

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
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An act has passed the Massachusetts Legislature authorizing the borrowing by the city of Boston of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of completing the new public library building. Mr. Charles Pratt, vice president of the Standard Oil Company, died suddenly in New York, May 4. His wealth is estimated at \$15,000,000. He had endowed the Pratt Industrial Institute, Brooklyn, to the extent of \$2,000,000, and had besides given large sums to other objects. Ice to the thickness of half an inch formed in several places in Michigan and Indiana on the 4th of this month. It is believed the damage to the fruit crops has been great. Hebrews in Brooklyn, New York, have appealed to the mayor for protection against persecution to which they assert they have been for some time subjected. They complained of personal violence and the destruction of their property, and disclosed a condition of things which, if true, is not at all creditable to an American city.

We hope that the notice of the memoir of the late Professor McGregor, from the pen of the Rev. D. G. McDonald, which appears in this issue, will be read by all. Superintendents, we are sure, cannot do better than to adopt Bro. McDonald's suggestions as to receiving the book in their Sunday school libraries.

The last number of the Chicago Standard contains a cut and a description of the Baptist church just completed in the city of Colorado Springs, Col. This church, the foundations of which were being laid when the writer of this note was in Colorado a year ago, is a handsome structure, centrally situated, and has been erected at a cost of \$40,000. Under the leadership of the Rev. Richard Montague, a man of distinguished talent and greatly beloved by his people, the church has had a rapid growth. It is believed that an average congregation of 400 will assemble in the auditorium of the new church. Of this congregation Bro. A. J. Denton and wife, formerly of the North Church, Halifax, and some other Nova Scotians are valued members.

It is written, "Blessed are the peace makers," and as we thought no one could be a blessing more than an editor, we concluded to make an effort to obtain it. So, when a certain doctor of divinity sent us an article with "a sting in its tail," as he said, we proceeded to amputate the tail to keep it from hurting a certain other doctor of divinity and making him mad. Then when the first mentioned D. D. accused us of mutilating his production, we endeavored to show him how improper it is for creatures with stings in their tails to be let loose where they would be sure to hurt the saints, whereupon the good Doctor rises up, aggrieved and indignant, and with unerring hand, flings that dreadful "sting-furnished tail" in our faces, so to speak. And we—well, we feel so discouraged and fatigued that we don't want to say any more about it. Perhaps, after all, there isn't any blessing for an editor.

PASSING EVENTS.

PETITIONS FOR PROHIBITION IN GREAT NUMBERS have been pouring into the Dominion Parliament, and evidently not without some effect. The Montreal Witness says that "the anxious attention which is being paid to the Prohibitionists by the party managers would seem to show that in the eyes of politicians, prohibition is strong in the present parliament." A government whip is reported to have declared that if a vote in favor of prohibition should be carried in the house, the government would resign; but, this, as the Witness shows, is absurdly improbable, as in such a position on the part of the government would offer the strongest inducement to the Liberal party to adopt prohibition as a plank in its platform. Mr. Jamieson has given notice of a resolution agreed upon at a meeting of the prohibition members, declaring that the time has arrived for the passing of a law suppressing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The form of this resolution will prevent the attaching of the historical amendment "when the country is prepared," and is therefore, of course, not acceptable to a number of professed temperance members. "The best thing that could happen the prohibition movement," says the Witness, "would be for one party or the other to set itself in definite opposition to it. This would accomplish what the Prohibitionists have so far but poorly succeeded in doing, namely, make prohibition a live political issue. That once accomplished, and it would only be a question of time, and we believe not a long time, before it would be victorious at the polls." Sir John Macdonald shows as yet no such

signs of dotage as to give any color to this story that the government would make prohibition a vital party issue."

MR. ISRAEL TARTE, who last year created a sensation by publishing in his paper, *Le Canadien* of Quebec, charges of a serious nature, affecting the reputation of Mr. Thomas McGreevy, M. P. for Montreal West, has obtained a seat in parliament, representing Montmorency, and in his place in parliament, has repeated his charges against Mr. McGreevy. The indictment preferred against the member for Montreal West is declared by Mr. Tarte to be, in some degree also, an indictment of Sir Hector Langevin, minister of public works, in connection with those departmental irregularities charged against Mr. McGreevy are alleged to have occurred. The charges preferred are, briefly, to the effect that Mr. McGreevy, as a member of parliament, used his influence to secure for a firm of which his brother was made a member, certain advantages in government contracts in connection with the harbor improvements at Quebec and other government works. This it is alleged was effected by obtaining departmental information not obtainable by other tenderers, or through concessions and extra granted after the contracts had been made. This, it is charged, Mr. McGreevy was enabled to do through his intimacy with Sir Hector Langevin, and with the connivance of the minister or of some member of his staff. According to Mr. Tarte, beside the undue advantage given to the firm whose interests Mr. McGreevy served, that gentleman has himself received large sums for his dishonest services so rendered. From Larkin, Conolly & Co., Mr. Tarte declares, McGreevy has received for the use of his influence \$200,000, and an additional \$40,000 is alleged to have come to him out of the Bay Chaleur railway subsidies. At the close of Mr. Tarte's speech in which he presented before parliament these charges, Sir Hector Langevin arose and, in the course of some remarks, plainly denied that he had ever to any man, at any time, given advance information respecting tenders. Only members of the Privy Council, he said, and officers of the department authorized to open tenders at the expiration of the advertised time, could give information in advance of official notification. He had not found any of his confidential officers guilty of a breach of trust, and he had never any reason to suspect Mr. Henry F. Perley, the chief engineer, whom he had long known and could not believe to be guilty of what was now charged against him. Mr. McGreevy said he had denied the allegations in toto when they were presented last year and he repeated that denial. The statements made by Mr. Tarte, he said, were false from beginning to end, and charged that there was a foul conspiracy against him by persons whose bidding he had refused to do. He was glad of this investigation, and wanted it to be speedy and thorough. The matter is now in the hands of the committee on privileges and elections, and it is to be hoped that it will receive the searching and thorough investigation which the character of the case demands.

THE PAST WEEK has been remarkable for the reported cases of illness among distinguished men. London has suffered severely with influenza, and a considerable proportion of the members of parliament are down with the disease. The Prince of Wales has been suffering from la grippe and rheumatism. Mr. Gladstone has been so ill as to occasion alarm, but at last accounts his condition was much improved. Justin McCarthy is also reported as suffering from an attack of influenza. On this side the water, Mr. Blaine has been seriously ill. It is said that he suffers from gout. Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Laurier have both been too ill to admit of their attending to their parliamentary duties, but both are said to be recovering.

A NEW LIQUOR LAW OF GREATER STRINGENCY than any that had before been placed on the statute book was passed by the last legislature of Maine. This law makes the penalty for selling \$100 fine and sixty days in jail, for the first or any succeeding offence, and is reported to have created a panic among the liquor sellers. It is the first time in the history of the state that imprisonment has been imposed for a first offence, and though the sellers have been willing to run their chances as to the fines, they do not care to face the contingency of a term in jail, and have promptly shut down. The druggists and hotel keepers, we are told, were not selling; the saloons and lager beer shops closed their doors, while the hotels threatened to suspend. From this it would seem to be a reasonable conclusion that, at least in the cities of

Maine, the rumrunner has been doing a pretty steady business, notwithstanding the often reiterated assertion that in Maine prohibition does prohibit. It is evident from the experience of our neighbors that the fight between temperance reformers and the liquor interest is by no means done when once prohibitory legislation has been obtained. This cannot be taken to justify the conclusion that a prohibitory law is of no value. It is a point of no little importance in favor of prohibition, that the temperance people of Maine are now able to obtain legislation of still greater severity against the liquor traffic. It swings a growth of temperance sentiment and a determination on the part of the people of the State to crush out the enemy. It must be admitted that the rum power in the cities is a hard foe to conquer. Hitherto it has proved invincible. Will this new and stringent legislation which Maine has enacted prove sufficient to deal with it? Let us hope so, at all events the working and the results of it will be eagerly watched.

THE RESULT OF RECENT ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND may fairly be taken to indicate that Mr. Gladstone's influence with his countrymen has suffered no diminution, and that the policy of Home Rule for Ireland, to which he stands committed, is probably growing in public favor. He has survived the loss of Parnell, and the base and ungrateful attempts of that ruined politician to besmirch the name of the Grand Old Man have fallen to the ground. The fame of Gladstone is still unimpaired, and his name is still a name to conjure with. As for Parnell, his star distinctly declines. Nothing can redeem his name from the disgrace which his social and political turpitude have involved. He has ceased to represent a powerful factor in British politics. There are reports of important secessions from his ranks about to take place, and in the next parliament the prospect is that he will lead a still feeble following.

THE CASE OF PROF. BRIGGS OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY has been previously noticed in these columns. A committee, appointed by the New York Presbytery to consider Dr. Briggs' inaugural address and to report at the May meeting of the Presbytery "what action, if any, be appropriate thereto," presented two reports. The majority report, which has also been adopted by the Presbytery, declares that "after making due allowance for all reasonable latitude of interpretation, it is believed that the address conflicts with the Confession in portions herein indicated, and it recommends a judicial investigation." At the last meeting of the Presbytery, Professor Briggs, while presenting a protest in regard to the methods of procedure against him, declared at the close of a very earnest speech that he wanted a charge of heresy brought against him as soon as possible, in order that the matter might go to the Synod and the Assembly, and that final action might be taken. In the meantime, he asked for clear and definite charges and for the maintenance of brotherly feeling. Matters of much importance are involved in this case, and its progress through the ecclesiastical courts will be watched with eager interest.

The Post Museum.

Berlin is a city of museums. They have here museums of Egyptian, Assyrian, Grecian and Roman antiquities, Ethnological museums, Botanical museums, Art and Mechanical museums, but one of the most novel is the Post museum. This contains a collection of articles, from ancient and modern times and nations, that have been employed in the transmission of messages. Here some very profitable hours can be spent to one interested in the development of the postal system. In the study of this collection one can realize so much more definitely than by mere reading, the progress which has been made since the time when messages were sent at uncertain intervals and at great cost by special runners, or even since the time of the lumbering stage-coach with its frequent delays.

In this museum ancient Egypt is represented by facsimiles of writing tablets, and a letter of the time of Rameses (fourteenth century B. C.). Also here is a model of an Egyptian chariot made in the manner of that time, and of a Nile boat. In connection with this are like representations of the Assyrian kingdom, such as chariots, horsemen and a model of an Assyrian brick, written with the peculiar cuneiform characters of that people. It is said that these bricks were ordinarily used for writing upon as we use paper. They were made of clay, were quite small and might more properly be called tablets. It is also stated that in this kingdom,

under certain rulers there was a measurably perfect system of post communication between its centre and far distant boundaries. It is quite certain that the system existed chiefly for the use of the king and the government. In the book of Esther 3: 15, we read: "The posts went out being hastened, by the king's commandment."

The Grecian and Roman collections are of course more perfect, especially that of the latter, as Rome had an extensive system of post roads branching out from the Imperial city in all directions. In this department are to be seen Roman writing tablets of wood covered with wax, stylus seals and other objects of like nature. Very striking was a model of a Roman mile stone from the "Appian way." It was about four feet six inches high, round, with a diameter of about eighteen inches. After this came some exhibits from the Old German and Norse times (200-400 B. C.). Among these were models of a rowing boat, the original of which was found in Nydam Moor in 1860, A. D.; a plank way, and most interesting of all, one of the Viking's vessels.

It is, however, in the middle ages, and later, that we see any resemblance to our system of postal service. In reference to the carrying of mails by private companies, Stephan says in his History of the Prussian Post (Museum Guide): "Centuries before the postal system flourished, there existed in German countries establishments for the transmission of messages (Boten-Anstalten). They were managed partly by the state, partly by commercial, scientific or political corporations, and partly by private undertakings. Only a few, which proceeded from private individuals, were at the service of the public, and these unfortunately had but small means at their disposal. The avowed object of the others (posts) was to serve in maintaining the correspondence intercourse of their founders; such were the message institutions of the princes and universities of the Hansa and Saxonian league of the spiritual and secular orders." A quotation from Weigel in this connection, also in guide, is as follows: "The common post directed its journeys at accustomed times, partly by men on horseback, and partly by men driving wagons, or by men afoot. The horseback or wagon post commonly made somewhat long journeys to celebrated residences and trade centres, and they carried along with them not only travellers, but also letters, packets and other things which they found ordered at the message stations or trade centres."

The invention of printing and the rise of the newspaper gave a great impetus to the establishment of regular posts. So we find in the sixteenth century much more effective communication between the great cities. In a glass case were exhibited some of the first-printed newspapers. Very modest little sheets they were, only about 10x5 inches in size. One of them written in almost unintelligible German script from the year 1536, was said to contain an account of the third war between Charles V. and Francis I. Now comes the age of the coach with its thrilling adventures. In this age the postal service assumed large proportions and consequent importance. Mails were dispatched with greater regularity and frequency. Greater precautions were taken to guard against loss or delay, and finally the state acquired control of the system and established it on a permanent basis. The museum has a very complete collection of old coach models, extending back to the fifteenth century. These all seem strongly built, and give the impression of having been constructed for rough and dangerous roads. One coach, I remember, had an iron box of considerable size built on behind, from the top of which projected sharp nails. The box was evidently intended for carrying the mails in, and the nails to warn robbers of the difficult task of breaking open the box. This was very suggestive of the dangerous times when such precautions were necessary.

Coming to the modern department we find considerable space reserved for the models of German post-offices built since 1870. There are about 70 of these, some of which are very fine. In all, the arrangements seem suitable to the end in view. Germany is certainly to be congratulated on the perfection of her postal system. Here also is a working model of the Rohr Post, which is or was until quite recently, I believe, peculiar to Berlin. By this system cards are sent from one part of the city to another through tubes and at a very high rate of speed. The cards are put in a case which looks something like a cartridge. The top is then fastened on the case put in its place, and a strong current of air applied, when the case, with its messages goes whirling through

the tubes under the streets to its destination. The power is supplied by great air pumps at central stations. In Berlin the Rohr Post has offices in connection with the ordinary post offices in all the chief streets. The company guarantees to deliver the message within two hours of the time when it is mailed, often much sooner. Rohr Post mails are dispatched every quarter of an hour from early in the morning until late. It may be that this system will be applied to long distances, so that letters can be sent from Berlin to Hamburg, Vienna, and Paris. It would certainly be a great saving of time in transit.

Among the nineteenth century exhibits, one model, which attracted much attention, was that of an English mail train with a device for delivering and receiving mail matter from way stations without stopping. At the station the mail bag is suspended from a post. As the train rushes by, a sort of slide made of rope work with an iron frame, projecting from the car, comes into contact with the mail bag, unhooks, catches, and guides it into the train. Mail bags can, in this way, be received and delivered at the same time.

Of the collections from Eastern nations, those from China and Japan were most complete. But a great difference is noticeable between the mail systems of the two nations. Japan had most of the modern improvements, such as iron mail boxes on which notices were printed in Japanese and English, post wagons, uniforms, etc., while the Chinese equipments were most primitive. The mail bags of the latter resembled those travellers' carpet bags which were in style fifty years ago.

The museum was rich in its collection of different telegraph systems, showing by their arrangement the progress made in this department since the time of Morse and Wheatstone. Also here were sections of the great cables which had been laid across the Atlantic, showing the inner wire of copper with its various coverings of gutta percha, hemp and outer wire.

Perhaps we may say that the crowning point of the collection is a large phonograph (Edison). Here the science of messages seems to have reached its climax, when by means of this instrument human voices can be bottled up so to speak and kept for future years. Thus at last has been discovered the way of preserving and transmitting the real message, the actual vocal sounds. The director by the phonograph favored us not only with illustrations of almost every use of the voice, such as speeches, songs, duets, etc., but also with band music, piano playing and hand organ melody. The sounds were sweet, clear and strong, with sometimes a slight mechanical quality. It would be interesting to speculate on the future uses of that instrument when its wonderful powers are more fully known.

It is not often we think, when we drop a letter into the mail box, directed to some distant friend perhaps in Europe, of the splendid and complex arrangements which now exist for its safe and speedy delivery. It is quickly sorted by special and competent clerks, placed in its proper mail bag, forwarded by the fastest trains, sent scudding over the Atlantic in the ocean grey hounds, caught by special trains on its landing, and at last delivered to its owner by a postman in uniform. Such is the importance now attached to the mail service that no other public matter takes precedence of it. Nothing may interfere with or delay the mails. The governments of all lands have united in extending to this department their protection and support. Contrast this with the uncertain, costly and often broken communication of even last century, and we can understand to some extent our privileges in connection with the present system.

Berlin, April 23.

W. B. M. U.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

To the Wolfville Baptist S. School.
Dear Friends,—Knowing that you are emphatically a missionary school, I think you will be interested in an account of a recent visit to one of the sacred villages where there is a yearly feast in honor of the gods.

This village is only about nine miles from Chicacoac, and is called Shreecorum. Here thousands of people come yearly, hundreds of miles, to wash in the sacred waters of a large pond or tank there is here, and thus receive the forgiveness of their sins. Does it not make you sad when you think that this is the only idea these poor people have about salvation of their souls? They know nothing about Jesus and His death upon

the cross for them. They think that the filthy, stagnant water of a tank can do for them what "Nothing but the blood of Jesus" can accomplish.

The feast was to take place on the 23rd, 24th and 25th days of this month, (March) so on Friday, the 20th, the preachers and colporteurs went out with the tents in order to have them in readiness for us on Monday, Saturday and Sunday, morning and evening, the preachers would go into the town and preach "Christ and Him crucified."

Early Monday morning, about three o'clock, the two bands started; one containing the Bible women, the other, our furniture and whatever else we needed. We ourselves did not start until seven o'clock and went in our two-wheeled jinricksha, drawn by five coolies. The ox bands go at the rate of two miles an hour, and the coolies take us at the rate of four, four and a half or five miles an hour, according to the length of the journey and the condition of the roads.

When we arrived everything was in readiness for us. We had expected to find it uncomfortably warm in tent at this time of the year, but were agreeably disappointed to find a beautifully cool breeze blowing from the sea, which is only a few miles distant. We had no use for the punkah during the two days we were there.

Most of the time was spent by me in the tent, but morning and evening Mr. Higgins, the preachers, colporteurs, and Bible women went to the town and tried to show the people how mistaken they were in supposing that their dumb idols could do them good, and endeavored to point them to the "Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world." The people listened well, and we hope some good was done. Doubtless there were many there who had never heard the Gospel before, perhaps may never hear it again. How blessed are you who have the Gospel preached to you week after week!

All day long the tank would be lined with men, women and children, up to their arms in the water. Many of them had little jars which they would hold above their heads and slap their hands together, while they mumbled over their prayers. Then they would dash water upon their heads, look up to the sky, and finally plunge themselves beneath the water. Next their sins were all washed away and they could once more come to the dry land.

Many will spend all they have in order to get to such a place as that.

What vain, vain efforts to win salvation for their souls!

"A man is not justified by the works of the law, but by the faith of Jesus Christ." Gal. 2: 16. "For by grace are ye saved through faith." "Not of works, lest any man should boast." Eph. 2: 8, 9. But, "How shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent?" Rom. 10: 14, 15.

While we were at Shreecorum the Naidu, or head man, of the village came to Mr. Higgins and asked for a copy of the Scriptures. As this native was too poor to buy the Bible, Mr. Higgins gave him one purchased with some money given him by a little girl in Windsor for that purpose. Mr. Higgins told the Naidu about the little girl who was giving him the Bible and wrote her name on the fly leaf.

The afternoon of the day on which we left a young Brahmin came to the tent and said he desired to be a Christian. Mr. Higgins and David, the preacher, had a conversation with him and found him very ignorant. He did not know what "praying" meant. He had never prayed in his life. Since returning home he has been to the chapel and frequently to the home of David, who is giving him instruction in the truths of the Bible. He seems to be a sincere seeker after God, and we hope he may soon find a "hope in Jesus."

Tuesday evening we left the scene of heathen festivity and came back to our own home. The night was a beautiful one; the moon was full and shining brightly, and the air was cool and pleasant. From Shreecorum to Chicacoac the road was lined with men, women and children, walking out to participate in the feast.

Dear friends, this is but one feast out of hundreds during the year. This will give you but a faint idea of heathenism; but I hope it is sufficient to lead you to pray more earnestly, give more freely, and work more zealously for the conversion of these poor people. Especially remember, in your prayers, the Naidu and the young Brahmin, and pray that a blessing may accompany the preaching of the Word in Shreecorum.

EDITH C. HIGGINS.
Chicacoac, March 28.

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EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all symptoms of weakness, which involve the entire system when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

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DR. GATES' Bitter is a medicine of the highest quality, and of the most successful character. I have used it without receiving much benefit. I then used your Bitter, and it cured me.

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Invigorating Syrup.

and one bottle has made a cure of me, for I have not been troubled in the same way since.

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MR. ROBERT KILLAM.

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Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER.

(Condensed from Peloubet's Notes.)

Lesson IX. May 31. 2 Chron. 24: 1-14.

THE TEMPLE REPAIRED.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"God loveth a cheerful giver."—2 Cor. 9: 7.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE STATE OF THE KINGDOM. We turn back the pages of history to the period 150 years before the time of our last lesson, and from the northern to the southern kingdom. While Ahaz was doing his utmost to demoralize the kingdom of Israel, and with Jezebel, his strong-minded heathen queen, was persecuting the worshippers of Jehovah, and encouraging the idol worship of Baal and Ashteroth, Eli Shihab thought that he was the only true worshipper of God in the kingdom, there was a great religious and intellectual revival under the good King Jehoshaphat in Judah. Probably many of the best people in Israel went over to Judah to escape persecution. But toward the last of his long reign, either the good king in his prosperity became infected with worldliness, and for the sake of a closer alliance with Israel married his son and heir, Jehoram, to Athaliah, the daughter of Jezebel, a woman like her mother, or the young man was himself attracted to the beautiful but wicked woman. In either case the result was disastrous to Judah, and Baal worship was introduced into Judah and Jerusalem. Jehoram was weak as well as wicked, and was wholly under the influence of his heathen queen. They established the licentious worship in high places over the country (2 Chron. 21: 1, 13). It was probably in Jehoram's reign and with his sanction that there was built in Jerusalem a temple of Baal after the pattern of the temple erected by Ahab in Samaria (1 Kings 16: 32); adorned with altars and images of Baal himself and his fellow gods, the same which was afterwards destroyed by Jehoiada the High Priest in the reign of Josiah (2 Kings 11: 18).

II. JOSIAH, THE REFORMER. Such was the state of things when Josiah, a little boy of seven years, was made king. When a little babe he had been saved from the murderous designs of his grandmother, Athaliah, by his aunt, Princess Jehoshaba, step-daughter of Athaliah. She was at that time the wife of Jehoiada the high priest. When Josiah was seven years old there was a sudden revolution. Athaliah had gone too far. She was deposed and slain, and Josiah was crowned in the temple. The story in Kings is very dramatic. Jehoiada for several years must have been the real ruler, and Josiah was under his good influence for at least 23 years of his reign (2 Kings 12: 10). Josiah lacked strength of character. He was one of those weak natures which readily take the impress of present influences, whether they are evil or good.

III. REPAIRING THE HOUSE OF GOD. THE WORK BEGINS.—"After this, Aheer he was settled in life." "Josiah was minded to repair." To restore is perhaps the best modern equivalent of the Hebrew. "The house of the Lord." Solomon's temple, which had been sadly neglected and injured. (See above and ver. 7.)

It is a sure sign of religious declension when the house of God is out of repair. The religious spirit is feeble when the private houses are beautiful and expensive, and the house of God is poor and dilapidated.

4. "And he gathered together (in a public meeting) the priests and the Levites," who had charge of the temple and its services and the religious and moral education of the people. "Go out into the cities of Judah." The whole people were to have their part in the work, as required by the law of Moses. "And gather of all Israel." Each one was to go to his own acquaintance (2 Kings 12: 5). "Money to repair the house."

From 2 Kings we learn that three kinds of offerings were to be received: (1) money of every one that passeth the account, i. e., the numbering which is described in Ex. 30: 13, where the Israelites are directed to pay half a shekel each, as redemption money, on attaining the age of twenty years, or as the Revised Version translates, current money offered for the provision of vessels and other things required for the temple. (2) The money which the priests were instructed to assess on those who had bound themselves by vows. (3) Voluntary gifts of which the appropriation was not prescribed. The offerings are said in Chronicles to be such as had been prescribed by Moses and by the congregation of Israel for the tabernacle of witness.

IV. THE WORK DELAYED.—Vers 5-7. "Howbeit the levites hastened it not." Although the king had demanded diligence, the delay must have extended over quite a number of years, for the work was not finished in the 23rd year of Josiah (2 Kings 12: 6).

REASONS FOR THE DELAY. (1) There is no reason to suppose that there was any embezzlement of the funds or dishonesty. (2) They hastened not, because they were not so deeply interested in the work as they ought to have been. (3) The work to be done was very great, and the expense would be very large. Quite apart from the mischiefs wrought by Athaliah, the dilapidations of so large a building, which had stood for a hundred and fifty years, would be very serious. (4) They probably felt, and not without just cause, that they were entitled to their necessary support before undertaking the expense of repairing the temple: but the revenues of the temple from all sources must have greatly diminished during the prevalence of idolatry, and in the disorders of the times, there must have been difficulty in collecting them; and as little progress seemed to be made in the repairs, the free-will offerings must have rapidly fallen off.

He "Called for Jehoiada the chief." In the 23rd year of his reign, it is strange that the high priest should be negligent; but he was a very old man (2 Chron. 24: 15), even if, with most critics, we read 103 instead of 130 years. He had become used to the dilapidated state of the temple, and perhaps sympathized with the priests in their reasons for delay. "Collection . . . of Moses." As mentioned under ver. 5. "And of

the congregation." The free-will offerings not required by the law of Moses. "For the tabernacle of witness." Which bore witness to Jehovah and his covenant with Israel. There was only a tabernacle, not a temple, when Moses gave these laws.

7. "Had broken up," etc. They had injured the temple. And the natural decay in the 140 or 150 years since it was built would amount to considerable.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED. A change was made in the whole matter of contributions.

FIRST, IN THE METHOD OF COLLECTING. 8. "They made a chest." The king constructed the first money box, in the well-known form of a chest with a hole in the top. It appears that the chest was locked, and had a hole bored in its lid only just large enough to admit pieces of silver. The contents therefore could not be touched, except by the royal officers who kept the key. "And set it without (the temple proper, but) at the gate of the house." The door that led from the court of the priests into the temple proper. It was beside the great brazen altar (2 Kings 12: 9), and in front of the gate that led from the outer court to the court of the priests, and thus in sight of the contributors.

9. "And they made a proclamation." Instead of a great number of irresponsible priests going out among their acquaintances, an invitation was sent all over the country for the people to come to Jerusalem, and present their offerings. "The collection that Moses . . . laid upon Israel." The various offerings referred to under ver. 5 (2 Kings 12: 4), the free-will offerings and the tithes (Deut. 12: 5-18).

SECOND, ENTHUSIASM. 10. "All the people rejoiced, and brought in." Joy and delight in the object make liberal givers. There is money enough in the world to relieve all the poor, and to send the Gospel to all nations, if only there was joy enough in giving. "Until they had made an end." Till enough was given for the purpose.

THIRD, A NEW METHOD IN REGARDING THE MONEY FROM MISUSE. 11. "The king's scribe and the high priest's officers." The scribe of the state and the representative of the aged high priest. The money was placed in the charge of two responsible persons, who put the money in sealed bags (2 Kings 12: 10) after the oriental custom, all counted and marked, ready for payment. It was evident to all that the priests could not tamper with the contributions, and that whatever was dropped into the box would be spent for the object for which it was designed. This encouraged the people to give. It is not certain that the scribe of the state, his assistants, and the high priest, his assistants, had taken the revenues for years without having made any repairs; and doubtless there were some dishonest hands among them, even as there were among the scribes of the Levites (2 Kings 12: 6).

FOURTH, A SEPARATION OF THE MONEY GIVEN FOR THE TEMPLE FROM THAT TO BE USED BY THE PRIESTS. The money for trespass offerings and sin offerings was not used for the temple, but for the atonement of the priests. The every person knew exactly the purpose for which his gifts were used. An exact account and report stimulates benevolence.

FIFTH, THE MONEY WAS USED FOR SKILLED WORKMEN, NOT FOR SUCH SERVICES AS LEVITES, UNSKILLED IN SUCH WORK, COULD RENDER. To this change the Levites gave consent (2 Kings 12: 5).

12. "Gave it to such as did the work." The money went directly from the treasury to the workmen, who were trusted perfectly (2 Kings 12: 15).

13. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the contradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he has related. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and vessels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Keble, that according to the Hebrew (in 2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

Soon that boy was an authority on earthquakes. He liked to have the conversation at table turn on earthquakes, for then he seemed to be the tallest person at the table. I suppose there was no earthquake anywhere of any importance but he could tell where it occurred and what damage it did, how many houses it buried, how many people it killed, and in what shape it left the country it had shaken.

From that he went on to try to discover what caused these disturbances, and this led him into other investigations, and at last into the study of electricity, practical as well as theoretical. He examined machines and invented machines, and kept on reading, and presently he was an expert in electricity. He knew how to put in wires, and signals, and bells, and to do a number of practical and useful things, and almost before he was able to enter the high school, he had a great deal of work to do in the city, and three or four men under him. These men under him had not read as much about electricity as he had.

"Was very bad with Costiveness and one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Would not be without it!"

Mrs. Wm. Finley, Jr., Bobcaygeon.

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King Solomon

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—PROF. JAMES SIMONS, S. T. D., Editor of McClintock & Strong's Cyclopaedia of Biblical and Theological Literature.

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MR. JOHN C. FOX, Olinda, writes:—"Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is giving good satisfaction. Those who have used it say it has done them more good than anything they have ever taken."

MR. J. A. WORTH, Toronto, writes:—"I had Dyspepsia in its worst form for over a year, but after taking three bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, a perfect cure followed. I take great pleasure in recommending it to anyone suffering from Dyspepsia."

MR. W. THAYER, Wright, P. Q., had DYSPYPSIA FOR TWENTY YEARS. Tried many remedies and doctors, but got no relief. His appetite was very poor, had a distressing pain in his side and stomach, and gradual wasting away of flesh, when he heard of and immediately commenced taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. The pains have left, and he rejoices in the enjoyment of excellent health; in fact he is quite a new man.

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What a Boy Accomplished by Reading.

I do not think it is very servicable to make a list of books for children to read. No two have exactly the same aptitudes, tastes, or kinds of curiosity about the world. And one story or bit of information may excite the interest of a class in one school, or the children in one family, which will not take at all with others. The only thing is to take hold somewhere, and to begin to use the art of reading, to find out about things as you see, and your eyes and ears.

I knew a boy, a scrap of a lad, who almost needed a high chair to bring him up to the general level of the dining table, who liked to read the encyclopedia. He was always hunting round in the big books of the encyclopedia—books about his own size—for what he wanted to know. He dug in it as another boy might dig in the woods for sassafras root. It appeared that he was interested in natural history and phenomena. He asked questions of these books exactly as he would ask a living authority, and kept at it till he got answers. He knew how to read.

Soon that boy was an authority on earthquakes. He liked to have the conversation at table turn on earthquakes, for then he seemed to be the tallest person at the table. I suppose there was no earthquake anywhere of any importance but he could tell where it occurred and what damage it did, how many houses it buried, how many people it killed, and in what shape it left the country it had shaken.

From that he went on to try to discover what caused these disturbances, and this led him into other investigations, and at last into the study of electricity, practical as well as theoretical. He examined machines and invented machines, and kept on reading, and presently he was an expert in electricity. He knew how to put in wires, and signals, and bells, and to do a number of practical and useful things, and almost before he was able to enter the high school, he had a great deal of work to do in the city, and three or four men under him. These men under him had not read as much about electricity as he had.

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Church Edifice Day in the Sunday-Schools.

The Baptist Sunday-schools of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P.E.I. Island...

We hope that all the schools will have a part in this work. If any feel that they cannot have the concert, we hope they will observe the day by taking a collection in the school for the church edifice fund.

We need at least \$1,000 this convention year to enable us to assist our mission churches in providing places of worship.

Hebron, N. S., May 13.

Jubilee Services.

The Carleton Baptist church on Sunday last held services which mark the completion of the fiftieth year of its history.

In the afternoon a very interesting service was held, at which Rev. E. Hickson spoke, recalling reminiscences in connection with the former pastors of the church, with all of whom he had been acquainted.

Hants County Auxiliary.

The Auxiliary Home Mission Board of Hants County, N. S., met at Summerville, on Tuesday, May 15th, at 2 p.m.

The first business was the appointment of officers for the ensuing year. On motion, Rev. A. P. McEwen was chosen president.

Moved that Rev. S. McC. Black, editor of the MESSINGER AND VISITOR, be invited to a seat. Passed.

Rev. P. S. McGregor reported upon the question of engaging a missionary for Sabbath school work, in Hants County for the summer.

Rev. A. P. McEwen read copy of the rules by which the missionary is to be governed. Rules adopted.

A letter from Rev. J. W. Johnston, of Windsor Plains, was then read.

Rev. Geo. Weathers reported for the Newport church, stating that they were without a pastor. L. A. Cooney and Dea. J. Mason reported for Rawdon.

The next was the appointment of delegates by the Board. The delegates appointed are to be members of the Board for one year. Delegates are as follows: Kempt church.—Deac. Jos. Masters, Bro. Samuel Caldwell, Walton.—Bro. Lorn Smith, Bro. E. Bancroft, Falmouth.—Bro. W. O. Taylor, Bro. Geo. Payzant, Windsor.—Bro. A. P. Shand, Bro. John Nalder, Hantsport.—Bro. J. W. Churchill, Bro. S. H. Mitchiner, Brookline, Kings Co.—Bro. C. Reed, Bro. W. Hutchins, Newport.—Bro. J. Wallace, Bro. Noah Dimock, Rawdon.—Deac. J. Mason, Bro. John McLearn, Maitland.—Deac. John Henniger, Bro. S. Walden, New Ross.—Deac. Jos. Lantz.

On motion, Rev. S. McC. Black was

granted privilege to speak in behalf of MESSINGER AND VISITOR at the evening session.

Moved that the resolution read by Bro. Murray, asking the Home Mission Board to relieve Rawdon church of Noel, and Maitland and Kempt church of Walton, and that Walton, Noel and Maitland, be a group, and that a missionary pastor be appointed to the Maitland Noel and Walton group as soon as possible, be received. Motion passed.

The evening session opened at 8 o'clock. After the devotional exercises, a previously arranged programme was carried out: Foreign Missions, Rev. A. P. McEwen; Home Missions, Rev. P. S. McGregor; general digest of Convention Fund, Rev. Jos. Murray; MESSINGER AND VISITOR, Rev. S. McC. Black, editor. At the close of the programme business was resumed.

Moved and passed that Bro. A. P. Shand, Rev. Jos. Murray, Rev. P. S. McGregor be a committee to prepare programme for the July meeting.

Moved that minutes of the meeting be published. Motion passed.

Collection taken at the evening meeting, \$2.87.

The next session will be held (D. V.) at Windsor, on Tuesday, June 2nd, in connection with the Sunday-school Association, to which the several churches are requested to send delegates.

L. A. COONEY, Sec'y.

Induction Services.

Our Halifax correspondent sends the following account from the Evening Mail of the induction services lately held in the Tabernacle church:

"At the Tabernacle Baptist church last evening services were held in connection with the settlement of the new pastor, the Rev. W. E. Hall. A large audience was present. The chairman, Rev. Dr. Saunders, gave the right hand of fellowship on behalf of the church to the pastor and his wife and daughter. The chairman, in introducing the rev. gentleman, spoke of his career as a Baptist minister for many years past, and pointed out that among other noteworthy marks of success, the building of churches had been a noteworthy feature of his pastorate, a new building having been erected at each place he had labored since the beginning of his ministry, the last work in Sackville, N. B., having been the completion of a house of worship, in no case had the building been 'ornamented' with a mortgage. The inference was that the probability was very strong that Mr. Hall's pastorate would see the Tabernacle completed—a result which the church have long looked hopefully forward to.

"Rev. J. W. Manning gave an address of welcome to the new pastor on behalf of the sister churches of the city. The welcome given was hearty; the sketch of pastoral work faithful, the need of aid to weaker churches outside the city being emphasized.

"Rev. H. F. Adams addressed the church. Neither a model church nor an ideal pastor should be expected, the church might have three desirable elements—a crowded attendance, great wealth, and large accessions—and still not be successful in the true sense; having no true growth among its members. Better one true Christian added to the roll in a year than a large number crowded into the church for show.

"Rev. Josiah Webb added his testimony of welcome. He spoke of the importance of missionary work, and the desirability of bringing in to the church all classes of the poor and the outcast, demanding the best attention of God's people.

"Rev. Mr. Hall, in reply to the kind and earnest words addressed to him and his partner responded briefly, thanking the speakers and the churches represented for the interest shown, and bespeaking a practical illustration of the interest in assistance when they arose to build.

"Mr. Chute, M. P. P., being called upon, bore testimony to the value of Mr. Hall's ministry in Annapolis county, and expressed as his best wish, that the Tabernacle people might profit through his labors as had the church with which he was connected, and that they might not soon be called upon to part with him.

"Rev. Messrs. Philip and Jordan also took part in the exercises, and during the evening some appropriate music was furnished by the choir."

The New Forms for Letters to the Associations.

As the forms for letters to the N. S. Western and N. S. Central Associations have, we understand, been sent to the clerks of the different churches, a word of explanation seems to be necessary.

I would just say that the printer has not confined himself strictly to the "copy" given him by the committee, and therefore the forms are not perfectly satisfactory. It is too late now, however, to rectify the mistakes; another year, no doubt, they will appear as ordered.

It was intended that all the statistics proper, including those of the Sunday-schools, should appear, as usual, on one page and that about two-thirds of the third page should be given to the new questions and answers that, by the vote of the convention, are to take the place of the usual letter. These questions are found on the left hand column on the third page. They are numbered as though they formed a regular part of the statistics and were intended for publication in the Year Book. This also is a mistake. They simply take the place of the letter proper, and are intended only for the benefit of the Association to which the letters are addressed. If it is thought better to order otherwise in the future, all well; I simply refer to the original intention.

Liverpool. L. E. BUTL, Chairman of Com.

District Meeting.

The district meeting of the counties of Antigonish and Guysboro convened, according to appointment, in the house of worship of the Manchester Baptist church, on Tuesday, fifth day of May, at 10 a. m.

After a devotional service, the chairman, Rev. D. Price, called the meeting to order. Minutes of the previous meeting were read, and reports given by delegates of the state of the different churches represented.

Churches represented were Isaac's Harbor, Antigonish, Manchester, Guysboro, Goschen, Port Hillford, Tracadie.

In the afternoon a discussion on Sabbath-schools occupied the attention of the meeting.

In the evening a missionary meeting was held. A paper was read by Rev. D. Price, after which several brethren addressed the meeting.

Collection for Convention Fund, \$10.54. WILLARD P. ANDERSON, Sec.-Treasurer.

Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia.

The second quarterly session of this old order, held in Wolfville, N. S., has just closed, and is numbered among the best held. The beautiful and historic surroundings added interest to the occasion. The Grand Division members visited Nova Scotia, and literally passed through college, graduating after an hour's attentive study, coming out ahead of the famed 44. The visit will long be remembered by these veteran temperance students.

The Sons of Temperance of N. S. of near fifty years' standing have wielded a powerful influence for good in moulding public opinion on the great temperance question. Instead of being antagonistic to the church our order has been helpful, so that to-day the cause of our common Christianity stands the better because of the work done by the Christian temperance workers of our country.

Our order in N. S. still holds the proud position of banner Grand Division of the world.

We were pleased to see Revs. A. Co-hoon and S. Langille, and other Baptist members present. We think it time larger numbers of our ministers and other leading Christian people identified themselves with this useful and old organization. Pleading reference was made—in the welcome meeting—to the late J. M. Cramp, D. D., and other prominent members of our denomination formerly connected with our order. We need more men of this stamp to take up the mantle which has fallen, and boldly and in the name of the Lord, help make a pathway through the Jordan of opposition which blocks our way to the Canaan of Prohibition.

The official reports show a net gain of near 500 members during the past quarter, notwithstanding the late political struggle. Our order knows no political or sectarian party, but all the members are expected to work and vote for the good of our common cause, along the lines which suit them best. The report on juvenile work shows this branch to be making good progress. Upwards of one hundred Bands of Hope have enrolled over 5,000 members, and our aim is to have a band in each of the 300 divisions in Nova Scotia, and then continue till every school section has its youth temperance society, and liquor and tobacco are known no more among our youth. This done, there will be men voted into positions of trust of the right ring, and will down the liquor traffic.

Our Grand Division, by vote, will ask the council of public instruction to adopt the Ontario system of temperance text books, which not only places such temperance text books in our schools, but makes the use of them compulsory, and requires the applicants for license to pass an examination on the same.

Our National Mutual Relief Society was also favorably reported on. By this arm of our order, now in operation near twelve years, the families of our deceased members are provided for. This is an excellent feature of our order.

I could add more, but fear I have already taken up too much space. My only apology is the great importance of our temperance work and the need of enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of the best men, women and children of our country in this progressive cause. W. J. G.

Notice to the Church Clerks of the N. B. Eastern Association.

HARVEY, July 20, 1890.

"Association resolved, That instead of reading the letters in toto, the church clerks be requested by Rev. L. M. Weeks to forward to his address the associational letters three weeks previous to association, and that he prepare a synopsis to be read before the association."

As the statistics are made up only to May 31, will the clerks kindly see that the letters are adopted at the June conference and immediately forwarded. Dorchester. L. M. WEEKS,

—Of the thirty-two all-round athletes in a New York club of five years ago, three are dead of consumption, five have to wear trusses, four or five are lopsided, and three have catarrh and partial deafness. As far as general health and longevity goes, the dry goods clerk outdoes the athlete.

Religious Intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES. CARLETON.—Four were baptized by the pastor last Sunday morning.

BILLTOWN.—Six persons were baptized on Sunday, 3rd. Others are rejoicing in salvation.

CANADIA.—I baptized four persons Sunday, 10th, at Poreaux. The Lord is still manifesting His power to save. We expect that others will soon follow in the footsteps of Christ. W. C. V.

CANARD.—Rev. S. B. Kempton writes: I baptized three young persons at our second station on the 3rd inst., and two at Canard on the 10th. Our Sabbath schools are all in a very flourishing condition. From them we hope much good.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.—On 3rd inst, we received eight by baptism and one on experience, who had been baptized by Bro. Phillips, of the F. C. B. church on the previous Sabbath; on 10th inst. three were received by baptism and one on experience; on 26th ult., Bro. Phillips baptized twenty three. Additions have also been made to several of the other churches in town. L. A. PALMER.

NORTH RIVER, P. E. I.—May 10th was a great day here. It had been announced that twenty-five candidates would be baptized in the North River that morning at 10 o'clock, and crowds began to assemble at an early hour. When the appointed time had arrived, the gathering was unusually large, and during the administration of the ordinance perfect order prevailed. Twenty happy believers were buried in the liquid grave and rose again to walk in the new life. Five candidates were detained by sickness, but will be baptized at some future time. After the sermon in the evening twenty received the hand of fellowship, and the largest number for years at down to the Lord's Supper. Praise the Lord. F. D. DAVISON.

POINT DE BUTE, N. B.—The good work at Point de Bute referred to in a previous note advances graciously. The second Sabbath in May will also long be remembered with pleasure by the well wishers of our Zion there. On that day seven more rejoicing converts put on Christ according to Gal. 3: 7, and they and two others were welcomed at the close of the afternoon service. The assembly at the water side was very large and orderly, and the meeting house could not accommodate all who desired to attend the preaching service. Twenty-four during the last three Lord's Days have been added to the Point de Bute church, giving God strength and encouragement; and it is hoped that others who have found the Lord are looking Zionward. May 13. ISA WALLACE.

AMHERST.—Mr. A. Judson Kempton, son of the late Rev. Joseph Kempton, who graduated at Acadia in 1889, and has spent the interval in the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., will assist the pastor during the present summer. The veteran missionary, Rev. Isaiah Wallace, has rendered much valuable aid of late, which the pastor and people fully appreciate. He has done good service to the church in the Point de Bute, which will, we hope, be followed up by faithful labor on the part of some good brother who will shortly find his way thither. Our own trouble has been very severe and peculiarly trying, but grace has been given, and the sympathetic expressions received have helped us to endure the ordeal. The church will live and triumph, notwithstanding all the workers of iniquity. "Surely God is good to Israel, even to such as are pure in heart." D. A. S.

CHIPMAN.—The Baptist interest at Chipman has not altogether died out. The Chipman and Salmon Creek churches have undertaken to erect a parsonage at a cost of about \$1000. About half that sum has already been subscribed, and it is hoped to have it all paid for before end of 1891. The building is now under course of construction, and will in all probability be completed by 1st August. Rev. W. E. McIntyre has received and accepted a unanimous call from the above named churches and enters upon his pastoral duties this week. Bro. McI. is an earnest and faithful worker for the Master. We hope and pray he may be the means in God's hands of building up his church and people here, and bringing many more into the fold of Christ. C.

PERSONALS.

Rev. T. A. Blackadar has resigned the pastoral charge of the church at Hampton Village.

Rev. J. W. Tingley has decided to relinquish his charge at Freeport in order to complete his theological studies at Newton. His resignation will take effect August 1st.

We were much pleased to have a call from Deacon Wm. A. Marsh, of the Quebec Baptist church, on Thursday last. He reports that the church is prospering. Some twenty have been added to the membership during the past few months. Pastor Dykeman is encouraged. The relations between the pastor and the church are most cordial.

NOTICES.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Governors, of Acadia College, in the College Library, on Wednesday, June the 3rd, at 9 o'clock a. m. A full meeting of the Board is much to be desired. S. B. KEMPTON, Secretary.

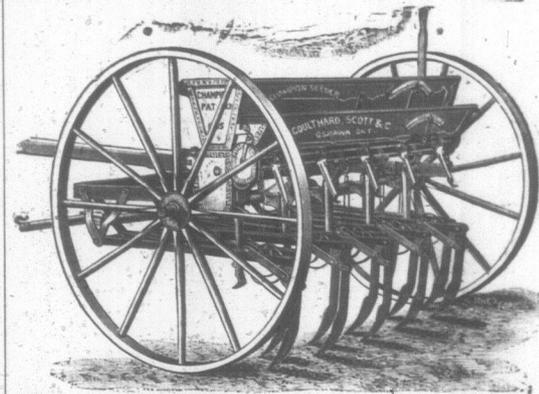
A special meeting of the Union Baptist Education Society, will be held at the Baptist Foreign Mission Rooms, Germain St., in the city of St. John, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 3 p. m., to consider what shall be done in the present financial crisis. All members of the society and any person interested in its existence are urged to attend. By order, AMON WILSON, Secretary.

ANNUITY FUND.

Windsor church, \$20 67
Day Spring, Lunenburg, 5 55
Bridgetown, 6 00
Lower Prince William, N. B., 2 25
E. M. SAUNDERS, Treas.

—Peter Shaw, of West Winfield, N. Y., was afflicted with a severe cough, with pain in the side, and lung and general depression, causing himself and friends great alarm. He tried many remedies with no good result. One bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry completely cured him.

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THE WISNER SPRING-TOOTH SEEDER. The Best Machines for Sowing Grain and Grass Seed. SEND TO W. F. BURDITT & CO., ST. JOHN, N. B. For 93 page Illustrated Catalogue of all kinds of Farm Machinery.

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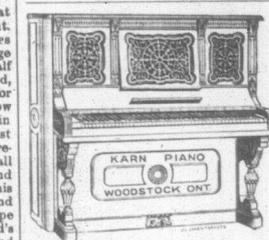
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HALL'S BOOK STORE, Fredericton. BAPTIST HYMNALS! SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES, PAPER, CARDS, GOSPEL HYMNS. Headquarters for School Books, Sheet Music and Music Books.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

News Summary.

DOMINION. — Glad made their appearance in St. John harbor the first of last week. — Sir Edward Kenny, of Halifax, died on Saturday last, in his 92nd year. — It is stated that Sir John Macdonald is suffering from catarrh of the stomach and heart weakness. — Three princely members of the new P. E. Island government were elected last Thursday by acclamation. — Sharp frosts with storms of sleet or snow are reported to have occurred throughout England on Saturday night last, doing much injury to fruit crops. — The Queen's birthday falling on Sunday this year, Monday the 23rd inst. by government proclamation, made a public holiday. — Johnny Morrow, nine year old son of Wm. Morrow, Halifax, fell from the front platform of a street car one day last week, and was run over and killed. — The death of Senator Leonard, of London, Ont., occurred on the 14th inst. Senator Leonard was a Liberal, and one of the original members of the Senate. — It is stated that the population of Moncton, according to the latest completed census is about 8,650. In 1881 the population was 5,023, and in 1871 1,241. — The water has risen considerably on the St. John and tributary streams during the past week, and the prospect for lumbermen getting their drives down is considered good. — It is stated that the Shore Line railway is being put in first-class condition. During the summer it is intended to put on a fast express, between St. Stephen and Carleton which will make the run in three hours. — At the annual meeting of the C. P. R., held recently in Montreal, the gross earnings of the road for the year were declared to be \$16,522,528, and the net earnings \$6,299,710. Deducting the fixed charges accruing during the year, the surplus is \$2,053,082. — The Mapleton district in Cumberland, N. S., this year produced 120,000 pounds of maple sugar, valued at \$15,490. Seventy-one camps were in operation and about 120 people were engaged. The maple sugar product was good at Westbrook, averaging about 1,000 lbs. per acre.—Sun. — A broken tumbler is not a nice thing to have lying around. A little daughter of Mr. Thomas Williams, of Moncton, fell on one the other day, and received a frightful cut in the side of her face from the corner of the eye to the ear. She may lose the sight of the eye, and will probably carry an ugly scar. — Mr. George R. Sangster, of Moncton, has signed the contract for a new church which he will present to the Methodist people of that town. The building will be of wood with stone foundation. It will be seated with folding chairs. According to contract, it will be completed Sept. 1. R. C. Donald is the contractor. — The Winnipeg Free Press states that according to the records of the government agents, the number of bona-fide settlers who have arrived in that city during the first four months of the year is 7,000, about 3,000 more than during the corresponding months of 1890. Nearly all the emigrants of this season have gone directly on to farms either in Manitoba or the North-west. — The Star learns that Mr. VanHorne, president of the C. P. R., will visit St. John this week. The wharf extensions on the west side of the harbor will be commenced on Monday, the contractors undertaking to have the job completed by the first of September, in time for the fall trade. Some alterations have been made in the original plans, and the extensions will be on a larger scale than originally contemplated. — At a meeting held in this city on the evening of the 12th inst., a prohibition club was organized for the purpose of agitating the prohibition sentiment and uniting the temperance forces of St. John for the banishment of liquor and the liquor traffic. The following named gentlemen are the officers of the club: President—John Meahan; Vice president—Robert Bartlett; Hon. Secy., Secretary—W. L. Seely; Treasurer—Geo. Mitchell; Chaplain—Rev. A. E. Ingram. — Mr. Albert Palmer, M. P. P., one day last week, gave an exhibition of the working powers of his roadmaking machine on a piece of road in Douglas parish, in York county. Supervisor Dunphy and other practical men who were present were highly pleased with the working of the machine. At a cost of \$10.00, the machine did the same work as was done last year at that locality at a cost of \$30, and the quality of the work is said to be far superior. A machine will be purchased for use throughout the county, and this system of road work generally adopted. St. John, Kings and Queens counties, have also purchased machines of Mr. Palmer.

Association Notice.

The Nova Scotia Western Baptist Association will meet, D. V., in the Baptist church, Lawrenceton, on the third Sabbath inst., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Will the clerks of all the churches please see that the letters to the association are filled out carefully and fully, and forwarded to the undersigned two weeks before the meeting of the association. Give the names of the delegates and answer every question, who possess a. m. Will the clerks of all the churches please see that the letters to the association are filled out carefully and fully, and forwarded to the undersigned two weeks before the meeting of the association. Give the names of the delegates and answer every question, who possess a. m. Will the clerks of all the churches please see that the letters to the association are filled out carefully and fully, and forwarded to the undersigned two weeks before the meeting of the association. Give the names of the delegates and answer every question, who possess a. m.

For W. B. M. U.

Table with columns for location, name, and amount. Includes entries for Argyle Sound, Cape Breton, Acadia Mines, St. John, Point de Bute, Goodwin, St. John, Mrs. J. E. Masters, Mrs. Ariana Hunt, West Gosport, Charlottetown, East Mountain, Archibald, St. John, St. John, Amherst, and Financial Statement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Table with columns for Received from, Foreign, Home, and Total. Includes entries for Nova Scotia, N. Brunswick, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia, and Draft sent A. Cohoon.

Amherst, May 12

Mrs. Mary Smith, Treas. W. B. M. U.

Acadia College.

ORDER OF ANNIVERSARY WEEK. Sabbath, May 31.—Baccalaureate sermon in the Baptist church at 11 a. m., by Rev. D. A. Steele, M. A. Tuesday, June 2.—Meeting of the Senate in the College library at 10 a. m. At 8 p. m., public class-day exercises of the Senior Class. Wednesday, June 3.—Meeting of the Governors at 9 a. m. At 3 p. m., Anniversary exercises of Horton Collegiate Academy. At 8 p. m., Anniversary exercises of Acadia Seminary. Thursday, June 4.—Meeting of the Associated Alumni at 9 a. m. At 11 a. m., Public exercises of the College for conferring Degrees. At 2 p. m., Alumni dinner in Chapman Hall. At 4:30 p. m., Exhibition at College, class in Gymnasium. At 8 p. m., Concert in Assembly Hall by the Roumanian Quartette of Boston. Friday, June 5.—Governors' meetings continued.

Marriages.

LEWIS-HILLS.—At Halifax, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Josiah Webb, John Scott Lewis, of Oxford, Cumb. Co., to Jennie M. Hills, of the same place. THOMAS-GARY.—At Port Meadows, on the 13th inst., by Rev. I. E. B. Gilbert, Drury, of Port Mouton, to Elizabeth Gary, of Port Meadows. CARD-MARSHMAN.—At the Baptist parsonage, Dorchester, May 14, by Rev. L. M. Card, C. H. Card to Mrs. Julia Marshman, both of Dorchester, N. B.

Deaths.

SHEFFER.—At Brookton, Mass., on 10th, of cancer of the stomach, Selina J., relict of the late Hanley C. Sheffer, of Canning, Kings County, aged 76 years and 7 months. Goodwin.—At York, N. S., the eldest daughter of the late William Goodwin, of Nictaux, and sister of Mrs. Woodbury, relict of the late Dr. J. Woodbury, of Wilnot. The remains were brought home on Saturday, and quietly interred in the family burying ground at Nictaux. BROWN.—At Fairville, N. B., April 23, Miss Ruth Brown, of Woodstock, N. B., aged 64 years. Sister Brown possessed religion under ministrations of Rev. Thos. Todd at Woodstock, nearly thirty years ago. More recently she has been a member of the Albert St. church, and through all her Christian life has exemplified her profession of faith in the Lord Jesus. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. C. H. Martell, pastor of Fairville Baptist church. MCLAIR.—At Young's Cove, Queens Co., N. B., Miss Y. Young, fourth daughter of Donkin R. McLean, aged 18 years. Miss McLean was attending the Normal school at Fredericton, preparing herself for a teaching career, when she contracted fever which turned to lastly consumption. She died in the hospital the first of February and the middle of April she was removed to her home at Young's Cove, where she died the 2nd of May. The remains of this young sister, who was beloved by all who knew her, were laid to rest in the cemetery at Fairville, N. B., on the 10th inst., in the hope of a glorious resurrection. GOODWIN.—At Argyle Sound, N. B., Fannie C. Goodwin, aged 11 years and 4 months, youngest daughter of Wm. B. Goodwin, died at the hospital the 12th inst. She had been afflicted for a long time with consumption, but bore her sufferings with patient courage, and passed away with a firm trust in the promise of God. Brother and Sister Goodwin have been frequently called to pass through bereavement, having lost three sons and two daughters, four were carried away by consumption, and one was drowned on the Banks. May the King of all consolation comfort them in their severe affliction. NORWOOD.—At Rockville, Conn., April 12, at her daughter's, Mrs. Geo. Y. Young, suddenly, of pneumonia, in her 70th year, Margaret A., wife of the late James T. Norwood, and daughter of the late Geo. Yates, of Halifax, N. S. For many years she was a faithful member of the Baptist church, and a devoted mother; leaves a loving mother and grand mother; leaves one daughter and six grand children, who mourn her loss deeply. A few hours before she died she said, "How can I leave you? I am going to be with my Saviour." The sweet peace that passed over her when she came to her end and she fell asleep in Jesus. SPENCER.—On Scatarie, May 2, of pneumonia, Amy, second daughter of Charles Spencer, in the 17th year of her age. She died trusting in the merits of Christ's righteousness. Her remains were brought to this island and interred in the cemetery at Mira, on Tuesday following, beside those of her mother, who died some eight years before her, when a large number of friends assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to one much beloved by all who knew her. She leaves besides her father, now a resident of Scatarie, a sister and three brothers to mourn their sad loss. May God sustain them during this bereavement in our common petition. BAIRD.—At Albany, Oregon, April 9th, Carrie F. Baird, wife of George H. Baird, and youngest daughter of Jane and William Rogers, of Bristol, Carleton County, in the 2nd year of her age. Sister Baird left her home with her children about two and a half years ago to join her husband, who had gone on before, but scarcely had they settled down to enjoy the beautiful surroundings, when she became afflicted with cancer in the throat, which clung to her with an unrelenting tenacity, and rendered her unable to swallow any nourishment, she was often heard to exclaim that she would soon be in that better country where they will "hunger no more, neither thirst any more." In a letter to her sister, and the last one she ever wrote, she bade her friends all good bye until she met them in heaven. While kind friends were singing, at her suggestion, that beautiful piece, "Meet me there," she passed away without a struggle, to be found with the Lord. A funeral service was held in memory of the departed at the Free Baptist meeting house at Bristol. The occasion was improved by Elder S. E. Currie, who was well acquainted with our sister from her youth. He commented favorably upon her Christian virtue, and advised all present to try to meet her on the better shore.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Have you examined your old clothes lately to see if they will answer for another summer? We think if you will just give them a moment's notice that you will find that they look rather shabby for dress. We just want to call your attention to our immense stock of Spring and Summer Clothing. We have thousands of Suits in all the leading Styles and at prices that are right. If you want a Spring Suit, Overcoat or Pair of Pants, come and see us. In selecting our stock we did not forget the Boys. We have clothes for Boys of all ages. Mothers, it will pay you to call and see what we have in Suits for Children. If it is not convenient for you to call, let us send you samples on approbation. You may find something to please you. All Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

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Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES DYSPEPSIA. CURES DYSPEPSIA. CURES DYSPEPSIA. Mr. Neil McNeil, of Leith, Ont., writes: Dear Sirs.—For years and years I suffered from dyspepsia in its worst form, and after trying all means in my power to no purpose I was persuaded by friends to try B.B.B., which I did, and after using 5 bottles I was completely cured. PROMOTES DIGESTION. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. FARMERS' EXCURSIONS. Canadian North West, June 1st, 8th & 22nd. LOW RATES.

BROWN BREAD FLOUR. It is put up in 5 lb. Bags, and is made of PUREST, SELECTED WHEAT. By a special process of mixing with the glutinous portion of a strong wheat, BROWN BREAD FLOUR is made a superior Flour, and a perfect food for Children, making them strong and vigorous; also imparts strength to the aged. Brown Bread Flour makes most delicious Gâteaux or Biscuits. GOLDEN EAGLE FLOUR. Shows the acme of perfection in flour-milling. Eighteen years ago this Flour was known as Canadian Haxall, but on account of litigation with U. S. millers, the name was changed to Valen about 1874, and finally, all the latest improvements of milling brought forth this excellent and superior Flour. The Golden Eagle Flour contains five times as much of the nutritive element as the White, and is the best Flour for the family. The price is high, but the better quality of the article and the certainty of its suiting, warrants the consumer in paying a little higher for it than for commoner grades. WHEAT GRITS OR GERM MEAL. Put up in 5 lb. Bags. This is a Choice Food for the family. It makes delicious Muffins, Pancakes, etc., and is unexcelled for Porridge. GOLDEN EAGLE BREAD. Does not dry up in three or four days. It has sweet and agreeable taste, light and spongy texture and none of the objectionable features of commoner brands. W. FRANK HATHEWAY, 11 and 13 SOUTH WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B. THE CHURCH HOSPITAL, HALIFAX, N. S. SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION. For paying patients of both sexes. Is situated in a quiet neighborhood on COLLEGE STREET, and has Spacious Halls and Airy Wards. Is in charge of TRAINED NURSING SISTERS from St. Margaret's Home, Boston, Mass. A branch of the well known Sisterhood of St. Margaret of East Grinstead, Sussex, England. Patients are provided with NURSING, HOUSEHOLD, and other COMFORTS at MODERATE CHARGES. Patients select and pay their own Surgeon or Physician, and have full freedom of choice when requiring religious ministrations. For further particulars apply to the Sister in charge. References in Halifax.—A. J. COVY, M. D.; W. B. SLATTERY, M. D.; H. H. READ, M. D.; Hon. J. W. LONGLEY, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia.

VENETIAN BLINDS. If you are wanting either Venetian or Shutter Blinds, send your order to us as we guarantee satisfaction. HARDWOOD FLOORING. A large lot of kiln-dried Flooring on hand DOORS, SASHES, WINDOW-FRAMES, BALUSTERS, &c. A. CHRISTIE W. W. Co. CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B. A GREAT "MEANS OF GRACE." "The Bicycle is a great means of grace." I get up sometimes of a Monday morning, nervous, headache, and hardly willing to see my best friends. A ten-mile spin on my "Golden Eagle" in a state of perspiration and bile, and after a vigorous rub-down in the bath-room, I am quite prepared to love my enemies and pray for them that spitefully use me.—Rev. F. W. Rider, Pastor Central St. Baptist Church, Boston.

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1891. Our Travellers are now on the road with a complete line of samples for SPRING 1891, embracing— STAPLE AND FANCY Dry Goods & Millinery of Every Description. We ask our friends and the trade in general to carefully examine the samples before placing their orders. DANIEL & BOYD. SHORTHAND. Thoroughly taught by mail or personally at this Institute. BRITANNIA prepared for competent pupils. STENOGRAPHY furnished to business men. TYPE WRITING instruction and practice on all the standard machines. Short-hand and Typewriting Supplies. Send for Circulars. Address, Shorthand Institute, St. John, N. B.

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THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

Quite a large amount of money is being sent to us in unregistered currency, instead of Post Notes it ways has been unregistered money sent unregistered all right, yet too frequently to be sent in this way. During the last year three kind have been missing cases unpleasant impression which should, if possible, be avoided. As this office cannot possibly be held responsible under circumstances for the sum earnestly request our subscribers when remitting to us, to send by P. O. order.

The Synod of the Reformation church is to meet on Pa, this week. If it is in a despatch, that 250 are to be tried for following courses, the ministers of a wayward lot. — church, New York city, a property at Long Branch resort for the children and schools of the church would not have the summer. — Jay G very careful of his health himself as he is worth millions will not purchase for himself any more vigorous health fogs. — Sunday, the 17th, anniversary of the Protestant Baptist church, New York. F. Avery has been very plicated form of a grippelation. Fears, for his entertained for his recovery accounts, we are glad to cations were more hopeful. Johnson, a Jamaica minister, time past has been training, a number of negroes the church in Jamaica, start a mission in Africa for their own race. — the Spanish Protestants of 6000 pupils, 100 school-ages, six church paper-ages and two hospitals.

ATTENTION is called of Anniversary exercises to take place a week. — Also to notice arrangements. — The name of the son was inadvertently list of the pastors of the published in our last son's pastorate was, longest in the records having covered one-fift

— This death is an Lewis Johnston of Sydney. Dr. Johnston was a son of J. W. Johnston, and a Johnston, of Dartmouth, stated with the first of College, 1843. This of this class were John W. Johnston and John Johnston is now the onber.

— By invitation of March, we were permitted to occur at the Victoria fire alarm, attached to rung. No notice had to teachers or pupils, 15 minutes of the alarm whole 800 girls, great occupy the building yard, and that without fusion or unnecessary utes more and they we again, and a visitor to not know that anything interrupt the ordinary

— This character of treat for pascu, sobriety of the law does not that could be desired since a public meeting test against the severing in some cases ever which the Salvation forming their march, the hands of a mob. triot meeting at its se passed the following: "Resolved, that we, laymen in district recognizing the growth this city by reason of tion, the increase of licenced and unlicenced lotteries and other the want of vigor in action as seen in the ased women and child famous attacks upon