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No. 12.

The Provincial University. The value of the University of New Brunswick to the province is a subject which has been called up for discussion by a notice of resolution given by Mr. Fowler, member for Kings County, near the close of the recent session of the Provincial Legislature. Mr. Fowler's resolution which was not discussed by the House, as the mover afterwards obtained permission to withdraw the notice, was as follows:

Whereas, there are in these Maritime Provinces six well equipped colleges, exclusive of the University of New Brunswick; and whereas, it is advisable that an institution be established in this province for the teaching of the science of agriculture; therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this house the amount of the annual grant of \$8,844.48 to the University of New Brunswick should be discontinued with a view to the better enabling the government to provide for the establishment of a school of agriculture.

It seems evident from the discussion of the subject in the daily press and on platforms that there exists in Fredericton and in St. John a very pronounced feeling in opposition to the proposal embodied in Mr. Fowler's resolution. How general and how widespread that feeling may be we cannot tell. Very naturally the sentiments in opposition to the change proposed is first to make itself heard. It is also very natural that among its alumni and those who in one way or another have been connected with its history and especially interested in its work, the University should have a large number of friends who are prompt to appear for its defence.

The interest thus expressed in higher education is most praiseworthy. We have no sympathy with the idea that Collegiate education is not of very great importance to a country like ours. Higher education under wholesome influences is one of the most potent influences for good which a country can feel. But the statement contained in the resolution printed above, that "there are six well-equipped colleges in the Maritime Provinces exclusive of the University of New Brunswick," naturally arrests attention, and suggests the probability that the supply in the matter of colleges is at least equal to the demand. These six institutions are on an average as well equipped probably and meeting the demands for higher education in the country as well as does the University of New Brunswick. Indeed it seems fair to assume that they are meeting such demands more satisfactorily, since, in the case of some of them at least, the number of students has increased rapidly in recent years, while, for the past three decades, the attendance at the University has not increased at all. Among the six colleges alluded to in Mr. Fowler's notice of motion no doubt room could easily be found for the number of students now attending the University of New Brunswick, and the transference could be made without prejudice to the educational interests of the students. It must be sufficiently evident to any person who has given much attention to the subject, that, speaking generally, the people of these provinces believe that higher education can be most satisfactorily carried on under distinctly religious influences. The sincerity of this conviction they have proved by establishing and maintaining, at convenient centres and at very large expense, colleges in which all the large denominations of the country are represented. In the face of these considerations it seems fair to ask two questions. 1. Why should the Province be at the trouble and expense of duplicating a provision for higher education which the people are voluntarily making for themselves? 2. Why should Roman Catholics, Baptists, Methodists and Episcopalians in this Province be taxed to support a Provincial Institution which can do no more for the student than is being done by these denominational colleges whose doors are freely open to all who

come? We have no feeling inimical to the Fredericton institution. It has done good work for the Province in the past, and no doubt is doing good work still, though to us there seems much less reason for its existence now than formerly. We have not, indeed, heard any general demand on the part of the Baptists or other denominations for the abolition of the University, and we do not feel called upon to preach a crusade against it. But we are certainly of opinion that an institution which is being so liberally aided from the public treasury should be able to show that it is doing at least as much for the cause of higher education in the country as others which are entirely dependent upon private resources.

The Queen and Her Prime Minister Visit France. The fact that the Queen has gone for a visit to the south of France indicates — and perhaps Her Majesty is well pleased that it should indicate, that she does not regard any rupture of friendly relations between her government and that of France as imminent. The Queen's visit to France at this juncture in international affairs does not, however, command the unanimous approval of public sentiment in England. Probably no one supposes that Her Majesty is likely to be subject to danger or annoyance of any kind on the other side of the channel. But it is felt that the Queen's going to France at the present time may confirm M. Hanotaux, the French Premier, in the belief that the British Government is not after all determined to maintain its contentions in Africa and Eastern Asia at the cost of war; and it is feared that France may therefore be emboldened to continue in its aggressive policy. The Queen, however, is well known to be strongly averse to war, and it may be that she considers her going to France at this time as a salutary act, indicating a pacificatory feeling on her part and that of her Government, as if she would assure the French people and their government of her confidence in their good intentions, and say to France that, if war shall unhappily take place, it will not be because the British people and their rulers do not desire to live in the most friendly relations with their neighbors. That Lord Salisbury has not advised against the visit seems to be sufficiently indicated by the fact that he also has gone to spend a holiday in the south of France. It is said that Lord Salisbury goes on the advice of his physician and there are rumors that his health is very seriously impaired. It is easy to believe that such a report may be true. The labors and responsibilities which he has necessarily undertaken in his two-fold office of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary must be such as to tax severely a man of herculean strength. Few men indeed are able to carry heavy a load, and Lord Salisbury is now within a year or two of seventy. If there is any one man for whom especially the prayers of the nation should be offered it would seem to be the man upon whom, more than any other, devolves the duty of determining the nation's foreign policy.

Rumored Changes. Such a matter as Lord Salisbury's illness is a godsend to the newsmongers, and it is to be expected that within the next week or two, the cabled despatches will contain many rumors, and more or less categorical statements, as to the gravity of the British Premier's physical conditions, all which it will be prudent to take with a grain of salt. During Lord Salisbury's brief absence in the south of France, Mr. A. J. Balfour, who is First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, will be at the head of the Foreign office. Mr. Balfour is Lord Salisbury's nephew and is understood to be in full

sympathy with his views in respect to present international complications. If Lord Salisbury finds it impossible to continue to carry the responsibilities connected with both the Premiership and the Foreign office, it is not improbable that Mr. Balfour will become Foreign Secretary, as such an appointment would not probably involve any departure from present lines of policy. Mr. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign affairs has been showing a sagacity in dealing with difficult matters, which is winning for him recognition, both in Parliament and in the country, as a man of ability, and there is talk of his being admitted to a place in the Government whenever opportunity offers. There is rumor of a reconstruction of the Government during the Easter recess, but whether it is anything more than a rumor it is impossible to say.

Trade With Manchester. We do not seem to have heard much of late about the great Manchester Ship Canal, which was completed a few years ago. It was stated after the opening of the Canal that the amount of traffic passing through it was disappointing, and the great work was represented as likely to prove a costly failure. It is now stated, however, that the Canal is proving a financial success, and that it has been the means of largely extending the trade of Manchester. In line with this is the fact that two gentlemen of that city, and connected with the Canal Company are now in this country with the view of making arrangements for the establishment of a direct steamship line between Manchester and ports in Canada—Montreal being named as the Canadian terminus of the line during the summer months and St. John or Halifax as the winter port. It is represented that Manchester is the centre of the most thickly populated district in the world. Within a radius of thirty miles from Manchester City hall, we are told, there are seven and a half million people, and it is believed that this populous district would afford a ready market for many Canadian products.

The San Jose Scale. A bill, introduced by the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Fisher, has passed the Dominion Parliament, prohibiting the importation of nursery stock from the United States. This is not a retaliatory measure, nor is it, as was explained, a protectionist measure in the ordinary or "N. P." sense. Its design is indeed to protect the orchards of Canada, not, however, against United States competition, but against an infinitesimal insect or microbe, known as the San Jose Scale, which is inflicting immense damage upon the orchards of that country. For once Government and Opposition were able to agree in regard to the merits of a measure, and Mr. Fisher's bill accordingly met with but little opposition.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times claims to have unimpeachable authority for the statement that since Marquis Ito resumed the Premiership of Japan the relations between Tokio and Peking have steadily improved. China recently asked Marquis Ito's advice regarding her intercourse with foreigners. He urged the Chinese Government to grant railroad concessions, to allow foreigners to establish banks and to restrict the powers of the Viceroy. The correspondent adds that Japan has received no intimation of Russia's intentions regarding Port Arthur, beyond a notification that a few warships would go there temporarily. Japan is determined not to allow her interests in China to be damaged by Russia, and will resist any attempt on the part of the Russians to establish themselves in Corea.

McGiffert's Apostolic Age.

BY D. A. STEHLER, D. D.

No. III.

THE RECESSION OF CALVINISM.

Nowhere is more clearly discernible the departure from the rigid setting of the old Calvinism than in the statements concerning Paul's doctrine of election. Our new theologians have laid aside the old formulas. Instead of the former predestinations and absolute choice without any worthiness on the part of the chosen, we have the matter first put in this way, pp. 142, 143:

"The harmonization of this idea, [that faith conditions the whole Christian life], with the conception of the absoluteness of God's election. . . . Paul nowhere attempts. But it is to be noticed that his sweeping statement of God's unconditional sovereignty in the matter of election is made in reply to the Jews, who supposed that their efforts after legal righteousness gave them a claim on God, and that God was bound to give them life as a reward. In opposition to such a claim Paul asserts that God is bound by nothing in man, but that he is absolutely free and sovereign, and may elect whom he pleases without any regard to the character or accomplishments of the person or class thus elected. . . . On the other hand, over against those who excuse themselves on the ground that they are not to blame, if God thus elects and condemns according to his own good pleasure, Paul is no less decisive in his assertion of human responsibility, and in his insistence that the Jews' rejection is due to their own want of faith. Paul leaves these two divergent lines of thought unreconciled, as they are left in the Old Testament, but the fact that with a particular polemic interest he asserts so strongly God's absolute and unconditional sovereignty should not lead us to suppose that he intends to imply that the exercise of faith upon which he expressly conditions salvation is not in man's own power."

This is probably what would be called "moderate Calvinism" a generation ago; and not much fault would be found with it now by our pastors and teachers. But this is not the professor's complete statement in regard to the Divine sovereignty in human salvation. So, when he returns to the subject, (p. 460 following) he discusses it thus:

"The ground of their election could not be found in ancestry or nationality. It must be found somewhere else, and it was natural that, with their all-controlling conception of Christianity as a law, they should find it in their observance of that law. The election of God is spoken of sometimes, to be sure, on such an unqualified way as seemingly to imply that it is thought of as absolutely unconditional by anything in man. But many passages in the same writings, as indeed the entire conception of the gospel which underlies them, show clearly enough that the electing is not independent of man's conduct, but that it is either a general determination that they shall be saved who live truly Christian lives, or the particular choice of those who it is foreseen will thus live."

The former statement, that "the election is absolutely unconditioned by anything in man," is the one that Baptists have been brought up on, and what our teachers have always held that Jesus and His apostles laid down. The latter, that "the election is either a general determination that they shall be saved who live truly Christian lives, or the particular choice of those who it is foreseen thus live," is the view of the modern school, and would have been snuffed at as rank Arminianism by our progenitors in these provinces. An "election of grace," to mean anything, to be worth anything, must be absolute. God chose men without regard to any worthiness in them, but, having chosen them, He arranged and ordained, that they should bring forth good fruit, (John 15:16). So we have always construed Eph. 1:4-6, and other passages of like import. His people were chosen that they "should be holy and without blame before him in love. They were "created unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them," Eph. 2:10. Sometimes Dr. McGiffert seems to admit this, but he immediately minimizes the declarations, or explains them away: as for example: "God is thus thought of not simply as offering salvation and revealing the way thereto, but also as choosing those who shall enjoy it, or, in other words, as choosing His church. It is for His church, for His elect children, that God does everything that can be done. He forgives their sins, is long-suffering towards them, bestows His grace upon them, sends them His spirit, guards and guides them, educates, sanctifies, perfects, and establishes them." This is all true, but the author is bound to add: "But all these things he does only for those who prove themselves worthy of such mercies." Some of our farmers would ask the Doctor what, then, Paul means when he says, (Romans 11:6) "and if by grace, then it is no more of works, otherwise grace is no more grace."

The fact is that this treatment of this doctrine does not help us out of the difficulty. The sky is not cleared at all. God's judgments are impenetrable, and we may as well bow in submission to His divine claims. Even such careful writer as Dr. Bruce in his Kingdom of God

(chap. xiv.) for once is a little flippant. He, too, has evidently abjured his old Calvinism. Our readers will bear a short quotation from him, as showing the obscurity of the grand doctrines, that means so much. He says, "Jesus did not think of the elect as chosen to an exclusive salvation, or as enjoying a monopoly of the divine favor," but rather "the elect are God's agents in the execution of the beneficent plan" of saving all the world. Again in regard to the meaning of "for the elect's sake" in Christ's reference to the second advent, and the days being shortened for their sakes, Bruce shows another side of this view: "I do not envy the man who can extract from these texts in an obscure apocalyptic discourse the meaning; what does it matter what happens to the rest of mankind, either in this world or in the next, if only the dear elect are safe? In defiance of the general scope of Christ's teaching." Perhaps our young ministers will take their Bibles and try to square these utterances with the positive declarations on this subject therein contained. Calvinism is in the eclipse, no doubt. Is this to take its place? Lay alongside of these explanations and expositions the *ex cathedra* utterance, "I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that thou didst hide these things from the wise and understanding, and didst't reveal them unto babes; yes, Father, for so it was well pleasing in thy sight." Turn up similar statements and unflinchingly accept them, then ask if the new statements satisfy the requirement of the case. In buying a farm we take rocks and all; but it is also ours all the way up to the stars. We all have come to see that which our fathers were slow to admit, that good actions are required of us—that active benevolence is promised a reward. That side of Christianity has been given its appropriate place, but there is no need of belittling or setting aside the doctrine of free grace—sovereign, undeserved, unmerited from first to last. It is still true, notwithstanding the flings of modern doctors, that there is an election of grace, and if they will put to one side their speculative theology and go into the active work of preaching the kingdom of God, they will see a meaning in the record of Luke (Acts 13:48) which seems somehow to have escaped them. Place alongside of this innocent statement, Rom. 8:28-30, Eph. 4:4-11, 2 Thess. 2:13, 2 Tim. 1:9. These things were not said concerning Jesus only, but of Gentile sinners, or rather of sinners in general. Baptists are not bound by the dogmas of Calvin; still, wherever he is in accord with the inspired writings, they will receive his deliverances. For the most part we have taken them straight. They are no stronger than the Bible; and to dilute them would be to weaken ourselves.

In the change of thought going on all around us, every truth is being inspected anew. Each is subjected to the magnifying glass and then tossed into the furnace. The white heat will not destroy one particle of gold. The dross of Calvin, and of all others, will get burned up it is hoped in the process. What is true will remain. It is not advisable, however, to part with old friends in a hurry. They have stood us in good stead. Our predecessors did a marvellous work in these provinces, we believe, not in spite of these great truths, but largely because of them. We of this generation, while keeping our souls open to the newer statements—for that is all it amounts to, there is no new truth—must determine to hold on to any and every real word of God. "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

The Greatest Need of Our Sabbath Schools.

From a paper read before the Hants Co. Baptist Sunday School Association, by Miss Ida Lockhart, and published by request.

Perhaps if we spend a few minutes in finding out what this need is not, we shall be the better able to understand what it is.

1st. It is not organization we need, of that I am convinced. We have our organized schools, our denominational S. S. County Conventions, our Provincial Conventions, our Interdenominational Conventions, our International Conventions, our Old People's Work, our Young People's Work, our Juniors' Work, our Normal Classes, etc.

2nd. It is not equipment we want, for, as I have said, the schools that are thoroughly equipped have the same need as those with less equipment.

3rd. It is not a systematic course of study we want, for our S. S. lessons as outlined by our International S. S. Committee, with their many references and parallel readings, are well systematized. Nor do I think it is a lack of devotion, earnestness or zeal on the part of our teachers. Though all these things are good and necessary and might perhaps be improved upon with beneficial results. Yet the great need, yes, the greatest need of our S. S. today, is a realizing sense of the Holy Spirit in our midst; it is the want of spiritual power in our schools.

Is there not a tendency, perhaps all unconscious to ourselves, toward the materialistic and intellectual at the expense of the Spiritual? Else why is it that in our S. S. reports, from time to time, our hearts are pained be-

cause we have not more conversions to report? "O, but," says some trustful monitor, "You forget that the largest proportion of conversions, come from our S. S. and Young People's societies." No, I do not; I am well aware of that fact. Yet in our schools today the majority of the regular attendants, from five years to twenty, are altogether strangers to that great spiritual fact that Jesus Christ enunciated to Nicodemus when he said, "except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." Like Nicodemus they can only see a physical impossibility instead of the greatest of spiritual truths. "O, well," says this same trustful monitor, "you never mind that; you just work away and do your best and God will do the part you cannot do." Yes, I understand that perfectly, but are we doing our best? If I were satisfied on that point I would be perfectly content in regard to the other. You know that God requires our best. He required it in tithes and offerings. He requires it in our service. He requires it in the use of our talents, as seen in the 25th chap. of Matt., and if there are heights and depths and breadths of spiritual privilege set forth in the Word of God—to which we as a people have not attained, why have we not attained to them?

As teachers we are pleased when our scholars readily answer our questions, showing they have given careful attention to preparation. We are pleased when they ask questions, showing an inquiring spirit. Yet, dear teachers, this is not all, by any means, for you know it is possible to know all about a subject and yet know nothing of it, just as the Jews knew all about the ancient Scriptures, searched them through and through, knew all the facts, and weighed every word, and yet missed the whole force of the Scriptures and did not find what was hidden in them. Jesus said to them, "Ye search the Scriptures and in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me." Eternal life was surely there and yet with all their knowledge they missed the vision, and when that great and glorious life appeared in their midst, "He was as a root out of a dry ground without form or comeliness and there was no beauty that they should desire him." And there are many in our S. S. classes today in the same position.

What was the matter with those ancient searchers of the Scriptures? Their spiritual eyesight was at fault, there was a blur over their spiritual eyes which prevented them from beholding the spiritual Christ, and so Christ called them "blind teachers of the blind." They could not impart to others any more than they had, and neither can we. But the Holy Spirit is here. He has come "to abide with us forever," and part of his mission is "to teach us all things." Again, He is "to guide us into all truth," and if we are taught and guided by the Holy Spirit shall we not be spiritual? and Paul tells the Corinthians that, "He who is spiritual discerneth all things." You remember Elisha saw horses and chariots, the great cohorts of God, where his servant saw only empty space. But the man whose spirit discerned the mighty works of God prayed that—the young man's spiritual eyes might be opened, and God opened them and he saw, "and behold the mountain was full of horses and chariots round about Elisha."

Fellow-teacher, my thought, if such you are minded to consider it, is finished. I do not know if I have succeeded in making you understand my position, but in summing it up it reads something like this: That if just we teachers here were to fall upon our knees in the power of the spirit and beseech God to "open our eyes that we might behold wondrous things out of His law," He would so enlighten us and use us in the teaching of His word, that we should become a mighty evangelizing power in our Sunday Schools, and these schools would surely come to stand for a great spiritual power in our communities, to the honor of His great name.

Avonport, Mar. 2nd.

A Discrepancy Explained.

The MESSENGER AND VISITOR very properly calls for some further proof that Daniel Dimock was never ordained as a Baptist minister. I wrote specially to correct the impression that would be made by the heading of the obituary from the Magazine of 1836. It has never been stated by anyone knowing the facts of Shubael Dimock's life that he was an ordained Baptist minister. The heading of the article in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, "Rev. Shubael Dimock" was therefore misleading. Incidentally I corrected the alleged ordination of Daniel Dimock as a Baptist minister. The following I offer in justification of my statement. The Rev. Edward Manning says: In Mr. Alline's day about the year 1774. Some of the scattered Baptists in Newport and the Congregationalists, or Newlights or Allinists of Falmouth agreed to come together in church capacity. They ordained two ruling elder with power to administer ordinances, being destitute of a pastor. But this was a short lived church. In a very few years it dissolved.

Mr. Dimock's first name was Shubael. He was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, U. S. His parents were Presbyterians, but when he was brought to know the grace of God in truth he was so much oppressed that he could not hear the minister of the parish with comfort; but went elsewhere, and occasionally preached himself. The

officers would come and it to pay the minister liberty he removed to Newport with his family. His eldest son Daniel was he left Connecticut. He about the year 1762 or 63 pastor, but as ruling elder days of his death. He is the memory of the justice

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It is true that Rev. Joseph an ordained Baptist minister in 1866 an obituary notice brother of Rev. Joseph was ordained over the Baptist church in 1799, the year the church than probable gathered together in the Baptist Magazine of Dimock, a statement already in the Messenger and Visitor, and of the church, October 17, Rev. Joseph Dimock saying Baptist minister, and Mr. It must be remembered that as well as the leader of the lived close to Newport. taken place without Dimock was in Chester, of the country a long distance church at Newport was opened the next year at the Abbe at the organization of was then old. He had been extinct Alline church to re to administer the ordinance He had done this. He While Mr. Manning would dained as a pastor in his that he hold the same religion he had done to the old, f administer the ordinances died six years after this

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Our greatest need is

Did Emerson ever witness weakness and want, which physical, intellectual, and result of man's lack of ability quickly disappear if some member of the human family right directions, the capacity I am acquainted with the highest honors at school when congratulated on his boy was naturally no more but that his mother was dead and that, stimulated by her made the efforts necessary said, "My mother's kiss n Ah, mothers, what opposite and persuasion, patient dear children to be satisfied and being their best, to go

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officers would come and take his furniture etc., and sell it to pay the minister's salary. In hopes to enjoy liberty he removed to Newport, Nova Scotia, in the year 1760 with his family. He became a Baptist about 1775. His eldest son Daniel was sentimentally a Baptist before he left Connecticut. He was baptized by Elder Sutton about the year 1762 or 63. He never was ordained as pastor, but as ruling elder. He preached until a few days of his death. He lived beloved and died lamented. The memory of the just is blessed.

The above is from Mr. Manning's own hand and writing. He was making some corrections of statements made in United States writing about the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces. In another place he says Daniel Dimock was appointed a ruling elder in the Newport-Falmouth-Alline church to represent the Baptist element.

It is true that Rev. Joseph Dimock said his father was an ordained Baptist minister. Dr. Cramp also in writing in 1866 an obituary notice of Rev. George Dimock, a brother of Rev. Joseph Dimock, says Daniel Dimock was ordained over the Baptist church in Newport in Oct. 1799, the year the church was organized. He it is more than probable gathered this opinion from the statement in the Baptist Magazine of 1836, made by Rev. Joseph Dimock, a statement already published by the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, and fixed the date of the organization of the church, October 1799. But how can we account for Rev. Joseph Dimock saying that his father was an ordained Baptist minister, and Mr. Manning saying he was not. It must be remembered that Mr. Manning was the scribe as well as the leader of the mixed churches in 1799. He lived close to Newport. The ordination could not have taken place without his knowledge. Rev. Joseph Dimock was in Chester, considering the roadless state of the country a long distance away at that time. The church at Newport was organized in 1799. It was reported the next year at the Association. Mr. Manning would be at the organization of the church. Daniel Dimock was then old. He had been ordained ruling elder in the extinct Alline church to represent the Baptists with power to administer the ordinances in the absence of a pastor. He had done this. He baptized his father in 1775. While Mr. Manning would not agree to his being ordained as a pastor in his old age, he would recommend that he hold the same relations to the new church that he had done to the old, i. e., ruling elder, with power to administer the ordinances in the absence of a pastor. He died six years after this.

This seems to me the true explanation between the apparent contradictions of the Rev. Joseph Dimock and the Rev. Edward Manning, the son in a general way would regard this as virtually an ordination of his father as a Baptist minister; but Mr. Manning according to his exact, literal way of treating every matter, did not regard it as an ordination to the Baptist ministry. I see no other reasonable explanation. E. M. SAUNDERS.

Our Best.

BY HELEN A. MAIN.

"Our greatest need is somebody to make us do our best."

Did Emmerson ever write a truer line? The poverty, weakness and want, which we see all about us in the physical, intellectual, and spiritual realms, are not the result of man's lack of ability and talent, and they would quickly disappear if some influence could induce each member of the human family to exercise fully and in the right directions, the capacities which he already possesses.

I am acquainted with a young man who carried off the highest honors at school and college, but his father, when congratulated on his son's talent, replied that the boy was naturally no more of a scholar than most boys, but that his mother was determined that he should excel, and that, stimulated by her constant ambitions, he had made the efforts necessary to success. Benjamin West said, "My mother's kiss made me a painter."

Ah, mothers, what opportunities are yours! By example and persuasion, patiently and perseveringly teach the dear children to be satisfied with nothing less than doing and being their best, to go on, day by day,

"Without halting, without rest,
Lifting better up to best."

Sometimes it is the influence of a friend that brings out the best there is in a man. John B. Gough upon the lecture platform, moving thousands to temperance and manhood and God, by his matchless eloquence, was the staggering, drunken John B. Gough, at his best, and, humanly speaking, it was the sympathetic touch and encouraging word of a friend that brought him there.

In "The Changed Life," Henry Drummond says: "There are some men and women in whose company we are always at our best. While with them we cannot think mean thoughts or speak ungenerous words. All the best steps in our nature are drawn out by their intercourse, and we find a music in our souls that was never there before. Suppose even that influence prolonged a month, a year, a lifetime, what might not life become? Here, even on the common plane of life, talking our language, walking our streets, working side by side, are sanctifiers of souls."

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"Sanctifiers of souls," how well the term describes Drummond himself. The possessor of such a blessed influence must ever be unconscious of it, yet we may well pause and ask ourselves if our friendship and intercourse brings out the best in our associates. But do some sigh because their environment brings out their worst traits and the influence of their companions in life tends to lower their ideals?

Listen to Drummond again. "If to live with men, diluted to the millionth degree with the virtue of the highest, can exalt and purify the nature, what bounds can be set to the influence of Christ?"

And we can each one have Christ for constant companion and nearest friend. Can there be any more powerful incentive to be and do our best than love for Christ and desire to please him?

"Christ wants the best. He in the far-off ages
Once claimed the firstlings of the flock, the finest of the wheat,

And still he asks his own with gentlest pleading
To lay their highest hopes and brightest talents at his feet,
He'll not forget the feeblest service, humblest love,
He only asks that of our store we give to him
The best we have.

Christ gives the best. He takes the hearts we offer
And fills them with his glorious beauty, joy and peace,
And in his service, as we're growing stronger,
The calls to grand achievements still increase,
The richest gifts for us on earth, or in the heaven above,
Are hid in Christ. In Jesus we receive
The best we have.

And is our best too much? Oh, friends let us remember,
How once our Lord poured out his soul for us,
And in the prime of his mysterious manhood
Gave up his precious life upon the cross,
The Lord of lords, by whom the worlds were made,
Through bitter grief and tears gave us
The best he had.

—The Interior.

A Dream.

I dreamed, and lo! an angel by me stood
Bright with Heaven's glory. "Sleep not yet, he said,
Behold the day is at its zenith still;
'Tis not the time for slumber. Rise and work."

"I have not strength to reap," I sadly said;
"Others must gather in the sheaves, and join
In the triumphant song of Harvest Home,
Where I shall have no part. Then let me sleep."

"What if thou canst not reap," he answered me,
"Go glean behind the reapers, gather there
The handfuls that the laden ones have passed;
And laboring thus, thou wilt not need to stand
With empty hands at the glad Harvest Home."

"Go with a loving heart, and thou canst bear
To those who faint beneath their weight of sheaves
A cup of water in the Master's name.
And if, refreshed by thee, fresh sheaves they gain,
Thy heart shall share the gladness of their song."

"My heart avows thee right," I answer made.
"Where shall I find, oh messenger of light,
The work thou bids't me do?" He, answering, said,
"Go where the need is greatest,"—and was gone.

And then, methought, I rose, and journeyed forth
To find my field of labor. India's shores
I trod; and saw her millions bowing down
In superstitious dread to idols grim.
Her fields were stretching far, for harvest white,
And here and there a lonely reaper toiled.

I trod on Africa's shore; and felt the night
That lies upon her people. North and South
They wait the coming of the sons of light
To bring to them the tidings of great joy,
The fields are white—the laborers are few.

And so through many lands I passed. From all
A cry went up for reapers,—for the men,
Who, strong in faith and love, should lift them up,
From worship of their gods of wood and stone,
To love and praise our Saviour and our King.

I homeward turned, and lo! around our doors,
Close to our little gardens, lay a plot
With none to reap. In days gone by
One lonely worker had gone forth to till
These whitening fields. Alone he worked,
And gave his manhood's strength, his time, his thoughts;
But when God called him to a higher task
The work was only well begun; and now
The fields lie all uncared for, that might yield
A golden harvest of bright sheaves to fill
The storehouse of our King.

And then I thought,—
Though Africa's millions wait in darkness still;
And India's countless numbers long for light;
Though China stretches out her hands for bread;
Here, in our own bright land, where church bell's chime
Calls willing worshippers to praise and prayer;
Here, where the light shines brightest, and the word
That bringeth life and peace is loud proclaimed,
Here, close beside it all, is greatest need.

Oh, brothers, sisters, shall it still be so?
Or shall we, in our Master's name, go forth
And help to raise this Micmac people up
Into the light; and teach them how to live
Noble, and true, and useful lives while here,
And how to gain at last the Heavenly home,
And join with us in praises to our King.

—Ruth.

Sing Aloud to Jesus

BY PASTOR J. CLARK.

Sing aloud to Jesus!
Join in glad acclaim;
He alone is worthy,
Blessed be His name.
Lord of all the ages,
King of wondrous might,
Let our praises crown Him
Morning, noon and night.

Sing aloud to Jesus!
Fill His courts with praise;
Sing the sweetest music
Human lips can raise.
Radiant glory beameth
From His throne above;
None can thwart His purpose,
Nought can change His love.

Sing aloud to Jesus!
Breathe His name in song;
Who, like Him, is holy?
Who, like Him, is strong.
In His word of promise
Men securely trust;
All His ways are righteous,
All His judgments just.

Sing aloud to Jesus!
While this life shall last;
All along our pathway
He Himself has passed.
O, my soul forget not
One so good and wise;
His abundant fulness
All thy need supplies.

Sing aloud to Jesus!
All things that have breath;
He has borne our sorrows,
He has conquered death.
On His brow there gleameth
God-head's awful crown;
At His feet the ransomed
Lay their honors down.

Sing aloud to Jesus!
Ever sounding sea,
Join the growing concert,
Vast immensity!
Earth with all Thy voices
Blend in sweet accord,
Aid us, while we worship
Man's redeeming Lord.

Sing aloud to Jesus!
Sound His fame abroad;
All His vast perfections
Magnify and laud.
All ye angels praise Him,
All ye heavens adore,
Praise Him, mortals, praise Him,
Now and evermore.

Bass River, N. S.

A Trip to Tobique.

Having been invited by the pastor and brethren of the Tobique Valley church to visit them and administer the ordinance of baptism, we left our home on the 9th inst., reaching our destination the next evening. We found Bro. D. F. Miller heartily engaged in a gracious work of revival among the people; also Bro. Blackburn, a former pastor, was on a visit to his old field. We entered into the work with the brethren, preaching Friday night and having a precious Conference meeting Saturday p. m. Sunday, at 10.30 a. m., we met at Linton school house, and after a blessed meeting of great power we repaired to the beautiful waters of the Tobique river, where we buried in baptism the following persons: Wm. Steeves, Asa Masten and wife, Thomas Cumming and wife, Oswald Bell and wife, Mrs. J. B. Cliff, Lottie Cliff, Maud Vincent, Dora Tingley, Mrs. Hesten Giberson.

At 2 p. m. we met at the school house, at 4 Corners, Sission Ridge, and again at 7 p. m., where the twelve baptized in the morning, with Bro. Joshua Wark and wife, and Sisters Steeves and Mellville, received the hand of fellowship. We then sat down to the Lord's Supper, with perhaps the largest number that ever gathered with us on the Tobique River. Thus we were permitted to spend the blessed Sabbath day; preaching three times, baptized twelve candidates,—giving the hand of fellowship to sixteen, and observing the Lord's Supper.

At a business meeting Monday, which lasted, with social exercise, about four hours, the following brethren were appointed deacons and ordained to that office: Benj Read, J. B. Cliff, Wayman Wright, Joshua Wark. The following additional trustees were then appointed: C. W. Vincent, Asa Masten, Thos. Cumming and Hazen Steeves. Monday evening at 7 o'clock we again met, and after preaching the Word, Bro. Geo. Trafton came forward and offered himself for baptism, also Bro. Sandie McDougald, a man between six and seven feet in height, who had been most wonderfully converted, decided to follow Jesus. We then decided to hold service at Linton school house Tuesday, at 10.30, which we accordingly did, and after service we again descended into the baptismal grave, where the above brethren and Mrs. Sandie McDougald were baptized. These, with our aged Bro. Masten, received the hand of fellowship, swelling the membership of the little church of eleven members to forty-five, fourteen having been added during the fall and winter by Bro. Worden, of Andover, and Bro. Miller, Sister Copp then offered herself as a candidate for baptism and church membership. Bro. Miller expects others to come forward soon and we have promised (D. V.) to go back and baptise for him. Our young brother has secured a large place in the affections of his people. May he be enabled to lead them into all truth for his name sake. A. H. HAYWARD.

Messenger and Visitor

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The Waldenses.

It is an interesting fact that in the mountains of Tennessee there is a flourishing colony of Waldenses, which was planted there a few years ago and which continues from time to time to receive additions from over the sea. The history of these people, as is well known, is a most interesting one in a religious point of view. Their origin is usually traced to Peter Waldo, of Lyons, whose work as a preacher against the corruptions of the church of Rome belongs in the latter part of the twelfth century. It seems probable, however, that, long before Peter Waldo, there were in the Alpine valleys a people who held essentially the same views of religious truth as those professed by Peter Waldo and his followers. It was impossible for such a man as Waldo to remain long within the pale of the Roman church. He and his fellow preachers were first commanded to be silent, but like the apostles they judged it right to obey God rather than men, and because they continued to declare the truth of God as they found it in the Scriptures, they were, in 1184, excommunicated by Pope Lucius III. But excommunication did not of course close the mouths of the preachers. The spirit of unrest which preceded the great reformation was already being felt in Europe, and Waldo and his disciples found many who were ready to listen to their preaching of a purer doctrine and purer living than that which the Roman church inculcated and illustrated in its ministers. The views of Waldo spread into France, Italy and Bohemia, and his adherents became especially numerous in Provence and in the valleys of Piedmont. In 1242, having been condemned by the Synod of Tarragona, large numbers of the Waldenses were put to death, and from this time on the path of their history is marked with the blood of their martyrs. Under Pope Sixtus IV a crusade was preached against them. In 1686 they were attacked by a French and Italian army, when 3,000 of them were killed, 10,000 imprisoned and 3,000 of their children distributed in Catholic towns and villages. "Indeed, till the present century," says one writer, "their history is mainly comprised in sufferings and death for conscience sake." But withal the gates of Rome did not so prevail against the Waldensian church as to destroy it from the earth. A remnant was preserved until the dawning of a brighter and more peaceful age. Since 1848 they have enjoyed in their native villages full religious and political liberty, and by subsequent revolutions all Italy has been opened to them, the city of Florence, where there is a Waldensian Theological Seminary, being regarded as the centre of the denomination. The Waldenses have never become very numerous. The doctrines for which they stood so bravely in ante-reformation days have been adopted by other Christian bodies which have far exceeded them in point of numbers.

It was in the summer of 1893, as is learned from the New York Independent, that the Tennessee colony, mentioned at the first of this article, was planted. The beginning was made by the settlement of 250 families under the leadership of Rev. C. A. Tron. The colony has been increased by the addition of some 300 families of Waldensians, who had first emigrated to South America, and by several hundred families who have recently come from Italy to join their brethren on this side the sea. They are able to bring but little wealth with them, but the colony is said to be prospering. They are

an agricultural people, and the colony now owns ten thousand acres of land, having been given twenty years in which to pay for it. Each family owns from 40 to 100 acres and each freeholder has assumed his proportionate share of the debt contracted by the community. In their town, 'Valdese,' they have started a hosiery mill and a number of other manufacturing enterprises. Their present poverty makes toil and self-denial necessary, but they are frugal in their habits and no people are more contented. They are essentially a religious people, much time is given to the study of the Bible and they appreciate the value of education. It is to be presumed that they hold firmly to the principles insisted upon by their early teachers, that "The Bible is the only rule of faith;" "God is the only object of worship," and "Christ is the only foundation of salvation." It is said that these Waldensian colonists are characterized by courtesy, hospitality, a high sense of honor and an abhorrence of debt, a love of morality and a respect for law. People of such a class will certainly do a country good and not evil. We should be glad to hear of colonies of Waldensians settling in Canada.

Let There be Amity.

The most gratifying feature in connection with the present disturbed condition of the political world is the growing feeling of good-will between Great Britain and the United States. There is indeed no reason for jealousies and disputes between the two great English-speaking nations, but every reason why the heartiest feelings of amity and good-will should prevail. On the part of the statesmen of Great Britain there has been manifest in recent years a strong desire to cultivate friendly relations with the American republic, and this disposition has been heartily seconded by the people of the mother land. In the face of contingencies which might soon bring her into armed conflict with the united strength of the greatest powers in Europe, the statesmen and the people of Great Britain have keenly felt the importance of having a friend, if not an active ally, in the United States. And in spite of the fact that unwise and unscrupulous men in the United States have done much in the past to cultivate in the people of that country a spirit of jealousy and antagonism toward Great Britain, there has always been a sense of brotherhood between the two peoples, in which the best on both sides of the Atlantic have strongly shared. The position which Britain has felt compelled to take in China, in opposition to the aggressive spirit of Russia, Germany and France, has appealed not only to the Anglo-Saxon sympathy but to the self-interest of the American people. Intelligent men in the United States well understand that their own country has a very strong and direct interest in the battle for open ports and unfettered trade which Great Britain is fighting in China. It is coming to be very clearly recognized too, that if, by any combination of European powers, Great Britain should be smitten by her enemies, such an event could not fail to work disaster to the United States. The people of that country are not blind to the fact that the British Empire is affording a market for more than one half of their surplus products; they are recognizing more clearly than ever before that the British Empire stands fully abreast of their own country in the appreciation and promotion of the rights of the individual citizen and the principles of political liberty; they begin to sympathize in some degree with the titanic tasks in which Great Britain is engaged and to perceive that her extension of empire is not all and only a game of grab, and there is, we are pleased to believe, a growing appreciation of the value to the world, and to this continent in particular, of the bulwarks which Great Britain in herself and in Colonial Empire has built up in the interests of political and commercial freedom. That this better understanding with its recognition of the community of life and interest between the two greatest of modern nations may grow and bring forth fruit, must be the desire and the prayer of every true Britain and every true American.

Questions.

1. Is not the celebration of the Lord's Supper on any other day than the Lord's day, as reported on

one or two occasions lately, exceptional and an innovation among us, as Baptists?

2. Is it Scriptural for a church to observe the Lord's Supper on any other day than the Lord's day, seeing we have neither precept nor example in the word for it?

3. Is not the observance of the Lord's Supper, on the occasion of a public gathering, such as an ordination council, apt to lead to an undesirable irregularity?

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

1. There can be no doubt, we suppose, that the celebration of the Lord's Supper on any day except Sunday is exceptional among Baptists, as it is also among other Protestant bodies, but probably the exceptional observance of the Supper on other days cannot be said to be an innovation among Baptists.

2. We do not see that it can be regarded as unscriptural. The ordinance was not established on the first day of the week. There is no precept that it shall be observed on that day or that it shall not be observed on other days. The fact that it is known that in the days of the apostles the Supper was observed on the Lord's Day, does not of course prove that it was never observed on other days. When Paul instructs the Corinthians (1 Cor. 11: 17-34) as to the proper observance of the ordinance, he says nothing about the day of the week.

3. It is doubtless undesirable to encourage innovations on regular usages without good reasons. But perhaps we are in some danger of laying too great emphasis on "regularity." Exceptional circumstances may in some things justify a departure from regular usage. From our reading of the New Testament we are inclined to think that in the days of the apostles it would not have seemed an irregularity to observe the Lord's Supper on such an occasion as that to which our correspondent alludes.

1. Is there any Divine authority for, or will the articles of the Baptist church permit the pastor of a church to kiss the sisters when he finds them alone in their homes?

2. Would such conduct in a pastor be a matter for church discipline?

INQUIRER.

1. We do not remember that the Scriptures or church articles have any specific and categorical precepts on this point. It seems, however, fair to presume that the Scriptures and the articles proceed upon the assumption that ministers will have sense enough to find some other and better way of expressing their regard for the sisters.

2. It might; but it would be well that he should first be kindly admonished by some wise brother or some prudent mother in Israel.

Editorial Notes.

—A hymn entitled "Sing ALOUD for Jesus," by Rev. J. Clark, will be found on our third page this week. It originally appeared in the London Baptist, and, we are informed, has been much praised in England and America. We hear that two of Mr. Clark's hymns are to appear in a new hymn book shortly to be issued by the American Baptist Publication Society. This selection is expected to be one of the best, if not the best, published in America.

—The people that dwell in darkest Africa are beginning to see the light. It is said that there are now in the Congo State sixty-seven mission schools or churches and ten thousand professed Christian converts. This is only a beginning of course, but it is a beginning, and we cannot doubt but that there are great things to follow. A quarter of a century ago superstition and savagery reigned in the Congo country in their grossest and crudest forms. Mr. H. M. Stanley says that at that time once a month on an average every village of the one hundred thousand estimated to be in the Congo State witnessed a fearful tragedy of one kind or another. He judges that one would not be far wrong in placing the number of these judicial murders at one million a year for the Congo State, and two millions for the whole of equatorial Africa.

—Rev. Dr. Hartzell, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Africa, lately arrived in London from Liberia. He left New York in December, 1896, and has since travelled 6,000 miles in West and South Africa, stationing eighty-five missionaries. Dr. Hartzell is accompanied by his wife, and both are in good health. It is stated that Bishop Hartzell is accredited by President Coleman, of Liberia, as confident

tial emissary to Lord McKinley, to whom he was sent on the eve of his death. It is understood that the man prefers a request to the German Government and the United States to secure German encroachments threatening the independence of the German Government. A German proposal was made in a recent incident, according to a statement, goes to show that to take advantage of effect this purpose.

—Attention is here written elsewhere in students who are desirous of pastoral work for our student preachers be very efficient work our young ministers abroad shall spend churches of their native studies are completed return and settle here worked pastors who have a few months in order earned vacation or at which greatly needs handed they are not should consider that pastors to take needed needed assistance, the possible investments and yet increaseth, a more than is meet, but

—If the stage of Christian Register, "subjected to its influences. For 'debasement' of many of our things miserably in this business it has journalism of the time immoral. With it cultivates the basest its exploitation of this sense of noble purpose make directly for immorality as is allied to atmosphere of the business with the passion for money man is often persuaded somehow—if not by the fine edge of integrity possibility of some baseness and certainly by of petty gambling or weakness of the tempt

Rev. W.

The death of Rev. W. got to many Nova Scotia his pastorate in Shelburne. Mr. Richan was a native born there in the year 1840. He was a student by nature, studious by nature, and not satisfied with home, continued it while in the work shop he became but feeling deeply the need of a new field. He took up the school work and been filled with questions though a constant attendant he was undecided about his future. He sought counsel from a friend, Josiah Smith, (more generally known as the first Baptist in Shelburne) through her secured a book which had great weight in the careful perusal of this book he was convinced that he should station in the study of the New Testament for prayer. The more he desired to be immolated to perform the ceremonial duties. To the joy of all he preached at East Pubnico on the Lord's day, and Mr. Kemp

tial emissary to Lord Salisbury and President McKinley, to whom he bears letters entrusted to him on the eve of his departure from Monrovia. It is understood that in these letters President Coleman prefers a request for closer relations to Great Britain and the United States in the interest of his country and to secure protection against French and German encroachment, which is represented to be threatening the independence of the little republic. The German Governor of the Cameroons has proposed a German protectorate over Liberia, and a recent incident, according to Bishop Hartzell's statement, goes to show that the Governor is ready to take advantage of any occasion that may offer to effect this purpose.

Attention is here called to what Mr. Cohoon writes elsewhere in this paper in reference to students who are desirous of engaging in missionary or pastoral work for the summer months. Many of our student preachers have proved themselves to be very efficient workers. It is to be desired that our young ministers who are pursuing their studies abroad shall spend their vacations among the churches of their native provinces, so that when their studies are completed they may be likely to return and settle here. No doubt there are over-worked pastors who would be glad of assistants for a few months in order that they might enjoy a well-earned vacation or accomplish work upon their field which greatly needs to be done, but which single-handed they are not able to undertake. Churches should consider that when they are enabling their pastors to take needed vacations or securing for them needed assistance, they are making one of the best possible investments. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

"If the stage does nothing worse," says the Christian Register, "it vulgarizes the mind that is subjected to its influences by many of its exhibitions. For 'debasement of the moral currency' the burlesque of many operas and plays is as effective as things miserably suggestive or obscene. And in this business it has a powerful ally in the yellow journalism of the time. Much of this is thoroughly immoral: With its lies and misrepresentations it cultivates the basest passions of the mind. With its exploitation of things gross and sensual, it dulls the sense of noble purity. And where it does not make directly for immorality, it makes for such vulgarity as is allied to immorality. Meantime the atmosphere of the business world is so overloaded with the passion for money-getting that the young man is often persuaded that money must be got somehow—if not by fair means, then by foul. The fine edge of integrity is easily worn away; and the possibility of some base surrender becomes a probability and certainly by inevitable degrees, the habit of petty gambling contributing its quota to the weakness of the tempted will."

Rev. W. H. Richan.

The death of Rev. William H. Richan brought deep regret to many Nova Scotians who had known him during his pastorate in Shelburne County.

Mr. Richan was a native of Yarmouth, having been born there in the year 1834, a child of Presbyterian parents. Studious by nature, he made the most of his opportunities, and not satisfied with the study pursued at home, continued it while learning his trade of Josiah Coffin, blacksmith, at Barrington Head. While here he was known as the "learned blacksmith," for every opportunity found him with book in hand. After leaving the work shop he became teacher in the public schools, but feeling deeply the need of more study, he left for Truro, from which place he returned to Barrington and took up the school work again. Prior to this his mind had been filled with questions of religious liberty and service; though a constant attendant at the Presbyterian church, he was undecided about his baptism. It was at this time he sought counsel from an old and valued friend, Mrs. Josiah Smith, (more generally known as Aunt Susie), who was the first Baptist in Barrington township, and through her secured a book entitled "Theodosia Earnest," which had great weight in determining his course. After careful perusal of this book, he spent with Bradford Kempton, now Dr. Kempton, and Mrs. Smith some hours in the study of the New Testament, leaving them with a request for prayer. The next day he returned to tell them he desired to be immersed, expecting Mr. Kempton could perform the ceremony, but found he was unordained. To the joy of all the Rev. Thomas DeLong was to preach at East Pubnico, fifteen miles distant, on the Lord's day, and Mr. Kempton gladly secured a convey-

ance and, driving to Pubnico, returned with Mr. DeLong, who performed the ceremony. This marked an epoch in the history of Baptists along this shore, for they had now in their midst one who preached the Word of God, though at the same time filling the position of teacher. Shortly after his return from Truro he married Maria Crowell, daughter of Moses and Louise Crowell, of Barrington, and soon accepted the position of School Inspector for Shelburne County, during which time he preached every week in school houses and other places as they opened to him. While still inspector he became pastor of the Barrington Baptist church, devoting this salary to the erection of their house of worship. Three years after his baptism the Barrington church called for his ordination, which was attended by Rev. Robt. Porter, Rev. J. H. Saunders, Rev. Patrick Shields, Rev. Mr. Stabbert and Rev. Aaron Cogswell. The day being fine, the church at Doctor's Cove was crowded. The morning was given up to the examination, which was highly satisfactory, and in the afternoon the ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Robert Porter. The services closed with a sermon in the evening by Rev. J. H. Saunders, which left a deep impression upon the large congregation.

When Brother Richan commenced his ministry there were no Baptist meeting houses between Argyle Head and Lockport, with the exception of a small, unfinished one at Jordan. Now, between the same points, we have ten meeting houses, representing three fields. During his pastorate of twenty-six years, Mr. Richan organized the church at Woods Harbor and helped several others to their present prosperity. During this time three houses of worship were completed; one of them burned and was being replaced at the time of his resignation. As a young man he was very attractive as a Bible teacher, which characteristic, in addition to his gifts as a profound preacher, was prominent throughout his ministry, making him an efficient pastor. He was deeply spiritual, yet thoroughly practical; thorough and simple in his presentation of truth. A constant student of the Word he loved, he never hesitated to acknowledge there was much in it beyond his comprehension, and often having answered "I do not know" to some request for interpretation, would later give the result of new study upon the point in question. The death of a daughter early in his ministry had great effect upon his preaching in after years. All denominations respected and loved him, and where another man might have met opposition, he gained friends and support. Always generous towards others of differing creeds, he met like courtesy from them and did much to promote harmony without surrendering his principles. His faithfulness to the cause along the shore was no more marked than his strong convictions of the truth which sustained him so many years in a purpose which necessitated long drives through wind and rain, snow and sleet, and at last so impaired his health as to require his resignation.

Soon after he received a call to Digby, where he served for some time, going later to East Boston as assistant pastor of Central Square Baptist church, and at times supplying pulpits in different parts of the state. Here, as everywhere, he won the love and sympathy of the people, but his health continued to fail until last November, (Thanksgiving day), he entered the hospital, where he died February 17. Each member of his congregation wrote a letter to reach him Christmas day, that their greetings might come individually, and throughout his last illness the faces of his people were constantly about him. Services were held in the church which he served in East Boston on Sunday, February 20, and the remains sent to Barrington, where we laid him away beside his little daughter, February 26. He leaves a wife, four sons and a daughter, and a host of friends, in whose hearts there is deep sorrow. The words of David come to the minds of all: "There is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel."

May the faithful wife who has supplemented his labors all these years find verified his promise, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee," and if the sympathy of friends can in any way alleviate sorrow let that which now comes from the hearts of so many be blessed to this end.

ERNEST QUICK.

Book Notices.

In His Steps: "What Would Jesus Do?" By Charles M. Sheldon. Toronto; Fleming H. Revell Company, Price 25 cents.

This book the author in his preface calls a "sermon story" and states that "it was written in the winter of 1896, and read by the author, a chapter at a time, to his Sunday evening congregations in the Central Congregational church, Topeka, Kansas." It is a highly interesting book, and earnest readers can scarcely fail to derive benefit from its perusal. It represents what resulted from the resolution taken by a pastor and a number of the members of his church who took for their motto, "What would Jesus do?" and who pledged themselves to do everything in their daily lives with reference to that motto. The results, as set forth in the realistic style of the book, were remarkable, working great changes in the lives of many who entered into the agreement to act in all circumstances as they believed Jesus would act and producing highly important effects in the community.

American Church History.

The eleventh volume of this series, published by the Christian Literature Company, New York, embraces short histories of the Methodist Church, South; The United Presbyterian Church; The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the Presbyterian Church, South. The respective authors are Professor Gross Alexander, D. D., James B. Souler, D. D., Professor R. V. Foster, D. D., and Professor F. C. Johnson, D. D.

The Methodists, like many other denominations in the

United States, divided over the question of slavery into a Northern and a Southern contingent. The history of the Northern branch is given by Dr. Buckley in volume five of the series. Though the Methodist Episcopal Church of the South is not so strong in membership and in other respects as its sister church of the North, yet it is numerically one of the largest denominations in the country, having in 1893 a total membership, the author says, of not less than 1,350,000. This does not include the colored Methodists of the South, which, in themselves, form another large body. The M. E. Church of the South carries on missions in China, Brazil and Japan, in addition to its mission work among the Indians and the German mission work. In 1893 the church was expending for missions, Foreign and Domestic, about \$600,000.

Among the twelve Presbyterian bodies which are found in the United States, the United Presbyterians and the Cumberland Presbyterians are, in point of numbers and importance, next to the Presbyterian Church (North) and the Presbyterian Church (South). The United Presbyterians come from a union of a Reformed Presbyterian element with an Associate Presbyterian element. The first general assembly of the church was held in 1859. According to its statistics of 1893, the United Presbyterian body had 935 congregations, 891 ministers and 111,000 members. Its contributions for all purposes showed an average of \$14 per member.

The first Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterians was organized in 1810. It grew out of a great revival in 1800 in the Cumberland country of Kentucky, under the preaching especially of a Presbyterian minister, James McGready. His preaching had a great effect both in the conversion of the ungodly and in the arousing of opposition on the part of many professing Christians who had no sympathy with Evangelical religion. This branch of Presbyterianism has 126 Presbyteries, 1,700 ministers and 200,000 church members.

At the beginning of the Civil war the main body of Presbyterians in the United States became divided into a North church and a South church. Bitter feelings were engendered at the time between the two sections and Dr. Johnson's history is evidence that the time has not yet come for union between the two bodies. As in the case of the Methodist the Northern branch of Presbyterianism has outstripped the Southern in numbers and strength. The membership of the Presbyterian church South, according to the census of 1890, was 179,000. It is now probably considerable over 200,000.

The Baptists at Aylesford, N. S.

The Baptist church at Aylesford, N. S., celebrated its fifty-second anniversary on Lord's day, March 13th. At the morning service Rev. E. M. Keirstead preached an anniversary sermon. At the afternoon meeting reports were presented of the different departments of the work of the church. Mrs. Morgan, wife of the pastor, gave a sketch of the W. M. A. Society, referring especially to the work and influence in the Society of the late Mrs. J. L. Read; Mr. G. W. Eaton, Superintendent, reported for the Sunday School; Miss Ethel Eaton for the B. V. P. U. The roll of members was called. The pastor, Rev. J. B. Morgan, gave a brief sketch of the history of the church. Rev. Ezekiel Masters, Rev. Charles Tupper, D. D., Rev. J. L. Read, Rev. H. N. Parry and Rev. J. W. Bancroft have been pastors, Rev. J. L. Read was pastor thirty years, more than half of the church's history. The absence of Bro. Read was much regretted. Pastor Morgan made fitting acknowledgment of the labors and influence of Bro. Read in Aylesford church.

Rev. J. C. Morse, D. D., gave a magnificent address, reciting the history of the early days of the church, describing God's dealings with himself and others at Aylesford nearly sixty years ago. It was a very suggestive and impressive address. Some of the events narrated by Dr. Morse have lately been presented to your readers by Dr. Saunders. Rev. D. H. Simpson, of Berwick, spoke a few words of congratulation on behalf of the neighboring church. It was a meeting long to be remembered.

In the evening Dr. Morse preached a rich and powerful sermon from 11. Tim. 1. 12.

When Rev. J. B. Morgan, the present pastor, came to the field fifteen months ago the church was \$900 in debt, principally for the parsonage. This debt had been reduced by the labors of pastor and people to \$250, and on the day of celebration this amount was provided for to the great relief and joy of all. The Kingston church, kindly made a donation of \$25 toward the deficit which was suitably acknowledged by the Aylesford brethren. Altogether the circumstances and outlook of the Aylesford Baptists are favorable. An energetic, able pastor is devoting himself fully to the duties of a pastorate requiring much labor, and he is meeting with encouragement, sympathy, support and success. Peace and prosperity to our brethren at Aylesford.

Student Missionaries.

The time has come when our young men, preparing for the ministry at Rochester, Newton and Acadia, are asking for opportunities to preach during the summer vacation. Several of these men have already had considerable experience in the ministry, and some are ordained. Any mission field or church in Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island desirous of securing the services of one of these brethren should write to the undersigned at the earliest date practicable. Are there not some pastors who are planning for a long vacation who want supplies, or some churches who want to lighten the burdens of their pastors by giving them assistants for a few weeks? Applications are requested from all such.

A. COHOON, Cor. Sec'y. H. M. B. Wolfville, N. S., March 16th.

* * The Story Page. * *

How Charlie Substituted.

BY ELIZABETH ROBBINS.

Charlie Leslie's father was a street car conductor. But now, three days before Thanksgiving, he had had a bad attack of rheumatism, and was too ill to work.

"What are we going to do, mother?" Charlie asked in a troubled tone, when everything possible had been done for his father, and Jessie and Jamie, the two younger children, were quiet for the night. It's as much as we can do to make both ends meet, anyway, and now there'll be no money coming in."

"Oh! we can manage that for a little while," his mother answered. "I shouldn't worry a bit if I could only be sure your father wouldn't lose his position."

"I never thought of that," exclaimed Charlie, in dismay, suddenly remembering how very strict the company was.

"Well, let us hope for the best," his mother said, trying to speak cheerfully.

But Charlie could not be content with hoping; he wanted to be doing. He thought of several ways in which he could earn small sums of money, but to get enough for the support of the family was another matter, and he pondered over it, and continued to ponder, till long after he was abed. Just before midnight he suddenly started up. "Why didn't I think of that before?" he muttered, and then stole softly down stairs for the little alarm clock on the mantel. In two minutes after he had wound it and placed it on the chair near his pillow, he was fast asleep.

When the alarm went off, five hours later, Charlie sprang out of bed and was half dressed before the whirring ceased. In the kitchen he found his mother already up. She said his father had been in great pain all night, and had not slept at all.

"I'm going to take his place on the car, if they'll let me," said Charlie.

Mrs. Leslie looked doubtful. "I'm afraid you are not old enough," she said.

"It won't do any harm to try."

"Oh, no!"

"It's vacation week, too, and even if I had to stay out of school a month I could easily catch up by studying hard."

His mother said no more, but made haste to prepare a warm breakfast, and put up a lunch for him. When Charlie was ready to start, he went in to see his father a minute and tell him what he intended doing. "Can I wear your cap and take your watch?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, if you want to!" groaned Mr. Leslie; "but it will be of no use; they don't want boys."

"We'll see," Charlie returned, with attempted cheerfulness. The morning was cold and disagreeable, and Charlie ran all the way to the car stables. As he reached the place he saw a man coming, and hurried toward him.

"Are you Mr. Rawlinson, the superintendent?" he asked, breathlessly.

"No; he is away for a day or two. I am taking his place. Can I do anything for you?"

Charlie stated his business in a few words.

"Come into the office and let me have a look at you," said the man, unlocking the door as he spoke. When he had turned on the electric light he gave Charlie a keen glance.

"Well—I don't know," he said, kindly but hesitatingly. "You are pretty young. Are you sure you could do it all right?"

"I know I could," Charlie answered, eagerly.

The man smiled. "Very well; try it for one day, and we'll see how you get along."

"Oh, thank you, sir!" and Charlie, who saw by the office clock that it lacked only three minutes of six, made a dash for his car. McElroy, the motorman, was already at the post.

"Hallo, Charlie!" he called. "Thought I'd see you. Father can't come, can he?"

"No; I'm going instead."

"You! Well, I rather guess not, my boy!"

"But I've got permission from the man who's taking the superintendent's place."

"Well, he said, dryly, "you were in luck not to see Rawlinson himself. He'd never let you go."

"Don't you think I can do it?"

"Course you can, but he never'd think so."

Then Charlie, who was standing on the rear platform by this time, with watch in hand, gravely rang the bell twice; McElroy with a grin obeyed the signal, and the car moved slowly out of the stable.

Soon the car began to fill, and then Charlie was too busy to think much about his own affairs. He had often been with his father, and so knew exactly what to do. With the exception of a slight awkwardness at first in collecting fares, he had no trouble, and the day passed with no unpleasant incident.

It was 6 o'clock when he set out for home, but though tired and hungry, his courage was good. He had done

his work faithfully and McElroy had praised him. The conductors and motormen on other cars, notwithstanding their great surprise on first seeing him, had also expressed their approval in various ways, and he knew he had their good will.

In the morning Charlie went again to see Mr. Trask, the man who was taking the place of the superintendent.

"I'm told that Mr. Rawlinson has a great objection to boys," he said, "but I hear good reports of you, and I am going to the responsibility of keeping you on till he comes back."

This day was very like the preceding one, and at night Mr. Leslie was still no better.

Thanksgiving morning came, and showed no change, either in the weather or the invalid's condition, and Charlie's heart was very heavy as he began his third day's work. Shortly before noon a portly man with a valise boarded the car by the front platform, which was against the company's rules, and took a seat near the forward end. He looked tired and cross, and the little girl with blue eyes, opposite him, shrank back. He, however, stared straight before him over her head, and did not appear to see her, or indeed anything else, till Charlie's voice close beside him said courteously:

"Your fare, sir."

He turned quickly at this, and seeing Charlie's boyish face his own grew red and he scowled.

"What are you doing here?" he demanded roughly.

"Taking fares, sir," Charlie answered pleasantly.

The man opened his lips to speak again, then checked himself and grimly paid his fare.

Charlie now gave his attention to the little girl, who was on the verge of tears because she had dropped one of her pennies.

"Don't cry, and I'll find it for you in a jiffy," said Charlie, and, falling on one knee, he poked carefully in the straw till he found the missing coin, and held it up to her with a smile that brought an answering smile from her.

"Now, where do you want to stop?" he asked.

"Maple Avenue," she whispered, for she was very shy, and when the place was reached, Charlie stopped the car and beckoned to her, and lifted her gently to the crossing.

Soon after this an old lady was seen running toward the car. She was trying to carry several bundles and hold up an umbrella at the same time.

"Don't worry, ma'am; there's plenty of time," called Charlie, and helped her up the steps. "I'll keep this for you," he said, as he closed her umbrella, and when a little further on, she left the car, there was her umbrella opened ready, and a strong young arm to help her down the steps.

Then there was a girl who had put her fare inside her glove for safekeeping, and when it was wanted her fingers were so chilled she couldn't unfasten the glove.

"Let me try it?" proposed Charlie. The girl held out her hand, and in an instant the glove was unfastened, and with a laugh she shook the nickel into his palm.

Next a young man got off, leaving a bundle behind. Charlie saw it just as the car started again, and picking it from the floor hastened back to the platform. The young man had remembered and was running after the car.

"Toss?" shouted Charlie, with one hand on the bell cord.

"Yes, toss it!"

So Charlie tossed, the young man caught it, and the car didn't have to be stopped.

But a few minutes later Charlie did ring and as the car came to a standstill the door of a house opposite opened and an old man came out.

"How did he know that man wanted to ride?" one passenger asked of another in a low voice.

"There was a woman inside at a closed window motioning to him," her companion answered.

The car was so crowded that for a minute it seemed as if the old man would have to stand, especially as he was very disagreeable to look at, and not overclean. But Charlie whispered something to a boy near the door, and the boy sprang up and politely offered his seat.

A little after this they came to a turn-out, where they had to wait for another car to come and pass. Here the portly man with the valise took his leave. McElroy watched him out of sight, then walked around to the rear end of the car.

"Well, Charlie, your goose is cooked," he said, regretfully.

"What do you mean?"

"Did you notice the man who just got off?"

"Yes, I noticed him. He seemed to have a grudge against me, though I never saw him before. Every time I glanced his way he was eying me. What of him?"

"That," said McElroy impressively, "was Mr. Rawlinson, the superintendent."

Charlie turned pale. "That the superintendent!" he repeated slowly. "Then I have lost my place, sure."

"I'm mighty sorry," said McElroy.

"I wonder if he will pay me for these three days," thought Charlie, despondently, when they were on their way. "Well, if he doesn't it is some satisfaction to know I have earned it—unless he turns me off before night."

Delicious odors from other people's Thanksgiving dinners floated to Charlie as the car sped along, and he wondered if his mother had roasted a turkey.

The long afternoon came to an end, and Charlie had as yet received no word. "They're keeping it till morning," he thought. "I'll not say anything about it at home till then either," he added. "Mother needn't have to worry over till she's obliged to."

Jessie and Jamie were on the lookout for him, though it was so dark outside they could hardly see an inch beyond their noses, which were flattened against the pane. Charlie called them as he went by, and they rushed to open the door for him.

"Mamma has saved the Thanksgiving dinner for supper, so you can have some," they cried. "Hurry—hurry—hurry—up!"

"Father is much better—ever so much better," she said. "If only he can rest and have nothing to worry him for a month or six weeks his health will be the best it has been for years, the doctor thinks."

"Oh, dear!" thought Charlie. "How can he rest or help worrying when the superintendent is so sure to turn us both off, for good, tomorrow!"

At that moment the postman knocked, and handed in a letter addressed to "Master Charles Leslie." On one corner of the envelope was printed, "The Riverwell Electric Transportation Company."

Charlie flushed, and his fingers trembled as he opened it. He glanced at the end and saw Mr. Trask's signature. Then he began at the beginning.

"My Dear Boy—Not to keep you in suspense, Mr. Rawlinson returned today. I have not seen him, as he went at once to his daughter's home, on the West Side.

From there he telephoned me, asking who was the boy conductor on Car No. 17, and how he happened to be there. I telephoned the answer, and then came this order."

Here Charlie crumpled the letter up in his hand. He knew well enough what the order was, and so what was the need of reading it?

"May I see?" said his mother.

Charlie hesitated, then gave her the letter Mrs. Leslie smoothed it out and ran her eyes over it. Her face lighted up.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, joyfully, "won't your father be pleased!"

"Pleased!" echoed Charlie, "pleased?—I don't understand."

His mother handed back the letter, and Charlie read the superintendent's order:

"Let Charlie Leslie keep his father's place till his father gets well, and pay him his father's wages."

"What I can't see," said Charlie, who had been thoughtful and silent all through the Thanksgiving supper, "is why Mr. Rawlinson changed his mind, for I'm positively certain that when he paid me his fare he meant to turn me off."

But though Charlie continued to puzzle over this question, he never found the right answer to it.—Advance.

* * *

How Aunt Jennie Learned to Write Letters.

"Auntie, how many letters you write," said Mattie Steele one morning as she came into her Aunt Jennie's room and found her busy at the desk. "I do so hate to write letters," she added with a sigh, thinking of at least a half-dozen that she ought to answer.

Aunt Jennie looked up and laughed. "Oh, I can remember when it was quite as hard for me to write a letter as it is for you now," she said, as she turned her chair from the desk and faced Mattie.

"Why, I supposed it was always easy for you," Mattie said, looking very much surprised. "I wonder, then, if I shall ever be able to learn the art of letter writing made easy."

"I hope so, but I also hope that you will not have to learn in quite so unhappy a way as I did."

Mattie sat down and looked eager to know all about it, and so Aunt Jennie went on.

"When I was just about your age, I went with my sister, your mother, to visit an aunt who lived several hundred miles away from our home. We never had seen her, although we had heard a great deal about her. She was quite wealthy, and very eccentric, and we both rather dreaded the visit. We had no need to, however, and before we had spent forty-eight hours with Aunt Betty, for that was her name, we had decided that it was just about the finest place to be sent to that any one could have desired."

"To be sure Aunt Betty was as old as she had been de-

scribed, but we liked were all married and she would not give up any of them, yet she she enjoyed the month as we did.

"After we returned to Aunt Betty every week, but I was not putting it off, and I knew perfectly well letters a week just two think now that I was Mattie colored a little notice it.

"About a year after Aunt Betty was very ill she was dead. We felt 'After a few weeks as some of her persons containing the announcement your mother Aunt Betty to me a pound of written 'O Aunt Jennie,' distress.

"Oh, I can laugh about it but I did not feel like that. I went to my room and think I was more grieved, such as girls will think the matter over in keeping with Aunt see that I had been he all that she had done had been too selfish to devoting a half-hour a return.

"I was sure that she myself, and that it was the difference between had a reason for what to conclude that the I with reverence to the. Then it began to dawn have meant a great deal Aunt Betty's life after before I knew it I was appointment, but for re- her.

"When I went down ledge that Aunt Betty I in time my gift might And it has. By degrees dents, and by far the last who led lonely lives, a to bring a little brighter Mattie was very q Jennie finished speaking "I had never thou before," she said, "and although I never e ary in that line as you I shall write today."

A Prayer

A writer in The Morning two little girls that by my pretty little acquainta youngest of four bright names are Blodwen a seven and the latter five had excellent instruction they might not so he meetings by themselves.

Not long ago they were in the family sitting and beside each other think she had the right to her heavenly Father everything in which she she was confident. He have done and further I cannot tell you all childlike prayer; but she might lay more es that God would make h girl.

Now, I think up to th with Blodwen in wanti possibly if she had und might have been no t thought her sister wa herself was the better o heart rebelled at such a she jumped up, and, et "No, sir, Blodwen ju And that spoiled the pr

Do you suppose that sister a bit of a rap in it! And yet it has been even grown folks do som just such raps in their fear that many a one w wanted to jump up and just as little Olwen did.

Well, of one thing we rap of this kind will, et to spoil a prayer meetin

The Young People

EDITORS, J. D. FREEMAN, G. R. WHITE.
Kindly address all communications for this department to Rev. G. R. White, Fairville, St. John.

B. Y. P. U. Prayer Meeting Topic—March 27

A Comprehensive Prayer.—Eph. 3:14-21.
Paul in prayer gets up alongside of God and O, how far he can see, and how much he can see of the need of those for whom he prays. Extension and intension. He can see over the mountains and across far-extended plains. He gets a glimpse, in vision, of the whole family of the redeemed, in heaven and on earth. If we desire to see far out over the nations of the earth, to see the whole vineyard, let us stand by the Master of the vineyard and look as He looks until our faith can pierce through the world mists, and we are enabled to see the boundless prospect. But after one sweep of faith, Paul concentrates his view upon certain scattered Christians, until he can see all their need. Then a Throne of Grace is besieged in their behalf. Seeing at once their deep need, and God's inexhaustible supply, he passes on and up from one step to another, never once relaxing his faith, until he sees them all richly endowed with "all the fulness of God."

Notice, that in order to supply their need, he enlists the concerted action of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, the triune God. Each is here represented as supplementing the work of the other, and all three combine to procure the highest blessing for the object of his prayer. O, wondrous thought, the blessed Trinity is concerned for us.

Notice, the blessings for which he prays surpasses in extent and duration, all human calculation and knowledge. In order to express the wild surging of his thought, climax is piled on climax, until the very heaven is scaled, and all the limitations of time and space are passed. This prayer is indeed a bold and heroic exercise of faith, and is one of the highest flights that even the consecrated Paul had ever made.

Learn, that by faith the treasury of heaven is placed within your reach. That you may receive from the Father all that your faith can grasp, the only limitation being your capacity to receive. Learn, that your faith will grow by vigorous exercise. J. W. BROWN.

The Quiet Hour.

Dear Friend:—Since you have taken an interest in the Prayer Chain, I send you for publication or any use you may desire the following suggested meditations for the Comrades of the Quiet Hour. FRANCIS E. CLARK.

- January.—The Presence of God; Exod. 3:12, Ps. 46:7, Matt. 18:20, Matt. 28:20.
- February.—Humility. Luke 7:6, 7, Rom. 7:18, Phil. 3:12, 13, 1 Tim. 1:15.
- March.—The Indwelling of the Holy Spirit. John 14:16-26, John 15:26, Rom. 8:26, 27.
- April.—Obedience. Deut. 11:1, 22-27, 1 Chron. 29:5, Ps. 119:2, Luke 6:46-48. John 14:15, 21, 23.
- May.—The Christ-Filled Life. John 6:27, 32-37, John 17:2, 23, John 14:6, 19.
- June.—The Secret of Power. John 15:4-7, John 14:12-14, Phil. 4:13, Eph. 3:17-19.
- July.—Love. 1 Cor. 13, John 13:34, 35, 1 John 4:7, 11, 12.
- August.—Emptiness of Self. 1 Cor. 10:33, Rom. 16:3, 4, Rom. 12:3.
- September.—The Life Abundant. Ps. 30:5, Ps. 104:30, Luke 12:15, 23, John 1:4, John 3:36.
- October.—Overcoming. 1 John 5:4, 5, Rev. 2:7, 17, 26, Rev. 3:12, 21.
- November.—Listening to God. 1 Sam. 3:1-10, Luke 10:16, Acts 9:6.
- December.—Fulness of Joy. Ps. 51:12, Ps. 16:11, John 15:10, 11, John 16:24.

The Cube.

Our choice in life must be cubic choice. It must have three dimensions. First, it must be very high—as high as I can reach my life. Next, it must be very broad, covering all the powers of my life—mind, voice, hands, feet. And then it must be very long—run out seventy years, if that be the sum of my days on earth. I cannot afford to swap horses in the middle of the stream. I cannot afford to change my choice at thirty or forty. We are to make our choice the highest, the broadest and the longest possible. This is to be our aim, that the life of Christ in us shall be and do what the life of Christ was and did in himself. We are so to live that our life shall repeat the life of Jesus of Nazareth.—Alexander McKenzie, D. D.

Australia, Germany and Ireland have recently held enthusiastic national Christian Endeavor Conventions.

Power in Life.

BY MERRILL E. GATES, LL. D.

Power of will makes the man. You are efficient in the world, you "bring things to pass," in proportion as you have power of will. Power to control your own thought and action gives power to persuade and influence others. Power of will is not obstinacy. It is not mere capricious willfulness. It is intelligent self-control in accordance with moral law, which is another name for God's will.

The key to self-control and to that power of will which is a steady influence for good over all whom you meet is found in attention. If you think daily of the holy will of God, of the pure and loving personality of Jesus Christ, who showed what obedience to God's will makes of a man, this "attention to the best" will brace and strengthen your will for the honest work of every day, and will keep your heart in love to your fellow men and in the joy and peace of the Lord. "The joy of the Lord is your strength."

We are made strong by keeping touch with Christ, through daily thoughts of him, belief in him, and obedience to him.—Golden Rule.

There are now 51,578 Christian Endeavor Societies in the world, with a total membership of three million members. Almost one hundred new societies are reported each week to Secretary Baer.

Our Juniors.

Hantsport, N. S.

Our Junior Union is not only one of the largest, but one of the most progressive in the province. The membership at present is about fifty. Five dollars has been raised for missions, and the same amount for the "Forward movement Fund." On Feb. 23rd we held a business meeting at which the following officers were elected. Marian Shaw, Pres.; Gladys Lawrence, Vice-Pres.; and Blanche Robbins, Sec'y.

KARL MARGESON, Cor.-Sec'y.

March 10th.

A Spring Chorus.

Oh, such a commotion under the ground
When March called, "Ho there! ho!"
Such spreading of rootlets far and wide,
Such whispering to and fro!
And, "Are you ready?" the Snowdrop asked;
" 'Tis time to start, you know."
"Almost, my dear," the Willow replied,
"I'll follow as soon as you go."
Then, "Ha! ha! ha!" a chorus came
Of laughter soft and low,
From the millions of flowers under the ground—
Yes, millions, beginning to grow.
—Our Little Ones.

A True Story of a Bible.

There was a little boy who wanted a Bible very much indeed, wanted it more than anything else that he could think of. But he was a poor boy, and could not afford to buy one; for he lived a good many years ago, when Bibles cost more than they do now.

One day two strange gentlemen came to his house and asked his mother for something to eat. Although she had only plain food, she gave them a welcome to what she had. As they ate they saw that the little boy looked sad. They asked him what he wanted, and he told them a Bible.

His mother said: "Never mind. Don't fret about that. I'll take you to see Gen. Washington," next week."

"But I'd rather have a Bible than to go to see Gen. Washington," the boy said.

One of the gentlemen seemed much pleased with this, and told him that he hoped he would always be as fond of the Bible.

The next day the little boy received a beautiful Bible, and on the fly leaf was written: "From George Washington." The little boy did not know it, but he had been talking to Gen. Washington himself the day before.—Christian Observer.

A Cheerful Giver.

Dr. Newton tells the story of a blind girl who brought to her pastor a one pound note as her offering for foreign missions. The pastor at first refused to accept, it on the ground that it was too much for one in her condition to give. Her answer, which revealed the love that dwelt in her heart and prompted her gift, removed her hesitancy: "Please sir," she said: "I can afford it better than the girls who can see, for they are obliged to spend money for light in the dark, long evenings; but I can make my baskets without light, and I have saved this."

scribed, but we liked her from the first. Her children were all married and in homes of their own, and although she would not give up her own home and go to live with any of them, yet she was often lonely, and I am sure that she enjoyed the month we spent with her almost as well as we did.

"After we returned home your mother began to write to Aunt Betty every week. I thought that I would do so, too, but I was not fond of letter-writing and so I kept putting it off, and sent messages by your mother instead. I knew perfectly well that Aunt Betty would enjoy two letters a week just twice as well as she would one, but I think now that I was too indolent to exert myself."

Mattie colored a little at this, but Aunt Jennie did not notice it.

About a year after our visit we received word that Aunt Betty was very ill, and then, a few days later, that she was dead. We felt very sorry, of course.

"After a few weeks we were notified that she had left us some of her personal effects, and following the letter containing the announcement came the bequests. To your mother Aunt Betty had left her beautiful piano, and to me a pound of writing paper!"

"O Aunt Jennie," exclaimed Mattie in a tone of real distress.

"Oh, I can laugh about it now," Aunt Jennie returned, "but I did not feel like laughing then, I can assure you. But I went to my room and there I fought it out alone. I think I was more grieved than angry, and after a good cry, such as girls will sometimes indulge in, I began to think the matter over more calmly. The act was quite in keeping with Aunt Betty's character, I knew. I could see that I had been her guest for a month, had accepted all that she had done for me during that time, and yet had been too selfish to make her lonely hours brighter by devoting a half-hour a week to writing to her after my return."

"I was sure that she had liked both your mother and myself, and that it was not partiality which had made the difference between her bequests. I felt sure that she had a reason for what she did; and so at last I was forced to conclude that the lesson she wanted me to learn was with reference to the letter-writing I had neglected. Then it began to dawn upon me that the letters must have meant a great deal to her. In memory I reviewed Aunt Betty's life after the marriage of her children, and before I knew it I was crying again, this time not over disappointment, but for real sorrow because I had neglected her."

"When I went down stairs I was ready to acknowledge that Aunt Betty had been right, and that I thought in time my gift might prove the more valuable, after all. And it has. By degrees I added to my list of correspondents, and by far the larger number of them were people who led lonely lives, and to whom my letters might help to bring a little brightness and cheer."

Mattie was very quiet and thoughtful when Aunt Jennie finished speaking.

"I had never thought of letter writing in that light before," she said, "but I am going to think about it; and although I never expect to become such a missionary in that line as you are, there are a few letters which I shall write today."—Julia D. Cowles.

A Prayer With a Rap in It.

A writer in The Morning Star relates an incident about two little girls that bears repeating. He says, Among my pretty little acquaintances are two Welsh girls, the youngest of four bright and affectionate sisters, whose names are Blodwen and Olwen Jones. The former is seven and the latter five years of age. I judge they have had excellent instruction in the exercise of prayer, else they might not so heartily enjoy having little prayer meetings by themselves in their house.

Not long ago they were having one of these meetings in the family sitting room. Both were on their knees, and beside each other, and Blodwen was praying. I think she had the right idea of prayer, for she was talking to her heavenly Father much as she would to her earthly father. Her petitions showed she felt free to take everything in which she was interested to God, and that she was confident He could do anything she wanted to have done and, further, that he would be willing to do it.

I cannot tell you all the things she asked for in her childlike prayer; but she did pray that "please God, the hens might lay more eggs," and finally she began to ask that God would make her little sister beside her a good girl.

Now, I think up to that point Olwen had fully agreed with Blodwen in wanting all that she had asked for, and possibly if she had understood the petition aright there might have been no trouble then. Olwen, however, thought her sister was implying before God that she herself was the better of the two, and her proud little heart rebelled at such a comparison. Immediately, then, she jumped up, and, stamping her little foot, exclaimed, "No, sir, Blodwen Jones! I'm just as good as you are!"

And that spoiled the prayer meeting.
Do you suppose that Blodwen did intend to give her sister a bit of a rap in that prayer? I can hardly think it! And yet it has been more than once suspected that even grown folks do sometimes give their fellow Christians just such raps in their prayers in public places; and I fear that many a one who has felt the hurt of a rap has wanted to jump up and stamp one's foot and "talk back," just as little Olwen did.

Well, of one thing we may be sure, namely, that a real rap of this kind will, everywhere and always, be likely to spoil a prayer meeting.—Indian Witness.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH.

For Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, the school, native preachers and Bible women at Chicacole.

In a letter just received from Mrs. Gullison she tells of the great need of mission buildings at Tekkili at once. She asks the sisters of the W. B. M. U. if they will not take this matter in hand and press forward the work or provide the money to do so. It is expected that Mr. and Mrs. Gullison will take charge of the Tekkili field as soon as the building is completed. She thinks they would be very happy if the assurance was given them that the sisters had taken this responsibility upon their hearts and were making an effort to accomplish this most desired object. Twenty-five thousand women in our churches and only about 6,000 actively engaged in this great God-given "mission" work. If 2,000 of those who are not now identified with our W. M. A. S. would each pay \$1 into our mission funds before the 1st of June the work would be done. A home for our missionaries provided and 2,000 women made better and happier for the act. If this cannot be done those who are already giving must double their dollar and thus procure the desired result. We can each deny ourselves something to that amount or do some work for which we have been accustomed to pay. We want the young people and the children to help. The last Sabbath in March, known now as "Foreign Mission Day," is a good time to make this extra offering, and let us not forget to offer special prayer on that day for our missionaries and their work, that a great harvest of souls may be gathered in this year. Are there not some who are able to take a larger share in this mission building and will send five, ten, or more, dollars to Mrs. Mary Smith, Amherst, for the Tekkili building? Mrs. Gullison says I want to plead for a W. B. M. U. house at Tekkili. Such a grand opportunity! We will just ask the Lord to lead the sisters to take up this work that His name may be glorified.

Women of India.

At the present day every portion of the Church of Christ is more or less interested in the work of Foreign Missions. How could it be otherwise, when Christians remember that nearly three-fourths of the whole human race are either entirely ignorant of Jesus Christ or still refusing to accept him as their Saviour, of whom God says, "There is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved?" Many a heart throbs with an intense desire to be one of the number of consecrated lives given to his work of spreading abroad the glad tidings of great joy. Although we may not go in person, it is our privilege as well as duty to be represented in those far-off lands of heathen darkness. Our money sends those who can go, our prayers bring down gracious answers from the mercy-seat—that meeting place of friends in Jesus the wide world over.

During the last ten years woman's work for woman in India has widened and deepened until now hundreds of avenues are open for the truth to enter. Recently our attention has been drawn towards the six millions of high-caste women in the closed zenanas who have all their lives been taught that they have no souls. Day after day they spend in sleep or gossip, in petting their children, or dressing in elegant garments, decking themselves in jewels rich and rare, while the pearl of great price is still unknown. They are never allowed to go out except in closely covered carriages. They are taught that their whole duty is to obey their husbands, receive their frequent beatings without murmuring, and to look forward to a time when they shall die and come again into existence as men with souls!

These women, prisoners in gilded but unclean cages, living in ease and indolence, differ much from the poor native women. They are the bitterest opposers of Christianity, for far more diligently than the men do they serve the household gods. Their prayers are but vain repetitions, but they are never forgotten. Daily they burn lamps before their idols and present costly offerings. Daily they give of their abundance to feed and clothe the poor. They have been taught that their gods are pleased with their much giving, but have never heard of the "unspeakable Gift." They deem no sacrifice too great, no hardship too severe that may purchase the favor of their gods. But there are always more gods to be worshipped, more offerings called for, more good deeds to be done. The triumphant crying down

through eighteen centuries, "It is finished," has never penetrated into their darkened homes, and today they long for rest, but find none. They have not learned the secret of our peace, the blood of Jesus Christ that cleanseth from all sin; and going about to establish a righteousness of their own is all that is left to them.

Time and again when a caste convert has been on the verge of baptism he has been held back by the loving opposition of wife or mother, who trusted as yet in the gods of her youth. Our work now is to send loving, earnest, Christian women into each of these zenanas to tell of our Saviour and to win their dark hearts to him, that when, through the preaching of missionaries the husband's feet turn to the way of life, his wife may be able to take her place at his side.

The doors of these heathen homes, so long barred against strangers, are now opened gladly to the lady teacher, and eager listeners hunger and thirst for more tidings of the life that never dies. Is there one woman in our Christian land who can remain at ease in Zion when she contrasts her life with that of women in India? Must we not arise with one accord and go forward in this work for our sisters in heathendom?—for no one but us can do it. By the memory of our happy homes, by the tender protection of our husbands, by the love and respect of our children, by all that makes our earthly home so happy, and far above all these, by the blessing of the gospel in our own hearts, we are compelled to do all in our power for Foreign Missions. Let there be no idlers among us when these women of India are perishing in their darkness, while the "Light of the World" is still unknown to them.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. from March 2 to March 16.

Hazelbrook, P. M. \$8.34; H. M. \$1.66; Annie McGregor, Torbrook, towards Miss Newcombe's salary, \$1; Cumberland Bay, P. M. \$9.50, Reports, 30c; Pennfield, P. M. \$1.25, proceeds of missionary concert, P. M. \$2.70, donation, 50c; Wilmot, P. M. \$4; Mrs. Samuel Robinson, Brussels Street W. M. A. S. toward N. B. Home Missions, \$7; Fredericton, Mrs. J. C. Spurden's late class of 88 girls, P. M. \$6.50, to be used in buying Bibles for the mission field; Forest Glen, P. M. \$7; Sunday School, P. M. \$7; Lockhartville, P. M. \$3.50, H. M. 50c, received from Convention, \$2.83, Reports, 5c; Antigonish, P. M. \$2, H. M. \$1; Antigonish, to constitute their pastor's wife, Mrs. W. H. Robinson, a life member, P. M. \$25, twenty dollars of which is to support a Biblewoman for Miss Harrison or Newcombe; Sable River, P. M. \$4, H. M. \$3.25, Tidings, 25c; Glace Bay, P. M. \$6.50, H. M. \$2, Tidings, 25c, Reports, 15c; Salisbury, P. M. \$6.50; Farmington, Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$5; Middleton, P. M. \$8, H. M. \$1; Falmouth, P. M. \$3; Middle Cornwall, P. M. \$2; Bellefleur, P. M. \$3, Tidings, 25c; St. Marys, Tidings, 25c; North River, P. M. \$10, H. M. \$4; Reports, 30c; Alexandra, P. M. \$5.43, H. M. \$1.34, Tidings, 25c; Upper Dorechester, P. M. \$2.35, N. B. Convention, H. M. \$1.75; Boylston, P. M. \$3.55; River Hebert, P. M. \$1.75, H. M. \$1.25, Tidings, 10c; Port Williams, P. M. \$5, Reports, 25c. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, P. O. Box 513.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

A great day for the Baptists of these provinces if it be only observed. What day is that? The Foreign Mission Day. When is it? Next Lord's day, the 27th inst.

If all our churches and Sunday Schools and Young Peoples' Societies, Mission Bands, &c., will take hold of the idea which this day stands for, then may we expect a wave of rich blessing to sweep over all the land. It is worth our while to make the effort, for it will be to our spiritual profit; but then think what it will be to the cause of our Christ in the world. What shall we give to? Any branch of this great work entrusted to us by the Master. Just now we are anxious to raise \$2,000 as an extra to complete the mission premises at Tekkall. It can be done so easily. It ought to be done and by the grace of God it will be done. Think of it brethren, 800 people in N. B. and P. E. I. and 1,200 in N. S., each giving \$1 and not lessen their offerings for any other denominational interest, would do the thing in a week. And oh, how it would help the work and cause the hearts of our brethren in India, as well as the members of the Board, to sing aloud for joy. The first dollar is in hand for this object, came on Saturday, from a sister whose heart is deeply interested in the work.

The Student Volunteer Movement.

Something has already been said in this column about this movement. That it is one of the most remarkable uprisings in the Christian world goes without saying—it was born, not made. It is closely related to the great awakening among the young people in our churches, which is the mark of this closing period of the 19th century. But this Student Volunteer Movement has to do

with a more specific class, and consequently has in hand a more specific work. This is seen when the rallying cry is noted—The evangelization of the world in this generation. Christians are startled as they read. They do not understand. They can scarcely believe their own eyes, and so they read again to make sure that they were not mistaken. It almost takes their breath away as they read. The idea is so revolutionary. It is startling in its audacity, and yet when it is studied and prayed over it seems more like the mind of the Master than anything we have read this many a day outside of the Book itself. Is it possible? we hear from all sides. With God, it is. Now does God want the heathen to hear and know of His love for them and of His desire that they too might share in the wondrous provision of His grace? To ask the question is to give its answer.

The Student Volunteer Convention at Cleveland was a most inspiring gathering of young Christian life. Says Dr. Chivers in the last issue of the Baptist Union, "No one who has watched the development of this remarkable movement, and has any adequate appreciation of its present magnitude, will hesitate to place it in the front of the religious phenomena of our day. It is big with significance. It has a message for the church. It has in it untold possibilities for the world. It is a potent factor that must be taken into account in the plans of the churches for the world-wide evangelization. It calls for an enlargement of the scale of missionary work and giving. It imposes responsibilities which must be looked in the face. . . . It is incumbent upon our young people's societies to know about this missionary uprising to understand its breadth and significance, and its relation to them and their work. Our young people cannot fulfil their responsibility to this movement until each has asked and definitely settled for himself the question of personal duty in regard to the work of world-wide evangelization. The world will never be won until the Christian realizes that because he is a Christian, he is therefore a missionary. He may stay at home, but he must be no less a missionary than his brother whose journey he follows to far-off lands." These are forceful words. There is a ring about them that must be effective. Thoughtful young people will heed them and then press them on. Our mission to the lost is either go, let go, or help go.

Nervous Weak Tired

Thousands are in exactly this condition and do not know the cause of their suffering. They are despondent and gloomy, cannot sleep, have no appetite, no energy, no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon brings help to such people. It gives them pure, rich blood, cures nervousness, creates an appetite, tones and strengthens the stomach and imparts new life and increased vigor to all the organs of the body. It builds sound, robust health on the solid and lasting foundation of pure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Be sure to get Hood's. Hood's Pills are mild, effective, easy to take, easy to operate. All druggists. 25c.

A BOOK

For Every BAPTIST to Read AND READ NOW.

"The Baptist Principle" in Application to Baptism and the Lord's Supper

By William Cleaver Wilkinson, D. D. New and Enlarged Edition. \$1.25 mailed.

The plates of "The Baptist Principle," were destroyed in the recent fire in Philadelphia, hence this "new Enlarged Edition," gives the author an opportunity to make some needed corrections, and for the incorporation of such emendations as he has deemed desirable. The author has also appended new matter to the extent of nearly one-half that of the earlier volume, which greatly enhances the value of the book.

BAPTIST BOOK ROOM

120 Granville Street Halifax, N. S. GEO A McDONALD, Sec.-Treas.

"Three says the school from two yars or divi It takes the to make the tract. The from Hondu Ayer Co. p entire produ to be makin They must b remainder l three from t two you can't best sarasapar You only get

Get Sarsaparilla

which is made root imported

Albert County

The Albert Co was held with the the 1st and 2nd opened with Christ thirty-four took pe the usual business minutes of last ses and 19-19 read. T their own right. T well, J. Miles, W. B. Hinson, F. D. brooks, T. Corey, Tiner, E. C. Corey. On Tuesday ever the ill health of th preach the quartet Hinson preached a job 22:21. By re opening service writer. After the service was condu on, Wednesday hour social servic ance was introdu The address prov cussion, and the meet with any d subject was disc Peck, Rev. W. B. Pasco, Methodia tion, moved by U unanimously carri ly meeting expre plebiscite vote a selectors of the Do any side issue in p missions was an em brooks in an ear this great work. Pastor Hinson in effective manner. Committee of Arr the quarterly clos the Valley church, S. W. Ke Dawson, Albert

District

Lunenburg Co with the church 7th and 8th. The evangelistic nature leader. The serm preached by Rev. from the text: "V shall not fulfil th Gal. 3:16. This and very helpful.

Tuesday mornin the business in co churches. Rev. A sent expressed the Mission Board for ing of the followin

2
3
?

"Three from two you can't," says the schoolboy. Right! Three from two you can't, either in dollars or dividends or sarsaparilla. It takes the best sarsaparilla root to make the best sarsaparilla extract. The best sarsaparilla comes from Honduras, C. A., and the Dr. Ayer Co. practically controls the entire product. Yet others claim to be making "best" sarsaparilla. They must be making it out of the remainder left after subtracting three from two. But, "three from two you can't." You can't make the best sarsaparilla without best root. You only get the best when you

Get Ayer's Sarsaparilla

which is made wholly from the best root imported from Honduras.

Albert County Quarterly Meeting.

The Albert County quarterly meeting was held with the Petitediac church on the 1st and 2nd of March. The meeting opened with Christian conference, in which thirty-four took part. After the conference the usual business was transacted. The minutes of last session and the constitution and by-laws read. The list of delegates was also read. The ministers present in their own right were: Revs. I. B. Colwell, J. Miles, W. Camp, E. Hopper, W. B. Hinson, F. D. Davidson, H. G. Estabrooks, T. Bishop, W. W. Corey, J. E. Tiner, E. C. Corey and S. W. Keirstead. On Tuesday evening, in consequence of the ill health of the secretary, who was to preach the quarterly sermon, Rev. W. B. Hinson preached an excellent sermon from Job 23:21. By request of the preacher the opening service was conducted by the writer. After the sermon an evangelistic service was conducted by Rev. F. D. Davidson. Wednesday morning, after a half hour social service, the subject of temperance was introduced by Rev. E. Hopper. The address provoked a very lively discussion, and the speech did not seem to meet with any degree of approval. The subject was discussed by Deacon G. M. Peck, Rev. W. B. Hinson and Rev. Mr. Pasco, Methodist. The following resolution, moved by Deacon G. M. Peck, was unanimously carried: "That this quarterly meeting express its opinion that the Plebiscite vote should be given to the electors of the Dominion untrammelled by any side issue in politics." The subject of missions was then opened by Pastor Estabrooks in an earnest appeal in behalf of this great work. He was followed by Pastor Hinson in his usual earnest and effective manner. The final report of Committee of Arrangements was read and the quarterly closed, to meet in June with the Valley church, Hillboro.

S. W. KEIRSTEAD, Sec'y-Treas.
Dawson, Albert Co., N. B., March 4.

District Meeting.

Lunenburg Co., District meeting met with the church at Mahone Bay, March 7th and 8th. The first meeting was of an evangelistic nature, Rev. E. P. Churchill leader. The sermon of the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. Trotter of Wolfville, from the text: "Walk in the Spirit and ye shall not fulfil the lusts of the flesh" Gal. 5:16. This was scholarly, practical and very helpful.

Tuesday morning was devoted entirely to the business in connection with the various churches. Rev. A. Cohoon who was present expressed the desire of the Home Mission Board for the satisfactory grouping of the following sections or churches:

—Pleasantville, Summerside, Conquerall Bank and smaller sections below Bridgewater in one group; Bridgewater, Lapland and Lakeville into another, and Chelsea, New Canada and smaller sections near at hand into a third, each having a pastor on the field. After much discussion it was resolved that the District Meeting approved of this policy of grouping and give its support towards the carrying out of such plans.

A committee, consisting of Bros. Reed, Archibald and Churchill was then appointed to meet committees from various sections of last named group to arrange for a satisfactory settlement of difficulties there, if possible. Some changes were then made with apportionment of amounts to be raised by different churches for the Convention Fund. Will each church please note carefully what is now expected of it in this regard. New Germany, \$124; Chester, \$124; Bridgewater, \$88; Mahone, \$105; Tancook, \$87; Lunenburg, \$70; New Ross, \$40; New Canada, \$20; Chelsea, \$20; Pleasantville, \$9; New Cornwall, \$9; Day-spring, \$4.

The afternoon session was devoted to "B. Y. P. U." and "W. M. A. S." work. A county organization of B. Y. P. U. was formed with the following officers: President, Howard Spidle, Bridgewater; Vice President, Urban Spidle, Lunenburg; Sec'y-Treasurer, Miss Alice Veinot, Mahone; Executive Committee, Robie Croft, Chester; Miss Minetta Crandall, New Canada; Geo. Weber, Chester Basin. A paper was read on "C. C. Courses" by Rev. E. N. Archibald, and one on "B. Y. P. U., its object and fulfillment," by Rev. E. P. Churchill. A very enjoyable hour was then spent with the "W. M. A. S." The evening session opened with a short prayer service led by Rev. Mr. Blakeney, after which Rev. W. H. Jenkins spoke briefly on the approaching Plebiscite campaign and the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the Baptist churches by the circulation of temperance literature and by the holding of Gospel temperance meetings urge on the preparation for the Plebiscite campaign.

2. That the pastors be a committee for arranging for Mass Meetings on temperance outside the churches.

3. That the Secretary give the County Sons of Temperance the assurance of the sympathy and support of our churches in their Plebiscite Campaign.

Rev. A. Cohoon then spoke briefly on Missions. The remainder of the evening was occupied by Dr. Trotter, as he in his able manner appealed for help and sympathy in the "Educational Forward Movement." A very creditable response was made to his appeal. The meetings then closed with prayer by Dr. Trotter.
E. P. CHURCHILL, Sec'y.



You need it to bear the daily burdens of life. If your back's weak—Doan's Kidney Pills will strengthen it. If it pains and aches—Doan's Kidney Pills will cure it. No experiment in taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured hundreds of weak, aching backs long before other kidney pills were dreamed of.

Mr. JAMES ROW, Belleville, Ont., suffered for nine years with terrible pain in the back, rheumatic pains, and pains in the bladder. He spent \$200 doctoring, but got little relief. Doan's Kidney Pills have completely cured him, banished the back pains, and all the other pains and aches.

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We supply everything for Verandahs— Posts, Rails, Balusters, Flooring, Brackets, etc.

Good Work! Low Prices!

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IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH



By April every Canadian who reads will have his "thinker" full of hard reasons why he should buy "Fit-Reform" Clothing.

There will not be a tailor whose clients won't cite "Fit-Reform" standards, when the question of price, or of fit is being considered.

There won't be a clothier whom daily enquiry will not force to explain why he has or has not "Fit-Reform" garments to sell.

Many Merchant Tailors of national repute have said that "Fit-Reform" hits the nail on the head, that the market is ripened and ready.

The clothing trade wondered why somebody didn't start it before.

Some of the high-class clothiers in the U.S. were looking at the Canadian field with longing eyes.

Application for Fit-Reform agencies came in rapidly, many of which were from the best Merchant Tailors.

The field is now covered—only one agent in place of ordinary size and importance, and the largest and best merchants got it.

This Fit-Reform clothing is now on the way. Some of it has already arrived.

By April first the stock will be ready to show. The new Fit-Reform Parlor will be opened and we will be ready for business.

IN A NUT SHELL

A Booklet "The Logic of Dress," is ready for distribution and tells you all about Fit-Reform and more about clothing in a general way than you ever knew before. Write for it at once.

Sole Agents

Scovil Bros. & Co.
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Scovil & Page,
HALFAX, N. S.



DOHERTY ORGANS

WE TAKE PLEASURE in informing the public that we have the agency for the above mentioned Organs, which have been so long and favorably known.

It is an acknowledged fact that the TONE and ACTION of the Doherty Organs are superior to any manufactured in the Dominion, while the mechanical part is as near perfection as possible, and the appearance pleasing beyond description. Catalogues sent free on application. Terms and Prices are sure to suit. Church Organs a Specialty.

JAS. A. GATES & CO., Middleton, N. S.

Biliousness

is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

IMPURE BLOOD

is the cause of nearly all diseases. As the blood supplies every bone, nerve, muscle and tissue in the body, these parts will be in the same condition as the blood.

Unless the blood is absolutely pure the body will be in an unhealthy condition and sickness will be sure to arise.

To keep well the blood must be kept pure by using the great blood purifiers,

GATES'

LIFE OF MAN BITTERS and **SYRUP**, which have been tested for the last 60 years, curing many cases of Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Humors and all Blood Diseases.

If you want proof write us for testimonials of those who have been cured by them in the provinces.

Sold everywhere at 50c. per bottle; \$5.50 per dozen, and at wholesale by

BROWN & WEBB, SIMMONS BROS. & CO., T. B. BAKER & SONS, CANADIAN DRUG CO'Y, S. McDIARMID, C. GATES, BON & CO., Middleton.

PUTTNER'S Is the best of EMULSION all the

preparations of Cod Liver Oil. It is pure palatable and effectual. Readily taken by children.

Always get **PUTTNER'S** It is the Original and Best.

13 RUNNING SORES.

Mr. Stephen Wescott, Freeport, N.S., found (Bur'ock Blood Bitters) a wonderful blood purifier and gives his experience as follows: "I was very much run down in health and employed our local physician who attended me three months, finally my leg broke out in running sores with fearful burning. I had thirteen running sores at one time, from my knee to the top of my foot. All the medicine I took did me no good, so I threw it aside and tried B.B.B.; when one-half the bottle was gone, I noticed a change for the better, and by the time I had finished two bottles my leg was perfectly healed and my health greatly improved."

A Business Education at a reasonable rate, in as short a time as is consistent with

THOROUGHNESS

is imparted to the Students of the **HALIFAX COMMERCIAL COLLEGE** by skilled instructors.

Write for particulars to **S. E. WHISTON, Principal** 95 Barrington St., Halifax.

The Home

Grandmother's Sermon.

The supper is over; the hearth is swept; And in the wood fire's glow The children cluster to hear a tale Of that time so long ago.

"Life is a stocking," grandma says, "And yours is just begun; But I am knitting the toe of mine, And my work is almost done."

"With merry hearts we begin to knit, And the ribbing is almost play; Some are gay-colored, and some are white, And some are ashen gray."

"But most are made of many a hue, With many a stitch set wrong, And many a row be sadly ripped Ere the whole be fair and strong."

"There are long plain spaces without a break

That in youth is hard to bear, And many a weary tear is dropped As we fashion the heel with care."

"But the saddest, happiest time is that We court, and yet would shun, When our Heavenly Father breaks the thread And says that our work is done."

The children came to say "Good-night," With tears in their bright, young eyes, While in grandma's lap, with broken thread, The finished stocking lies.

—Ellen A. Jewett.

What Is The Best

I know as my life grows older, And mine eyes have clearer sight, That under each rank wrong somewhere There lies the root of right; That each sorrow has its purpose, By the sorrowing oft unguessed; But as sure as the sun brings morning, Whatever is is best.

I know that each sinful action, As sure as the night brings shade, Is somewhere sometime punished, Though the hour be long delayed. I know that the soul is aided Sometimes by the heart's unrest, And to grow means often to suffer— But whatever is is best.

I know there are no errors In the great eternal plan, And all things work together For the final good of man. And I know when my soul speeds onward In its grand eternal quest, I shall say as I look back earthward, Whatever is is best.

—Author unknown.

Homemade Hard Soap.

A simple, well tested recipe for a cheap domestic product:

The Tribune occasionally receives a request for a formula for making hard soap. The matter perhaps belongs quite as much to some of the domestic departments of this paper as to the science page, but may nevertheless be disposed of here with propriety. The chief difference between hard and soft soaps is that soda salts are used for the former to saponify the grease, whereas in the latter potash is employed. But by the addition of a little common salt to soft soap it may be stiffened. It is not uncommon nowadays to combine several kinds of grease in one soap, especially in the finer soaps, which are made chiefly of olive and cottonseed oils, but with an admixture of tallow and other animal fats. Any soap made entirely from ordinary house grease is hardly suited to toilet purposes, and that which is here recommended is meant only for washing paint and clothing. It is quickly made, however, and costs only from 10 to 15 cents, the price of the lye. A valued correspondent says:

"Purchase from grocer or druggist a pound box of pulverized lye, costing from 10 to 15 cents, and dissolve in three pints of cold water. As the lye heats the water, you must wait till the heat passes off before making the soap. Melt the grease that has been accumulating in the kitchen, weigh out five and a half pounds and strain it through a cheesecloth. As soon as the melted grease is cool enough for the hand, and the lye is cool enough, mix both together with a spoon and stir until the mixture thickens. Pour it into a box or pan lined with greased paper, and let it stand for twenty-four hours; then cut in bars or squares, and after it has stood a few

days or a week to harden, it is ready for use. When soft it is dark and muddy looking, but when hard it is as white as castile, makes a good lather, is clean, grows better as it stands, and is fine for dishwashing and laundry work."—N. Y. Tribune.

Children's Beds.

It is now generally known to be a mistake to allow children to sleep with grown persons. Such children suffer in health. It is better for them to sleep alone. A nervous, delicate child will always be found to improve in health after sleeping with others if put to sleep alone. This is because old people and very strong, healthy children usually draw strength from the weak and delicate, especially from nervous children.

The best bed for a child, even if it is an infant of but a month old, is a simple hair mattress and a flat hair pillow, with plenty of warm covering. Feather pillows are heating to the head, and should certainly be discarded from children's beds. Blankets or down comfortables are more wholesome bed covering than cotton comfortables. Comfortables of fine wool, covered with a sheer wool material are as nice and as wholesome bed covering as it is possible to have, if they are made up at home and are frequently overhauled and washed.

Time to Plant Strawberries.

The best time to plant strawberries is beyond all questions fall, for several reasons: First, that the strawberries planted in the fall have a longer time to establish themselves than those planted in the spring; second, that strawberries planted in August or September do not get weedy, and the planter gets advantage of two or three months' growth without having the weeds to fight (that is, where the ground is reasonably free from weed seeds); third, that the planter gets a partial crop of berries the next spring, which he would not get if he planted in the spring, thus being one partial crop ahead, and the next crop following the first spring seems also to show a difference in favor of fall planting; fourth, that strawberries that have been planted in the fall may be replanted early in the spring wherever there is a missing one; but if they are planted in the spring there are less chances for an even stand, besides getting no fruit that spring. These are a few advantages to be had from fall planting.—H. F. Koeners, Manager Bohemian Nurseries, in Nebraska Farmer.

An Australia despatch says: The Colonial convention has adopted the Federation bill and dissolved. The bill now goes to the various legislatures of Australia.

SAVE YOUR FEATHERS.

Diamond Dyes Will Make Your Faded Hat and Bonnet Feathers As Good as New.

It may be that some ladies are not aware of the fact that old hat and bonnet feathers can be made to look as good as new by the Diamond Dyes, those universal home friends. Let us tell you how to do the work.

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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Second Quarter.

THE WOMAN OF CANAAN.

Lesson I. April 3.—Matt. 15: 21-31.

Read Matthew 15 and 1 Kings 17: 1-24. Commit verses 25-28.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Then came she and worshipped him, saying, Lord, help me.—Matt. 15: 25.

EXPLANATORY.

I. INCREASING OPPOSITION LEADS JESUS TO RETIRE FROM GALILEE FOR A TIME.—V. 21. THEN JESUS WENT THENCE. From Galilee, and probably Capernaum (John 6: 59.) AND DEPARTED. Rather withdrew, as R. V. implying that the reasons for going lay in the place from which he went, rather than in the place to which he was going. INTO THE COASTS. Not the seacoast, but the borders or parts of the district adjoining Galilee. OF TYRE AND SIDON. Two flourishing seaports, and capitals of a narrow, level district along the shores of the Mediterranean. Sidon was twenty miles north of Tyre. The journey was not long, as Tyre is only about thirty-five miles, and Sidon fifty-five miles, from the Sea of Galilee.

II. THE AFFLICTED DAUGHTER.—V. 22. AND BEHOLD, A WOMAN OF CANAAN. Mark says a Greek or Gentile, but a Syro-Phoenician by race, that is one belonging to that part of Phoenicia which belonged to Syria, in distinction from Libo-Phoenicia, or the Carthaginian district in the north of Africa." CRIED UNTO HIM. Jesus had gone privately into a house, but he could not be hid (Mark 7: 24); the woman in her great anxiety for help had found him. She had doubtless heard of his miracles of healing in Galilee. HAVE MERCY ON ME. For her daughter's trouble was her own. O LORD, THOU SON OF DAVID. She so addresses Jesus, because, from lying in the neighborhood of the Jews, she was familiar with their Messianic expectations, and with the Messiah's title, as well as with the Messianic reputation of Jesus. MY DAUGHTER (Mark says "little daughter" in the Greek) IS GRIEVOUSLY VEXED WITH A DEVIL, OR DEMON. Lit., badly demonized. Mark calls it "an unclean spirit," because it produces uncleanness of body and soul.

III. THE MOTHER'S VICTORIOUS FAITH. Vts. 23-28. 23. BUT HE ANSWERED HER NOT A WORD. He appeared to treat her with neglect and indifference. It seems, by what follows, as if he arose and left the house.

The mother overcame this obstacle by still pressing her petition, like the woman before the unjust judge. HIS DISCIPLES... BESODOBT HIM, SAYING, SEND HER AWAY. Cure her and let her go. They interceded for her, but partly because it was a trial to them to have her crying after them. FOR SHE CRIETH AFTER US. This touched their sympathies, and would be likely to attract attention and still further interrupt their instruction and quiet with Jesus.

24. BUT HE ANSWERED, speaking to the disciples, and presenting the difficulty in the way. The mother may have overheard it. I AM NOT SENT BUT UNTO THE LOST SHEEP OF THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL. This was his present work, and till his death, it was the best means for finally reaching the Gentiles.

25. THEN CAME SHE AND WORSHIPPED HIM. By prostrating herself before him in Oriental fashion.

26. BUT HE ANSWERED, with a comparison probably not unfamiliar to her as expressing the feelings of the Jews towards the Gentiles. IT IS NOT MEET. Biting, proper, to TAKE (to take away) THE CHILDREN'S BREAD, AND TO CAST IT TO DOGS (literally, the little dogs, domestic dogs.) The "children" are the Jews; the "dogs" are the Gentiles. Eldersheim suggests that there is hope in the very expression; for the children and the domestic dogs had the same master, and all belonged to the home, though in different degrees. Mark adds another way of hope in the same direction in recording Jesus' expression, "Let the children first be filled." Jew and Gentile are both to be fed with the bread from heaven, only it should first be given to the Jew.

27. AND (but) SHE SAID. "Not all the snows of her native Lebanon could quench the fire of love which was burning on the altar of her heart, and prompt as an echo came forth the glorious and immortal answer." TRUTH, LORD. The proverb is true; but out of its very truth she brings an argument for the granting of her request. YET. Rather, as in R. V., for even. It is not in spite of, but because of the truth of the proverb, that she argues for help. THE DOGS EAT OF THE CRUMBS WHICH FALL FROM THEIR MASTERS' TABLE. "These were probably something more than what would accidentally fall from the table. It was the custom during the meal for the guests after thrusting

their hands into the common dish to wipe them on the soft white part of the bread, which, having thus used, they threw to the dogs." So let me have the crumbs what is left over after you have done all you plan for the Jews. It will not take anything away from them if you help me. If I am a dog, I can fitly ask to be treated as a dog.

28. O WOMAN, GREAT IS THY FAITH. 1. Her faith was great in its love, being for her daughter. 2. It was great in its earnestness. 3. It was great in its foundations, the power and love of the Messiah, and his past good deeds to others. 4. It was great in its humility, conquering self. 5. It was great in its nature—a perfect trust in the goodness and love of the Saviour. She went home, believing before she saw that what was promised had been done. "Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed." 7. It was great in its fruits. AND HER DAUGHTER WAS MADE WHOLE FROM THAT VERY HOUR. As she found on her return (Mark 7: 30;) for she acted upon her faith and went home.

IV. CHRIST THE HEALER AND HELPER OF MAN.—Vts. 29-31. One example of Christ's work having been given in detail a general picture is presented, massing his works together so that we may see more clearly his character and what he came to do. 29. JESUS DEPARTED... THENCE. After no very long stay (for all the journeys from chaps. 15 to 18 occupied less than six months—), going north through the territory of Sidon. (Mark 7: 31.) then eastward through Northern Galilee, across the upper Jordan, and down on the east side of THE SEA OF GALILEE, to the part of Decapolis (the ten cities) bordering on that lake (Mark.) He was thus still out of Herod's territory. "He was in the vicinity of Gadara, one of the ten cities. AND WENT UP INTO A (the) MOUNTAIN. The mountain range running along east of the lake." AND SAT DOWN. The usual posture of a teacher.

30. AND GREAT MULTITUDES CAME. Attracted by his teaching and his healing power. The hungry go where there is food; the chilly seek the fire. AND CAST THEM DOWN. Threw them down, indicating their eagerness and haste. AND HE HEALED THEM.

31. THE MULTITUDE WONDERED. "It is a new era—Israel conquers the heathen world, not by force, but by love; not by outward means, but by the manifestation of life power from above. Truly, this is the Messianic conquest and reign: AND THEY GLORIFIED THE GOD OF ISRAEL."

* * *

Sunday School Workers.

April first begins the second quarter of 1898. In order to give the bright eyed boys and girls a good chance, to study the lessons you will require to have the lesson helps at hand early, hence the need to order now, don't wait for us to send blank form. If you can't remember the names send us a card AT ONCE for samples.

Keep your library fresh by ordering a few dollars worth at a time. You remember some 10 years ago a library was bought and it got so battered that it became unreadable, and then there was a big time to "raise the wind" to get money for a new one and it took you about five years before enough was subscribed. Now look here, do the right thing, buy \$5 worth if that is all you can raise, then next month get another and another. Your boys and girls will love you for having good execution in this regard, and they will repay you by their presence in the school every Sunday.

When I was a boy, some years ago now, the teachers would not read biography, they grew sleepy, it was said to be dry, hence "Fox's Book of Martyrs" and "Town of Man Soul," both grand, and they are yet on sale and every boy and girl should read them, but now biography has come to stay. The teachers are interested in all the leading men and women of the times, and are anxious for their scholars to become well informed, and these are no longer dry but just the bread and cheese of every day life. We heartily recommend a whole row of these. Let me send you \$5 worth. It will be delightful to see the backbone, muscle and inclination for good reading that will take the place of poor, trashy works. Now this is enough for this letter, and look for another in the near future. Of course all our Unioners will read this. This is from the pen of the ex Maritime President, Sec'y-Treas. of Baptist Book Room.

GEO. A. McDONALD.

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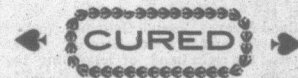
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From the Churches.

BEAR RIVER, N. S.—Baptized 36 since last report. More to follow. G. W. SCHURMAN.

HEBRON, N. S.—Baptized the following last Sunday: Ernest Crosby, Fanny Clement, Pearl Butler, Nellie Rose, Maude Crosby, and Lois Killam. Others expected soon to follow. J. W. TINGLEY.

DIGBY, N. S.—The revival work is spreading in Digby town. Over 50 enquirers in our midst. Six more received last evening, March 18th. Two meetings are being held each day. Rejoice with us. B. H. THOMAS.

HALIFAX, NORTH BAPTIST.—On Sunday, March 6th, three were received by baptism and the following Sunday two more obeyed the Lord's command. Three others have been received. Our last communion service was the largest attended for years. Z. L. FASH.

HILLSBORO', N. B.—The blessing of God is resting upon our church. Last Sunday I baptized the following four young men into the 1st Hillsboro' Baptist church: William Steeves, Joseph German, Reuben E. Steeves and Wallace Steeves. These received the right hand of fellowship the same day. W. CAMP.

FORBES POINT, SHELBURNE CO., N. S.—Please rectify mistake in last issue of MESSENGER AND VISITOR in the list of donations received for the Forbes Point church. Instead of Captain B. Forbes, Captain Martin Forbes should be credited with a subscription of \$22, and add to our acknowledgments \$10 from Hebron Baptist church, and \$2 from Rev. Harold A. Giffin of Weymouth. E. D.

ST. STEPHEN.—We have had an honorable addition to our ranks in the person of our returned missionary, Miss Wright, who brings her letter from the First church, Halifax. Sister Wright's many friends will be glad to learn that her health is improving. Last Sabbath evening four received the ordinance of baptism. Two are heads of families. Others have accepted Christ and are looking toward church membership. W. C. GOUCHER.

FREEMPTON, N. S.—Since last reporting two have been received into the fellowship of the church by letter. All our services are well attended and the prayer meetings are especially interesting. I wish to acknowledge the gift of an excellent baptismal suit from kind friends at Central Grove. For this token of good will and many other acts of kindness we desire to express our sincere gratitude. L. J. TINGLEY. March 16th.

ST. MARY'S, DIGBY CO., N. S.—I have received and accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the St. Mary's Bay Baptist church, Digby Co., N. S. Expect to move my family about the first of May. We are in the midst of a good work of grace; we are on our 3rd week of special meetings. Christians are being revived and we trust sinners are being converted. Six new ones have started for the Kingdom. Brethren pray for us that the good work may go on. Yours in the work. JAS. A. PORTER.

ARGYLE.—It has been our happy privilege to receive twenty-one by baptism into the Argyle Baptist church. In February our General Missionary Bro. A. F. Baker, came to us "in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ." He is a whole-hearted earnest Christian worker, declaring the truth with clearness and power. God has blessed our efforts. The church has been revived and sinners have been converted. Pray for us that the good work may be continued. MAYNARD W. BROWN.

SACKVILLE.—The good work still goes on here. We baptized four on the 6th and fifteen more on the 13th, making forty-four since the opening of the year. Ten more have been received and will be baptized next Sabbath. Others are seeking. Our meetings are large and the power of the Spirit is felt. The church itself is being graciously revived. Backsliders are returning. Some excluded ones have been restored.

BERWICK, N. S.—The Berwick church recently held its annual roll call. A large number of the members assembled in the audience room at 2 o'clock p. m., March 10th, and responded with brief testimonies to their names. At 6 p. m. some 300 sat together at supper in the vestry. After some time spent in social intercourse, the

audience again assembled in the larger room and listened to excellent addresses by Rev. C. H. Martell on "The divine side of the Christian life," and by Rev. J. B. Morgan on the "Young people's work in the church." The roll call was in every way a success, and did much to foster a closer fellowship between the members. The good work is progressing favorably, one was baptized recently and the outlook is hopeful. PASTOR.

SACKVILLE AND HAMMOND'S PLAINS, N. S.—The Rev. E. M. Saunders preached morning and evening at Sackville on Sunday, the 13th. On Monday evening Rev. Z. L. Fash preached at Hammond's Plains. A large delegation from Sackville and Dr. Saunders attended this service. At the close of the worship it was announced that the Rev. A. Whitman wished to retire from the field as a supply so soon as a pastor could be obtained. In view of this a vote was passed requesting Rev. Joseph Murray, of Falmouth, to supply the pulpit of the three churches on Sunday, the 27th, and Dr. Saunders was requested to write him to that effect. The churches are looking for a pastor to continue the work of Rev. Mr. Whitman. COM.

MAUGERVILLE, SUNBURY CO.—We have just closed our special meetings and are pleased to say they have resulted in much good. Seven more have been received in addition to the number given in the last notice of our work, making in all, twelve. We are looking for more to take their stand for Christ, and hope that the closing of the meeting will not be the end of the revival. A few evenings ago Mrs. Brown and myself were pleasantly surprised by a friend who presented us with a present of six dollars and thirty-one cents, as a token of gratitude to us for our labors in the special work. It affords me much pleasure to express our thankfulness to all who participated in making this present. O. P. BROWN. March 11th.

CLEMENTSPORT AND SMITH'S COVE.—We are glad to report a good word for these churches. The membership is small, but the faithfulness is very commendable. We think we see signs of increased diligence and success. They are thoughtful of the pastor's comfort and render him efficient aid in his efforts to promote the Lord's work. This winter donations have been in order and each section has given a generous portion, for which the pastor and his wife are very thankful. Bro. I. Wallace recently spent two weeks with us at the Cove in special services, greatly to the satisfaction and help of the church, and to the salvation of souls as well. Last Sabbath, March 13th, we baptized five happy converts, and trust there are more to follow. Bro. Wallace retains wonderfully his old time vigor and passion for souls and surely is yet a good evangelistic helper. Personally it was a very great pleasure to have him with us, and our prayer is, that the Lord may crown his days with abundant good until as a shock of corn fully ripe he shall be garnered. Pray for us that the work of God may deepen and widen and forward move, on this field to His own glory. J. T. EATON. March 17th.

WOLFVILLE.—We have had two good lectures recently. One was given by Dr. Trotter on "Sacred Singers and their Songs." It was interesting and profitable in itself and as the receipts were devoted to purchase of copies of the Canadian Baptist Hymnal for use in college chapel the usefulness of the lecture did not cease with its delivery. The service of the morning in chapel has been greatly strengthened and enriched by the elevation given to the hymns and music as a result of Dr. Trotter's lecture. Last Monday evening Miss Annie M. MacLean, a graduate of Acadia, who is now taking a post graduate course at Chicago University delivered her lecture on "A people within our borders." She traced the history of the Acadians from the sad days of 1755 when they were transported from these scenes, to the present day when they number 30,000 in Nova Scotia. It was a well written, interesting, instructive address, and was well received. Friends of the late Rev. J. A. MacLean who was pastor at Bear River, Falmouth, Parrsboro and Hantsport will be interested and pleased to learn that the lecturer to whom reference is here made is one of his daughters; that Miss Mildred J. MacLean, her sister, is teaching in an institution in the west; that Haddon MacLean, Mr.

MacLean's only son, is doing good work in Chicago University, and that Mrs. MacLean is rendering excellent missionary service in the hospitals of Chicago.

AYLESFORD, N. S.—Rev. J. B. Morgan entered upon his pastorate with this church about fifteen months ago, and we wish to speak in a practical manner of his success. Bro. Morgan and wife have already won for themselves the confidence of the community, and the love and esteem of their people. Our brother possesses at least two of the essential qualities of success, namely, he is a good preacher, and a great church financier. A workman indeed that need not be ashamed. When he assumed the pastorate there was a debt standing against the Aylesford section of the church of about nine hundred dollars. During the first twelve months of his stay with us, \$650 of this was wiped out, in addition to the full payment of current expenses and improvements upon church property to the value of over \$200. Last Sunday we celebrated the 52nd anniversary of the organization of the church, and had a roll call in connection with it. Although the roads were bad there were crowds of people in attendance morning, afternoon and evening. In the morning Dr. Keirstead of Acadia preached the Anniversary sermon from Act 3: 13. It was listened to with deep interest, pleasure and profit. In the afternoon we had the roll call of the 180 resident members of the Aylesford section of the church, 117 were present to respond to their names, also reminiscences of the church by Dr. Morse of Digby Neck, further addresses were made, Rev. D. N. Simpson of Berwick, and Dr. Keirstead, also a very excellent paper by Mrs. Morgan on the work of the Aylesford W. M. A. S. since its first organization, which was highly appreciated, also sketches on the Sunday school, B. Y. P. U. and Junior Union. In the evening Dr. Morse preached from 1 Timothy 1: 12 truly it was a feast. The collections for the day amounted to two hundred and fifty dollars which cleans the church entirely of debt. Twenty-five dollars of the above was donated by the Kingston church, in return for which they received a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks. Some of our people are slowly learning that giving is quite as much an act of service to God, as praying or speaking in meeting; the Lord loveth a cheerful giver. We are deeply grateful for the help we got from our ministering brethren, but was somewhat disappointed that none of our former pastors were in attendance. Our Pastor's salary is paid every thirty days; we are grateful to God for all his blessings, and are praying for increasing manifestations of the Divine favor. G. W. EATON, Church Clerk.

\$200! \$200! WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER WRAPPERS. For the three lots representing most value \$10... \$20 00 For the next 10 lots, \$5... 50 00 For the next 20 lots, \$3... 60 00 For the next 20 lots, \$2... 40 00 For the next 20 lots, \$1... 20 00 Each package must have been purchased this year, its contents used only in the family and none in making articles for sale. Names will not be published, but a list will be kept, open to all. My signature must be on each package. W. M. D. PEARMAN.

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Personal. Rev. Milton Addison, who was settled at Salisbury, N. B., for six years, and who has spent the last year at the Theol. Department of the Toronto University, has returned to his native province and is open to supply the pulpit of any vacant church, with a view to the pastorate. Mr. Addison has done good work in the past, and any church in need of a pastor would make no mistake in seeking his services. His address is Boundary Creek, West. Co., N. B. Rev. Morten Joslin, of Olney, Bucks, England, we are informed, wishes to secure engagements to supply Baptist pulpits in these provinces during April, May and June. Churches interested may correspond with Mr. H. C. Creed, of Fredericton.

The congregation of Rev. J. H. Davis, pastor of the Second Baptist church at Upper Falls, Newton, Mass., recently held a house-warming party at the parsonage and presented their pastor with \$56. Rev. J. L. M. Young, who is now residing in Bridgetown, N. S., has been suffering from ill-health. Though not fully recovered, we are pleased to hear that Bro. Young's health is much improved and he is able to render assistance to the pastor in his work.

SPRING OVERCOATS. They're leaders—our \$15 and \$17 Spring Overcoats. They lead, for they're cloths of qualities that will wear—they lead for the shape will be stylish—they lead, for the fit will be molded to your own form—they lead, for each one will be tailored up to a high standard of finish—and they lead, for they're superior qualities and patterns. A. GILMOUR, Tailor. 68 King St. St. John.

Agents Wanted AT ONCE For the "AUTHORIZED MEMORIAL VOLUME OF THE LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD," prepared by Anna A. Gordon, Miss Willard's private Secretary, assisted by the ablest talent in England and America. Among the contributors are Joseph Cook, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Bishop Vincent, D. L. Moody, Theodore L. Cyle, Archbishop Farrar, Canon Wilberforce, Frances E. Clark, Lady Henry Somerset, Margaret Bottomo, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, President of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mary A. Livemore and Dr. C. H. Parkhurst. This book is one of surpassing interest and cannot fail to sell rapidly. It is low priced, authentic, profusely illustrated. It is the only authorized life of Miss Willard that will be issued, and will bear the stamp of the official Publishing House of the W. C. T. U. on the title page. We are prepared to supply this book to agents at our usual liberal discounts, and desire to have a canvasser to act in every locality without delay. Terms will be mailed on application. A complete outfit, including sample prospectus copy, etc., will be sent with full particulars on receipt of 50 cents in postage stamps. Address R. A. H. MORROW, Publisher, 59 Garden Street, St. John, N. B.

March... FASH.—Ave, Halli... L. Fash, a... CHASE—I... bride, W... A. H. Lave... all of St. G... OSBOURN... sonage, D... by Rev. S... of Osbour... Dawson Set... HARGROV... of the bride... John Co., M... more, Brist... to Mrs. A... St. John Co... WAYNE—J... John Co., M... more, Willi... to Mrs. A... Michigan... HILTON—N... S., Feb. 2... Harry Hilt... of Beaver R... O'NEILL—age, Gibbon... Rev. J. B... Naomi Pond... N. B. CROSBY—D... March 15th... Silas K. Cr... Lois R. Doty... SPENCE—C... 15th, by Rev... Spence to Li... TURNER—aged 51 years... Creek, Sunb... Jacksonville... and three ch... SMITH—A... cester, St. Jo... consumption... year of her ag... of the Fair... was peaceful... widowed moth... to mourn thei... SHAW—At... Co., N. B., J... Martha, aged... and daughter... a husband, sev... to mourn the l... mother. "Bl... in the Lord." FLOWERS.—bert Flowers, March 4, aged... much physical... in God never f... no sting, no s... with the music... her Saviour car... MAYHEW—14th, Mrs. E... years. Sister... Edward Mayh... many relatives... ing the depar... Christian life... of following cl... steps. Mrs. M... Scott, whose d... only a few da... brother's death... the Lord, I sha... over 40 years s... member of the... During her li... physical force... strength incre... believer's crow... DESBRISAY—March 5th, Dea... 80 years. For... failing; paraly... cause of his dec... In him the ch... officer, who ser...



BIRTH.

FASH.—On March 18th, at 31 Compton Ave., Halifax, N. S., to Rev. and Mrs. Z. L. Fash, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHASE-DEWAR.—At the home of the bride, Wednesday, the 9th inst., by Rev. A. H. Lavers, James Chase to Helen Dewar, all of St. George, N. B.

OSBOURN-JONAH.—At the Baptist parsonage, Dawson Settlement, March 12th, by Rev. S. W. Keirstead, John W. Osbourn, of Osbourn Corner, to Theora Jonah, of Dawson Settlement.

HARGROVE-CLARK.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Dipper Harbor, St. John Co., March 2nd, by Rev. J. D. Wetmore, Bristol Hargrove, of Chance Harbor, St. John Co., to Mary Clark.

WAYNE-HOPP.—At Prince of Wales, St. John Co., March 3rd, by Rev. J. D. Wetmore, William Wayne, of South Musquash, to Mrs. Annie E. Hopp, of Bay City, Michigan.

HILTON-WETMORE.—At Port Maitland, N. S., Feb. 21st, by Rev. D. H. MacQuarrie, Harry Hilton, of Boston, to Ada Wetmore, of Beaver River, N. S.

O'NEILL-POND.—At the Baptist parsonage, Gibson, N. B., on the 16th inst., by Rev. J. B. Champion, John O'Neill to Naomi Pond, both of Durham, York Co., N. B.

CROSBY-DOTY.—At Hebron, N. S., March 15th, by Rev. J. W. Tingley, M. A., Silas K. Crosby, of Yarmouth, N. S., to Lois R. Doty, of Cheggogin, N. S.

SPENCER-CARD.—At Springhill, March 15th, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Reuben F. Spence to Lillian May Card.

DEATHS.

TURNER.—On Feb. 11, Geo. N. Turner, aged 51 years. Deceased was born at Swan Creek, Sunbury Co., N. B. Interment at Jacksonville, N. B. He leaves a widow and three children.

SMITH.—At South Bay, Parish of Lancaster, St. John Co., N. B., March 8th, of consumption, Agnes Smith, in the 22nd year of her age. Our sister was a member of the Fairville Baptist church. Her end was peaceful and hopeful. She leaves a widowed mother, two sisters and a brother to mourn their loss.

SHAW.—At Mount Pleasant, Carleton Co., N. B., Jan. 26th, of acute brain trouble, Martha, aged 66 years, wife of Urban Shaw, and daughter of the late Asa Boyer, leaving a husband, seven sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind wife and loving mother. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

FLOWERS.—Rhoda, beloved wife of Gilbert Flowers, Esq., of Grand Lake, died March 4, aged 75 years. She passed through much physical suffering, but her confidence in God never faltered. For her death had no sting, no shadowy vale, but was vocal with the music of heaven and the voice of her Saviour calling his beloved home.

MAYHEW.—At Cornwall, P. E. I., March 14th, Mrs. Elizabeth Mayhew, aged 64 years. Sister Mayhew was the wife of Edward Mayhew, who with two sons and many relatives and friends unite in mourning the departure of one whose long Christian life gave a constant illustration of following closely in the Master's footsteps. Mrs. Mayhew was the sister of Geo. Scott, whose death preceded her own by only a few days. Upon hearing of her brother's death she exclaimed, "Praise the Lord, I shall soon be with him." For over 40 years she was a faithful and active member of the North River Baptist church. During her lingering illness, while her physical force grew weaker, her spiritual strength increased, and the end was the believer's crowning victory.

DESBRISAY.—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 5th, Deacon James Desbrisay, aged 80 years. For four years past he had been failing; paralysis of the brain was the final cause of his decease. His faith failed not. In him the church loses a most faithful officer, who served in the past as teacher,

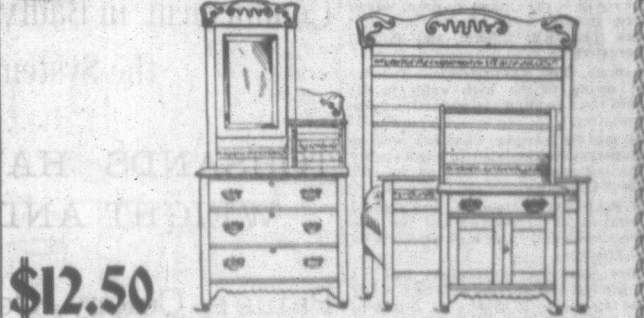
singer, treasurer, deacon and preacher. He was a standard bearer in the P. E. I. Baptist cause. Every department of our denominational work received his intelligent, consecrated support. He leaves behind a faithful companion. For over 40 years they walked together with rare fidelity and affection. There is no sadness in her sorrow, however,—"God is love." The funeral service was conducted by the pastor of the church assisted by Rev. W. H. Warren, of Bedouque.

MELDRUM.—On Feb. 24th, Twining Meldrum, of Upper Branch, Lunenburg Co., N. S., departed this life. In the death of this brother, in the prime of his young manhood, the New Canada church has sustained irreparable loss. Since his conversion, eight years ago, Bro. Meldrum has been a bright and consistent Christian. His influence in all of the church's activities and upon the young people of the community was of a most helpful and beneficent character. As church clerk, one of the deacons, president of the Young People's Union, a teacher in the Sunday School and member of the choir he will be sadly missed. A young wife and one child with a large circle of relatives and friends are left to mourn their loss.

CORBETT.—At Five Islands, Colchester Co., N. S., March 1st, Deacon Hibbert Corbett, in the 82nd year of his age. He truly fell asleep in Jesus. He was baptized by the late Rev. John E. Cogswell in the year 1855, up the North River, Five Islands, in a lonely wilderness place. Mr. Cogswell, on that occasion, made a very characteristic remark, "John did baptize in the wilderness." Bro. Corbett held the office of deacon in the Baptist church of Lower Economy and Five Islands for upwards of twenty years with honor to himself and advantage to the church. He was prostrated by paralysis for more than a year before his death, but the Christian religion both sustained and was manifested by him. The respect of the community was shown by the large attendance at the funeral. A widow, three sons and one daughter are left to mourn his departure.

CAMERON.—At Mill Cove, March 1st, Margaret Cameron, aged 89 years. This beloved sister was truly "a mother in Israel," although for several years past she had been invalided and unable to attend the means of grace, yet she will be greatly missed. She was devotedly attached to the church of Christ, had its interests at heart and never ceased to pray for its prosperity. It was ever a joy to her pastor and other Christian friends to converse with her. She delighted in the communion of saints, and she never allowed any believer to depart from her home without requesting them to read a portion of divine truth and engage in prayer. From beneath the cushion of her chair she would produce a New Testament which bore marks of long and constant use. As Christ and His salvation were mentioned in reading or supplication her aged eyes would sparkle and her lips would utter words of glad assent, for Jesus had been her Saviour and friend the best part of a century, no less than 75 years. At the early age of 14 she confessed her faith in Him, being baptized by the Rev. Elijah Estabrooks. On that occasion she walked from her home and back, a distance probably of over 20 miles; and often did she take long journeys on foot in order to participate in the privileges of God's house. While in health she was most regular in her attendance on the sanctuary and unflinching in the performance of religious duties both private and public. Her testimony to God's goodness was given readily and cheerfully, and frequently had the effect of stimulating the zeal of others. In all relations of life she was exemplary and was beloved by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. For many years she had been a widow, and out of a family of ten only three survive her, one of whom is a deacon of Mill Cove church. At her funeral the meeting house was crowded and a most impressive service was held. Pastor C. W. Townsend preached from the words, "I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness." Psalm 17: 15. Revs. A. B. Macdonald and G. W. Springer took part in the proceedings and spoke with much feeling concerning their knowledge of the departed.

BEDROOM SUITS



\$12.50

For this Handsome Hardwood Bedroom Suit—Antique Finish. Dressing Case has 14x24 inch Bevelled Edge Mirror, Lamp Shelf at side and three large Drawers. This is a splendid suit for the money, being thoroughly well made and of superior finish.

Manchester Robertson & Wilson

SEED OFFER.

The Baird Company, Ltd., Woodstock, N. B., on receipt of a wrapper of either of the following well-known and reliable remedies, viz.:

- KENDRICKS WHITE LINIMENT, BAIRD'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP, BOWMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS, WHEELERS BOTANIC BITTERS, BAIRD'S EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER, GRANGER CONDITION POWDERS.

and 25 cents will send postpaid either of the following lots of strictly first-class seeds. The retail price of each lot is 60 cents. Both lots for two wrappers of either of the above remedies and 50 cents.

LOT No. 1, VEGETABLE SEEDS. Beans, Wax; Beet, Eclipse and Turnip; Cabbage, Potlars; Carrot, Nantes; Cucumber, Long Green and Early Frame; Lettuce, Drumhead; Parsnip, Student; Radish, Turnip; Squash, Hubbard; Turnip, Garden.

LOT No. 2, FLOWER SEEDS. Aster, Large Flowering; Everlastings, mixed; Pink, Double China; Pansy, new large mixed; Petunia, mixed; Sweet Pea, mixed; Garden Wild Flower; Zinnia, double mixed. The seeds are selected for Maritime Provinces climate—lists cannot be changed. Address: THE BAIRD COMPANY, LIMITED, Woodstock, N. B.



If you've tried other Emulsions and find they don't agree with you, just get a bottle of MILBURN'S. It is pleasant to take, and won't turn the weakest stomach. It has combined with it Wild Cherry Bark and the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Manganese, and has wonderful restorative and flesh forming properties. For Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofula, Rickets and similar diseases it has no equal. Price 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle at all dealers.

Make No Mistake.

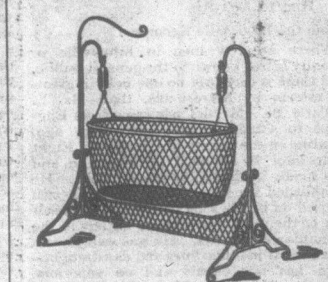
DO NOT DESPAIR Until You Have Tried What SMITH'S... Chamomile Pills Can Do for You!

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

FRANK SMITH, DRUGGIST, ST. STEPHEN, N.B. and CALAIS, Me. PRICE 25 CENTS. FIVE BOXES \$1.00. If your local dealer does not sell these Pills Mr. Smith will send a box by mail on receipt of price.

DR. TAFT'S ASTHMA CURES so that you need not sit up all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. On receipt of name and P. O. address will mail FREE Trial Bottle. Dr. W. Taft, B. ros. Med. Co., 128 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ontario.

When You Purchase a "Little Beauty Hammock Cot."



You'll wonder how you ever did without it. Notice its construction. You don't need to keep rocking, a single touch and it teeters and swings, gently soothing baby to sleep or amusing it when awake. "Baby's Letter" giving description and prices sent free on application to the Patentee and Manufacturer.

Geo. B. Meadows, Toronto Wire & Iron Works, 128 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoas and Chocolates

on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufacture. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

News Summary.

E. F. King, late post office inspector of Montreal, died at Kingston on Tuesday.

The house and barn of James Barnes, near Hampton, were considerably damaged by fire Monday evening.

The result of the Ottawa re-count was to confirm the first count of votes and elect Messrs. Lumsden, Liberal, and Powell, Conservative.

Chatham, Ont., was in darkness Tuesday night owing to the high water in the Thames river flooding the gas mains crossing the river.

It is said Sir Adolphe Chapleau will be the Conservative candidate in Bagot county in the impending by-election for the House of Commons.

Mr. Paul Lea, of Moncton, has secured the contract for the woodwork of the new Windsor academy. The work amounts to about \$10,000.

Harry Atkinson, of Shediac, had his skull fractured by striking a bridge while on the top of a B. & A. train at Brighton, Mass., last week. He will recover.

Mr. John Stewart, of Andover, is promoting a scheme to build a pulp mill, lumber mill, lime kiln and plaster mill at the Tobique Narrows. He is interesting American capitalists.

Preaching at Toronto on Sunday Rev. Dr. Carman, superintendent of the Methodist church, said he disapproved of Dr. Dewart's action in running as a candidate in the late election, and that a minister of the Gospel should not enter politics.

McClure's Magazine for April will contain four short stories by new writers. It is remarked as significant of a turn from the recent morbid and discouraging tendency in fiction that all of these new writers look upon life with a decidedly cheerful eye.

At Scottsville, Quebec on Wednesday night—St. Valentin Catholic church was struck by lightning during last night and was burned down. Nothing but the four walls are standing this morning. Church ornaments nearly all saved. Loss \$90,000, insurance \$15,000.

Barque British Princess, from Leith for Liverpool, was in collision Wednesday morning off Cabard lightship with an unknown steamer. The steamer sank immediately, and it is feared her crew was lost. The barque was towed into Lowestoft with her bows stove.

The funeral of Major General W. S. Rosecrans, at Los Angeles, Cal., Wednesday, was one of the most impressive and elaborate which that city has ever witnessed. Thousands assembled to honor the dead warrior. Business was suspended during the ceremonies.

The Canadian Pacific Railway expects at an early date to build three big ocean liners about the size of the Teutonic and place them on the route between Vancouver and Yokohama. The Empress vessels will then be used for the purpose of a passenger and freight service between Vancouver and Australia.

A long-standing dispute between the city of Toronto and street railway company in regard to the assessment of poles, wires and other street equipment of the railway company was settled Tuesday by a judgment in favor of the city. The amount involved in the assessment is about \$750,000, yielding taxes amounting to over \$8,000 yearly.

At Sussex a notice has been issued to contractors asking for plans for the erection of a building 52 feet wide, with a lean-to of twelve feet on each side, and 200 feet long, to be used for exhibition purposes in summer time, and curling in the winter. Ten dollars will be paid for the best set of plans, which are to become the property of the committee.

A. B. Cox and John McMillan, of Isaac's Harbor, brought to Halifax last week about 413 ounces of gold, worth about \$8,000, from the Richardson and Hurricane Point mines. This large amount of gold was taken out of the two mines during the month of February. It is a pleasing indication of the probable amount of gold Isaac's Harbor alone will produce in the near future, when several other gold mines there, fully as promising, are also yielding large bricks every month.—Halifax Echo.

Coroner Hatfield is making a very careful examination into the death of the baby boy whose body was found in the tank at the Flewelling match factory, Hampton. Wednesday afternoon he examined Drs. Smith and Warfield, Undertaker Chute, Constable Spruel and James Lindsay, foreman of the factory. The doctors agreed that the child was born alive and that death resulted from asphyxiation, but how caused they were unable to say. There were no marks of violence. They knew nothing of the mother and expressed the opinion that no medical man was present at the child's birth. Nothing of importance was disclosed by the other witnesses.

Almost Prisoners During Winter Months.

Confinement in Badly Ventilated Rooms Has Helped to Poison the System and Plant seeds of Disease.

TOUSANDS HAVE LOST IN STRENGTH AND WEIGHT AND ARE BROKEN IN HEALTH.

Paine's Celery Compound, the Best of all Spring Medicines, Purifies the Blood, Restores Nerve Force and Lost Strength.

Amongst the first good results that are apparent from using Paine's Celery Compound in the early spring season is a perfect regularity of the bowels, good appetite, sound, healthy sleep, and good digestion.

These benefits coming promptly with the use of Paine's Celery Compound naturally result in health building and the establishment of a vigorous system that is capable of resisting sickness and contagious diseases.

It should be remembered that spring weakness, nervousness, despondency, languor and that "tired feeling" prove that the matter in the nerves and spinal cord are not getting sufficient nourishment.

Paine's Celery Compound will quickly supply a fresh and abundant supply of nutriment for every tissue of the body; the great medicine is prepared for this purpose.

Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine in the world that has earned the complete confidence of medical men and the best people in every part of the civilized world. This world-famous medicine is the only

one that can meet the needs of all who are weak and sick, and who have been confined in badly ventilated apartments during the long winter months. It quickly expels every trace of poison and disease, and gives a flow of rich, pure blood that insures perfect and true health.

If you value your life, beware of substitutes that are offered by some dealers. Paine's Celery Compound is what you need to cure you; taking nothing else; it is a guaranteed spring life-giver and health-builder.

Heavy rains have caused disastrous floods at several points in Western Ontario. The Thames river flooded the suburb of West London to the depth of six feet. Over four hundred houses were surrounded by water, and so quickly did the flood come upon them the occupants were unable to make their escape and had to be rescued by means of boats. About fifteen hundred people were driven from their homes on the London side of the river. At Brantford the Grand river overflowed the dykes and rushed five feet deep through the streets. A number of bridges are carried away and the railway tracks are badly washed out. In the suburbs of Ottawa about two hundred people have been driven from their homes and some sick people could not be removed. The flood is the highest known in forty years.

A SERIOUS EXPERIENCE

PASSED THROUGH BY ONE OF BROCKVILLE'S BEST KNOWN MEN.

His Legs Gave Out and When He Sat Down He Had no Control Over Them—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Him to Activity.

From the Brookville Recorder. There are few men in Brockville or vicinity better known to the general public, and there is certainly no one held in greater esteem by his friends, than Mr. L. deCarle, Sr. Mr. deCarle came from England to Canada forty-four years ago, locating in the county of Glengarry. Eight years later he removed to Brockville and has made his home here ever since. He established the large marble business still carried on by his sons here, and is himself one of the most expert stone-cutters in the Dominion of Canada. He was well known as an artist in other lines and as a draughtsman has few equals and no superiors. Ample evidence of this is afforded in the fact that when the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad was begun, Sir Sanford Fleming, chief engineer of that great trans-continental road, requested him to join his staff. Mr. deCarle accepted the position at Sir Sanford's request and remained with the company for nine years, during which time he drew nearly all the profiles of the road and the plans of the bridges between Ottawa and Thunder Bay. His work was commended as the best done by any draughtsman in the company's employ. Since leaving the company's service Mr. deCarle has lived a retired life, enjoying a well earned competence at his cosy home in the west end of the town. Mr. deCarle is possessed of a rugged con-



A vegetable remedy for diseases arising from Disordered Liver, Stomach or Bowels, such as Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Bad Breath, Feeling of Languor, Distress after Eating, etc.

Mrs. CLARA HOWE, Moncton, N.B., says: "I used Laxa-Liver Pills for Headaches and Liver Trouble, and they not only relieved me but cured me. They do not gripe or sicken and are easy to take." Sold by all Druggists at 25c. a Vial or 5 for \$1.00.

stitution and had always enjoyed the best of health until the fall of 1896. Then he was stricken with an affliction of the limbs, which much alarmed him. Speaking with a Recorder representative the other day, the conversation happened to turn upon this event, and the circumstances connected therewith can best be told in his own words. "Last fall," said he, "my legs became in such a condition that when I sat down I had no power over them. I could not move them one way or the other, and was naturally much alarmed. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had read of their curing cases similar to mine and so I decided to give them a trial. I purchased a supply of the Pills and commenced taking them according to directions. I had only taken them a short time when I found that I was regaining the use of my legs and could raise one up and cross the other without much difficulty. I also remarked to my wife that the pills were doing me much good and she was both surprised and delighted when I showed her with what ease I could move my limbs. I continued taking the pills for about a month and by that time I had as full control of my legs as I ever had—in fact was completely cured. I have never had a symptom of the trouble since and am now as well as ever. I attribute my cure entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In fact it must have been the pills for I took nothing else in the way of medicine, and I cannot too strongly recommend them to anyone afflicted as I was.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Farm in the Parish of Simonds. There will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the Ninth Day of April next, at the hour of Twelve O'clock (noon), at Chubb's Corner (so called), on Prince William Street, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, under and by virtue of a license granted by the Judge of Probate for the said City and County of Saint John bearing date the Eighteenth Day of January, A. D. 1898, whereby the undersigned, MARTIN J. DAVIDSON, Administratrix of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Jane Griffith, late of the Parish of Simonds, in the said City and County of Saint John, deceased, was empowered and authorized for the purpose of paying the debts of the said Jane Griffith to sell the real estate of the said deceased bounded as described in the said license as: "All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being at Loch Lomond, in the said Parish of Simonds and known and distinguished on the African Grant as Lot number thirty-one (31), the said lot being on the Northern part of the African Settlement and containing fifty acres more or less together with all houses, out houses, barns, buildings, offices, fences, improvements, profits, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining; and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof."

For further particulars apply to the undersigned proctor. Dated the First Day of March, A. D. 1898. MARTHA J. DAVIDSON, Administratrix. S. A. M. SKINNER, Proctor for Administratrix.

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, on Thursday, May Fifth next, at Twelve O'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a certain Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the seventeenth Day of February, A. D. 1898, in a certain cause therein pending wherein the Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces are Plaintiffs and Charles Campbell and Elizabeth Brown Campbell, his wife, are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee, the Mortgaged premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill and said Decreeal Order, as follows: "All that lot of land and premises fronting on 'Duke Street, formerly Morris Street, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, known and distinguished on the Map 'or Plan of the said City as Lot Number Eight Hundred and Sixty (860), having a front of forty feet on the said street and extending back westerly one hundred feet, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining."

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to Mont McDonald, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Saint John, N. B. Dated this Twenty-sixth Day of February, A. D. 1898. MONT McDONALD, THOMAS P. REGAN, Plaintiff's Solicitor. Referee in Equity. GEO. W. GEROW, Auctioneer.

To one w... and cabbag... small scale... not room or... following... Fill a box... one-third sa... third good... well mixed... within one-... smooth ever... top. Take... thick and to... distributed... a cloth or pe... keep in a rat... cloth or pap... as the least... the covering... when possibl... draughts of... put the box... to let a wind... roots in the... Sprinkle with... of course, wa... As soon as... move to a lar... kind of soil... move to pots... plants; if cal... filled with th... sand must be... full of roots t... garden or sol... ly soaked and... side of the ca... without much... protect them... after putting... well when tra... dirt with dry... there are ho... charcoal or br... for drainage... We have set... in May tomato... fine, stocky pl... where, from se... first of March... Cabbage seed... three weeks af... quicker and th... tomatoes... One essential... another, never... I forgot to sa... tude as Indian... The I... Civilization... surprising way... is an example... favor so rapidl... be expected... rather than the... jections were th... ural, The ear... with a saw was... ful, but special... now used that... single second, a... that feeding is... operation is real... injuries in herd... vented. The h... useless, being n... tion against nat... In calves less... embryo horns ca... stroke of a sharp... treated with a c... ful to destroy th... Maine Experime... calves by rubbin... times with caust... but one the oper... the calf in excep... age of thirty-five... with the result th... or an inch and a... quently develop... Success... I attribute my... to attention to... First—Keeping

The Farm.

Tomato and Cabbage Plants.

To one who wishes to grow early tomato and cabbage plants, either for sale on a small scale or for home use, and who has not room or inclination for a hotbed, the following experience may be helpful:

Fill a box or basin with dirt composed of one-third sand one-third chip dirt and one-third good rich dirt, the different kinds well mixed and free from all lumps, to within one-quarter inch of top. Press and smooth evenly, then place the seeds on the top. Take some care not to have them too thick and to have them somewhat evenly distributed. Cover lightly with soil, wet a cloth or paper to place over the box and keep in a rather warm situation. Keep the cloth or paper always damp, and as soon as the least sign of a sprout appears remove the covering. Give light at once and sun when possible, not exposing the box to draughts of air. Whenever warm enough put the box out of doors, being careful not to let a wind blow on it, as it dries the roots in the dirt enough to check growth. Sprinkle with warm water every day, and, of course, water well.

As soon as the plants begin to crowd remove to a large box filled with the same kind of soil, and when again crowded remove to pots or quart cans (if tomato plants; if cabbage, set in the ground) filled with the same dirt, excepting more sand must be used. When this earth is full of roots they must be removed to the garden or sold, and if the dirt is thoroughly soaked and a knife run around the inside of the can the plants can be removed without much disturbance. It is well to protect them from the sun for a few days after putting in the ground. Always water well when transplanting, covering the wet dirt with dry to prevent baking. See that there are holes in pan, can or box, and use charcoal or broken dishes under the dirt for drainage.

We have set in the garden the first week in May tomato plants well in bud and as fine, stocky plants as you could find anywhere, from seed sown in the house the first of March, above directions being used. Cabbage seed need not be sown for two or three weeks after, as the seed germinates quicker and the plants grow faster than tomatoes.

One essential thing is to have good seed; another, never to let the ground get dry.

I forgot to say we are in the same latitude as Indianapolis, Ind.—(W. A. C.)

The Dishorning of Cattle.

Civilization is transforming nature in surprising ways. The dishorning of cattle is an example, as this practice is gaining favor so rapidly that hornless cattle may be expected soon to become the rule, rather than the exception. The first objections were that it is cruel and unnatural. The early method of dishorning with a saw was undoubtedly slow and painful, but specially constructed clippers are now used that often remove a horn in a single second, and with so little suffering that feeding is continued as usual, and the operation is really humane, the frequent injuries in herds from goring being prevented. The horns have become utterly useless, being no longer needed as protection against natural enemies.

In calves less than three weeks old the embryo horns can be removed with one stroke of a sharp knife, or they can be treated with a caustic sufficiently powerful to destroy them. For three years the Maine Experiment Station has dishorned calves by rubbing the horns four or five times with caustic potash. In every case but one the operation has been successful the calf in exception having reached the age of thirty-five days before treatment, with the result that dwarfed horns an inch or an inch and a half long were subsequently developed.—(Philadelphia Record.)

Success With Incubators.

I attribute my success (with incubators) to attention to the following points:

First—Keeping chicks in machine at

least thirty-six hours after all were hatched.

Second—Feeding only when hungry and not too much.

Third—Grit and bonemeal mixed with all soft feed from the first day.

Fourth—Reducing heat in brooder as quickly as possible and as soon as chicks could stand it.

Fifth—Plenty of fresh air and exercise, and as soon as possible after being placed in brooder, weather permitting.

My method has given me the strongest lot of chicks I have ever had. My mortality has been remarkably small, except that I lost about one hundred and fifty from rats. When my brooder contained twelve hundred chicks I would throw out perhaps two or three dead ones each day. Just as soon as they had a more extended run and were separated and given free range to find a dead chick was a surprise.

I do not consider that my success is phenomenal or that my system is at all extraordinary. It was all based on common sense and judgment. Many other breeders may have done better, but I know a few who did not do as well and it is for the latter that my experience is written. Beginners are to much the slaves of book instruction; they become automatons and do not exercise any sense or judgment. What will succeed with one man may fail with another. Experiments may be expensive, but they are our best teachers.—(E. O. Roessic, in Country Gentleman.)

Apples For Market.

In planting apple orchards for profit the mistake is too often made of planting too many varieties. When we crate or barrel for shipping, we do not want so many kinds or there will be trouble to keep them separate. We should inform ourselves of what varieties are best suited to our own locality and then plant largely of the very best. I would plant here in Northern Indiana only one early summer variety, and that is the hardy Russian, the Yellow Transparent. It is a large, beautiful yellow apple, keeps well in its season, and bears shipping well. When the spring is favorable they are ready to ship by July 10. I have them in fruiting, and they have never failed to bear every year. For the fall market I would plant only two varieties, Duchess of Oldenburg and Wealthy. Both are fine apples in every respect, and good bearers. And for winter I would plant Mann, Grimes, Golden, Wolf River, Jonathan and Delaware Red Winter. The first two are yellow and the last three red. All of them are beautiful apples, good keepers, and will sell well in any market. Also all of the varieties I have named come into bearing very early, so that we do not have to wait so long for the fruit. One of my Yellow Transparent trees bore four large apples the second year after planting large trees. I always plant medium size, rather small than large, as the roots are not so badly broken in digging from the nursery, and it is my opinion that they form a well-rooted tree.—(Eli Heaton.)

TWO IN ONE FAMILY.

A Woman Saved from the Knife.

I, E. HARRINGTON, certify that I suffered with RHEUMATISM in both shoulders the greater part of last summer. In the autumn Mr. J. H. Barnstead induced me to try EGYPTIAN RHEUMATIC OIL, two applications of which completely cured me.

My wife had, for twelve years, been afflicted with a gathering in the neck, which used sometimes to swell up as large as a hen's egg and become very painful whenever she took cold. We consulted three or four doctors, who said an OPERATION would be necessary. We thought we would first try EGYPTIAN OIL, and are thankful to say that since using that the lump and pain have entirely disappeared. That was three months ago, and we consider that she is cured and recommend Egyptian Oil to all similarly afflicted. E. HARRINGTON.

Halifax, March 5, 1898.

It isn't fair

The way the work of the human race is reportioned out and distributed. Look at the house-drudgery of women. Compare it in its hardness and weariness with the occupations of most men!



The only way out of it is to use

Pearline.

Use Pearline, and take the drudgery away from housework.

Pearline makes woman's work womanly and healthful and fit for her to do. All the washing, all the cleaning, and hundreds of other things besides, are made easy with Pearline.

Millions NOW USE Pearline



Don't work: let SURPRISE SOAP do the work for you. It's the way to wash clothes (without boiling or scalding), gives the sweetest, cleanest clothes with the least work. Follow the directions on the wrapper.

The Flow of Milk

will be increased.



Why go to all the trouble of keeping cows and get only about half the milk they should produce.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

strengthens the digestion and invigorates the whole system so that the nutriment is all drawn from the food. It takes just the same trouble to care for a cow when she gives only three quarts as when she gives a pail. Dick's Blood Purifier will pay back its cost with good interest in a few weeks.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., 60 CENTS A PACKAGE. DICK & CO., PROPRIETORS.



Vapo-Cresolene Cures While You Sleep Whooping Cough, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh.

During recent years an important change has taken place in the treatment of certain diseases of the air passages. While formerly it was the custom to rely almost entirely on internal medications in this treatment, the importance of direct applications of medicines to the diseased parts is becoming more and more generally recognized. Of this method of treatment, Cresolene is the most largely used, the most successful in its results, and the most convenient way of medicating the air passages. Descriptive booklet, with testimonials, free. For sale by all druggists, United States and Canada.

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 69 Wall Street, New York. Leming, Miles & Co., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

People

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

A NEW PREMIUM

THE LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN.

Given for two new subscriptions. Taken back if not satisfactory.

"For Colds and Throat Troubles"

our regular standard medicine is

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

J. HEYWOOD, A.M.,
Professor of Mathematics, Otterbein University, Westerville, O.
Medical Advice Free. Address: J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Denominational Funds N. B. and P. E. I. From February 1st to March 1st, 1898.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St Stephen church, D W, \$15.52; Frederick church, D W, \$174.25; (St. Martins church, F M, \$5; John McIntyre, F M, \$1; Upper Gagetown church, F M, \$2; Rev Chas Henderson, F M, \$1; Queens County Quarterly Meeting, F M, \$8, per J S Titus) Sussex church, D W, \$4.18; Gibson church, (D W, \$13.22; H M, N B Con, 50c; B Y P U, F M, \$5; S S, F M, \$4.90; Primary class, F M, \$8) \$31.62; Jacksonville church, H M, \$2.45; Jacksontown church, H M, \$1.29; R L Phillips, D W \$10; Petitcodiac, Ac Un, per A Cohoon, \$12.25; Moncton church, (F M, \$54; B Y P U, F M, \$25; Gr Ligne, \$37.50) \$116.50; Germain St, (Y P S C E, F M, \$20, church, H M, \$5; Ac Un, 25c; D W, \$35.60) \$60.85; Peneobiquis church, Gr Ligne, \$4.30. Total, \$450.23. Before reported, \$852.41. Total to March 1st, \$1302.64.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Cavendish church, D W, \$8; Bonshaw church, D W, \$2; North River church, D W, \$12; St Peter's Road church, D W, \$4.03; Eastpoint church, (D W, \$9; N W M, \$3) \$12. Total, \$38.03. Before reported, \$180.55. Total to March 1st, \$218.58. Total N B and P E I to March 1st, \$1521.22. J. W. MANNING, Treas. N. B. and P. E. I. St. John, March 1st.

Denominational Funds N. S. Feb. 22nd to March 9th.

Oak church, River John, \$4; Granville Ferry church, \$5.73; Middleton church, \$24; West End church, \$2.90; Wolfville church, \$3.81; Wilnot Mt. church, \$9; do special, \$1; Brooklyn church, \$1.81; Goshen church, \$4; do special, \$1; 2nd St. Mary's church, \$2; Country Harbor church, \$4; Little Hope church, Ed. Fund, 50 cts.; Sonora church, \$7.38; do church, Ed. Fund \$2.33; Port Hillford church, \$8.84; Burlington church, \$9.35; Tatamagouche church, \$2; Rawdon church, \$6; Bay View church, Port Maitland Section, \$4; do special, \$5; Port Maitland S. S., 75 cts.; Walton church, \$3; Sydney church, \$20; Antigonish church, Ed. Fund, \$1.20; Acadia Mines church, \$4.50; Mrs. Aleck Crowell and daughter, Barrington, \$3; 1st Sable River church, \$1.65; Lower Aylesford church, \$31.50; do \$2; Kentville church, \$10.38; Bridgewater church, \$8.62; Middleton S. S. church Ed. Fund, \$1.75; Temple church, Yarmouth, Junior Union, \$6; Rev. H. A. Giffin, Weymouth, \$1; Margaree church, \$5. Total \$209.00. Before reported \$3,357.65. Add \$428.44, sent direct to Rev. J. W. Manning, Treas. F. M. B., makes \$3,995.09 total to date.

REMARKS.—Hurry forward your contributions brethren, the need of the Boards are very pressing.

A. COHOON, Treas. Den. Funds. Wolfville, Mar. 9th.

Coughs and colds need not be endured; they can be cured, and that quickly.

Many mixtures are temporary in effect, but Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is a permanent remedy.

The oil feeds the blood and warms the body; the hypophosphites tone up the nerves; the glycerine soothes the inflamed throat and lungs.

The combination cures. This may prevent serious lung troubles.

50c and \$1.00; all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

News Summary.

A project is on foot to establish a woollen mill at Sussex.

It is reported the steamer Alpha and the steamer City of Ghent are chartered to go to the Klondike.

The failures in the Dominion this week numbered twenty-seven, against fifty in the corresponding week last year.

The dwelling of Thomas Rosborough, Pokiok settlement, York county, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. Loss over \$1,000.

Frosts have done great damage to the more tender varieties of the fruit in California. The apricot crops will be almost a total failure. Nectarines and peaches have also suffered severely.

The Yukon bill was introduced in the Senate Friday. No discussion took place on the measure, but most of the sitting was occupied with a debate on the motion for the correspondence about Hamilton Smith.

The Cape Breton owners of the schooner Willie McGowan, illegally seized by the Russian government in the Pacific waters, have been notified that the full amount of the award and costs, \$24,000, has reached Ottawa.

Paris is suffering from a plague of rats living in the sewers and in the cellars of the Palais Royal and the Halles Centrales. Le Gaulois suggests that the sewers be divided into sections and let to sporting men for ratting contests.

The association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, at its final meeting in London on Thursday, adopted a resolution advocating the "compulsory adoption within some limited period of the metric system of weights and measures."

General Montgomery Moore, accompanied by his A. D. C., Capt. Colbourne, Mrs. Moore and the Hon. Miss Colbourne, left this morning for Washington. D. C. General Gascoigne, commander of the Canadian Militia, is now in Washington.

The majority of the people of Sweden still cling to the use of the good old fashioned tallow candle, though electricity has been introduced in the cities. In one year one Swedish firm manufactures 21,000,000 candles of all sizes for use in that country almost exclusively.

The inquest on the death of the infant found in the tank at Hampton has been adjourned until Friday next at 10 a. m. The only witnesses examined Friday afternoon were Joseph Norman and Howard Seeley, match factory employes, who told of the finding of the body but threw no light on the subject.

The Supreme Court of Canada Friday adjourned. The next session opens on May 3rd. The last day for filing cases is the 12th of April, the last day for filing printed factums is the 16th of April and the last day for inscribing appeals for hearing is the 18th of April.

Russia has notified China that the latter's delay in replying to the Russian demands will be construed as an acquiescence in the Russian occupation of Port Arthur. Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Peking, is said to be urging China to resist.

Mr. Charlton's Sabbath observance bill was reported by the committee of the House of Commons, with an amendment by Dr. Montague that prohibits the sale on any day of the week of any newspaper issued in Canada or elsewhere which purports to be published on Sunday.

In the absence of any improvement in Mr. Gladstone's condition, it has been settled in consultation that he shall return to Hawarden next week. It is understood that the grievous facial pains have returned and will no longer yield to the usual remedies.

A terrible explosion took place Friday in the Santa Isabel mine at Belmes, Spain. Sixty corpses have been recovered, and many men are yet unaccounted for. A dynamite explosion took place on Friday in the government storehouse at Montego Bay, Jamaica. Eight men were killed and many injured.

The Earle Publishing House of St. John has the honor of announcing that the authorities of the W. C. T. U. and Miss Willard's private secretary, Miss Anna A. Gordon, have united with the great reformers' friends to write the only authentic story of Frances Willard's beautiful and heroic life.

BUY
Coleman's Salt
THE BEST

HALIFAX, N. S., December 31st., 1897.
W. W. OGLVIE, Esq.

Dear Sir: It affords us much pleasure to state that during the past three years we have used over Twenty Thousand Barrels of your HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR. We find it to be the Strongest Flour we have ever used, and it will turn out more Bread to the Barrel than any other, while for color and general quality it cannot be surpassed. Its regularity has been such that we have never noticed any deviation in the above mentioned qualities.

Your very truly,
MOIR, SON & CO.

Samples of New Spring Dress Goods

Are now ready to be sent out. We will gladly forward them to any address on receipt of request. When writing for samples please state near the price wanted, and if you have decided on the color, also the color. We ask you to do this because our stock is so large and varied that it is almost impossible to send a sample of everything in stock.

We have Fancy Goods from 14c. a yard to \$1.65.
Black Goods from 21 1/2c. a yard to \$1.70.
Plain Colored Goods from 21 1/2c. a yard to \$1.50.

FRED A. DYKEMAN & CO.
97 King Street, St. John, N. B.

SEND US \$3.00

And get one of our Young Men's Suits. Sizes run from 32 to 35. This greatly reduced price will last till the 26th inst. 250 of them. A great many worth double.

FRASER, FRASER & CO.

40 and 42 King Street,
St. John, N. B.

Home Work for Families.

SIMPLE OPERATION. A PAIR IN 30 MINUTES.

WE WANT the services of a number of families to do work for us knitting Seamless Bicycle Stockings, and Woodmen's Socks, and Motormen's Mittens.

FOR THE TRADE WE FURNISH machine and material under contract to Reliable Families Only. Yarn is very light, and by sending it out and having it returned by parcel post as finished, we are enabled to employ a larger number of people, and thereby save taxes, insurance, and interest on money.

STEADY WORK and GOOD PAY.

(whole or spare time) to those who make prompt returns. For particulars ready to commence send name and address: THE CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING CO., Georgetown, Ont.

FRED. De VINE,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
NOTARY, PUBLIC, Etc.
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SAINT JOHN, N. B.

FOR SALE.
One Smith American Cabinet Organ, in perfect repair, at a great bargain. Chapel style. A rare chance for a church to obtain a fine organ very cheap. Enquire of PASTOR B. H. THOMAS, Digby, N. S., Box 115.

THE CHRISTIAN VOLUME Vol. XIV.

The Reindeer in America. ern Canada, one of solved is the means tion and transportat river of the country, far to the north mal nection far greater t. The lakes and stream age as a means of co during the period of summer. No doubt b operations in the Yu as to justify it, grea thus making the in world, independently in every country, the means of communicat must lie more or less may be reached. The able servant of man i with him into the t how many of these n in helping their mas way to the Klondike, however, which are where the horse canno the reindeer. The fo portant service to th country, and it is no may in time be found animals which, as is v an important part of of northern Europe, Alaska by the United terior. A considerable reindeer was recently Government with the relief expedition to the having been abandoned been sent to Alaska. native of Canada. Mr. lished book—"Across relates that at one point toward Hudson Bay, 1 herds of animals whic he seems to regard as domesticated deer of th reindeer is a comparati which it is able to d pounds, but with that to travel with great spe 100 miles or more in a indeed that by means would not be impossib sses the advantage ov able to obtain its food and winter. It would a great northern country it is supposed to be and by a considerable min will come to play a very ing travel, in conveying goods between railway less remote from the ma

The Nickel In- Includu- wealth- exten- These are found at Su appear to be the only im- eral yet discovered on the deposits of nickel have b in the United States an that in these cases the mineral occurs are not s