat... yers are having their h... acting as counsel for o... It would appear that m... limbs have a rep... defending the peopl... crimes and misdemea... now being tried it bec... occurrence that the lea... defense is absent, atten... or hearing whether su... desirable or not, from a... I will not undertake t... that an eminent lawy... for years defended the... sed on oath before a c... mission, that he had... good to come out of t... way. Whether the fee... were good or bad he di... dently bad.

The one particular... being held is before th... State and a committe... with gross wrong—doi... vant is no less a pe... Martin, who has been c... different times the big... of the people or the... tion. Unfortunately f... two boys who have... father's name and posit... dences so far is not v... of the interests involv... that banks are allowe... and on little or no s... interest to accumulate... much attempt at collect... belong to the select fo... business men of the co... tending day and night, to... a legitimate business m... looked after by these... while the kid gloved aris... loafing-bangers on can... kind of a wild cat spe... only have the rightkin... these officials.

Another thing brought... ently by the same testimo... ening details, is the way... waters are manufactured... markets as specific cures... ills that poor flesh is he... mineral waters which ar... and wholesome, but acco... fished testimony in this... of it is simply worse an... than the foulest waters s... our towns or villages. T... factured by this company... Martin is president and l... were supplied to and sold... liquor sellers of Boston, a... on seems to have been th... lithia water manufacture... any, would have a bette... ting coveted favors at th...

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**From Boston.**

Boston is just now deeply stirred with the investigations being held. It would seem as if everything was either calling for or receiving investigation, and some lawyers are having their hands more than full, acting as counsel for one side or the other. It would appear that more than one of these limbs have a reputation for ability in defending the people charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, and in the cases now being tried it becomes almost a daily occurrence that the leading counsel for the defense is absent, attending a similar trial, or hearing whether such a reputation is desirable or not, from a moral point of view, I will not undertake to say, but I do know that an eminent lawyer down East, who for years defended the rum sellers, confessed on oath before a certain Royal Commission, that he had never known any good to come out of the business in any way. Whether the fees he had received were good or bad he did not say, but evidently bad.

The one particular investigation now being held is before the Governor of the State and a committee—the party charged with gross wrong—doing as a public servant is no less a person than General Martin, who has been called upon to fill at different times the highest offices in the gifts of the people or their executive. Just now Gen. Martin is chairman of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners, and is at the same time President of a "Lithia water company," director of a Banking Corporation, President of a Mining Co., and other things too numerous to mention. Unfortunately for the General he has two boys who have been using their father's name and position, and the evidences so far is not very credible to any of the interests involved. It would appear that Banks are allowed to lend cool thousands of little or no security, and allow interest to accumulate on notes without much attempt at collecting. If the parties belong to the select four hundred, but the business men of the community, who are toiling day and night, to make the ends of a legitimate business meet, are sharply looked after by these same institutions, while the kid gloved aristocracy with their loafing-hangers on can float almost any kind of a wild cat speculation, if they only have the right kind of a "pull" on these officials.

Another thing brought out very prominently by the same testimony in all its sickening details, is the way in which mineral waters are manufactured and put upon the markets as specific cures for about all the ills that poor flesh is heir to. There are mineral waters which are no doubt good and wholesome, but according to the published testimony in this case, a great deal of it is simply worse and more polluted than the foulest waters supplied to any of our towns or villages. The waters manufactured by this company, of which General Martin is president and his son manager, were supplied to and sold largely by the liquor sellers of Boston, and their impression seems to have been that by selling the lithia water manufactured by this company, would have a better chance of getting coveted favors at the hands of the

Board of Commissioners of which Gen. Father Martin was chairman. Gen. Martin himself may not be as corrupt as the charges indicate, but his boys, like too many other boys, have had their own way too much, and his promising to "stand by his boys till death's door," while appearing very dramatic is not satisfactory to the public, whose interests the Gen. is supposed to be looking after.

Another committee is investigating what some of the papers call "irregularities" and others in heavy head lines more truthfully describes as "Steals" at the City Hall, City officials, contractors, etc., have been arrested, and this other investigation goes to show how the people have been taxed to support a "gang of thieves." Poor old Boston, its fair fame is being sullied, its Sabbaths desecrated, its streets and halls filled with the generations of the wicked. Other investigations and trials are also going forward and the independent press representing both, and indeed all parties, cry out for justice. "Push the trials, and punish the wrong doers who ever they are" is now their cry.

Per Contra—Let not readers believe that righteousness has fallen in our streets here. The men and women who love what is right and pure and peaceable are doing their utmost to prevent or curtail all these evils. The churches are vigorously protesting as a general thing, so are many of their pastors. I heard a ringing sermon from Dr. Lorimer last Sunday evening, every seat in the temple was filled many standing in the aisles. Its a grand church, and Dr. Lorimer is a bold and faithful preacher of righteousness. No doubts as to the inspiration and integrity of the Holy Scriptures. The Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the consequent infinite and eternal value of the Atonement seems to trouble the Dr. The good old fashioned gospel he delivers to the crowds of people who, week after week, month after month, and year after year wait upon his ministry. I went last Sunday to hear him with two business men, neither of which is a professing Christian, and their verdict was Dr. Lorimer "believes something and preaches it." And so he does with all the earnestness and strength which God has given him. May God bless the Temple Church and its pastor.

This morning the papers announced that Gov. Wolcott has vetoed the bill allowing the paint dealers to keep for sale "pure alcohol?" so far as Gov. Wolcott is concerned. The saloons will still have the privilege of "painting the town red"—but, well done Governor! May you and your fellows in authority put your "I forbid" everywhere on the terrible traffic in alcohol.

Birds are singing, the lawns are green, the trees are budding, and the people who have them are planting their gardens, while "down East" snow storms and chilling winds are your portion—but wait till "Old Sol" gets in his full work, then every steamer and train will be crowded with sweltering thousands in hot and sweltering haste to get where they can "cool off" a little.

In closing I may just say that the new "Dingley" tariff bill is not just suliting the people about here, in fact I hear it condemned on every hand. One gentleman remarked to me, "That the Yankee hog was just now on top." The regulations at the Custom House, or rather the want of them, are particularly obnoxious to many of the importers of foreign goods. A. H. LAVERS.

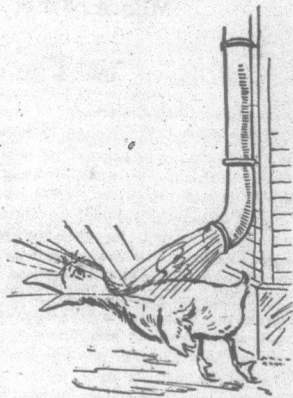
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Speaking at Montreal on Monday Father Pichon, S. J., declared that by reason of the mission of Mgr. Merry Del Val the Manitoba school settlement would be given a trial, and, if it proved satisfactory, would be accepted by the Catholic church. He also said that the visit of the delegate would result in the ban being raised against L. O. David's book on the work of the clergy in Canada.

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## The Home.

### Infancy and Childhood.

A child should literally be intelligently let alone. It should not be handled, or held, or rocked, or amused, nor should its attention be attracted in any way. For the first five or six months it should lie quietly in its bed or basket, be regularly encouraged to sleep. It will of course get tired. Therefore it needs occasional turning, with change of position, and a gentle rubbing of the limbs or back. A good rule is to stroke the little body for a few minutes, and to change its position every time the baby needs to be made dry. The natural rapid growth of infancy makes the flesh tingle and the limbs ache, and frequent rubbing with the palm of the hand promotes future health as well as present comfort.

In order to preserve for a young babe the proper conditions of light, warmth, and air, and get to lift and carry it as little as possible, it is necessary to have for its first nest a movable bed. Any basket with the sides and bottom carefully protected and padded will serve, but the most convenient is the regular dog-basket, with a hood on one side. This, when properly draped, serves to exclude draughts, while the drapery may easily be readjusted to vary the degree of light. If a child occupies a stationary crib, it must be moved from its bed whenever its room is aired or cleaned, or is needed for other purposes. But when such a basket is used, the child and bed together may be changed from one room to another, or from one part of the room to a darker or lighter corner, or to a cooler or warmer one, as convenience or comfort may suggest. Most important of all, a mother, without confining herself to the nursery, can keep the infant under her own eye while engaged in her ordinary daily occupations. Even though she does not personally feed and care for her baby, she can thus superintend and criticise the nurse's efforts. By this method she may also experience the greatest of all maternal enjoyment—that derived from watching the daily development of her child. Also, she can at the same time, without interruption or fatigue, conveniently sew or read, write or study, receive visits or direct her household affairs.—Harper's Bazar.

### Woman's Influence.

Very early in the world's history it was perceived that although debarred from the rougher activities of life women have an empire of their own. Men have the making of civilization, but women have the making of men. It is they who form the character of the individual and give its tone to the society in which they live. It is natural to men to consider the feelings and tastes of women, and to adapt their manners and conversations to them; and it is for women to exercise worthily the sway they thus possess. Practically and to a large extent women settle what subjects shall be spoken of, and in what tone, trifling or serious; and each ought therefore to recognize her own burden of responsibility, and see to it that the deference paid to her shall not lower him who pays it, and that the respect shown to her shall help him who shows it to respect what is pure and true, charitable, just and worthy. Let women show that it is worldly trifling or slanderous malignity or empty tittle-tattle that delights them, then they act the part of Eve and tempt to sin; let them show that they prize most highly the mirth that is innocent and the conversation that is elevating and helpful, and while they win admiration for themselves they win it also for what is healthy and purifying. No woman can renounce her influence; helpful or hurtful she certainly is and must be in proportion as she is pleasing and attractive.—Marcus Dods.

### Dr. Nansen on Alcohol.

The modern hero of Arctic fame has been expressing himself rather strongly against the use of stimulants and narcotics. In an interview which is published in a Belgian journal, he is reported to have said that he took no intoxicating liquors with him in his recent expedition. His experience, he said, had led him to take a decided stand against the use of stimulants, and narcotics of all kinds. It appears to him obvious that one can get nothing in this life without paying for it in some way or other, and that artificial stimulants, even if they had not the directly injurious effects which they undoubtedly have, can produce nothing but a temporary excitement, followed by a corresponding reaction. Stimulants, with the exception of chocolate, which is mild in its effect and at the same time nourishing, bring practically no nutritive substance into the body, and the energy which one obtains in anticipation by their use at one moment must be paid for by a corresponding exhaustion at the next. It may, no doubt, says the famous explorer, be advanced that there are occasions when a momentary supply of energy is necessary, but to this he would answer that he could not imagine such a state of things to arise in the course of a protracted sledge expedition, when, on the contrary, as regular and steady work as possible is generally the main thing to be aimed at. And may we not, assuming that 'regular and steady work' is needed in every department of life, give even a world-wide sweep to the logic and conclusions here set forth as the result of so practical and valuable an experience?—The Baptist, London.

### The Loneliness of Age.

The loneliness of age! How few think of this and treat with tenderness and consideration, those who have outlived their generation, and whose early companions and friends have been taken from them? Unable to engage in the activities of life, they are no longer brought into contact and sympathy with those around them, and no tie of common interest and mutual dependence binds them together. They necessarily, to a greater extent, live in a world of their own, with which those around them are not familiar. The communings of their hearts are with the scenes of the past, and the companions of other years, who have long ago passed away. Lover and friends have been taken from them, and their acquaintance laid in darkness. The forms they admired and loved are gone, the eyes that looked into theirs with the tenderest affection sightless, and the voices that cheered and stirred their souls have long since been silent. Their early world of hope and joy has become desolation, and they sit in silence contemplating the ruin that has been wrought. They are—

"Only waiting till the shadows  
Are a little longer grown,"

to pass on to the reunion that awaits them, and the glad greetings of those they love. Who would not do what he can to cheer the loneliness of the aged, to smooth their pathway, and comfort them in their declining years?—New York Churchman.

### Vegetarian Beef Tea—Ordinary beef tea

is declared to be a concoction of hot water, delusion and stimulant, whereas the vegetarian liquid consists of hot water, reality and nourishment. Half a pound of haricot beans should be washed and put to stew in an earthenware jar containing a quart of hot water. Half a small onion should be added, and the ingredients should simmer steadily for three hours, when about a pint and a half of liquid should remain. The meaty part of the beans must not be allowed to break into the liquid, and the beans must be strained off when the mixture is removed from the fire. The remaining half of the small onion should then be sliced and fried with an ounce of butter, and sprinkled with pepper and salt. The slices, when browned, should be added to the broth, which must then be strained again. This beverage is savory, and is declared to be "vastly superior in sustaining properties" to the beef tea made from butcher's meat.



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## BIBL

Adapted from

Lesson V.—MAY PAUL BEGINS AFRY

GOL. Go ye into all the gospel to every cre

I. THE CA

1. IN THE CHURCH—This church old, having been fo "which were sc persecution that ar D. 36, 37.) For fo had been made up was conspicuous an for its intellectual aggressiveness. At of union between with the oriental w the Mediterranean A better starting p deavors could not AND TRACHERS—Tha rect inspiration—me sight; the latter g tion, like our mod THAT WAS CALLED common Roman na some reason to sup African, and was ca of his dark complex RENE—Also from A but otherwise unkno not the same as Luke MANAEN, WHICH HA WITH HEROD—Bette Herod. Strange th childhood of John th should grow up to teacher! Brought u Herod the Great, o places on earth, he ca

—Named last, as per the noble fellowship of forty-one or forty-two

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3. PASTED AND PRAY ordination or consec another meeting. LAJ The formal act by whic ed by the church as wo inducted, not to an of SENT THEM AWAY—T the cause of missions, The its two best men. The needs the ablest laborer

II. THE FIELD.

4. SENT FORTH BY TH The Spirit and the Ch sending, and the world b to them. SILEUCIA—Antioch, a little more distant, at the mouth of they went by the windi be about forty. It was the piers of the harbor when Paul embarked fo SAILED—A sail westwa day, with a fair wind, large island of the Medite Cilicia and Phoenicia. I because near by; (2) the bas; (3) having many J form a means of approach (4) there were already d from the island (Acts II: is no longer a rich coun there was only one Jew on

5. SALAMIS—The chief on the east side of the ial of ruins. The town of afterward built near its THE WORD—That is, m tidings of salvation thro With what success we ar seems neither to have de encouraged them. IN TH may seem strange to so who had been specially preach to the Gentiles, sho to the synagogue of the they were themselves Jew agogue had not lost its attr (2) the most reverential an Gentiles frequented the Jew and at no place could the presented to them so favor was abundance of opportu discussion. Paul as a Jew



The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Adapted from Hurlbut's Notes.

Second Quarter.

Lesson V.—May 2. Acts 13:1-13. PAUL BEGINS HIS FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.—Mark 16, 15.

I. THE CALL. VERSES 1-3.

1. IN THE CHURCH THAT WAS AT ANTIOCH—This church was at least eight years old, having been founded by some of those "which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that arose about Stephen" (A. D. 36, 37.) For four years its membership had been made up largely of Gentiles. It was conspicuous among the early churches for its intellectual energy and its spiritual aggressiveness. Antioch stood at the point of union between Syria and Asia Minor, with the oriental world back of it, and all the Mediterranean lands in close relation. A better starting point for missionary endeavors could not be found. PROPHETS AND TEACHERS—The former spoke by direct inspiration—men of deep spiritual insight; the latter gave systematic instruction, like our modern pastors. SIMMON THAT WAS CALLED NIGER—Niger was a common Roman name, and yet there is some reason to suppose that he was an African, and was called Niger on account of his dark complexion. LUCIUS OF CYRENE—Also from Africa, west of Egypt, but otherwise unknown. He certainly was not the same as Luke, who wrote the Acts. MANAEN, WHICH HAD BEEN BROUGHT UP WITH HEROD—Better, "foster brother" of Herod. Strange that the companion in childhood of John the Baptist's murderer should grow up to become a Christian teacher! Brought up in the palace of Herod the Great, one of the wickedest places on earth, he came forth pure. SAUL—Named last, as perhaps the youngest in the noble fellowship. He was at this time forty-one or forty-two years old.

2. AS THEY MINISTERED—The language would hint that this was a solemn service in which these five men were engaged, probably seeking divine light upon the question of their duty toward the heathen world—the first missionary prayer meeting. THE HOLY GHOST SAID—In what manner this utterance was made it would be idle to inquire; probably through some of the prophets mentioned in verse 1. SEPARATE ME—Set apart to a special service, requiring all their powers and all their time.

3. FASTED AND PRAYED—This service of ordination or consecration took place at another meeting. LAID THEIR HANDS—The formal act by which they were inducted by the church as workers for God, and inducted, not to an order, but an office. SENT THEM AWAY—This church gave to the cause of missions, not its money, but its two best men. The foreign field always needs the ablest laborers

II. THE FIELD. VERSES 4, 5.

4. SENT FORTH BY THE HOLY GHOST—The Spirit and the Church united in the sending, and the world by its need appealed to them. SELEUCIA—The seaport of Antioch, a little more than sixteen miles distant, at the mouth of the Orontes. If they went by the winding river it would be about forty. It was a strong city, and the piers of the harbor still stand, just as when Paul embarked for Cyprus. THEY SAILED—A sail westward of less than a day, with a fair wind. TO CYPRUS—A large island of the Mediterranean, between Cilicia and Phœnicia. It was chosen (1) because near by; (2) the home of Barnabas; (3) having many Jews, who would form a means of approach to the Gentiles; (4) there were already disciples of Christ from the island (Acts 11:20). But Cyprus is no longer a rich country, and in 1870 there was only one Jew on the island.

5. SALAMIS—The chief mercantile town on the east side of the island, now a mass of ruins. The town of Famagusta was afterward built near its site. PREACHED THE WORD—That is, made known the tidings of salvation through Jesus Christ. With what success we are not told, but it seems neither to have detained nor discouraged them. IN THE SYNAGOGUES—It may seem strange to some that these men, who had been specially commissioned to preach to the Gentiles, should turn at first to the synagogue of the Jews. But (1) they were themselves Jews, and the synagogue had not lost its attraction for them; (2) the most reverential and pure-minded Gentiles frequented the Jewish synagogues, and at no place could the Gospel news be presented to them so favorably; (3) there was abundance of opportunity here for free discussion. Paul as Jew had as much

right to speak as any, and he was sure of attentive hearers. His prime duty was to proclaim the glad tidings, and even the hostility of the authorities of the synagogues would tend to advertise his cause. THEY HAD ALSO JOHN—John Mark, the son of Mary in Jerusalem, afterward author of the second gospel. He was a cousin of Barnabas. MINISTER—means attendant, or servitor. Paul suffered during all his public ministry from delicate health, and at times from very acute pain, and would especially need attendance. Then, too, secular concerns had to be attended to and temporal wants provided for. Those who fulfill the lowlier offices of God's work are honored in the gospel.

III. THE FOE. VERSES 6-13.

6. GONE THROUGH THE ISLE—Preaching the Gospel in its towns. UNTO PAPHOS—A glance at the map will show their journey, which was about one hundred and ten miles, Salamis being on the east coast and Paphos on the west. A CERTAIN SORCERER—Belief in sorcery still exerts a great power over the non-Christian people of the world. A FALSE PROPHET, A JEW—The phrase "false prophet" indicates that this particular man was a deliberate deceiver, not a true worker of miracles. The whole ancient world teemed with such men.

7. THE DEPUTY—Literally, "proconsul." SERGIUS PAULUS—A Roman, of whom nothing more is known than is here related. A PRUDENT MAN—"A man of understanding;" that is, an intelligent man open to conviction and possessing good judgment.

8. ELYMAS—An Arabic name which means "the wise one," as "wizard" comes from wiz-ard. It was, doubtless, assumed as a profession of knowledge of supernatural matters.

9. SAUL, WHO ALSO IS CALLED PAUL—From this very hour the old Hebrew name ceases, and the new name, Paul, begins. Many reasons for this change have been assigned; there may have been no definite reason, for very many Jews had two names—one Jewish, the other Roman—and if Saul was also called Paul occasionally from the outset, he would naturally be called by the Gentile name almost exclusively when his distinctive work among the Gentiles began. There is not much reason to suppose that the conversion of Sergius Paulus had anything to do with the change of name. But Paul was a politic man, and would readily foresee that he would be received with reader favor with Greeks and Romans if introduced by his Roman name than he would be if labeled as a Jew. FILLED WITH THE HOLY GHOST—With a sudden inspiration from God, giving insight into character, and adding authority to his utterance. SET HIS EYES ON HIM—Looking upon the enemy with quick and penetrating glance. The apostle peers into the man's heart and strips off all his assumptions.

10. AND SAID—The Spirit that enabled Paul to read this impostor's heart enabled him also to chastise him for his sins. Notice that this invective was not the expression of Paul's personal indignation, but the utterance of the Spirit through him. We must be careful not to attribute our own passionate words to the Spirit of God. To regard Paul merely as calling the sorcerer bad names would be to entirely misunderstand the narrative. WILT THOU NOT CEASE TO PERVERT THE RIGHT WAYS OF THE LORD—Elymas strove to make crooked the ways in which man should walk before God (De Wette) and misrepresented God's truth.

11. THE HAND OF THE LORD—This is the justification and authority for Paul's severity. It was not the apostle's anger, but the hand of God that was laid upon

this bad man. Paul once felt that hand upon himself; not as the hand of punishment, but as the hand of love; and when Paul's eyes were shut it only enabled him to see clearer within. BLIND, NOT SEEING THE SUN FOR A SEASON—Total blindness, not even able to see the light; but only for a season, not to make life bitter, but only to convince others of the divine power which he was opposing. Perhaps Paul hoped that the same results might follow the blindness of Elymas as followed his own loss of sight. MIST AND A DARKNESS—First a mist, soon followed by a darkness. He who had blinded others now becomes blind. An awful picture can be made by comparing the gradual approach of this blindness with the cure of the blind man recorded in Mark 8:23-25.

12. DEPUTY, WHEN HE SAW WHAT WAS DONE, BELIEVED—Accepted Christ and the gospel. DOGRINNE OF THE LORD—The teaching of which the Lord Jesus was the subject. The miracle wrought belief; the doctrine wrought salvation.

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"Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world," is not an idle, not an unfulfilled promise. He is not with us merely as a thought, but as a life. He guards us up into his own being. He floods us with it. There is inspiration here, certainly for any duty, for any endurance. The faith Christ with me, can make the poorest and the hardest life luminous, joyous, glorious.—Wayland Hoyt.

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In the city of London, Ont., at 440 Park Ave., there lives Mrs. Burdick, who is today a grateful woman for having been cured by Kootenay of an Eczema of five years' standing. The disease had spread all over her body and was a constant source of irritation, so much so that she was unable to obtain more than one hour's sleep at a time. She had three physicians in attendance and took many patent medicines, but none of them cured her.

After taking eight bottles of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure her blood became pure and she has not the slightest sign of Eczema or any other eruption on her body.

Another lady, Mrs. Richards, living at 28 Aikman Ave., Hamilton, had a somewhat similar experience. For two months she was unable to rest night or day with the awful itching and pain. Medical men failed to cure her, but four bottles of Kootenay did, and she now says the Eczema has entirely disappeared and she feels like another person.

We could multiply instances like the above, and if you are desirous of further indisputable proof of Kootenay's Kingship over disease, send your name to the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont. Phrenological chart book sent free to any address.

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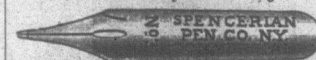
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From the Churches.

**FIRST CHURCH, HALIFAX.**—On Sunday the 4th inst, the pastor, Rev. A. C. Chute, gave the haft of-fellowship to seven persons, five of whom were received by baptism. On Sunday evening the 11th, three young women and one young man were baptized. Others will quickly follow. On the morning of the 11th, Rev. W. V. Higgins gave an inspiring missionary sermon.

**FIRST HILLSBORO, N. S.**—Much sickness prevails in this community. In almost every home in connection with this church there is at least some member of the family sick. La Grippe which is the prevailing disease does not seem to be fatal here, though so fatal in other places. The pastor baptized two young men at Salem on Sunday last. W. C.

**INDIAN HARBOR AND FIRST MARGARETS BAY.**—Rev. A. E. Ingram who has lately entered upon the pastorate of these churches is earnestly engaged in efforts to promote the good cause on this field. Congregations are good and the pastor's efforts to present the truth are heartily appreciated by the people.

**TUSKET.**—Since writing last, I have had the privilege of receiving eighteen into the churches comprising my field, ten by baptism and five by letter into the Tusket church, two by baptism (baptized by the Free Baptist) into the Argyll church, and one by experience into the Forest Glen church. Bro. Daniel Hamilton has been appointed deacon and Sister Norman Moses, clerk of the Forest Glen church. Brethren please continue to remember us in your prayers.

MAYNARD W. BROWN.

**MILTON, QUEEN'S CO., N. S.**—During the past few weeks we have been enjoying revival blessings. Thus far there have been thirty-five additions to our membership. Thirty-two of these by baptism. Good news also comes from Wolfville that on Tuesday evening, March 30, while the Milton church was engaged in special prayer for the college students, that two of our own congregation, now attending the college decided to make Christ their Master. "Ask and it shall be given unto you" We are grateful to God for these tokens of His favor and hope that others will soon be willing to "put on Christ." W. R. ARCHIBALD.

**OSBORNE, N. S.**—The church held its annual roll call on the 8th inst., service at 2 and 7 p. m. The day was quite unfavorable and prevented some from meeting with us. We had responses, either personal, or in writing from one-hundred and forty of our members. A brief history of the church was prepared, read and its publication requested. We are endeavoring by this means to get in touch with all our members, both resident and non-resident. We hope ere long, to get all those who have taken up their residence in other lands to unite with churches where they reside. They are in a measure lost to us if such are left to themselves and no church home to worship in. Rev. A. F. Brown preached in the evening. During the past winter we have received many tokens of kindness from the friends and our desires are, that we may so serve them and the cause of God, that the church may be richly blessed and precious souls saved. W. B. DUNN. April 13.

**LOWER GRANVILLE, N. S.**—Sunday April 11th was a day of joy and also a day of sorrow for the people of Lower Granville. In the morning at 9 o'clock I baptized two more happy believers and followers of Jesus in His example, a man and his wife. In the afternoon we buried our beloved, Bro. Wm. Mussels who was baptized

about 35 years ago by Rev. Isa. Wallace. He was a good man and his death a sad loss to the church. He has proved himself a good faithful worker in the cause of God, he was one of our deacons, we mourn our loss very much. Just a few days before he died he sent in his testimony by the pastor to say to the people that religion was a sure thing and that it was much easier being on the rock than getting on in a time like this, he will be wonderfully missed in the church, but our loss is his eternal gain. Strange to say that I baptized my 26th candidate and attended the 26th funeral, both on the same date, a record of one year and five months pastorate, since October 1888, I have attended 54 funerals and 26 out of the number have been in this field, and many of them were members of the Baptist church. But we thank the Lord that he is covering others to take the places of those he has taken to the Church above. JAS. A. PORTER.

**WITTENBURG, N. S.**—We have nothing special to report from the Lower Stewiacke and Musquodoboit group of churches, yet we have great reason to be thankful that it is as well with us as it is. The services are well attended all over the field, and there is a deep interest taken in divine things. Our pastor F. M. Clay is never idle, last year he made over four hundred religious visits, preached three times every Sabbath and led two and three prayer meetings every week. Pro. Clay is not afraid to preach the truth as it is in Jesus, and by so doing he has made many friends among those who were once prejudiced against the Baptist doctrine as taught in the scriptures. We have just organized a B. Y. P. U., which we trust will be helpful to the church. The brethren in the Little River portion of the field find it necessary to build a house of worship and we trust the Lord will open the hearts of those who have money to assist them as the Baptist denomination on this field is by no means wealthy and cannot give their pastor the financial support that he needs, therefore any contributions sent to help with this house of worship will be gratefully received, and acknowledged in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. Quite a number have been dismissed from us to unite with other churches of the same faith, but we trust God will add others to us soon who will take their places. Brethren pray for us. L. S. MILLER.

**ONSLow, EAST AND WEST, N. S.**—I have entered upon the third year of my pastorate with these churches under very favorable circumstances. We have had our share of marriages, deaths and conversions, although of the latter we do not have as many as we desire. However, we have our faith confirmed from time to time by witnessing the glorious gospel triumphing over sin, leading Christians into a holier life, and the unregenerate to the Cross for eternal life. Pastor and people are heartily united, and a deep spirituality is manifested in all lines of service. I expect to baptize ere long, several who are looking Zionward. Materially the churches have done well; finances have not been in a healthier condition for many years. My remuneration has been very generous and promptly handed me, so much so, that we have the comforts of life, and have been able to raise a diminutive library to one of no mean proportions and quality. Just here I wish to publicly mention the kindness of Pastor H. F. Adams in giving me twenty-five volumes, which were, no doubt, thoroughly digested by him, but to me they are as new, and very helpful. I must also record my profound gratitude to the dear people on this field who so generously presented to their pastor, and his wife a beautiful furcoat and \$37 in cash respectively. These are not the first expressions of good will we have received from the hand of the people. On one occasion, at close of a series of meetings, a sister gave me a \$20 gold piece, another a \$5 bill, etc. The parsonage has been beautifully painted, and an up-to-date furnace placed therein, which have all contributed to our comfort. We have lately put a new organ in the house of worship at Onslow station, and are preparing to build a house of worship at Nuttby. "Surely the lines are fallen unto us in pleasant places; yea we have a goodly heritage." You will pardon us for masquerading, but will promise not to do so again for another six or twelve months. J. DIMMOCK SPIDDELL.

Notices.

The District meeting of Lunenburg Co., will hold its next meeting at New Germany on the 27th inst., Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. A good attendance is expected. E. N. ARCHIBALD, Sec'y., protom.

Kindly note that the Baptist church at Indian Harbor, Halifax Co., N. S., has chosen Mr. Horatio Inor clerk of the church in the place of Mr. Judson Hubley resigned, owing to his removal to French Village.

The St. John and Kings Counties Quarterly Meeting will meet at Colliga Kings Co., on Friday, April 30th; first session beginning at 7.30 p. m. Delegates going by the I. C. R. will please forward their names to Deacon Francis Keirstead, Collina, and teams will be sent to meet them at Apohaqui station. Every church is urgently requested to send delegates. Any church wishing to have the next meeting of the Quarterly held with it is requested to send an invitation.

THOS. LEONARD, Sec'y.

Acknowledgment.

I wish to acknowledge the kindness of the people of Lower Newcastle for a donation of \$27.50. God bless the donors. C. J. STREVES.

April 1st.

I received an anonymous letter this week which read as follows:

April 17th, 1897.

Enclosed you will find \$2. Please use for the cause of Christ.

(Signed) One trusting in Jesus.

We most heartily thank the donor for the above mentioned sum, but we are especially grateful for the beautiful spirit manifested in the gift.

C. W. GRENIER, French Missionary. Plympton, N. S., April 16th.

Famine Fund.

The MESSENGER AND VISITOR is requested to publish the following account of moneys received from Miss Lora A. Chute, of Clementsport, N. S., by Miss Jessie C. Smith, of Truro, for the Famine Fund, in charge of the Truro Woman's Aid Societies: Clementsvalle Aid Society, \$12.36; Clementsvalle school, per Ira M. Baird, teacher, \$5.09; Virginia school, per Jeanette E. Baird, teacher, \$4.30; Princeville school, per D. J. Neily, teacher, \$1.25; Mrs. J. Sandford, Clementsvalle, \$1.24; from Centreville school, Mary E. Banks, teacher, \$7; Power Lot school, W. C. Jones, teacher, \$1; Clementsvalle school, Ira M. Baird, teacher, 25 cts., \$8.25. Total \$32.25.

Book Notices.

The History of Israel and Judah, by Alfred Edersheim, Ph. D. D. D., in seven volumes, formerly \$6, now only \$5, and \$2.50 to ministers and Sunday School teachers, post paid. Fleming & Revell Company, Toronto 140 and 142 George street.

When I get into my hands a good book, especially when it is cheap, a strong desire takes hold of me that all my brethren in the ministry should have it. It is but rarely in that case that volumes of about two hundred pages each, containing matter so valuable and satisfactory, comes within the reach of ministers' purses usually short, and to be opened only by the strongest inducements.

This work on the history of the Old Testament period has many excellencies in common with other works of the kind, but it has others peculiar to itself; and they are of great value. It seems that the author has had Jewish sympathies and training. This had given him a clear insight into the Old Testament prophecies, types and symbols. This knowledge, and these sympathies with the Christian, Christ element in the Old Testament, rules in all these writings. It is an easy thing to overload such a work with the inexhaustible historic and archaeological literature, found along the whole course of Jewish history. This the author has avoided. Such material is used but sparingly. His object is rather to give a lucid and chronological history of the Bible facts, and all related matter necessary to make the inspired volume clear and favorable. In doing this, he has kept Christ in the centre. He has made Christ the life of all the Old Testament literature. To follow the author through the volumes is to read the New Testament in the subject matter of the Old Testament. Christ is everywhere in it. The personal Christ of the later books is seen and felt in the old books. This merit can scarcely be overestimated. Then the author has done another thing of much value to the reader of the books of the Old Testament. As he passes along he arranges by parenthesis the various passages from the several books in their chronological order; so that by turning to the parenthetical passages, the reader has a kind of historic harmony of the several books of the Bible. But whatever the complications may be, the author never forgets



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that the God of the Bible is Christ the Son of God.

But little time or attention is given to the higher criticism. It is assumed that the books of the Old Bible are God's revelation to man, and that the prime object is to study, understand and put into practice its contents. The reading of the 'Old Testament with Dr. Edersheim's history as a help, is worth much reading in the fog of confused dates and dark symbols. These several volumes and the two large volumes of Dr. Edersheim's Life of Christ are offered at \$5.00. E. M. SAUNDERS.

The Burrows Brothers Co., of Cleveland, have just secured for their issue of "the Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," being edited for them by Reuben Gold Thwaites, the original manuscript of Father Claude Dablon's famous Relation of the French-Canadian mission for the years 1676-77. It is a rare find, curiously coming to the surface on the tenth of March last, at Sotheby's auction rooms, in London. The publishing of the annual volume of Jesuit Relations at Paris, was prohibited by Richelieu after 1672, and few thereafter found their way into print. In 1854, James Lenox for the first time printed this particular Relation, edited by Dr. O'Callaghan; but they followed an abbreviated and modernized manuscript copy at Laval University, Quebec. In 1861, it was again printed, at Paris, in Dunlop's "Mission du Canada," but still in an imperfect form. The luck finding of the original MS. enables Mr. Thwaites to now present this interesting document just as it was written.

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For this necessary part of a gentleman's apparel we are showing English Serges and Cheviots from \$15 to \$28. English Worsteds \$20 to \$38. Fine Broadcloths and Venetian Cloths \$25 to \$40. Many of these imported direct from the manufacturers, saving all intermediate profits. Fit, linings and finish guaranteed. Customary discount to clergy-men.

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BIRTH COLWELL.—At Rivers 8th, to the wife of Rev. I.

MARRIAGE JOHNSON-RODGERSON. 30th, by P. D. Nowlan, son of Salem, Cumberland Rodgeron, of England.

TAYLOR-CURRA.—At the bride's mother, April N. Keith, Albert H. Taylor of Havelock, Kings Co.

CALHOUN-CHUTE.—At Mrs. L. A. Chute, Middle Co., April 7th, by Rev. E. B. Calhoun, of Amherst. To Carrie A. Chute, eldest late Capt. J. H. Chute.

WADE-JOHNSTON.—At Centreville, on the 12th by Jos. A. Cahill, Letch Wade Johnston.

BARKER-MCMANUS.—At of the bride's parents, Gibbs 31st, by Rev. F. D. David Barker, of Fredericton, eldest daughter of Albert I.

WILSON-COLLIER.—At the bride's father, Collier Mt. April 14th, by Rev. H. H. Wilson to Ida Collier, both Elgin, N. B.

CAMP-MILLER.—On Wed. 14th, at MacDonald's Corner, C. W. Townsend, Samuel MacDonald's Corner, to Miller, of St. John.

DEATHS LAVERS.—At New Zion, B., April 1st, Mrs. James Lavers.

ALLEN.—At Douglas H. Co., N. B., April 1st, Gertrude aged 14 years and 5 months.

FISHER.—At Wallace River after a brief illness John P. Fisher, leaving two sons and to mourn for a kind and affectionate friend. His end was peace.

CREED.—At St. John, April only child of Harry D. Creed, aged 2 years and 5 months. Mrs. Creed have the sympathy of friends in their very sad bereavement.

BUCKLAND.—At Hastings, 1st, Mrs. Richard Buckland, year of her age, leaving a husband and small children. Mrs. Buckland daughter of Deacon Moses O. born corner. She professed her faith in Christ when quite young, and was a consistent Christian.

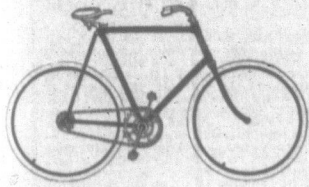
CROMWELL.—Died at Elgin Mrs. Ann Cromwell, aged 5 nearly a year our sister was and the release from the life welcome. She was a member

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BIRTH.

COLWELL.—At Riverside, A. Co., April 8th, to the wife of Rev. I. B. Colwell, a son.

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MARRIAGES.

JOHNSON-RODGERSON.—At Oxford, Mar. 30th, by P. D. Nowlan, Arthur H. Johnson, of Salem, Cumberland Co., to Mary Rodgerston, of England.

TAYLOR-CURRA.—At the residence of the bride's mother, April 12th, by Rev. O. N. Keith, Albert H. Taylor to Dora Curra, of Havelock, Kings Co.

CALHOUN-CHUTE.—At the residence of Mrs. L. A. Chute, Middleton, Annapolis Co., April 7th, by Rev. E. E. Locke, Walter B. Calhoun, of Amherst, Cumberland Co., to Carrie A. Chute, eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. H. Chute.

WADE-JOHNSTON.—At the Baptist church Centreville, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Jos. A. Cahill, Letch Wade to Mary W. Johnston.

BARKER-MCMANUS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Gibson, N. B., March 31st, by Rev. F. D. Davidson, Charles A. Barker, of Fredericton, and Alberta A., eldest daughter of Albert McManus.

WILSON-COLLIER.—At the home of the bride's father, Collier Mt., Elgin, N. B., April 14th, by Rev. H. H. Saunders, James Wilson to Ida Collier, both of Collier Mt., Elgin, N. B.

CAMP-MILLER.—On Wednesday, April 14th, at MacDonald's Corner, by the Rev. C. W. Townsend, Samuel Bruce Camp, of MacDonald's Corner, to Minnie Ellen Miller, of St. John.

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DEATHS.

LAVERS.—At New Zion, Queens Co., N. B., April 1st, Mrs. James Lavers.

ALLEN.—At Douglas Harbor, Queens Co., N. B., April 1st, Gertrude M. Allen, aged 14 years and 5 months.

FISHER.—At Wallace River, March 28th, after a brief illness John Fisher, aged 83 years, leaving two sons and four daughters to mourn for a kind and affectionate father. His end was peace.

CREED.—At St. John, April 8th, George, only child of Harry D. and Emmeline Creed, aged 2 years and 5 months. Mr. and Mrs. Creed have the sympathy of many friends in their very sad bereavement.

BUCKLAND.—At Hastings, A. Co., April 1st, Mrs. Richard Buckland, in the 29th year of her age, leaving a husband and four small children. Mrs. Buckland was a daughter of Deacon Moses Osburn, of Osborn corner. She professed faith in Christ when quite young, and has since lived a consistent Christian.

CROMWELL.—Died at Elgin, April 5th, Mrs. Ann Cromwell, aged 55 years. For nearly a year our sister was a great sufferer and the release from the life of pain was welcome. She was a member of the F. C.

Baptist church, and died trusting in the love and mercy of God.  
(Christian Intelligencer please copy.)

BREWSTER.—Died at Harvey, April 1st, of pneumonia, Amelia, aged 64 years, beloved wife of Deacon Gilbert Brewster. A faithful and devoted wife, a loving and tender mother, a true friend, she has entered the rest that remains for the people of God. May God bless the sorrowing husband and children.

POTTER.—At Clementsvale, March 16th, Annapolis Co., N. S., Deacon Ezra Potter, in the 76 year of his age. Deacon Potter was a member of Clements Baptist church from his youth, he was the oldest deacon, his example was always on the side of right, as a man he could always be relied upon, he has gone to his reward, the church, relatives and friends mourn their loss.

LAYTON.—Died at Wallace Bay, April 7th, aged 81 years, Reuben Layton, after a severe illness borne with Christian resignation. Though this brother never made any public profession of faith, yet he had experienced the grace of God many years ago which grace sustained him during his illness and death. Our brother leaves two sons and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. "I know that my Redeemer lives."

MUSSELS.—At Lower Granville, N. S., April 10th, of gangrene, Deacon William Musseles, aged 53 years. Our brother leaves a wife and three sons to mourn their loss. He will be wonderfully missed in the church. He was always found at his post of duty and was a good earnest worker in the cause. His funeral was large and the sermon was preached from the words, "For to me to live is Christ and to die is gain," Phil. 1:21.

BARTON.—At Cox's Point, Waterborough, N. B., on the 6th inst., after much suffering, endured with Christian resignation, Richard G. Barton, Sr., aged 90 years. The deceased professed religion many years ago, and has been a consistent member of 2nd Grand Lake church. In his last days he longed to be with Christ. He leaves three sons and one daughter, besides many grandchildren and great-grandchildren to mourn his departure.

HUBLEY.—At French Village, Halifax Co., N. S., April 2nd, Jessie Victoria, daughter of Bro. Robert Hubley, aged 10 years and 2 days. The deceased professed faith in Christ about a year ago, and was baptized by Rev. M. W. Brown. She was sick but a few days. Took part in the Missionary concert on Sunday, March 28th, and at about the corresponding hour of the following Lord's day her lifeless body was committed to its last resting place to await the glorious resurrection.

PYNE.—At Clementsvale, March 18th, in the 83 years of his age, Mr. David Pyne, he was converted at the age of 22, under a powerful sermon preached by one of the Fathers, although he never united with the church yet the example of his life upon his children has been the means of leading them nearly all to Christ and his church, and his grand children are following in the same path, "they rest from their labors and their works do follow them," he leaves a widow and many relatives to mourn their loss.

TURNER.—At Fredericton, N. B., April 5th, Mrs. Mary J. widow of the late George Turner, aged 77 years. Mrs. Turner was one of the oldest and most respected members of the Fredericton Baptist church. She experienced many sorrows during her lifetime, but was ever sustained by a cheerful Christian spirit. For many years she was in feeble health, and a few months ago was called to part with one of her sons by death. From that shock she never seemed to fully recover, and when La Grippe set in it found her strength unequal to the struggle for life. Four sons are left to mourn their loss.

GOURLY.—At St. Marys, N. B., April 3rd, William F. Gourley, aged 42. A little over two years ago our brother met with a change of heart, and was baptized and received into the Gibson Baptist church. His life has been consistent and his death-bed one of the brightest I have ever visited. For six months he was a great sufferer, but never for an instant did his faith grow dim. He never asked for life after he knew that consumption had fastened its relentless grip upon him. In vision he had angel visitants and his soul was constantly filled with joy. He leaves a widow, several brothers and sisters, and a large circle of friends to mourn. His funeral was largely attended. The Foresters marched, headed by the Seventy First Band. A memorial service will be held in the Gibson Baptist church Sunday morning, 11th inst. It was his

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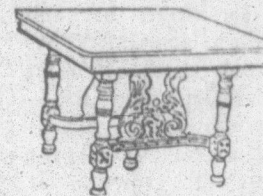
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dying request that I should preach a sermon for him.—F. D. DAVIDSON.

SEAMAN.—Died at Pugwash, April 4th, Charlotte, widow of the late Deacon Wm. Seaman, aged 86 years. Early in life our sister experienced a change of heart and became a member of the Pugwash Baptist church. Her life was that of the true Christian every day. The church of Christ was very dear to her heart, and just as long as it was possible she attended all the services of the public sanctuary. Her life was not without shadows. Thirty years ago she was called upon to part with her daughter Lydia, (Mrs. George) who was drowned at Boston by the upsetting of a boat, this was a heavy stroke but it seemed to make her life still sweeter. Eight years ago this sister was deprived of her sight, from that time to her death she never had the pleasure of looking upon one of her dear children. She leaves two sons and one daughter to mourn the loss of a good mother. Her remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people all of whom have held her in the highest esteem. "Thine eyes shall see the King in His beauty."

BLACK.—At St. John, on March 16th, Eliza, widow of the late William Black, aged 78 years. Our sister was baptized in the year 1869 by the Rev. A. B. MacDonald. Since then by her consistent course she adorned the doctrine of Jesus Christ her Saviour. In all the varied relations of life she manifested a truly godly character and was much beloved by her family and numerous friends. The text of her memorial sermon fittingly indicates her Christian career, from the dawn of grace to the effulgence of glory. "The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." Her remains were brought to her native place that they might be laid to rest near the scenes of her youth. The funeral took place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James Robinson, who with four brothers and six sisters mourns the loss of a devoted mother. A very largely attended service was held in the Baptist church, conducted by the Rev. C. W. Townsend and A. B. MacDonald. The occasion was sadly significant as this death causes the first break in a family of eight sons and four daughters, several of whom have themselves passed or almost reached the allotted span of life.



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# Intercolonial Railway.

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

### TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax.....	7.00
Express for Halifax.....	12.10
Express for Sussex.....	16.45
Express for Quebec and Montreal.....	17.10

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through Sleeping Car at Moncton, at 20.10 o'clock.

### TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Express from Sussex.....	8.30
Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted).....	10.30
Express from Moncton (Daily).....	10.30
Express from Halifax.....	16.00
Express from Pictou, Campbellton and Beaton.....	18.30
Accommodation from Moncton.....	18.30

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

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. 8th October, 1896.

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# News Summary.

George Ferris, of Eastport, was drowned near Campobello on Saturday. He has relatives in Charlotte county.

The Board of Trade will ask the government of Canada to furnish a report on the result of the law prohibiting gambling in futures.

The Assembly of New York on Monday night passed the greater New York charter bill over Mayor Strong's veto by a vote of 106 to 32.

Alexander Hartney, of Annisfil, Ontario, has fallen heir to \$1,500,000 through the death of his uncle in Glasgow, where the property is.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, Monday, by a vote of 276 to 132, adopted a resolution expressing confidence in the government.

The U. S. Senate on Wednesday confirmed the nomination of George N. West, of the district of Columbia, for consul at Pictou, Nova Scotia.

The President Wednesday sent a message to Congress, urging it to make suitable provision for adequate representation of the United States at the Paris exposition.

Nomination took place Monday for the county of Gaspé, Que., in the provincial contest. Polling is on May 11. Hon. E. Flynn was renominated by the Conservatives and Chas. Marcell for the Liberals.

The President has appointed the following commissioners for the promotion of an international agreement for bimetalism: Senator Edward O. Walcott, Hon. Charles J. Paine and ex-president A. D. Stevenson.

Postmaster Dayton, of New York, has resigned. It is understood Mr. Dayton's successor will be Cornelius VanCott, who was postmaster during the Harrison administration.

Three lepers from Iceland passed through Montreal on Wednesday en route to the lazaretto at Tracadie in charge of Dr. Smith. They were in a box car, which was placarded and guarded. One of the lepers is a married woman.

It is now believed that Thomas M. Bram, convicted of the murder of Capt. Nash on the barquentine Herbert M. Fuller, will not be executed on June 18, the appeal case not having been dealt with yet by the Supreme Court.

Amelia Labadossa and Joseph Ferrish were arrested at Boston Tuesday night on the charge of counterfeiting, a complete equipment of molds, coins, crucibles and other paraphernalia necessary for making spurious coins being discovered in a house in South Boston.

Senator Beclard died at Ottawa on Wednesday, aged 67. In June last he was elected to represent the united counties of St. John and Iberville in the Commons, but resigned to make way for Mr. Tarte.

The war and colonial offices are considering Gen. Gascoigne's request for leave to send a Canadian regiment six hundred strong to the Queen's jubilee. The officials feel the acceptance of Canada's offer would upset all the proportions allotted to the other colonies.

Another nest of plotters was discovered a few days ago in St. Petersburg. The police raided a private lodging house belonging to a well-known Russian Prince. The raid was made during the night, and the police found a secret printing press, with a mass of proclamations and a large quantity of other revolutionary literature. A number of arrests have been made. Most of the suspects are young persons, and both sexes are included.

The 154th anniversary of Jefferson's birthday was celebrated Tuesday night at the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, by a dinner given under the auspices of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. The first celebration of the anniversary of Jefferson's birthday occurred at the same hostelry, then known as the Indian Queen. Wm. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was the guest of honor Tuesday night.

THE PRACTICAL MENTAL ARITHMETIC, illustrating contractions in multiplication and abbreviated methods of calculation etc., by C. E. Lund, D. L. S., has recently been issued from the press of J. and A. McMillan, St. John, price 25 cents. The Educational Review says: "Mr. Lund brings a successful experience of twenty years to bear upon his very concise and suggestive little book, and the result has been an admirable compilation of useful and thought-producing problems. The book for compactness and suggestiveness is the best that has come to our notice."

Humility is to make a right estimate of one's self. It is no humility for a man to think less of himself than he ought, though t might rather puzzle him to do that.—Spurgeon.

The state tax in Maine this year has been assessed at \$905,179 49. Aroostook's share is \$49,469 76.

# A Cripple for Life.

## SO DOCTORS SAID CONCERNING RICHARD B. COLLINS.

He Spent Months in the Toronto Hospital Without Any Benefit—Pink Pills Cure Him After All Other Treatment Failed.

From the Echo, Warton, Ont.

The Echo presents to its readers the following plain statement of fact, with the simple comment that a medicine that can perform so remarkable a cure is simply invaluable, and it is no wonder that the aggregate of its sales throughout the country is enormous.

I, Richard B. Collins, hereby make the following statement, which can be confirmed by any number of witnesses in this section of the country. I first began to complain about five years ago. I had then been working in a fish shanty, and was wet almost the whole time, summer and winter. I was then confined to the house for three months. This was my first attack and on getting better I commenced work again the first of the following February and continued at it until the next January, when I took a much worse attack. The doctors pronounced it rheumatism and after treating me for that disease until about the first of May, they discovered that



my trouble was disease of the hip joint, and advised me to go to an hospital. I went to Toronto and stayed in the hospital five weeks and then returned home. I, however, did not recover, and was compelled during the following summer to go back to the hospital, where I remained three months, getting worse all the time. I was told I could not be cured and when I left was only able to walk by the aid of crutches. I then came home and was not there long before I was taken to my bed. I continued in this state until January following, when I was advised by several friends to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took their advice and before I had finished the fifth box I began to improve, and by the time I had completed a dozen boxes I was able to walk without crutches, and have never used them since. I was able to do light work in a short time, and in January last (1897) I commenced working in the woods and have no trouble from the hip unless over-taxed. During the last three years I have spent \$300. in doctors' bills, and medicines, trying everything recommended, but without any good results until I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, to which I owe my restored condition, as the doctors gave up all hopes of ever seeing me out of bed alive and well. I may say that before I began taking Pink Pills during my last attack, I put in a night so bad that I never expected to be alive in the morning.

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and build up and renew the entire system. Sold by all dealers and postpaid at 30c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

# Make No Mistake!

DO NOT DESPAIR Until You Have Tried What

# SMITH'S... Chamomile Pills

Can Do for You!

Do you have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back? Do you feel dull and sleepy? Does your mouth have a bad taste, especially in the morning? Is your appetite poor? Is there a feeling like a heavy load upon the stomach? Sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy? Are your eyes sunken? Do your hands and feet become cold and clammy? Is there a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly? Are the whites of your eyes tinged with yellow? Is your urine scanty and high colored? Does it deposit a sediment after standing? If you suffer from any of these symptoms Use

# Smith's Chamomile Pills

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FRANK SMITH, DRUGGIST,

ST. STEPHEN, N.B. and CALAIS, Me.

PRICE 25 CENTS. FIVE BOXES \$1.00.

If your local dealer does not sell these Pills Mr. Smith will send a box by mail on receipt of price.

# PILL - OSOPHY

There are pills and pills—but Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at 20 cents a vial lead in demand. The safe borders on the phenomenal.

Sluggish liver, constipation or irregular bowels are the precursors of many physical disorders.

These little wonders remove the cause.

They are entirely vegetable. They act on the liver and bowels without disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. They never gripe. They act pleasantly. 40 in a vial for 20 cents.

# DEATH'S COLD SWEAT.

Stood Out in Great Beads Upon His Face—A Victim of Heart Disease Snatched From the Grave by the Prompt Use of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—Relief in all Cases in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart positively gives relief within 30 minutes after the first dose is taken. James J. Whitney of Williamsport, Pa., says: "Cold sweat would stand out in great beads upon my face, and I indeed thought my end had come. But relief was found in Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. After using it for a short time I feel now that the trouble is altogether removed." Its effects are magical.

A Christian Endeavor society is reported from Rome.

# VICTORY FOR EAST SIMCOR.

Of One Thing Mr. W. H. Bennett, the Conservative Standard Bearer in East Simcor, is Sure—He Suffered from Catarrhal Trouble and Pounded Speedy and Fixed Relief in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

In the coming by-election it will not be settled until the votes are counted, whether Mr. W. H. Bennett, who has represented the constituency with ability for years, will again be the successful candidate. One thing Mr. Bennett is perfectly certain of whatever turn the election may take. When attending to his duties in Ottawa two sessions ago he was taken down with Catarrhal trouble in the head. He used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and over his own signature says that it worked like a charm, and quickly removed the trouble and made him fitted for his parliamentary duties.

Cottage prayer meetings are growing in favor with Endeavorers.

Skin Eruptions Cured for 25 Cents—Relief in a Day.

Eczema, tetter, salt rheum, barber's itch—all itching and burning skin diseases vanish where Dr. Agnew's Ointment is used. It relieves in a day and cures quickly. No case of piles which an application will not comfort in a few minutes. If you have used high-priced ointments without benefit, try Dr. Agnew's Ointment at 25 cents and be cured.

Pruning App... The systematic pruning performed with a definite something that should be understood by every farmer of an orchard, whether this is a work which is entrusted to others if the orchard is given the importance demands a tree with an unbalanced times found it necessary with the object of diverting particular direction for filling up an open space balanced and symmetrical of this act is made as a work, but were the entrusted to other hands that the particular result be entirely frustrated. ing there is no season suited for the work than late March and early April early in the winter the weather is very liable where wounds are made severe winter pruning per mercury registered at o point may be seen in two with one and one-half inch home. The one was a orchard, very closely planted consisted of young trees both instances the injudicious a fatal result. The severity by the trees as a result of being exposed to severe bark to dry up and fall and large limbs during summer. Where large removed the work should late June or early July, as then heal over with much the tree.

In such cases the cut surface treated to a coat of thick wax, or some other substance keeping out wet and promoting the healing of the wound. For removing large limbs may by the exercise of a little foresight when forming young tree. If the tree arrives from a but two limbs, forming a cr be cut off, leaving the stem should then be cut back desired for the head. From stem a number of shoots will rubbing off all but three comes a well balanced head by timely attention to the work, and frequent light tree when young, there will of lopping off limbs in all are several objects to be kept trimming a tree. One is to space between the large limbs body of a grown person who fruit. Another is to keep the tree well open, to facilitate admit sunlight and free circulation without these the fruit will be colored, and the propagation be encouraged. On the other centre is allowed to become danger of the limbs becoming resulting in the drying up of eventual death of the limbs. ing a tree with a spreading habit such as the Greening, a distance must be employed than for growing one, such as the In the former case the lower ones usually required to be the centre of the tree needs In the latter the reverse of practiced. The King rarely thinning out, but is greatly cutting back. In the case of a young tree is inclined to grow in a wrong



**The Farm.**

**Pruning Apple Trees.**

The systematic pruning of apple trees, performed with a definite end in view, is something that should be thoroughly understood by every farmer who is the owner of an orchard, whether large or small, as this is a work which cannot safely be entrusted to others if the future welfare of the orchard is given the consideration its importance demands. When trimming a tree with an unbalanced top I have sometimes found it necessary to cut back a limb with the object of diverting its growth in a particular direction for the purpose of filling up an open space so as to secure a balanced and symmetrical head. A note of this act is made as a guide for future work, but were the following pruning entrusted to other hands the probability is that the particular result aimed for would be entirely frustrated. For general pruning there is no season of the year better suited for the work than the warm days of late March and early April, for if done too early in the winter the severe freezing weather is very liable to cause damage where wounds are made. A result of severe winter pruning performed when the mercury registered at or below the zero point may be seen in two different orchards with one and one-half miles of the writer's home. The one was a comparatively old orchard, very closely planted; the other consisted of young thrifty trees; but in both instances the injudicious pruning had a fatal result. The severe shock sustained by the trees as a result of the cut surfaces being exposed to severe cold caused the bark to dry up and fall from the trunks and large limbs during the following summer. Where large limbs are to be removed the work should be delayed until late June or early July, as the wounds will then heal over with much less damage to the tree.

In such cases the cut surfaces should be treated to a coat of thick paint, grafting wax, or some other substance suitable for keeping out wet and facilitating early healing of the wound. But the necessity for removing large limbs may be prevented by the exercise of a little judgment and foresight when forming the head of the young tree.

If the tree arrives from the nursery with but two limbs, forming a crotch, one should be cut off, leaving the straightest, which should then be cut back at the height desired for the head. From this straight stem a number of shoots will start, and by rubbing off all but three or four suitable ones a well balanced head can be formed. By timely attention to this and similar work, and frequent light pruning of the tree when young, there will be no necessity of lopping off limbs in after years. There are several objects to be kept in view when trimming a tree. One is to allow sufficient space between the large limbs to admit the body of a grown person when gathering the fruit. Another is to keep the centre of the tree well open, to facilitate spraying and admit sunlight and free currents of air, as without these the fruit will be small and uncolored, and the propagation of fungi will be encouraged. On the other hand, if the centre is allowed to become too open, there is danger of the limbs becoming sun-scalded resulting in the drying up of the bark and eventual death of the limbs. When pruning a tree with a spreading habit of growth, such as the Greening, a different system must be employed than for an upright growing one, such as the Northern Spy. In the former case the lower limbs are the ones usually required to be cut out, while the centre of the tree needs less attention. In the latter the reverse of this should be practiced. The King rarely requires much thinning out, but is greatly benefited by cutting back.

In the case of a young tree, where a limb is inclined to grow in a wrong direction, it

can largely be corrected by cutting back and leaving the last bud (which is the one that will force) on the side in which the new growth is desired to extend. Thus the growth can be inclined upward, downward or to either side as desired to fill up a vacancy. One source of much trouble in some orchards is the quantity of young shoots that sprout up from the roots at the base of the trees. This is usually caused through the trees having been crown-grafted in the nursery.

When setting out a young orchard, if care is taken to procure only root-grafted stock, this trouble will be largely avoided. The suckers that grow from the limbs of a tree, and which are usually most abundant after severe pruning may be most expeditiously removed by rubbing off with the hand soon after starting growth. If their removal is delayed until the following spring a new growth will invariably start from the same source. The best authorities claim that late winter pruning tends to encourage the growth of wood and the general building up of the tree, while summer pruning performed during the latter part of June stimulates fruit production. This is certainly based upon scientific principles, but the average farmer can hardly do better than attend to the pruning of his orchard during the leisure hours of the present month.—Ellis F. Augustine, in Farmer's Advocate.

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**Do Bees Injure Fruit Crops.**

BY REV. C. M. HERRING.

If the question were put to us, "Do men steal?" the answer most likely would be, "Some do, and some do not." So it is with this question. Some bees, under certain circumstances, may be like some men who have bad habits.

When pressed by hunger, and the flowers do not supply the wants of the bees, they may resort to the juices of the fruits for supply. They have no power to puncture sound fruit; but when the berry is old and tender, when the grape skin is broken and when the rind of the plum is punctured, and the juices of these fruits are exposed, then the bees will be likely to help themselves if they can find nothing better. To make holes in sound plums is what the bee cannot do. Her sting is not made, or used, for any such purpose, and her tongue is too limber.

What Mr. Hurlin calls that "hole" in the Lombard plum was made by that notorious fruit pest called the curculion, which has served many of my crops of plums in the same way. After the hole was made the bee might have used it for her purpose.

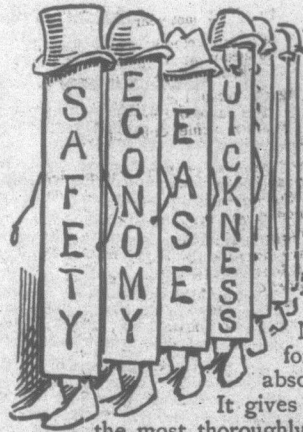
I have kept bees for many years in the same garden with raspberries, grapes, and many kinds of plums, and have never sustained any losses thereby. In fact, I and my neighbors are dependent on bees and a few other agencies for our fruits produced from blossoms.

In that noted fruit garden in Yarmouth, the owner keeps bees for no other purpose but to fertilize his blossoms and thus secure a harvest. If they had turned to and ate up his berries and plums, the owner would be likely to agree with Mr. Hurlin.

STRATFORD, 4th Aug. 1893.  
MRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—My neighbor's boy, 4 years old, fell into a tub of boiling water, and got scalded fearfully. A few days later his legs swelled to three times their natural size and broke out in running sores. His parents could get nothing to help him till I recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT, which, after using two bottles, completely cured him, and I know of several other cases around here almost as remarkably cured by the same Liniment, and I can truly say I never handled a medicine which has had as good a sale or gave such universal satisfaction.

M. HIBERT,  
General Merchant.



**Safety comes first,**

in washing. What is the use of making the work easy, as long as it's risky or dangerous? What does it matter how little a thing costs, or how many prizes you get with it, if it rots and ruins the clothes? It can't be that you want to take any chances. Use Pearline. Nothing that has ever been used for washing or cleaning is more absolutely harmless than Pearline. It gives you the easiest, the quickest, the most thoroughly economical work.



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



Here since 1851 Every Grocer keeps E. B. Eddy's Matches Look for them Ask for them

Perfect in any climate E. B. Eddy's Matches They have the name and fame

Used every day in the year E. B. Eddy's Matches Made in Hull

The name is on every box E. B. Eddy's Matches Cheap enough for a pauper

Good enough for a prince E. B. Eddy's Matches Sulphur, Safety, Parlor, Wax

**IT PAYS**

to insure in the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION, because of its sound financial position, its moderate premium rates and its unexcelled profits to policy-holders—Policies unconditional—Guaranteed extended Insurance, paid up and cash surrender values—All claims paid immediately upon receipt of proof of death.

S. A. McLEOD,  
Agent at St. John.

G. W. PARKER,  
General Agent.

The Endeavorers in the State of Washington have made earnest efforts to secure temperance and Sabbath observance legislation. A temperance bill was recently before the legislature and the Endeavorers prompted prominent representatives to personally visit the Capitol, while about five hundred telegrams were sent from all parts of the State to the senators and representatives. Mass meetings were also held in many districts, all with the aim of properly influencing legislation.

**AGENTS!** Send postal card to

M. S. BAIN, Box 504, Yarmouth, N. S., for terms of the fastest selling article ever invented.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, New York, to be assistant secretary of the navy.



**Purgatorial Pills.**

The druggist would hardly smile if you asked for "purgatorial pills." There are many of them. But he would probably recommend a pill that did not gripe: a sugar-coated pill, gentle in action, and sure in effect. What are they called?

**..Ayer's Cathartic Pills..**

The ice bridge has given way to Cape Rouge, opening the St. Lawrence to navigation.

**Let's Live Longer!**

**Why Die a Lingering Death of Direful Diabetes?**

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE IT.**

Other Medicines never touch it.—But Dodd's Pills infallibly Cures—Expelling Poison and Pain—Preserving Sugar and Strength Don't Die; Get Well.

Who would not live longer if he could? More men shorten their lives by over-indulgence in food and drink than ever die from starvation. Health can be maintained by eating and drinking just what is good for us—no more, no less.

But most of us don't do that. In health the body expels what it doesn't require, and retains what it needs. In disease either the body doesn't expel the poison or it does not retain what is needed to nourish it. In the disease called DIABETES the kidneys expel sugar. Its presence can be detected in the urine. The body needs sugar. In DIABETES the sufferer dies a lingering death.

Until recently DIABETES was supposed to be incurable. The science of to-day says that DIABETES may be cured. The kidneys may be restored to healthy action. Sugar may be retained in the system. Instead of filtering out the good that is in the food the kidneys may be made to filter out the poison.

With Poison goes Pain. With Sugar goes Strength.

DIABETES disappears like magic before DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Other medicines never touch it. That's the difference. If you have DIABETES get cured quickly. Don't bother with medicines that do not cure. Many will stand up to be counted among those who have been cured of DIABETES by taking DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. Fred Stokes, Barrie, Ont., says:—"I have been promptly restored to health by a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Diabetes had reduced my weight forty-five pounds, which I have regained."

Mr. D. Roblin, Bandmaster, Allandale, Ont., says:—"Could for years get no relief for Diabetes which it seemed would end my days: Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured me."

Mr. Chas. Gilchrist, Fort Hope, Ont., says:—"For ten years a victim of Diabetes. Suffered fearfully, especially in passing water. My cure has resulted from taking a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mr. James K. Nesbitt, county constable, Stayner, Ont., says:—"Becoming aware of the fact that I was a victim of Diabetes, I resorted to Dodd's Kidney Pills. I commenced to get well with the first box and am perfectly cured."

On Sunday afternoon Lady Tilley and her son, Mr. H. C. Tilley, met with a driving accident in the city. Their horse, being frightened by dogs on the street, bolted, throwing Mr. Tilley out, and then ran for a distance, but in kicking got one foot over the whistle-tree and was stopped. Lady Tilley's position was for a time one of great danger, but fortunately neither she nor Mr. Tilley received any serious injuries.

**News Summary.**

The failures in Canada this week numbered thirty-nine, against thirty-four in the corresponding week last year.

A lot of land on Tremont street Boston adjoining Museum building, 32 feet front by 72 feet back, sold recently for \$200,000.

It is again stated that Senator David Mills will at the close of the sitting be appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada, vice Ewbyne.

Cashier Joseph A. Stickney was murdered on Friday in the Great Falls National Bank at Somersworth, N. H., by two unknown men who escaped with about \$6,000.

Out of fifty avowed cases of the plague which have been under treatment by Dr. Versin, at Bombay, there have been thirty-three recoveries and seventeen deaths.

By the death of their uncle, in Glasgow, Scotland, Alexander Hartney, of Innisfail, Ont., Mrs. Lamb, of Midland, Ont., and Mrs. James Hartney, of Aurora, Ont., come in for a share each of \$1,500,000.

The Citizens' Street Railway Co. of Indianapolis has decided to give up its fight against the three-cent fare law. Until the case is settled in the courts three cents will be accepted as a fare.

Dr. George M. Dawson, chief of the geological survey department of the Dominion, has been awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain this year.

The American President has sent the name of George N. West, of the District of Columbia, to the Senate as American consul of Pictou, N. S.

The American Senate has referred to the Finance Committee the retroactive clause of the Dingley bill, sent up from the House for approval. This action is taken to show that the clause will be killed.

More than two years after his murder of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams in the Emmanuel Baptist church, San Francisco, Theodore Durant was sentenced to be hanged on June 11.

In the Mississippi Delta five counties ago for the most part under water and the river is fifty miles wide at Rosedale, Miss. It is estimated that 300 towns and cities are now under water.

Mr. William Mackenzie, and other eastern capitalists who own the Winnipeg Gas Company, are in that city offering to largely reduce rates if the City Council will extend their franchise for twenty-five years.

M. Faure's visit to St. Petersburg will be made in June. He will go from Havre to Cronstadt in an armored cruiser, escorted by some of the new cruisers. M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign affairs, will accompany him.

The President of the Swiss republic has been selected as arbitrator of the boundary dispute between Brazil and French Guiana. The territory involved exceeds that at issue between Great Britain and Venezuela and includes rich gold mining districts.

Captain Reed, of the ship Oakes, which arrived in New York a few days ago, with the crew scurvy stricken and a number of them dead, has been arrested and will have to stand trial on a charge of starving his men.

The new organization of Ballington Booth, known as the American Volunteers, has now been in existence one year, and makes a fine showing. According to the report given out, there have been commissioned, 3,000 Defenders enrolled, and 1,200 members added to Mrs. Booth's Prisoners' League.

The Toronto Divisional Court has reserved judgement upon the motion to commit Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., and Returning Officer Bruce for violation of the North Ontario injunction. The court will await the decision of the Court of Appeals upon the questions of the jurisdiction of the lower court in granting the injunction.

A new circular issued by the department of customs provides that tourists entering Canada from the United States will have to pay duty on sporting goods at the port of entry, the same being refunded except 10 per cent. for the trouble of the officials. The local officers can deal with the matter. In the past application for refunds had to be made to the head office in Ottawa.

At the meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association at Ottawa Thursday, General Gascoigne announced that six batteries of guns were being inspected in England and would be shipped to Canada, but they would only be an instalment of supply. "A" and "B" batteries would be supplied first, and then the others according to rank and efficiency. Lt.-Col. Cole was elected president.



Stands for BLACKS, of this there's no doubt,—  
The black on these faces will never wash out;  
For wool, silk and cotton, Black Diamond Dyes  
Are used without fear by the prudent and wise.

The above is taken from "Excelsior Rhyming A B C Book, Illustrated." Each letter of the Alphabet is 2 1/2 inches long; no two letters of the same color. Just the Book for the little ones. Sent for 5-cent stamp to any address.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Montreal.

**THE GREAT CHURCH LIGHT**  
FRANK'S PATENT REFLECTOR  
For electric, gas or oil, give the most powerful, the softest, cheapest and best light known for Churches, Halls and Public Buildings, great size of room, kind of light and estimate free. F. P. FRANK, 681 Pearl St., New York.

**THE ONLY Great Clothing Sale IN ST. JOHN**

Started April 3rd at FRASERS', and has been booming ever since. All New Spring Clothing made to order, unsurpassed in Quality and Style, are now selling at prices that cannot be touched by any other house in the trade without a serious loss. Cash is our fulcrum; Low prices our lever.

**FRASER, FRASER & CO.**

Cheapside. 40 and 42 King Street.

Notwithstanding the rush, Mail Orders receive prompt attention.

**FOR SALE.**

In the very heart of Wolfville, a new and desirable residence, with lot containing 22 fruit trees, 10 bearing. 25 barrels of apples, besides smaller fruits, were raised last year.

For terms, etc., apply to Rev. R. H. BISHOP, Linden Avenue, Wolfville.

**Agents Wanted at Once!**

**The Diamond Jubilee Edition**

OF THE LIFE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, ENTITLED:

**"Victoria Sixty Years a Queen."**

This attractive volume is charmingly written. It covers the whole field of the Queen's life, socially and otherwise, embracing all the leading events in Her Majesty's reign, and forming an impartial narrative of the times of this memorable period of British history. It is profusely illustrated with portraits and other superior engravings. Sold only by subscription, at popular prices. Large discounts to Agents. Act quickly. Write at once for terms and full particulars. Address,

**R. A. H. MORROW,**  
59 Garden Street,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**People!**

Heretofore the mining business has generally been considered largely a matter of speculation. Perhaps there has been much truth in that impression. Of course there is a large element of uncertainty in every business. No one can tell exactly how things may turn out; not even the merchant. The more thoroughly a man understands the matters that pertain to his particular business the less the chance of failure. So in mining. Many fortunes have been made in mining, and it is no wonder so many have gone into it with little knowledge or experience even.

Probably no part of the world equals Canada in its wonderful resources. Thousands of America tourists will be glad to spend a season in this delightfully inviting climate: we do not half appreciate what is so common. But why shall we not invite them to visit us? Perhaps they may become interested in some of our many industrial enterprises. We need their capital and men of large business capacity; this would help develop thrifty and cultured population. This would benefit all of us—make more business for farmers, merchants and carriers. A good number of the best people in large towns have already interested themselves in our Company. Of course it will be profitable as well. May we have your assistance?

Write for fuller information to THE MARITIME MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, Truro, N.S.

EDITORIAL: Patriotic, More Instruction Needed, The War in Europe, The First Foreign Missions, and their Success, Notes, CONTRIBUTED: Woman's Rights, James Letter, Boston Letter, We Have Found Christ, (W. B. H.), SELECTED: Heartsease, An Heroic Norwegian, The First Lighthouse, STORY PAGE: The Box from St. Marks.

British Colonization. At London, the Hon. J. of State for the Colonies what noteworthy speech the development of the how important to the great colonies had become extension of British prot lands where the establish colonies had not yet been beneficent and civilizing in those parts of the globe to the relationship susta peoples is not merely obligation. In carrying of the British people are full sion, they are finding scop faculties and qualities w great governing race. W methods employed have al or the efforts put forth alw is indisputable that, in al which the rule of the Quee and the Pax Britannica h have come with it great property and a higher statu ment in the whole life of the of the countries which Brit her rule has been attended and sacrifice of life both on t and the conquering people, h been greatly overbalanced "You cannot destroy the pr slavery, of superstition, wh desolated the interior of Afr fore; but if you will fairly humanity with the price wh for it, I think you may well such expeditions as those wh conducted with such signal Ashanti, Benin and Nupe—e have, and indeed have, cost liv say for one life lost a hundred the cause of the civilization and people will in the long run be as I have described, involves I in the wide dominions of the Q temple of Janus are never closed task that we have undertaken mitted to wield the sceptre of e task, great is the responsibility honor; and I am convinced that the spirit of the country will rise obligations, and that we shall h fulfil the mission which our histo character have imposed upon us.