

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY. THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR VOLUME XLVI. Vol. X., No. 16. SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1894. Printed by G. W. DAY, North Side King St.

— THERE has been some talk that Dr. Lorimer, of the Tremont Temple church, Boston, was likely to leave his present charge to accept the pastorate of the Washington Avenue church, of Brooklyn, N. Y. It is stated however on the authority of Dr. Lorimer himself that it is his intention to remain in Boston and build the new Tremont Temple.

— FOR a long time—we do not know just how long—it has been the custom to hold the closing exercises of Acadia on THURSDAY. This year University day will be on WEDNESDAY, June 6th. We are not informed as to the reason for the change, but presume it is made for convenience sake. Those who expect to attend the anniversary exercises at Wolfville will do well to bear in mind the fact of the change mentioned and that all the exercises will occur this year one day earlier in the week than in the past.

— THE Globe says it seems to be generally understood that the C. P. R. will begin at an early day the erection in St. John of a large modern hotel. A number of sites which are said to be under consideration, are mentioned. One is the present Dufferin Hotel property, another the old Barnes hotel site on Prince William street. The late Governor Boyd's property on Queen Square, and a site on Chipman Hill are also spoken of. These are all good locations. It is said that the hotel which it is proposed to build will cost about half a million dollars.

— BRO. WILLIAMS has our thanks—and those of our readers, also, we are sure—for his most interesting letter, so finely descriptive of the Carolina mountain scenery. Bro. Williams, we presume, has carried out his intention of going to Colorado. A private note from Colorado Springs informs us that he was to preach in that city on Sunday last. If our brother was made almost a poet by his experience in the Alleghenies, we may be certain that he will reach still greater heights when he comes to climb the Rockies, for the Colorado plains are far away above the summits of the Carolina mountains. We hope our correspondent will take a trip through the Royal Gorge of the Grand Canyon, and set his graphic pen to tell our readers about it. But whether from the plain or from the mountain summit, we shall be glad to hear from him, and we know that he will find many interesting things to write about in Colorado.

— SOME alarm has very naturally been caused by the occurrence of a case of smallpox in Sussex. Dr. Byrne who recently graduated at a medical college in New York and who had been in attendance upon smallpox patients in a hospital there came to his home in Sussex last week. He complained of being unwell on his arrival, and after a day or two his illness was pronounced to be smallpox. It would appear that the necessary precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease by quarantining the house in which the case is and also isolating persons who had visited Dr. Byrne before the nature of his illness became known. Dr. Byrne had spent a day or two in St. John on his way to Sussex, and had visited his friends in this city. The house where he stayed here has also been quarantined, though it is believed that the disease at that time had not reached a contagious stage. If the fact should prove to be otherwise, there are quite a number of persons who have been exposed to contagion by this case and who will, under the circumstances, feel a good deal of anxiety for the next week or two. We do not know just what precautions against spreading the disease it is considered necessary that a physician attending smallpox patients should exercise, but it seems to us that common prudence should have dictated a more cautious course than that pursued by Dr. Byrne.

— THE thoughtless and careless conduct of some workman engaged in repairing a school building at Point St. Charles, Que., resulted in an accident which might easily have caused the death or very serious injury of a large number of children. In connection with the building of a new wing to the school building, a portion of the old wall was being removed and the workmen had placed the stone and debris thus removed upon the floor of the attic over one of the class rooms, until the weight became so great that the timbers were unable to sustain the strain, and after some premonitory groanings and crackings the whole mass came crashing down through the ceiling into

the school room. A few minutes earlier the room had been occupied by a large number of children, and had the accident occurred at that time the results would have been terrible to contemplate. Providentially this class had been dismissed and its place taken by a class of older pupils. And these, warned of danger by the sound of the groaning and breaking timbers, were better able to save themselves when the crash came. As it was, only two young girls received comparatively slight injuries. Great excitement prevailed among the people of the place as the rumour of the catastrophe got abroad, many parents feeling the gravest apprehension for the safety of their own children until the extent of the accident became definitely known.

— MUCH interest has been aroused by the announcement that M. de Morgan, the French Director of Excavations in Egypt, has found, in the vicinity of certain brick pyramids near Cairo, artistic relics of great beauty, which had belonged to Egyptian rulers of the twelfth dynasty, who are believed to have reigned about 4,000 years ago.

— Among the gold finds are a crouching lion, a sphinx, a necklace of lion heads, bivalve shells of gold. A breast ornament bearing the cartouche of Amenemhat III. shows that king raising his battle-axe to smite an Asiatic negro, while he tramples a negro under foot. There are bronze and silver mirrors, heightened with gold, jewelry with amethysts, carnelians, lapis lazuli and Egyptian emeralds, vases of carnelian, obsidian and alabaster. The carving of some of these jewels, especially in the rings, is said to be marvelous. Examined with a glass, the human figures are seen to have every muscle correctly modeled. Necklaces, bracelets, chased and set with hard stones and pearls, are said to be marvels of beauty, surpassing all the work of later reigns, which are more debased copies of these ancient ornaments. In the finds are also a number of pyramids which have yielded much in that line. In fine, M. de Morgan has signalled his advent to a responsible position he holds by a feat which is likely to remain one of the most brilliant in the history of Egyptology.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE Brazilian rebellion or civil war like a long-continued storm, has at last spent its strength and sobbed itself to rest, and the normal condition of things—if Brazil can be said to have any such condition—will be resumed. If the recent despatches are to be credited—and it is always wise to introduce such a saving clause in reporting war news from Brazil—Admiral Mello, the leader of the insurgent forces, has finally given over hostilities and abandoned the lost cause. It is stated that it was his intention to surrender to the authorities of Uruguay and that he offered to do so on condition that they would not turn him over to the Brazilian government. But this the Uruguayan were not able to do, and Admiral Mello put to sea again in his ship, the Republica, after having landed Gen. Sagado, an insurgent officer, with 400 wounded and otherwise disabled men who gave themselves up to the Uruguayan authorities. It is further reported that after Mello sailed away from the Brazilian coast he returned to the Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul and attempted to land with his men, but the government troops drove him back, and he re-embarked and sailed away, his destination being unknown. Some of the United States newspapers, which support the present administration, are congratulating the country on the judicious part which the United States government has played in connection with the Brazilian war and comparing the results with those achieved under the Harrison-Blaire regime in connection with the Chilian war to the disadvantage of the former administration. The Harrison government, deceived by its minister, Egan, was led to support the dictator Balmaceda who was overthrown, with the result that the prestige and influence of the United States in Chili were destroyed for a generation. This and the bullying policy pursued in connection with the street row in Valparaiso, in which some United States sailors were injured, have not had the effect of causing the Chilians to regard with intense love and respect the people of the great Northern Republic. In the Brazilian war, it is claimed—and probably with justice—the conduct of the Cleveland administration has been such as to produce quite the opposite effect, the course pursued having been dignified and just, such as to confirm democratic government in Brazil, and to win the respect and regard of its people.

— THE question of Women's Suffrage came before the New Brunswick legislature on Tuesday last on a motion of Dr. Stockton of St. John. "That it is advisable to confer upon women the right to vote for members of this House." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Killam of Westmorland, and both these gentlemen presented the arguments in support of their resolution in speeches of considerable length. The broad and indefinite character of the resolution, it was explained, was in order that an expression of opinion might be obtained on general principles, and no one in voting for the resolution before the house should feel himself bound to support any particular measure that might be subsequently introduced embodying the principle of women's suffrage. An amendment to the motion of Dr. Stockton was moved by Mr. Siveright, seconded by Mr. Flewelling, as follows: "Resolved that, owing to the importance of the question and the nearness of the close of the session, it is desirable that its further consideration be postponed to a future session." Hon. Attorney-General Blair criticized the resolution on the ground of its indefiniteness and that, as explained, members incurred no responsibility as to any measure which might be brought forward, by giving the present resolution their support. A motion of this kind designed to catch the votes of those who were not really in sympathy with it, he protested against, as an unfair method of impressing the public mind with the strength of the sentiment in favor of woman's suffrage that existed in the House. The reason why he was opposed to the resolution was he was not satisfied that the women of this country themselves desired to have this change in their political status. It was not a live issue and he believed the majority of women were indifferent or opposed to it. On division the amendment carried 21 to 14. The vote being as follows: Yea—Blair, Mitchell, White, Tweedie, Lablache, Powell, Shaw, Allen, Lewis, Pinder, Siveright, Mott, Flewelling, Scovill, O'Brien (Northumberland), Diblee, Robinson, Dunn, McLeod, Farris.

ON Monday last week in the Imperial House of Commons Sir William Harcourt delivered his budget speech. He estimated the total expenditure at £90,956,000—the revenue at £90,956,000—involving a deficit of about £4,500,000. This deficit, Sir William said, would not be met by borrowing or abandoning the fixed reductions of the national debt. The government proposed to change the system of death duties by which an increase in revenue of £3,500,000 or £4,000,000 yearly would be secured eventually. A complex scheme is proposed for the reorganization of the death duties by consolidating the existing four classes—the probate account, estate, legacy and succession duties—in one which is to be called the estate duty. This imposes a graduated taxation beginning with one per cent. on a sum from £100 to £500, and ascending to eight per cent. on amounts of over £1,000,000. A graduated scale is also applied in the income tax. The extra one penny in the pound by which it is proposed to increase the income tax will yield about £1,780,000. It is, however, intended to raise the limit of exemption from £120 to £160, and also to relieve incomes between £400 and £500 by an abatement of £100. These abatements will mean a yearly loss of £1,430,000, reducing the net gain on the extra penny in the pound on the income tax to £330,000. In order to meet the remaining £1,000,000 deficit, Sir William proposes to add 6d. per barrel to the duty on spirits and 6d. per barrel to the duty on beer. In the course of the debate that followed Mr. Clancy, an Irish Nationalist member, contended that an increase of duty on spirits was the very last expedient that should be resorted to for increasing the revenue. Whisky, he said, was the national beverage of Ireland, and an increase of duty on spirits would be keenly felt. There is, no doubt, enough truth in Mr. Clancy's remark as to whisky being the national beverage of Ireland to explain a good deal of the trouble with which the country is afflicted. But Sir Wm. Harcourt could not admit that the Irish are the champion whisky drinkers of the United Kingdom, and showed that the Scotch take the lead in this respect with a yearly expenditure of 19 shillings per capita for whisky, the English follow with an expenditure of 16 shillings per capita and the Irish bring up the rear with a yearly per capita expenditure for "the national beverage" of 18 shillings.

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Hill, 21. Nays—Emmerson, Stockton, Phinney, Smith (St. John), Alward, Pitts, Harrison, Howe, Russell, Killam, Perley, Baird, Wells, O'Brien (Charlotte), 14.

IN the death of David Dudley Field, which occurred in New York city April 13th, the United States has lost its most eminent lawyer and a man whose fame as a jurist had become world-wide. Mr. Field was a man whose remarkable intellectual powers were fitly matched and supported by great physical robustness, and though some two months previous to his death he had entered his ninetieth year, he had retained in a remarkable degree the physical vigor of his earlier years, and the news of his death was therefore received as a surprise. He had just returned from a four months visit to Europe and landed in New York apparently in excellent health and spirits, but was thereafter with a chill which induced congestion, and death in few days resulted. The Field family has become celebrated on account of the remarkable intellectual force and achievements of four brothers, of whom David Dudley Field was the eldest and perhaps the ablest of all. The other brothers alluded to were Cyrus W., who won world-wide fame as the man by whose indomitable force and enterprise the difficulties in the way of trans-Atlantic telegraphy were conquered, and whose death occurred a few months ago; Stephen J., justice of the United States Supreme Court; and Henry M., editor of the New York *Evening Post*, widely known also as a writer of books of travel. These two are still living. Their father was the Rev. David Dudley Field, a noted Congregationalist minister of Connecticut, and their mother Submit (Dickinson) Field, both of good old New England stock. The mind of David Dudley Field, the lawyer, was of that forceful, masterful, enterprising and independent order that makes it impossible to follow tamely along traditional lines. Having chosen the law as his profession, and in 1818, as a result of his efforts for reform, he was appointed one of three commissioners to prepare codes of procedure. Mr. Field's work along this line is marked by vast industry, legal learning and power of generalization, and though some of his work has not as yet met with the endorsement he anticipated, much of it has been accepted by many of the States and territories, and the great value of his labors are fully acknowledged and appreciated both in America and in England. But it is in the broad field of international law that Mr. Field has made his greatest reputation. To quote the *Springfield Republican*: "In 1836 he brought before the British association for the promotion of social science, at its meeting in Manchester, a proposition for a general revision and reform of the law of nations. He proposed the appointment of a committee of distinguished jurists to prepare and report the outlines of an international code, but every other member practically backed out and Mr. Field undertook the whole work himself. In 1838 he submitted to the social science congress his 'Outlines of an international code,' which attracted the attention of jurists throughout the world and has been translated into French, Italian and Chinese. In consequence of this work, an association was formed for the reform and codification of international law and also for the substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of international disputes. Probably his labors and his achievements in this direction are more entirely appreciated abroad than at home. An English chancellor has said that the reform of law owes more to David Dudley Field than to any other man living."

It is well known that Mr. Field for many years has been an able advocate of the plan of settling international disputes by peaceful arbitration. The fact that his only daughter—a widow—was the wife of Sir Anthony Mungrove, at one time governor of Queensland, and that some of his grandsons are officers in the British army would naturally intensify his desire to promote this reform. The following are the graduates of Whiston's Commercial College, Halifax, during March: Capt. S. D. Herman, Lunenburg; J. J. F. Murphy, Halifax; William M. Bates, Bateson, C. B.; Edwin M. Davis, Shubenacadie; Otto E. Borden, Canard; Farquhar D. Carter, Boston, U. S.; Miss G. Palm, Halifax; Mary E. McHefley, Windsor.

DESPATCHES from Athens, dated Sunday, the 22nd inst., tell of severe earthquakes in Greece causing much destruction of life and property. telegraphic communication had been interrupted, rendering it impossible to get information from some of the towns which it is supposed must have been affected by the shocks. Much uncertainty therefore prevails as to the loss of life, but enough is known to show that it is large. At Preckina the walls of a church fell while the people were at Vespers, burying the worshippers beneath the ruins. Thirty persons were taken out dead and scarcely a person escaped uninjured. At Malensina sixty persons are reported killed, and at Martino 39. In the vicinity of Athens the account says the fatalities were less numerous, but the damage to property was immense. The shocks began about half past seven Friday evening and continued with more or less frequency until Sunday noon. All Saturday night movements of the earth were felt in Athens and the people of the city were in a state of great alarm. Thousands of people spent the whole night upon the streets, dreading that should they enter their houses the shock might bring the building down upon them. Further news regarding the earthquakes will be awaited with anxiety, since the extent of the disaster could not be ascertained, and at latest accounts there seemed to be no certainty that the disturbance was at an end, for while the despatch from which our information is gathered was being sent a shock occurred which, for the time, caused consternation in the telegraph office. Prompt measures are being taken by King George and his government for the relief of the sufferers.

More About the Dead Line.

I have read with interest the letter written by H. F. Adams in the last MESSENGER AND VISITOR, and I think that the friends will agree with me when I say that Mr. Adams has ably given one side of the subject. In comparing the side of the "dead line of fifty" with young men he makes this statement: "His competent leadership and reasoned wisdom, his extensive knowledge and all-round ability are impossible to a young man." It is possible that our brother has forgotten that almost everything that is great has been done by youth. For life in general there is but one decree. "Youth is a blunder, manhood is a struggle, old age, a regret." Do not suppose that I hold that youth is genius. We must all admit that the greatest captains of ancient and modern times both conquered Italy at twenty-five; youth, extreme youth, overthrew the Persian Empire. Don John, of Austria, won Lepanto at five and twenty, the greatest battle of modern times; had it not been for the jealousy of Philip, the next year he would have been the Emperor of Mauritania. Gaston de Foix was only twenty-two when he fought victoriously on the plain of Ravenna. Gustavus Adolphus died at the age of thirty-eight. Cortez was a little more than thirty when he gazed upon the golden cupolas of Mexico. When Maurice of Saxony died he was only 32; all Europe acknowledged the loss of the greatest captain and the profound statesman of the age. Then there is Nelson and Clive, and many others that might be mentioned. These were warriors with youth on their side. Then take the able leaders or warriors in the greatest of all conflicts. Innocent III, the greatest of the Popes, was the despot of Christendom at 37. John de Medici was a cardinal at 15, and Guicciardini tells Ferdinand, of Arragon, himself was pope as Leo X. at 37. Luther robbed even him of his richest provinces at 35. Take Ignatius Loyola and John Wesley, they worked with young brains. Raphael died at the age of 37. C. H. Spurgeon, to whom our brother refers in his letter, preached some of his best sermons at the age of 25. It is needless to multiply instances. The history of heroes is the history of youth, and I am of the opinion that a young man is just as good as an old man as long as he behaves himself. This letter is not intended for controversy. I simply refer to that statement made by our Bro. Adams. You see that it will not hold water even, although he is a Baptist and "hears the 'dead line'."

J. MARPLE. The advertisement of the Provincial Chemical Fertilizing Company, in another column of this issue, will doubtless command the attention of farmers and gardeners. The "Imperial Superphosphate" of this Company is well suited to our soil and climate. Their "Special Potato Phosphate" has won many testimonials. The "Bone Meal" of this Co. is acknowledged to be a first-class article. The catalogue published by this Co. is full of wise suggestions to our agriculturists. SEEDS OF LIFE TABLETS Cure Headache and Dyspepsia.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR: "Lord what will Thou have me to do." Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. Baker, 311 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR APRIL: Thanksgiving for the answer to our prayer: In December, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 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2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903,

Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

Adapted from Fehsenberg's Select Notes.

SECOND QUARTER.

Lesson VI. May 6. Gen. 50: 14-26.

JOSEPH'S LAST DAYS.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." Prov. 4: 18.

NEW TESTAMENT LIGHT. The story by Stephen (Acts 7: 14-16). Honoring parents (Eph. 6: 1-3; Matt. 15: 4-6). Life a pilgrimage (Heb. 11: 1-10). The lion of Judah (Rev. 5: 5). Dying in faith (Heb. 11: 21, 22, 39, 40).

THE LAST DAYS OF JOSEPH.—50: 14-26. 14. "And Joseph returned." The interests of the family were now all in Egypt.

15. "Joseph will peradventure hate me, and will put my life to naught." "Whence came these anticipations? I reply, from their own hearts. Under similar circumstances they would have acted so, and they took for granted that Joseph would. We suspect according to our nature; we look on others as we feel. Suspicion proves character; so does faith. We believe and suspect what we are." And yet it may have been simply a consciousness of desert.

16. "Thy father did command." This is not recorded elsewhere, but doubtless was true, as it was natural. They must have asked their father to help them in their danger.

17. "Forgive thy trespass, etc." All the arguments that would touch Joseph are woven into a few words with great pathos and power. They cast themselves absolutely upon his mercy. They are sons of the same father, servants of the same God; a silent pleading, "Joseph wept." Out of sympathy with their deep sorrow of many years which nothing but forgiveness and reconciliation could allay.

18. "Am I in the place of God?" To act as judge and to punish you. Or to interfere with God's plans since He has guided this whole affair so as to make it work out good.

19. "There is no peace without forgiveness, and yet even forgiveness does not blot out the fact of sin. Whenever we look back there is the sin. Nothing can take that fact away. How, then, can we be at peace even in heaven? I have seen a black flag by the roadside. The sun shone upon it with such splendor that the blackness was unseen in the radiance reflected from it. So it may be in the other world. Our sins are still a black blot on the past, but the love of Christ so shines upon them, that we, and others, forget the sin in the glory of that love which could die for such sinners. The love of God reflected from the sin outlasts the fact of the sin."

20. "Ye thought evil of me, but God meant it unto good." What they did was still evil, but God overruled it and made it work out good. This fact would comfort them, for it is a great relief to know that the injury to others which we have followed out of our own sin, has been averted. The result forgiven, and the consequences averted, are as a basis for the blessedness of him whose sins are forgiven. (See Lesson IV.)

21. "Joseph dwelt in Egypt," for 54 years after the death of his father. "Lived a hundred and ten years." Seventeen years at the home of his childhood, thirteen in slavery and prison, and 80 in the prosperity and usefulness for which the previous 30 was a preparation.

22. "Joseph said that Joseph had proved so valuable a servant to Achan, that his successors retained him in the office which he held, perhaps to the very close of his life. The benefits he had conferred on Egypt were of the greatest value and importance, and they were not forgotten when he became infirm. He was held in esteem to the end of his days. He had been faithful to his king, and not less faithful to his God; and he went down into the valley of the shadow of death laden with the honors of the world, but at the same time cheered with the smile and approbation of heaven."

23. "And they embalmed him." By means of spices and drugs of various kinds. "According to the custom, Joseph's body, after it was embalmed, was put in a coffin. This coffin, or mummy-case, was probably made of wood; and on the lid of it there would perhaps be a representation of the deceased, whilst the whole it would be decorated with various colors." "The relatives inclosed the body in a wooden image which they have made in the shape of a man. They fastened the case, they placed it in a sepulchral chamber, upright against the wall." Joseph's coffin was, no doubt, deposited in some sepulchral building and guarded by his own immediate descendants till the time of the exodus. Or it was placed in the house of Ephraim (the son-whom Jacob had preferred); by whose family, in the line of the eldest, it was preserved. Mummies in ancient Egypt were heirlooms, highly valued. The fragrant odor emitted by the spices in which they were embalmed was a welcome inmate in the halls of entertainment; so much so, that the sepulchre was often deferred for centuries, so that many successive generations were frequently ranged upright against the walls of the great halls of entertainment, in the family mansion.

24. "The Lord's Supper." Where do we find the command or precept in the Scriptures justifying the use of wine at the Lord's Supper? Hear the Lord's Supper, its spiritual significance, and its use, as instituted by our Lord to keep His tragic death in the minds of His children from a human or natural standpoint? Jesus said, "Except a man eat My flesh and drink My blood he has no part in Me." Again we find in Luke 22: 19 these words: "And He took bread and brake it and gave unto them, saying, 'This is My body which is given for you; this do in remembrance of Me.' Likewise also the cup after supper, as it is in the New Testament in My blood, which is shed for you." From the Scripture's quotation it is plain that the Lord's Supper has a spiritual meaning and nothing else, as it is contrary to the laws of nature and of God to interpret it any other way; and we arrive at the conclusion that Christ instituted the supper for the grand object of teaching His children the need of always looking to Him for spiritual food, and without that food they can not live spiritually. It is a spiritual institution. We will examine the substances used at that supper.

25. "I am the Bread of life." Jesus said: "They have forsaken the Lord, the fountain of living water, and they have drunk of the water of the well of the living water, but the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life." The substance that Christ used were bread and drink. We arrive at the conclusion that he used bread and water, not wine; as wine is never represented as a life giving beverage, but so the water of Christ never loses any deadly article to represent His spiritual and life giving power. He has chosen to use the word water in the Old and New Testament to represent His spirit. It seems conclusive that Christ used water, not wine; for two reasons. First, it is well known fact that man cannot live in the world without bread and water in a natural state. Second, it pleased Christ to choose these two articles that His children were familiar with. With other substances are planning to send delegates, of course, but no other names have been sent in. We will mail to each and every delegate or visitor circulars regarding the trip, route, various attractions, etc. Let some of the Unions at once decide on their delegates and see they are furnished with tickets, rather than you should be unrepresented on that occasion.

26. "Brought up upon Joseph's knees." Adopted by him as his own children.

27. "God will surely visit you." To fulfill His promise to "Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob." He died with full faith in God and His promises.

28. "Ye shall carry up my bones from hence." Showing his faith. He wished to be buried in the promised land with his fathers. Probably his family could not go up at this time on a long burial journey to Palestine.

29. "And his wish was fulfilled; for Moses took the bones of Joseph with him" (Ex. 13: 19), and Joshua buried them in Shechem, in the place of ground which Jacob had given to him (Josh. 24: 32). The reason they buried him here rather than with his fathers in the cave of Machpelah, was probably that the powerful tribe of Ephraim were too jealous to allow the dust of their great ancestor to be buried in the territory of any other tribe than their own.

B. Y. P. U.

OUR OBJECT.

The unification of Baptist young people; their increasing spirituality; their stimulation to Christian service; their education in scriptural knowledge; their instruction in Baptist history and doctrine; their enlightenment in missionary activity, through existing denominational institutions.

OUR FELLOWSHIP.

All Young People's Societies of whatever name in Baptist churches, and Baptist churches having organizations for their representation. We depend for our unity not upon any young people's name or method. Our common bond is in the New Testament, in the full affirmation of those teachings.

WE ARE ONE PEOPLE WITH ONE MISSION.

Communications to this department should address our communications to Rev. J. J. BAKER, St. John, N. B.

For the Week Beginning April 23rd.

Conquest Meeting: India for Christ—Specialist study of the Assam Missions.

C. E. TOPIC:—God's care for His own.

Ps. 103: 1-22.

A Curious Lake.

One of the greatest natural wonders of Java, "the great island," a large lake of boiling mud, is situated along in the centre of the plains of Grobogan, fifty "pangs" to the northeast of Solo. It is almost two miles in circumference and in the centre immense columns of soft, hot mud may be seen continually rising and falling, like great black timbers thrust forth, and then suddenly withdrawn by a giant's hand. Besides the phenomena of the columns there are two gigantic bubbles like large balloons and explode on an average of three times per minute.

Thrice blessed Spring! thou bearest gifts divine. Sunshine and song and fragrance, all are thine. Not unto earth alone: Thou hast a blessing for the human soul. Balm for its wounds, and healing for its smart; Telling of winter flown, And bringing hope upon thy rainbow wing, Type of eternal life—thrice blessed Spring! —William H. Burleigh.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CONQUEROR OF PAIN.

Colic, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Influenza.

Baptists in the Maritime Provinces, being the great interest, are taking all over this continent in the maturing and developing of Christian character among young Christians, should ask what our standard in the matter? A flood-tide of enthusiastic consecration is sweeping over the land; hundreds of young people have banded themselves together to further this glorious work. Are we with them, hand in hand, heart to heart, shoulder to shoulder in this onward movement. Our actions today are writing the history of coming years. Union is strength; the sympathy of members is irresistible. The key-note of a more thorough consecration was sounded in no uncertain tone at the last International Convention at Montreal, and a still higher note will be sounded in the queen city of Canada next July at the 4th annual gathering. Ever since that last wonderful consecration meeting the same song has been in the hearts and on the tongues of our Baptist young people. All over our continent the news of a blessed revival among the young is heralded. The fulfillment of abundant promises of blessing to young Baptists of America has already come, and in Toronto, the grand triumphal thanksgiving chorus will be rendered by over 6,000 Unionists, a solemnly renewed vow of consecration made, and the following year will witness beyond exciting the history of coming years. The greatest expectations of the present are the grandest possibilities open to our denomination, for the unswayed of our continent and the glory of God.

The Conquest meeting of the B. Y. P. U. was held in the audience room of the church the evening of the first of March. The Rev. J. Denovan presided. The subject was "The Grand Ligne Mission." A number of the young people took part in the exercises, much to their credit and that of the society. Valuable information was communicated with respect to the setting of Canada and the aims of the

early discoverers to establish the rule of France, and the papal supremacy in the new world. The career of Madam Filler was briefly traced from her Lauenburg home in Switzerland to the log cabin at Grand Ligne, and on to the close of her heroic and useful life. There were also brief references to the more recent instances of the triumphs of the gospel among the French of Quebec. Mr. Denovan, once a president of the Grand Ligne Missionary Society, delivered a fine address in his inimitable manner. The other speakers on the occasion were Mr. C. E. Seaman, George Wallace, Misses Anderson, Burgess, Vanderpool, DeWitt, and Master Arthur Taylor.

Mr. Seaman is the president of the church. The society is a valuable aid to the pastor in the monthly missionary meeting, and is training the young people for Christian work.

Prayer for Our Telegram Missions. Sunday, May 6th, has been set as a day of special prayer for our two Canadian Baptist Telegram Missions by the conference of the missionaries. Will all of the home churches join us that day in important petition to the Almighty on behalf of our 43 missionaries, 14 stations, 123 native helpers, 100 seminary students, 3,061 native Christians and the 840 new converts of the 150 or more of the first five months of last year. Do not forget the millions of the lost, nor the doubtful and fearful inquirers. Remember the Boards, the secretaries and yourself as related to this work.

H. F. LAFAMME, Sec.

It is sometimes only by the lesser that we can climb up to the greater. It is sometimes by touching only a little human love, that we can rise to the infinite love; sometimes by making a little earthly sacrifice that we get a glimpse of the eternal heavenly sacrifice. —Rev. R. F. Horton, M. A.

Only the Scars Remain.

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows: "Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come in my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

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Literary Note. The May number of the Missionary Review of the World is marked by able articles and first-class illustrations. There is an interesting variety in subjects treated and in the mode of presentation. The editor-in-Chief, Dr. Pierson, opens the number with a paper in which he unfolds "The True Power and Charm of Missions"—a true philosophy. Dr. John Robson, of Scotland, discusses "Janism," the only form of Buddhism in India, where he has studied it in principle and practice. The much-quoted article of Mr. May's is described by Rev. W. F. Gillham. The information in this article is especially valuable, as comparatively little is known of the islands and work in this portion of the world. Dr. J. J. Fuller narrates some remarkable "Experiences in Jamaica and Old Calabar," in connection with the abolition of slavery, and work among his own people on the west coast of Africa. An illustrated article on "The Little Human World" by Rev. Gilbert R. Ford, a paper on the work of the Church Missionary Society, of England, for the last twenty years, and a full report of the Student Volunteer's Convention in Detroit also appear in this issue.

In the International Department Dr. Gracey presents articles on Japan, China, and "How Japan Became a Christian." In the field of Survey, Dr. McGilley, of Siam, writes of "Mission Work Among the Lost Tribes." Editorial and General Intelligence departments have notes and news of events more than usual interest and importance.

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Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1894.

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Am. S. P. A. and P. A. of C. P. A., descriptive of certain religious-political and protective organizations in the United States and Canada, have within the past year, in two issues familiar to all newspaper readers. These symbols, as we presume our readers know, stand for the American Protective Association in the United States, and the Protestant Protective or Canadian Protective Association in this country. These are organizations of the character of secret societies and a solemn declaration of pledge, which we believe is generally spoken of as a ritual, is required of their members. Just what the faith and practice of such a society is, it is not easy to know, and various statements are made as to their aims and methods which are sometimes contradictory. We suppose, however, that it will be generally accepted as a correct general description of the purpose of these associations to say that it is to arouse public sentiment among Protestants in reference to the aggressive spirit of Roman Catholics in America and to combine the forces of Protestantism in an endeavor to deliver these countries from a threatened domination by the Roman Catholic power. That Romanism in this country is strongly organized, powerful and aggressive, that the dominant power of Rome in certain sections of Canada has greatly hindered the beautiful development of these sections and has proved a source of discord and trouble to the whole country, and that the aggressive and dominating influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Canada should be contended against by Christian and legitimate methods are propositions in which Protestants will, we suppose, pretty generally agree. And pretty much the same thing may be said in respect to the United States.

But when we come to ask—Are the methods which the A. P. A. and C. P. A. employ in their contention against the Roman Catholic power in America such as Protestants, and particularly Baptists, ought to endorse and encourage, that is quite another question. We are bound to say that, so far as we have been able to learn that these methods are, some of them are by no means such as to win our approval, and we do not see how they can obtain the endorsement of any intelligent Baptist. It is a cardinal principle among Baptists, if we understand the matter rightly, that a man is on the one hand entitled to no favor from the State and on the other should be subject to no civil disability or disadvantage because of his religious creed. Possibly the members of the protective associations would reply that they do not propose to enact laws which would distinguish against any class of citizens on religious grounds. Whether or not they mean that their principles shall be crystallized in legislation we do not know, but evidently they aim at bringing about the same results as would be reached by laws placing Roman Catholics under certain civil disabilities because of their religious faith. Against such discrimination it is the proud boast of Baptists that they always and everywhere have contended.

It appears that the members of these protective associations are bound when it is a question of employing a servant in the household, on the farm, in the shop or office, to discriminate against the Roman Catholic, not because of inability or unwillingness to render good and faithful service, but because of being a Roman Catholic. In the same way they are bound to discriminate against a Roman Catholic for any civic, political or governmental position, not because such a candidate lacks the necessary qualifications for the office, but because he is a Roman Catholic. Such a course of action can be justified only on the grounds that a Roman Catholic cannot be a loyal subject of the British crown and a good citizen in a British commonwealth.

This ground is of course taken by some Protestants and plausible theoretical arguments are added in support of the position. But practical and intelligent men who give attention to facts rather than to theories take little stock in such arguments. It cannot be reasonably contended that, as a matter of fact, Roman Catholic citizens as such manifest disloyal intentions, or that their religious faith renders them unworthy to be entrusted with important duties as public servants.

Since Protestants and Roman Catholics must live together in Canada under one flag and as citizens of one commonwealth, it is surely best that, so far as possible, there shall be mutual trust in each other's patriotism and that each shall freely accord to the other the common rights of citizenship. Not to speak of the justice of the matter, it appears to be evident that it will be most unwise if by any combination on the part of Protestants to deprive Roman Catholics of the full rights and privileges of citizenship, the power of Roman Catholics in this country shall be consolidated and their spirit embittered against their Protestant fellow citizens. It may be freely admitted that the power of the Roman Catholic prelate is at times exerted for the purpose of controlling political affairs, and that the average Roman Catholic is by no means so good a citizen as he would be if he were an intelligent Protestant. What then, shall we deprive him of his rights as a citizen and at the same time make him a bitter and implacable enemy of everything that is called Protestant? If the church of Rome in Canada makes use of methods which are foreign to the spirit of Christianity and of popular government, shall we do well to employ similar methods in a futile endeavor to thwart her purposes?

If there is any man among living Baptists in America today, who more than another deserves to be mentioned as a representative man in the denomination, it is perhaps, Dr. A. Broadus of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. He is a man of scholarship and ripe experience, a man fearless, yet calm and moderate in his declaration and advocacy of what he holds as truth, and whose opinions will be respected by all men of sense. He is a man of showing any undue favor toward the Roman Catholics. The following words of his, therefore, written to the Religious Herald, of Richmond, were sent us worthy of a mention in connection with the subject under discussion.

"Much is said nowadays about the designs of Romanists in this country, and the propriety of resisting them. I do not believe that it is wise or proper to get up organizations for this purpose. People say that Romanism is a great central organization, and we must meet it by something similar. But there are few old sayings more essentially and hurtfully false than the saying, 'You must fight the devil with fire.' Consider a moment, if you fight the devil with fire, it is his element, and he will have the advantage of you. I do not mean to apply opprobrious epithets derived from this saying to our Romanist fellow-citizens. Many of them are very admirable men and women, and as a body they deserve to be treated with respect. I fear there are schemes at work among them that are perilous to the future of our country, but they must not be met by counter-scheming. To do so is wrong, and, as the diplomatists say, it is not only a crime, but what is worse, it's a blunder. What a curious thing it is to have Roman Catholics in this country posing as the sufferers from a quasi-religious persecution on the part of some Protestant organizations!"

McMASTER UNIVERSITY.

On the 2nd of May, according to announcement, McMaster University, Toronto, will graduate its first class in Arts. Sixteen young men, if we are correctly informed, will receive the degree of B. A. Appropriate services will be held. Dr. George Dana Boardman, of Philadelphia, will preach the Baccalaureate sermon. Thus the University will take its place among similar institutions in Canada, fully equipped to send forth from year to year numbers of men into the professional and industrial life of the country and the world. For years the University has been at work, and now with the graduation of its first class, it affirms its right to exist and gives promise of great usefulness. It is a notable day for the University, for the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec, and a day that has interest for Baptists of the Maritime Provinces and for Canadians in general.

We are aware that the educational policy in accordance with which the Arts Course at McMaster was established four years ago has not commanded the unanimous approval of Ontario Baptists. There are not a few who have thought that, to say the least, the step was premature. It had been better in their opinion to strengthen the Woodstock school and the theological department at McMaster, and to give time for the accumulation of funds in order that when an Arts department should be established, it might be under more favorable financial conditions. Toronto University, it was said, with all the advantages that its wealth and prestige enabled it to give, was freely at

the service of Baptist students as well as of all others, and the same reasons for the setting up of a Baptist Arts College in Ontario did not therefore exist as had sometimes determined such a course elsewhere, as for instance in the Maritime Provinces when Acadia was founded. Whether this view of the situation or that which finally prevailed and has been realized in the establishment of McMaster University represented the best wisdom of the denomination we need not undertake to decide, since as we suppose, it is no longer regarded as a practical question even in Ontario, and there is a pretty general disposition among our Baptist brethren in the west to work out their educational problems along the lines which have been established.

While we have no authority to speak in an official sense for the Baptists by the sea we believe that we only express their feelings when we heartily congratulate our western brethren on their progress at Toronto, and when we wish them abounding prosperity in the future—a prosperity they will, we have no doubt, enjoy.

We congratulate our brethren upon their large financial resources, their success in organizing their university and upon attracting so early in their history so many students. The conditions for their future growth, it would appear, in every respect favorable. With Woodstock sided largely from the university funds, as a leader, with higher appreciation of the university by the Baptists and the general public, with the large and able faculty, and the number of Baptist students constantly increasing we shall expect McMaster to be an educational force indeed.

We rejoice with our friends also because their institution is founded upon principles and is devoted to ideas of the highest value. A university dominated by Christian thought and permeated by the Christian spirit, supported and controlled by Christian churches for the service of Christ through its helpfulness to men in an institution in whose birth we can all rejoice; it is a candle that throws its beams a long way.

Baptists in these provinces, who have for more than fifty years been seeking to illustrate these principles in their own college, can have only words of cheer to earnest men who are engaging in the same service. What Acadia has been to the Baptists of the Lower Provinces in its quickening, elevating, stimulating, helpful Christian work, no one can count up. Its men are abroad and at home as missionaries, teachers, preachers, laborers in the harvest of the Lord, and the power of God is on them. So will it be with McMaster as the years come and go.

Through Acadia our people have done much for the country in the stimulus given to popular education, and McMaster will doubtless become an important factor among the greater educational forces of Western Canada. There is great profit in Christian colleges. They conceive the best life of the past; they help to mould the present, and give character to the intellectual and moral life of the future. Unto them is committed a great trust.

We rejoice with our Toronto friends because their growth gives power to us. Their success affirms anew for us the strength of the principles that give us our reason for existing. We see more clearly the strength of our position when taking the same ground they flourish so distinctly. Their zeal should provoke us to value more what we already have and to advance as they are advancing.

As Maritime Baptists, too, we rejoice in McMaster's growth because our own men have helped forward that growth. The MESSENGER AND VISITOR gave up its former editor to the service of education at Toronto, and it would be strange indeed if we did not have some satisfaction in having contributed to Dr. Goodspeed's scholarship, ability and devotion, to the work now happily accomplished. Acadia surrendered Dr. Welton who took to his professorship in McMaster a general culture and a special preparation for his department that had won for him a large measure of respect. And the man upon whom has come the executive work, the leadership largely of the organization and administration, went from laborious and successful service in the public education of these provinces to give his intellectual forces and valuable experience to McMaster University. Certainly Chancellor Rand must rejoice in the success of his efforts, and his many admirers and friends in these parts will hope that his health, imperilled by his severe labors, may be restored and devoted to perfecting the work so well begun. The gift of these men entitles us to send a loving message of Christian salutation to our Ontario brethren upon this auspicious occasion in the history of their University and of their denominational life.

CORRECTION.—Rev. F. D. Crowley's address is 488 Massachusetts Ave., Boston,—not 753, as given in a recent issue of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Keep Minaard's Liniment in the House.

Plebiscite Lessons.

By J. PARSONS, HALIFAX.

(1) The recent vote has been a fine educator. Thousands of our own temperance people did not know how strong we are. Many thought we would get a majority. Only a few expected Halifax to be on the right side. The fact is the razzmatazz and their friends have ridden so long in the saddle and most of the time rough shod, that they thought themselves masters of the whole country. The sneering and joking at our expense which prevailed so extensively in the past has been suddenly knocked in the head. Temperance has developed so much power that now every body is delighted to take off his hat to it. This bowing to the people's wishes will be shown in the courts of law as well as in politics and society. Years ago the judges delighted to clear the liquor seller on the smallest technicalities and for reasons often so silly that even liquor people had to smile. And up to recent dates objections that would be overruled or amended in cases against a thief or murderer have been accepted by the judge and the rascal released. And as to the magistrates' courts, there are justices of the peace in some counties who can be got to issue process and take action to arrest and to injure those who are pressing hard in the liquor traffic. With the temperance tone high and rising, our government must be very careful not to appoint rummies either as magistrates or judges of higher courts. I venture to predict that these rough votes in P. E. I. and N. S. will be conducive of more sensible legal decisions in the future. The sooner New Brunswick can get a chance to vote "yes" or "no," the better. Puff-blowers are much more susceptible to the popular will than even judges, magistrates and sheriffs.

(2) Our majority is not so large as we wished, but it is quite as great as any knowledge of our Province led me to expect. We stand four to one for prohibition. We have a large majority of all who went to the polls. If any political party could get such a sweep as that on just one month's canvass, they would be wild with delight, and well they might. Surely no one can blame us for hurraing some, who were always before thought to be in the minority. But just here we must be careful not to get wild and run into error. Some are clamoring now for a prohibitory law enacted immediately; some want the temperance people in every polling district to meet and arrange that whatever church or party they belong to they will endeavor to have temperance unity and action therein. This last proposal is praiseworthy; the liquor men have practiced this for years, and thus have dominated parties and churches. It is time that our farmers and townspeople (temperance) should also do it.

(3) This vote gives most convincing proof of the good done by temperance societies. Where these societies flourished the heaviest "yes" votes were polled, and the smallest number of people shirked their responsibility. As an instance of this, the heaviest "yes" vote, thirteen to one, was in Kings County, where the Sons of Temperance have 23 divisions; and where the heaviest "no" vote was polled—Antigonish—only one division exists. And so it can be measured in polling districts as well as counties. Every Temperance society is a fortress to protect and train the members and to educate the general community as well as to help drive out the liquor traffic. Let our solid men and women in every district see to it that our lodges, divisions and unions are well sustained, not disbanded through indifference, nor ruined by frivolity. They are too valuable to young and old, rich and poor, to suffer injury or decay. We need such societies now and for the next twenty years more than ever before. And every society should sustain its Band of Hope or Juvenile Temple same as every church now must have a Sunday school. Remember, as the children of today are taught and trained, so will the population be 20 years hence. Keep the forts well guarded.

(4) Forty years ago the Sons of Temperance began educating the people by lectures and literature. The Grand Division has supported a paper most of that time, and besides have distributed hundreds of thousands tracts and papers. Our lecturers have been in the field more than 30 years—since 1854—one, two and sometimes three agents being employed. We spent about \$2,000 a year and have been well repaid in good results. We have records for the past 26 years, showing some of the work of the Grand Division as follows: Public meetings addressed by our lecturers, 6,366, attended by about 638,000 people; 4,600 visits to schools with 152,000 pupils; 8,000 visits to divisions; 841 divisions organized with 9,408 charter members; 278 dormant divisions reactivated; 180 Bands of Hope formed with 5,178 children as charter members; 200,000 temperance tracts distributed.

(5) We must not fool our arms. This victory is only the taking of the first of the enemy's outposts, and he is somewhat dazed by the defeat. But he is not yet beaten or destroyed. There are valuable men and some women in Nova Scotia who, despite gold cure, temperance society, and church, will die from the effects of drink. They are today in our homes some very precious boys who will become drunkards if we do not work harder than ever before.

The Land of the Sky.

"God hath His uplands bleak and bare, Where He doth bid us rest awhile;— Crags, where we breathe a purer air. Like peaks that catch the day's first smile; Earth's hurrying feet are far away, Awe struck we wait what God may say."

The only thing inappropriate about this quotation is that these uplands are not "bleak and bare." There are many "rose peaks" in this long range of mountains, but every one of them is fertile and would do to the summit. Indeed, you never know when a farm on the very top will break the solitude.

Hills, hills, hills everywhere—always new ones to climb, always new paths winding around them—brooks, trees, flowers, birds and air—that's Murphy. At least that is the most impressive part of it; the rest of it is a motley assemblage of houses, tiny churches, a new brick court house and a lay.

I love to climb the hills of this "Switzerland of America," and have felt the thrill of movement and respiration that comes in no other way. Murphy itself is 1634 feet above sea level. There are peaks just at hand all heights up to 2,700 feet. I have stood on the summit of a good many of them and have in consequence almost become a poet. My last climb I had yesterday. It was a horseback, and I concluded that way of climbing had a fascination and excitement all its own. We went to the top of Faine's mountain (2,700) from which height we saw parts of four states—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. But there are delightful views from every height—none ever like the last. I would be as much disappointed if I saw two views alike as if I should climb a peak some day and see no higher one beyond. The breadth and height and depth of this country are much of its charm. Nature's greatness, in which struggle to compass it as you may, you lose yourself and feel the very breath of Him who "formeth the mountains and createth the wind, and declareth unto man what is his thought, who treadeth upon the high places of the earth, the Lord, the God of hosts is his name."

The railway ride from Salisbury Junction (where we left Eastern North Carolina) to Asheville was interesting. As we climbed the range, we looked back at one point and saw the track in three different places below us. It formed a complete horseshoe. In the tunnel at the end of the ascent there is a spring, the waters of which divide, as if uncertain of their destination, one part flowing toward the Atlantic, the other seeking the Gulf of Mexico. But still greater scenic beauty characterizes the ride from Asheville to Murphy. The mountains on either side seem higher, the torrents swifter. Here is a cloud frozen still in the midst of its passage across a peak, covering with frost the trees which pierce its ghostly beauty. (It is very much like the Westerner's story of "petrified smoke.") Are not Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee well termed the "Land of the Sky?" By the way, there is a hotel in Cloudland, Tenn., where the clouds move right into the dining-room occasionally, and tarry in speechless attendance upon the guests who usually are above them. But to return to our railway ride—here are great trees that cause the heart of the lumberman to rejoice; here are narrow gorges, sharp curves and noisy tunnels. And now we climb, climb so that we feel that we are climbing, for the grade is considerably over 200 feet to the mile. Up, up we go, until the panting engine stops to rest, and we step out to breathe 3,500 feet air, and realize that we are on the highest section of railroad this side of the Rocky Mountains.

The two parallel ranges of mountains, the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany, which are so clearly defined in Virginia, while traces of them are found as far north as Maine, run down through North Carolina into Georgia, the Blue Ridge maintaining its identity as a distinct range, the Alleghany known now by the local names of various mountain groups—the Stony, Bald, Great Smoky and Unaka mountains. Murphy is situated in the last mentioned group and is very near the centre of the "Bunny South." I might almost more easily tell what there is not than what there is in this southern mountain section; for there is gold, silver, iron, nickel, copper, coal, mica, tin, marble, slate, kiesel and corundum. Someone has said that if we only had some big snow storms in this region occasionally and a number of Indians to shoot the white men down, the place

would be fairly overrun with miners, for these mountains are the same, geologically, as those of California. As it is there is considerable of profitable mining, but the great days are ahead. When you add to the mineral wealth lumber in abundance and fertile soil, what more (remembering the delightful climate) could one ask? Yet the people and development are yet to come. You can live here and remain a stranger to the northern habit of "working thirteen hours a day for thirteen months of the year." But the trouble just in that corn grows without man or horse for this means that "the woman and the ox do all." Though there is plenty everywhere, there is a great want, not want on account of the "wolf," but want of men (I speak of Western North Carolina), or at least of educated men. Every prospect pleases, yes is even elevating, but man wraps himself in the fumes of corn-whisky and tobacco.

And so before we leave the "Bunny South" let us turn to nature again. Breathe once more this air that seems as if it must have descended from celestial regions; listen to the breaks that sing ceaseless music amid the ceaseless beauty, and the birds that pour forth their chorus of praise while the sun flings glory everywhere; pluck a few more violets—the frost has killed most of flowers, but these are here to whisper farewell. Gaze again at the valleys that are like Beulah Land, and "lift up your eyes unto the hills," as evening steals upon us, look at the stars, and may each of their sweet messages, trembling with earnestness, be reflected in the very depths of your soul. In this land, if anywhere, nature is God's smile. Do you know of what it makes me think? Of that loved land of Palestine where Jesus lived. He too rejoiced in hills, hills fertile then, like these, to their summit—the land of Canaan flowing with milk and honey. There the sun shone with much the same power as here (there is but little difference in latitude) when David saw "it rejoicing as a strong man to run a race," or when its rays fell on Calvary's Cross. On some such mount as this yonder did the Saviour go to pray. (It seems now a natural, no longer a strange thing for Him to have done). On some such slope as this one we have just climbed was Gethsemane, where the agony drops fell upon the ground under the light of the full Paschal moon that left us but a few days since. Does it all seem very real? And if so, in this land there has come any vision of the Christ, any quickened consciousness of His presence that has made it seem that "any of the footsteps following us might have been His;" then "strengthened by a mightier hope, face the world again." Our mountain locomotive will not have thrice shrieked its farewell before it shall mean, "all aboard for Denver."

C. W. WILLIAMS, Murphy, N. C., April 7.

Notes by the Way.

Clementsport is the only parsonage church in the Annapolis Valley. An effort is now being made to supply this vacancy. It requires quite an heroic effort on the part of this small, isolated town to accomplish this. The burden of ministerial support is greatly increased by the much-to-be deplored fact that quite a large number of the members of other churches reside in the limits of this field, and make their non-membership unworthy excuse for not supporting it. This is a case which brings dishonor to the Christian name, and demands the recorded censure of the church. By uniting with the 2nd Hillsburgh church a pastorate is formed in a very pleasant location. This it is hoped will be supplied at an early date.

The Rev. G. J. Coulter White is settled down well to work in the Annapolis and Round Hill church, and is winning the golden opinions of the people in this his first pastorate.

In the Clementsport church the Rev. E. A. Alaby has a pastorate demanding much care and skilled labor. The church has thoughtfully provided a beautiful parsonage centrally located. In this the pastor and his family have the comfort of home and convenience for their special work. Some forty years ago the former generation, a few of whom still remain, reared a house of worship here. It still stands substantial, sturdily defying the ravages of time, but by the new parsonage and the last cottage home built recently in the neighborhood, it stands quite eclipsed. The necessity of rebuilding or remodeling has come and the purpose and ability to meet this want is sure to appear in due time.

The 1st Hillsburgh church has attained grand proportions. The blessing of the Lord has been upon the people for these many years. They have been especially favored with a talented and faithful ministry; God's seed has been sown from generation to generation, religious habits have been formed, so that provision for the worship of God is among the fixed purposes of the people. The result is a house of worship, parsonage and pastor all of the first class. The Holy spirit is honoring these endeavors by the converting power and Pastor Nobles has the privilege of continually welcoming new members. Fifty-two years ago it pleased the Lord to give me a name and a place in this old church; they who bade me welcome are but few on earth; the larger number of them are in the heavenly home. May the unity of the spirit control its future. J. H. S.

DENOMINATIONAL.

[All notices except legation denominational work, Foreign Missions, Acadia University, Education, Ministerial Agents, Missions, Churches, churches or individuals, etc., will be sent to the Rev. J. W. Manning, and all notices for the same should be sent to Rev. J. W. Manning, N. S. Envelopes for such communications should be addressed to the above, or to the Baptist Hall.]

MIDDLETOWN, N. S.—I teen into the Nictaux on April 15, and received notice.

ST. STEPHEN.—Twenty-five of baptism evening, viz: Miss Jennie Lizzie Rigby.

MILLTOWN, MAINE.—A py privilege last Sabbath evening of a large number of three to five hundred, and a welcome six that same fellowship.

GLACE BAY.—For two been holding special meetings. The Lord is more blessing Father's house, and a professed faith in the awaiting baptism. We the Lord for a larger blessing.

HANTSPOUR.—We special meetings at deep, quiet work, having the past months come regular meeting person decided before. Christ as their baptism on the 8th of MacDonald, Herbert P. Innis.

CHARLOTTOWN.—Overing over the Scott A petition to re-inforce it failed today. April 19 of 22. The city went in 1891 by a majority regard this as a good the coming of B. May expect April 30. May God's people be upon a

MARNSVILLE, N. B. number assembled 8 (April 8th) to witness five candidates. The Smith, and his son, Fisher, George Chay Smith. After the service the hand of fellowship seven—the five baptized by letter. Our meeting week. We hope to re-tized in the near future.

FREDERICTON.—Spec been held the last good results. Three baptized by Rev. Saunderson, the 8th inst. here since Bro. Saunderson have not been reported in November, one three in March. For young persons preparation of teaching. We are engaged to continue the church until a permanent school has been secured.

MESQUASH AND D. Though there are no report we can praise goodness to us. We the Word preached on the field since last gathered together to social service all with sense of spiritual needs of the people school has also been section throughout. At the close of our Saturday, 14th inst. the good Bro. Saunderson, young men, Bro. T. Brethren, we desire

NEW SALEM, N. B. by believers were New Salem Baptist evening, April 15. baptized were: Frederick, Jessie Parker, John Morehouse, Annie B. Merceus, Bro. E. Merceus. date was received evening, making two weeks labor. others we believe the whole of moved by the power of the Holy Spirit. on account of bad hold special meetings. Baptist church. Brethren, pray for us April 17.

GRAND VIEW P. branch of the Uiggs fair to out-grow 1. Brother J. W. Kien following candidates: McPherson, Katie McPherson, Maggie McKinnon. This ever administered. not respectful gain not without deep evening two young one of them dated Brother A. Freeman this winter. The years under deep rejoiced in the new stead's work here, tions of the group. The Lord is working are awaiting baptism.

Benton is a very the C. P. By. Below the town of W. mer it is a bee hive ing establishment give employment to sons. There are in the village—Church of English. The Baptist credit to the people. It was dedicated architectural superior. The bell on its musical together to envice. Only a school ship of the Baptist small. The time from the present church number

The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this single page, from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

WHAT THE SCHOOL BELL SAYS.

It is wonderful what unlike things The school bell says to the boys when it rings! For instance, the laggard, who drags along on his way to school, hears this sort of song:

Oh—suz—lum! Why did I come? Study till four— Books are a bore! Oh how I wish I could run off and fish! See! there's the brook, Here's the line and hook. What's that you say? Hurry up—oh! Oh—lum—lum! 'S'pose I must go. Study till four. Books are a bore!

Then the boy who loves to be faithful and true, Who does what his parents think best He should do, Comes bravely along with satchel and books. The breeze in his whistle, the sun in his locks; And these are the thoughts that well up like a song. As he hears the old bell with its faithful ding-dong:

Cling, clang, cling— I am so glad I could sing! Heaven is blue, So duty to do; Birds in the air, Everything so fair. Even a boy Finds study a joy! When my work's done I'm ready for fun. Keener my play For the bells of the day. Cling, clang, cling— I'm so glad I could sing!

These are the songs which the two birds heard. When the school bell was ringing, word for word. Which do you think was the truer song? Which do you hear as you're trudging along? Don't be a laggard!—far better, I say, To work when you work, and play when you play!

—Journal of Education.

THE HOME.

Attending to Reading. Reading is a great means of education, and whether it be a blessing or a curse depends on what we read. By reading we may improve our minds, with the mightiest and wisest minds, and if we will improve our moments, we may by reading equip ourselves for great usefulness in this world. Great men have usually been great readers. Abraham Lincoln and James A. Garfield used to read and study lying flat upon the floor before the fire; Hugh Miller stored his mind with knowledge in the same way, while his associates were spending their time in idle talk; Scholiman, when a boy, standing in line at the post-office and waiting for his letters, saved the fragments of time by studying Greek from a pocket grammar. Fifteen minutes saved four times a day gives us 30 hours in the month, the working time of about 60 days of six hours each in a year, or about five years' study in fit thirty years' time; and five years well yielded more fruit than a whole lifetime squandered.

Persons of studious mind, by giving attention to reading, gain many of the advantages of a "liberal education," and besides, in learning just what they need to know, and omitting other things which may not be directly to their purpose, they may often equip themselves more thoroughly for their work by such reading than they would by passing through an ordinary educational course.

Success in business depends not upon the large volume done, but upon the small margin of profit secured and retained; so success in life may depend upon our ability to save the moments, the precious "margin" that is left after we have done the things which are necessary in order to discharge our duties or earn our daily bread. The studious, thoughtful boy or girl, who gives attention to reading, and who reads something that means something, instead of filling the mind with the everlasting wish-wash of cheap novels and romances, will be found at last to be equipped with facts, knowledge and wisdom, and fitted for positions in life which none but a well-read person can ever hope acceptably to fill.—The Christian.

A Mother's Crusade.

The inevitable lot of woman is to suffer for and with him to whom her life is united, either as wife, mother or daughter, whatever the title of consanguinity may be. If we must share the consequences, have we no place in the conflict? Daily we are pained by disgrace and ruin where least expected. Dishonesty seems an epidemic in every grade of society. Hope for the integrity of the generation to follow must rest with mothers and home influence, and our responsibility is greater than we comprehend in this matter. Let our "right" be to teach our children from their cradles, lessons of honesty, pure and simple. "The little foxes spoil the vines," and we must be careful of trifling things. If our boy tells us that the conductor failed to take his fare on the street car, we must not smile and say, "You are so much in the mood." We will show him that he has availed himself of a convenience and benefit upon which there is a fixed price, without paying for it. Next time he will offer the money before leaving the car, and will not forget the lesson in the future. This (only one of the many) illustrates how serious we are in teaching the spirit of uprightiness in minor things. It is our "right" to make a new dictionary, calling things by their

names hereafter. Its vocabulary will not be polished and elegant; but, nevertheless, truth will distinguish it. An "embellisher" will be a thief, and to "be short in accounts" will be written there "dishonest."

We will not teach them that "honesty is the best policy," but rather that dishonesty is utter ruin to the success and happiness of this life, and in the "life to come, eternal condemnation." We will show them that lives without foundation of self-denial and economy become, unaware, those of reckless expenditure and extravagance; that habits formed in youth, if not in the direction of right, become relentless tyrants. We may be watchful and strict in our rules for the guidance of our bright boys, but our best safeguard is this platform of honor, instilled from infancy, and, once firmly fixed, the after-character-building for useful Christian manhood will be comparatively a labor of love, easy to accomplish. In this "mother's crusade" to win back the golden rose of uprightiness and honor, let there be no lack of volunteers.—Table Talk.

Memory of a Good Mother.

A distinguished man said to me only a short time ago: "In all your work Mrs. Bottom, let your efforts to make good mothers be your chief business." He said his mother died when he was young and he only remembered one thing she taught him for the purpose of this platform of honor, instilled from infancy, and, once firmly fixed, the after-character-building for useful Christian manhood will be comparatively a labor of love, easy to accomplish. In this "mother's crusade" to win back the golden rose of uprightiness and honor, let there be no lack of volunteers.—Table Talk.

After using various devices to promote a condition of cleanliness about the udder that would guarantee clean milk with reasonable care, I found the following scheme to be results far superior to anything heretofore tried by me. The cow is supposed to be clean all over as the result of a respectable brushing off. Before milking, however, take a hair brush having an imitation bristle of considerable stiffness, and give the udder a good brushing off. The brush is thin, and the under udder can be brushed with it, even up close to the leg and back, and pay ten cents a piece for these brushes and they last a long time. They are not sold as cattle brushes, but druggists keep them in their cheapest hair brush. Never before has the udder been so clean as such uniformly clean milk came into the dairy as had come during the past year. This is largely due to the fact that the milk can keep the udder cleaner with its brush than by any other method. I do not believe a person can keep the milk in the pail clean if the arm or shoulder be allowed to rub constantly against the cow's body and necessarily brush off hairs. Under such circumstances, the milk will be unclean, and cleanliness will guarantee clean milk. The past summer a lady from Florida visiting the dairy and barn chance to see the milk using this brush. The idea met with her emphatic approval, and she said that she believed she had found a satisfactory thing for brushing off a cow's udder. She had tried various ways of cleaning, but had up to this time found nothing better than a cloth.—New England Homestead.

Taxes Some Farmers Forget.

It is a chronic habit of some farmers, and some dairy men are in the lists, to be forever complaining about their taxes. In many instances they pay a larger tax to some of their defective practices than to the State, the least paid to a really stable farm manager. The Australian wild boys are able, on all fours, to track marauders by scent, as dogs, everywhere. But the nose is not our neglected sense organ. Humboldt tells us that while on the Andes a portion of his party was detailed to follow another spur of the mountains. The time had come when they should be in sight. He had long watched for them, but could not discern any sign that they were within the range of vision. Expressing his anxiety to his Indian guides, they replied "Why, there they are; and have been." Humboldt could yet see nothing; but pointing a powerful field glass in the direction indicated by the Indians, he could see his friends as mere specks moving.

THE FARM.

Remedies for Smut. All the United States experimental stations are at work on the smut question. The experimental farm authorities have been diligent in the same direction. Experiments in these lines all go to show in the first place that the spores of the smut plant are sown with the grain, and in the next that it is possible to kill these spores without injuring the germinating power or the vitality of the grain to any marked extent.

The substances which have been recommended for use as remedies are: Sulphate of iron, brine, lime water, sulphate of copper or bluestone, agricultural bluestone, a solution of potash and the Jansen hot water system. Thorough tests which have been made at the different experimental stations all show that the treatment by means of sulphate of copper has proved the most successful method of combating this pest, and also that it is not necessary to soak the grain in the solution, but merely to sprinkle it, and then stir it so that it is thoroughly moistened with the sulphate of copper. The testimony of our most practical farmers has also indorsed this method, as will be seen later on.

In Indiana the Jansen method of treatment is extensively used. The seed is immersed in water at a temperature of 185 degrees for five minutes. In this treatment it is well to have two tubs of water, one at a little lower temperature than the other, so that the bags of grain will be warmed through before being placed in the hot water. This method, though very successful, has never found favor in the eyes of Canadian farmers.

At the Brandon Experimental Farm the test for smut treatment was very significant. Four plots, each one-ninth of an acre, were treated; the land here was clean, great things in such experiments. One plot was sown with smutty

seed untouched in any way; the seed on the next was treated with one pound bluestone dissolved in a pail of hot water, and mixed with ten bushels of seed; the next was steeped in salt brine strong enough to float an egg for a few minutes, and the last lot of seed was treated by Jansen's method, with water at 185 degrees. Handfuls were taken here and there all over; the plots till about 300 ears were got from each, and from these 200 of each sort were carefully examined. Of the untreated sort six and a half per cent. of the ears were found smutty. Of the bluestone and salted not one head was affected; by the hot water treatment one per cent. was lost. This is a very clear proof of the value of preventive treatment. The crop from the untreated seed looked badly smutted, and was fully ten cents a bushel worse than the other; besides this the risk of the land it grew on tainting the next grain crop should be considered.—Farmer's Advocate.

Cleaning the Udder Before Milking.

Where labor is employed in milking, one of the greatest troubles occurs in having the milk drawn without contaminating the contents of the pail. In winter especially, hair and filth will get into the milk, the cows are properly cleaned before milking. There are different standards of cleanliness; many men who think themselves very neat on the standard of others are not. For years the writer has employed the following method: This matter of having the milk in the pail spotted white when the operation was done has been a cause of constant worry. Every milker will give a reason for the presence of the filth in the milk, but this does not remove the matter. Some men brush off the udder with the hand, but many hairs are brushed against the side of the udder to stick there or perhaps to fall on to the milk. Others brush the udder with dry cloth, but this is hardly better than the hand, and usually the operation is imperfectly done. A few persons wipe off the bag with a wet cloth, but this method is to be condemned, as wetting the udder or having a mixture of water and milk, a dryness which is unnatural and often makes the tests become chapped. The udder ought never to be wet in winter, unless it is unclear, or medical treatment makes it necessary. Then it ought to be wiped thoroughly dry after treatment.

After using various devices to promote a condition of cleanliness about the udder that would guarantee clean milk with reasonable care, I found the following scheme to be results far superior to anything heretofore tried by me. The cow is supposed to be clean all over as the result of a respectable brushing off. Before milking, however, take a hair brush having an imitation bristle of considerable stiffness, and give the udder a good brushing off. The brush is thin, and the under udder can be brushed with it, even up close to the leg and back, and pay ten cents a piece for these brushes and they last a long time. They are not sold as cattle brushes, but druggists keep them in their cheapest hair brush. Never before has the udder been so clean as such uniformly clean milk came into the dairy as had come during the past year. This is largely due to the fact that the milk can keep the udder cleaner with its brush than by any other method. I do not believe a person can keep the milk in the pail clean if the arm or shoulder be allowed to rub constantly against the cow's body and necessarily brush off hairs. Under such circumstances, the milk will be unclean, and cleanliness will guarantee clean milk. The past summer a lady from Florida visiting the dairy and barn chance to see the milk using this brush. The idea met with her emphatic approval, and she said that she believed she had found a satisfactory thing for brushing off a cow's udder. She had tried various ways of cleaning, but had up to this time found nothing better than a cloth.—New England Homestead.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of grippe, disease depending on humor in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for troubles peculiar to men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink.) Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you. The public are also cautioned against other so-called blood purifiers and nerve tonics, put up in similar form and intended to deceive. They are imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other courses of treatment.

Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures colds. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup heals the lungs.

Arrangements have been made with Dr. S. L. Walker, of Truro, by which students have advice free, should they need to consult a physician. Try a lesson in shorthand, free.

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A WELL-KNOWN BRANT COUNTY LADY.

Suffered for Two Years With Sick Headache, Disinclination and Depression—How She Found Relief—What Well-Known Chemists Say. From the Brantford Expressor.

Mrs. S. W. Avery lives on Pleasant Ridge, about four miles out of the city of Brantford, that being her nearest post-office and where all her trading is done. Mr. and Mrs. Avery have always lived in that neighborhood, and he is the owner of two splendid farms, the one where he lives consisting of 100 acres and the other lying near Brantford comprising 100 acres. They are highly respected residents of the community in which they reside, and every person for miles around know them. Having heard that Mrs. Avery had been cured of chronic dyspepsia and indigestion by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter of the Brantford Expressor called on her and she was willing to make public the facts concerning the cure. Mrs. Avery replied that she had benefited by the use of Pink Pills, and was perfectly willing to give her experience for the benefit of those who might be similarly suffering. "For the past two years," said Mrs. Avery, "I had been greatly troubled with a very sick headache, dizziness and a cough, which I believe were the symptoms of dyspepsia and indigestion, and I could find nothing to relieve me, although I tried several different medicines. I could not even find anything which would relieve my cough, which at times would keep me awake through the winter. I had read in the Expressor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the symptoms mentioned were somewhat similar to mine, I was thus induced to try them. I procured a supply from Messrs. McGregor & Merrill, druggists there, and before I had used two boxes of the Pink Pills I felt so much better and relieved from my distressing symptoms that I thought it would be best to continue the use of the medicine through the winter, and accordingly got another supply and used them with the result that I have been totally relieved. I have not once since had the severe headache which formerly made my life miserable and my contentment in any respect. I strongly recommend Pink Pills to anyone who suffers similar to what I did, from dizziness, headache, indigestion, etc., and I believe they will derive great benefit from their use."

Mrs. Avery's statement was corroborated by her husband, who was present during the interview, and who said that without a shadow of doubt Pink Pills had accomplished more for his wife than any other medicine which she had taken. Messrs. McGregor & Merrill were interviewed, and in reply to a query as to the sale of these pills, Mr. McGregor said: "We have sold in the neighborhood of 5,000 boxes during the past twelve months and there is no remedy we handle gives better satisfaction to our customers than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have every confidence that Pink Pills are the best on the market, and something the people can depend upon." Mr. Merrill, the other member of the well-known firm, said: "I have more pleasure in selling Pink Pills than any other medicine we handle, because it rarely brings us any disappointment in them, and the people who purchase them unanimously express themselves as well satisfied. I am well acquainted with Mrs. Avery and I know that all her statements are reliable, and I have watched the improvement Pink Pills have made in her case and have seen a great change for the better. Many other druggists recommend some preparations, sometimes they are nearly the same as good Pink Pills, but we cannot conscientiously say so, knowing that as a system tonic Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stand unrivalled."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of grippe, disease depending on humor in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for troubles peculiar to men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of any nature.

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Arrangements have been made with Dr. S. L. Walker, of Truro, by which students have advice free, should they need to consult a physician. Try a lesson in shorthand, free.

SNELL'S ACTUAL BUSINESS, and SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Truro, N. S.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER. Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think Of It. In use for more than 100 years after generations have used and blessed it every traveler should have a bottle in his suitcase. Every sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Croup, Catarrh, Sprains, Stiffness of Joints, Stiff Joints or Strains, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Swellings, and all other ailments, should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is a household necessity. Price, 50 cents per bottle; a six-month supply, \$1.00. Express paid. E. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

"IT SAVED ME DOLLARS." Forebode Words from an Honest Man—Interesting Experience of a Mill-stream Blacksmith—A Happy, Well Man. "If you are the boss I'd like to talk with you!" These were the words of Mr. E. I. Ellison, who called at our office yesterday, without invitation of anyone, prompted only by a thankful heart. He addressed the manager of the Grocer Co., with these words: "Finding he was right he continued: 'I consulted a physician for Chronic Diarrhoea, from which I suffered all summer. Somehow he did not help me. Just then I saw a testimonial from a man I knew, who had been cured by your remedy. We got a bottle. Thought it was a good-thing only. Well, sir, the first half bottle helped me. I kept on taking it. The medicine kept on curing. Now I'm all right; can eat, sleep, work, and enjoy life. Guess it saved me a large doctor's bill; and I know others that it has cured. I took less than three bottles, and my case was a very bad one.'"

Such words come from the heart. Such a writing does good to other sufferers. GROSSER'S STYRUB CURER. St. John, N. B., Jan. 27th, 1894.

THE INTEREST INCOME OF THE Ontario Mutual Life COMPANY

Is more than sufficient to pay its death claims or expenses, hence no company is in a position to give better returns to its Policy Holders. Policies with guaranteed cash surrender values, and free from all restrictions. For rates, etc., apply to E. M. SIPPRELL, Office, Chubb's Building, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

PRUDEN FERTILIZER CO., Ltd., WINDSOR, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS OF High Grade Fertilizers. "EUREKA" Brand Superphosphate and Potash Manure, Ground Bone, Ground Plaster. "EUREKA" Plant Food for Flowers, Cattle and Poultry Food. Special Fertilizers Compounded to Order. Agents wanted in localities where these goods are not represented. March 14th, 1894.

IF YOU USE SUNLIGHT YOU'RE RIGHT. This world-renowned Soap stands at the head of all Laundry and Household Soaps, both for quality and extent of sale. Use according to directions, it does away with all the old-fashioned drudgery of wash day. Try it; you won't be disappointed. SUNLIGHT SOAP has been in use in Windsor, Canada for the past year, and its manufacturers have been specially appointed SOAPMAKERS TO THE QUEEN.



GO TO WHISTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE TO LEARN Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, Com'l Arithmetic, Com'l Law, Letter Writing, Business Writing, Banking, Etc. Catalogue sent free to anyone sending for it to S. E. WHISTON, 95 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

EVENING CLASSES Will re-open Monday, October 2nd, Hours 7.30 to 9.30. Hundreds owe their success in life to the training received at these classes. We are now better equipped than ever before. Specimens of penmanship and circulars containing full information sent free to any address. KEIR & PRINGLE, Proprietors, Odd Fellows Hall.

ST JOHN'S Business COLLEGE. The best of any school is the patronage it receives from those who live in its vicinity, and are in a position to judge of its merits. Our local patronage is greater than ever before. We hold out no false inducements. People judge of our institution by the results and thoroughness of the courses of instruction, and especially by the success of its graduates. For terms, etc., call at the College, or send for circulars to KEIR & PRINGLE, St. John, N. B.

Something New, Fresh, Inviting! APRIL STORY.

"BEAUTIFUL JOE." AN AUTOGRAPHY, By MISS MARSHALL SAUNDERS. Price 75 Cents, Strictly Net. Handsomely Illustrated. This story took one of three prizes offered by the American Humane Education Society for the three best stories illustrating the life and character of our Northern, Southern, and Western States and Territories. The Committee of award says: "BEAUTIFUL JOE" has genius, heart, interest. An admirable story and ought to have an immense sale and become a standard book for all young libraries." It is warmly endorsed by Geo. T. Angell, President of the "American Humane Society" and editor of "Our Daily Bulletin." It is in every respect the equal of "Beauty" that has had an enormous circulation. "Beautiful Joe" is so sure to make a profound impression. See that your boy has a copy.

Explicit Church Articles and Covenant sets mailed, per hundred, \$1.00. Golden Text Books for 1894, per month per hundred, \$2.50. Baptist Book Room, Halifax, N. S. GEO. A. McDONALD.

THE BEST ARTISTS' COLORS—WINSOR & NEWTON'S. The Best Dealers Keep them. A. RAMSAY & SON, MONTREAL. Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Burdock's CURE FOR Scrofula. Scrofula is a general and insidious disease of the blood, leading to eruptions, swellings, ulcers, tumors, cancer, syphilis and skin diseases. To remove the blood must be thoroughly cleansed and the system regulated and strengthened. B. B. B. is the strongest. PUREST AND BEST purifier and cures all scrofulous eruptions rapidly and surely. "I was entirely cured of a scrofulous ulcer on my arm by the use of B. B. B. and Burdock's Healing Ointment." Mrs. Wm. V. Boyd, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED! Nova Scotia Stamps. For which I will pay the following prices: One penny...\$ 1.20 5 cents...\$ 2.00 Three-penny... 40 5 cents...\$ 2.50 Six-penny... 1.50 5 cents...\$ 3.00 One shilling... 15.00 10 cents...\$ 3.50 1 cent... 20 15 cents...\$ 4.00 The Stamps must be in good condition. The exchange is per cent. Stamps now in use not wanted. F. BURT SAUNDERS, P. O. Box 109, ST. JOHN, N. S.

SUMMARY NEWS.

Dominion.
—Hon. Peter Mitchell has been very ill in Montreal, but is recovering.

—A roofer named Bourin fell from a building on Notre Dame street, Montreal west, Thursday evening, and was killed.

—The farmers of Aylesford and vicinity are going to start a cheese and butter factory at Aylesford station. They will erect a building and put in the machinery at once.

—At the election in Charlottetown Thursday, the Scott Act was readopted by a majority of two; for the act, 74; against the act, 72. The act was defeated in 1891 by a majority of 19.

—The Monton Presbyterian church has refused to accept a donation of \$151.25 raised by the women at a public entertainment, because there was dancing on the programme. The dancers were the Laman brothers, of this city.

—It is understood that Wm. Wheeler, formerly a prominent man in the distric of the Fender Mill Works Co., is organizing a new company, who will soon put in operation a factory for the manufacture of wire nails. The capacity of the new works, it is said, will be 50,000 kegs per year.

—The story telegraphed from Bismarck, Mont., a week or two ago, saying that a man named Dutcher had confessed to being the murderer at Brampton, Ont., of the aged Williams couple, and for which crime Walter McWhirter is to be hanged on June 1, turns out to have been a fake.

—Gaspereaux were plentiful in the harbor yesterday and last night that the fishermen had difficulty in handling their catches. In Mr. Elijah Toole's weir, the Gold Hunter, on Carleton Place, over six hundred kegs of fish were taken in yesterday afternoon's tide—Friday's Telegraph.

—Chas. Pawcett, of Sackville, will begin the erection of foundry, machine shops, etc., in a few days. The new buildings will be on the site occupied by the buildings destroyed by fire last winter, but they will be much larger. Men and teams have been busy getting the necessary materials on the ground.

—The *Bridgetown Monitor* celebrated its 21st birthday last week by issuing a special edition printed on a fine quality of paper and profusely illustrated with the portraits of prominent men in the county, cuts of public buildings, &c. It is a very handsome double sheet, and the *Monitor* is to be congratulated upon its enterprise.

—Our genial friend, Mr. John Harris, of Wolfville, who is so well and favorably known in his connection with the American House, Wolfville, has purchased the Dr. Brown property at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have conducted the American House for fourteen years and are now retiring from the care of a well-kept Western Chronicle.

—Messrs. E. Churchill & Sons, of Hantsport, have received and news from their barquentine *Brazil*, now at Rio. A letter was received on the 14th inst. from Capt. Robert Lawrence stating that he had lost both officers and most of his crew by yellow fever. Mr. John Andrews, the first officer was a Hantsport man. He leaves a widow, son and daughter.

—There is a steady demand for houses in Sussex and has been for some time. At least a dozen new buildings if erected this spring, would find tenants and would pay good interest on the money invested. If some of our most enterprising men would realize that this is keeping the town back, we are sure the evil would soon be remedied.—*Record*.

—The water in the river at Indian-town rose rapidly all day yesterday, and at dark last night was within a few feet of the top of the wharf. The tug *Hunter* left on Saturday for Fredericton with ten scows in tow. The steamer *Springfield* left Saturday for Palmer's wharf. Reports received last night state that the river is free from ice to the capital. The other steamers will leave today or tomorrow.—*Monday's Sun*.

—Dr. Lemarche, professor in Laval University, has entered an action for \$100 against Rev. Canon Brunel of the archbishop's palace, and the suit will be a peculiar one. Professor Lemarche was physician to the reverend gentleman's sister-in-law, who, being very ill, announced that she had been suddenly cured through the intercession of a favorite saint. The doctor claims that it was he who cured the lady in question, and declares that the canon is endeavoring to hurt his practice.

United States.
—Three young children at Williamsport, Pa., pulled some wild parsnips from the ground and ate them. One died in convulsions and the other cannot recover.

—The South Carolina dispensary law has been declared unconstitutional, two Supreme Court judges concurring and one dissenting from the opinion.

—On Tuesday morning in Voluntown, Conn., Miss Wilson was found dead. About four o'clock a pet cat was on her chest. The doctors believe death was caused by strangulation from the cat sucking her breath.

—Superintendent Stump, of the Immigration Bureau, has issued an important circular of instructions to commissioners of immigration, collectors of customs and immigration inspectors, which, in effect, extends all of the prohibitive and inspection features of the present regulations regarding transatlantic immigrants to persons arriving in the United States by water from Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico.

—The will of David Dudley Field was probated in New York on Wednesday. Most of the estate is left to Mr. Field's daughter, Lady Mungue, and her children. To the town of Stockbridge, Mass., he gives \$5,000, so that the town graveyard may be kept in order and chimneys in the belfry erected be rung each day. He gives \$5,000 to

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Unwritten Law In the Best Society

For Dinners, House Parties, Afternoon Receptions, and Five o'Clocks, the necessary, nay, the indispensable adjunct to the correct repast is

Chocolat-Menier?

Only Vanilla Chocolats of highest grade, is manufactured by MENIER—Beneficial even for the most delicate.

Can be taken just before retiring.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. If he hasn't it on hand send his name and your address to Messrs. Chocolat Menier, 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris, France.

his native town, Haddam, Conn., so that Fild Park may be kept in order. In a codical he directs that a tract of land in New York be sold and about \$17,000 be given to the widow of his son Dudley. The estate is supposed to be worth about \$500,000.

British and Foreign.
—The Brazilian government makes official announcement that the rebellion is ended.

—The shore end of the third cable of the Commercial Cable Co. has been successfully landed at Waterville, Ireland.

—Sir Charles Russell has accepted the position of Lord Justice of Appeal in place of Lord Bowen, who died in April.

War! on scrupulous and every form of impure blood is boldly declared by Hood's Parsaparilla, the great conqueror of all blood diseases.

No good blood is made by the dyspeptic. K.D.C. makes good blood by restoring the stomach to healthy action. Ask your druggist for it.

—The French government has decided to suspend the stipend of the Archbishop of Lyons in consequence of his opposition to the law relating to accounts of church wardens.

—Mr. Morton's bill to abolish the power of the House of Lords to veto legislation passed by the House of Commons had its first reading in the House of Commons Tuesday.

—Queen Victoria arrived at Coburg, Germany, on Tuesday and was received in state by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, her son and daughter-in-law. All of the imperial and royal guests have arrived to attend the wedding of the Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg.

—The result of the civic elections in St. John last Tuesday was the election of Mr. George Robertson as mayor and the whole of the Tax Reduction Association ticket with two exceptions. The balance of power will therefore be with the T. B. A. men, and the Association will be in a position to carry out its principles by promoting economy in connection with civic affairs.

The election was held under the new system in accordance with which each elector has the privilege of voting not only for the gentleman nominated to represent his own ward, but for all the others. There is one alderman for each of the thirteen wards, and two who are aldermen at large. The personnel of the new council is as follows:

MARRIAGES.
GILLET WETHERSPOON.—At Granville Ferry, March 31, by Rev. H. Achilles, Lonsion Gillet, to Mrs. Ellen Wetherspoon, all of Granville, Annapolis Co., N. S.

DEATHS.
CLEMENS.—At Melvern Square, April 5th, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Harding S. Clemens.

JORDEN.—At Gaspereaux Mountain, on the 15th inst. Thomas Jordan, in the 81st year of his age.

HIBBERT.—At Sand Beach, Yar., N. S., April 8, after a short illness, Captain John Hibbert, aged 88 years, leaving wife, one son and one daughter. He died trusting in Jesus.

MCKENZIE.—At Newcastle Bridge, Queens Co., March 30, Peter McKenzie, aged 67 years. This dear brother leaves a wife and several children anxious to mourn their loss. May the Lord comfort the family.

FOOTE.—At the residence of her son at Economy Point, March 30, of a paralytic stroke, Sister Abigail Foote, wife of the late Jeremiah Foote, of Grafton, N. S. This sister was up to the time of her death a member of the Baptist church, Billtown, N. S.

COLDWELL.—At his residence at Gaspereaux, on the 17th inst., Ebenezer Coldwell, in the 79th year of his age, leaving a wife and six daughters and sons to mourn their loss. One son is professor A. Coldwell of Acadia University. May the bereaved find consolation in Christ.

MCBURNE.—At Five Islands, of paralysis of the heart, Bro. John W. McBurnie, in the 77th year of his age. This brother was a member of the Baptist church here for nearly fifty years. During the early part of his life he was a valuable member, but his usefulness was much hindered by deafness during the latter part of his life.

OUTHOUSE.—At Tiverton, Digby Co., N. S., March 28, Mrs. Maria Outhouse, wife of the late Deacon James Outhouse, aged 84 years. Sister Outhouse was baptised and received into the fellowship of the Tiverton church under the ministry of the Rev. W. L. Parker about eighteen years ago. She leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

STRONACH.—At Margareville, N. S., April 18, of consumption, Isaac M. Stronach, aged 39 years. The church and community have sustained a great loss in our brother's death. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church, and was elected to the office of deacon; but, on account of illness, could not act in that capacity. He leaves two little boys to mourn the loss of a kind father.

WENN.—At Mace's Bay, Charlotte Co., Mar. 25th, John Wenn, aged 28 years. Bro. Wenn was converted about fourteen years ago under the labors of the Rev. W. J. Stewart, and remained a staunch Baptist until his death. Though suffering severe pain for months through the infirmities of the flesh, yet his faith in Christ was strong, and he died trusting in Jesus. Bro. Wenn leaves an aged mother, a brother and sister, a wife and two small children to mourn their loss.

ROSHON.—Sarah Read, beloved wife of Deacon Holland Roshon, of Little River, Cumberland Co., went to her longed-for happy home April 7th, aged 75 years. Sister Roshon was brought to a Methodist church at eight or nine years of age; but as she grew in years, and carefully read the New Testament, she there found she "must be borne again." With her whole heart she sought the Lord, and obtained pardon and peace through the Blood and Righteousness of Jesus. Fifty-six years ago this dear sister was baptised by the late Rev. J. E. Barnaby, the first New Testament baptism administered in Greenville, Cumberland Co. During her long life it can be truly said she honored Jesus, whom she dearly loved, and it was her delight to entertain any of Christ's servants. She was deeply interested in church work, and when Zion prospered and souls were converted she rejoiced; but when Zion languished her soul was troubled, and she poured out her heart's desire before God for deliverance. She was often a ministering messenger to the sick and dying. In the absence of her husband, she kept family worship, moving on. She has left an aged husband, three sons and two daughters, all members of the Baptist church except one, sixteen grand and five great-grandchildren to cherish in loving remembrance till Jesus come.

STAPLES.—Rachel Archibald, widow of the late Ephraim Staples, passed very gently and easily to her home in glory Feb. 27, aged 82. This dear sister and true mother in Israel was brought up in the bosom of the Presbyterian church. But possessing a very intelligent and inquiring mind, when she came to the years of understanding she carefully studied the words of our Lord Jesus and in them learned the necessity of the new birth and believers' baptism. The Lord gave her light and a new creation, and on May 9th, 1854, at the age of 36 she followed her Saviour in the blessed ordinance of believers' baptism and was immersed by the late Samuel Thompson and united with the Debert River Baptist church. She loved her church, and her mind was stored with interesting facts concerning its history, and also of the history of the great Baptist body generally. Sister Staples was also well versed in the political and religious history of her native county and province. It was exceedingly interesting and profitable to spend an afternoon with her and listen to the description of the many interesting incidents connected with her life and the lives of the early settlers of Colchester, especially of Truro and the eastern part of the county. She has left behind her one son and three daughters and several grand children to cherish her memory in loving hearts till called to join her in the church triumphant. Write "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

LaCain.—At Kentville, N. S., December 28th, 1893, Gladys, daughter of Bro. and Sister A. LaCain, aged five years and six months. Little Gladys was a remarkable child of her years, and filled a large place in the hearts of her parents, and it was among the hardest experiences of life for them to give her up and say, "Thy will be done." She came to earth, filled her little mission and left at the call of the Master for a higher sphere than this, leaving with those who loved her so tenderly a legacy of precious memory which the changes of time will never efface. Those sweet little hymns she used to sing, such as "Precious jewels" and "Jesus loves me," will have to those afflicted parents a meaning now that they never had before; and whenever they hear them sung their hearts will be lifted heavenward whither their precious jewel has gone to be ever with that Jesus who loved so tenderly and said, "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not" for of such is the kingdom of heaven.

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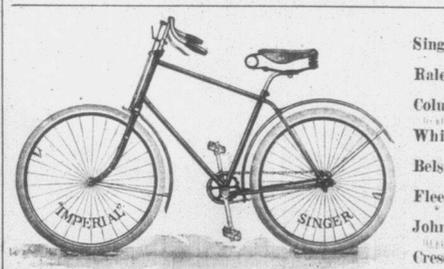
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THE CHRISTIAN MESSANGER

VOLUME LIV. Vol. X., No. 1

REMOVAL.—The VISITOR office will now be at 102 Prince William St. south of McMillian's Rooms Nos. eight and nine.

—DARROCH'S VISITATION on Tuesday. The year appears to have been a very successful one for the graduating class was history. Twenty-eight B. A. courses, of which women. One student of Bachelor of Science; Laws; three, Doctor of forty-two graduates. graduated in medicine.

—RESPECTING the vices which have been the past two weeks in leadership of Rev. I. Presbyterian Witness has been highly encouraging in all respects. Over persons have given inquiries, as anxious lives and be reconciled we know not how wakened up so as to from their respective way of life." Mr. farewells to Halifax on Monday to return to St. John, where he is engaged.

—"The Land and title, familiar no doubt readers, of a very interesting work describing Land, its places, people, costumes, &c. The book is a large sale both in America and in the British Isles. The author of the book is Mr. William McClure Thompson in Denver at the advent of the Outlook says on "He was a graduate of Princeton University. He went to under the American Missions in 1832 and until 1878. Few have been more honored than lived a noble and useful good old age has given children are eminent which he loved. He forgotten in the church so well, or among those much of his life was

—Mr. BIRD'S report in another column meeting of the New the Acadia Alumni be read with pleasure interested in the weekly. It is highly gratifying that so much interest in Acadia by (her England, and that their friends there exert their influence in its welfare, and their practical assistance realized. The work has done in United States is in the United States. Consideration of the New churches are served educated in these people know how well could employ some better purpose in preparing to Acadia, tending to Acadia, and to enlighten

—DR. ERNEST J. British Medical Journal credence than the claims that are named that are remembered, by mind-reading, etc. lived before the in Chicago, Dr. H. said: "A lifetime of given a good deal subjects of hypnotism while enabling me cal phenomena of called mesmerism suggestion or hyster conveyed suggestion at least, all the all clairvoyance, teleference and so-called nistration are either tures or misinterpret. Dr. Hart is w perts in psychology to make some mon doing some of the which it is said an