

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LV.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLIV.

Vol. VIII., No. 14.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.; WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1892.

Printed by G. W. DAY, North Side King St.

DURING the greater part of last week Hon. Alex. McKenzie was reported to be hanging between life and death, and the announcement of his decease was almost hourly expected. But near the close of the week there appeared to be a change for the better and the latest news received as we go to press says that Mr. McKenzie has rested quite easily for some hours and his condition is considered somewhat hopeful.

We have received a copy of the minutes of the executive committee and first convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in Boston, Nov., 1891. It forms a neat pamphlet of 80 pages, containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Boston Convention, and reports from the various departments of the work of the W. C. T. U. Temperance workers will find much of interest and value in these pages.

What more surely and deeply touches a parent's breast than the confessions of a truly penitent child? What father can hear with indifference the child's pleadings for forgiveness? What mother's heart can refuse to be melted by her child's contrite tears? And God is infinitely greater in loving-kindness and tender mercy than any human being. "Like as a father pitieth his children so the Lord doth pity those that fear Him." "He knoweth our frame, He remembereth that we are dust." "The broken and contrite heart He will not despise."

A copy has been sent us of resolutions adopted by the students of the U. B. Seminary on the occasion of the death of their late fellow-student, Jonathan M. Titus, expressive of the high regard and affection felt for him by the members of the school, and their sympathy with the relatives of the deceased. It is found to be a necessary rule of this office, on account of the demands it would make on our columns, to decline to publish in full all resolutions of this kind, but we willingly make the above reference to the fact. The death of Mr. Titus is the first which has occurred among the students at St. Martins.

"A CERTAIN EDITOR," says the *Watchman*, "was interrogated by Prof. A., an eminent critic, as to the authorship of an article, and, as soon as the question was asked, he said: 'Of course you do not care to say, but I know that B. wrote it, it is full of his peculiarities of style.' A few days later the editor fell in with Dr. B., the man to whom Prof. A. had referred. 'By the way,' he said, 'that was a pretty good article that you had the other day'—mentioning the one of which Prof. A. had spoken. 'I know it was written by Prof. A.' It is just like him." The editor, perhaps, after that could be excused if he entertained some doubts as to the infallibility of the conclusions of literary criticism.

From the last issue of the *Baptist* we learn that Mr. Joseph I. Bates, B. A., has been appointed Principal of Woodstock College. This is the position left vacant by the lamented death of Principal Huston. The *Baptist* is convinced that no better appointment could have been made. As to the literary qualifications of the new principal, our contemporary remarks that: "Mr. Bates has all the advantages derived from an exceptionally thorough and extended educational course. To a long preparatory training at Woodstock was added a full course at the University of Toronto, from which he was duly graduated in 1879. To this again was superadded, in the maturity gained by years of teaching, a year of special study at Oxford University."

It is with deep regret we chronicle the death of Mr. H. H. Chute, M. P. P., of Hillsboro, Annapolis county, who passed away on the night of Thursday last, at the Albion Hotel, Halifax, where he had been attending to his parliamentary duties. His death resulted, after a short illness, from pneumonia. Mr. Chute was born in 1822, and was, therefore, about 70 years of age. He was well-known as a man of sterling qualities. His father was Abel Chute, a man of note among the Baptists of Annapolis county in the past generation and an unordained preacher. Mr. H. H. Chute entered business life at Bear River, when quite young, and his career as a business man was highly successful. He was also for many years a prominent and valued member of the Hillsboro church. He gave generously to Acadia College as well as other denominational objects, and had been for some years previous to his death a member of the Board of Governors. About twelve years ago he retired from commercial life, and has since, at different times, served the public as a

member of the municipal council, and since 1890 has represented his county in the provincial legislature. Mr. Chute's death will be widely and deeply regretted. A private note received as we go to press, from Pastor Simpson, says that the church and community at Bear River are overwhelmed in sorrow on account of Deacon Chute's death.

A motion in the British House of Commons to pay a salary to its members has been rejected. Mr. Balfour expressed the fear that it would "destroy the freedom, independence and dignity of party government." It is probable, however, that before many years the influence of the workingman will be strong enough to secure the adoption of such a measure.

PASSING EVENTS.

IT was a large and very respectable, as well as highly appreciative, audience which greeted Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, superintendent of the Scientific Instruction department of the W. C. T. U. when she spoke in the Centenary church, of this city, on Monday evening of last week. The fact suggests and illustrates the remarkable change in public sentiment which, within the past few years, has taken place, in reference to the appearance of a lady as a speaker upon a public platform. A very few years since any lady who ventured to address a large audience on any matter of public concern in this country had to meet a pretty strong prejudice on the part of the male portion of her audience, and perhaps a still stronger prejudice on the part of her sisters. But this is now rapidly passing away, and at least on the temperance platform, speakers are coming to be appreciated according to the matter and manner of their speech, with little reference to the question whether the speaker belongs to the masculine or feminine portion of humanity. So far as we can judge, the large and very intelligent audience which listened to Mrs. Hunt on Monday evening, was entirely unconscious of there being anything singular or unfit in the fact that a woman was the speaker of the evening. Women like Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Livermore, Miss Willard, Lady Somerset, and many others, worthy to be set beside these names of almost world-wide renown, have won for women acknowledged rights upon the public platform, and the position which they hold there must be acknowledged to be one of immense influence. Mrs. Hunt is a woman of impressive, one might say of commanding, presence. Face, figure and manner are indicative of quiet strength. She is a large natured woman capable of vigorous thought and strong sympathies. Her voice, though not especially musical, is strong and full, and was never raised above a pitch easily controlled by the speaker. Neither in voice or manner was there anything extravagant or unwomanly. There was no effort to say smart things and no flinging of sarcasms at the masculine portion of creation. Mrs. Hunt handled her subject with dignity and force, held the eager attention of her hearers throughout, and, what is more, won their assent to her propositions and enlarged their sympathies for the cause in the interests of which she spoke.

MRS. HUNT'S address was in advocacy of the introduction by legislation of scientific temperance instruction in the schools. In order to secure the triumph of temperance reform there must be an education of the public intelligence in regard to the nature of alcohol and its effects upon the human system. There must be a prevailing public conscience against the products of the brewery and the saloon, otherwise repressive and prohibitory legislation will in great measure fail of its desired results. The time to inform the mind and educate the conscience in reference to the use of alcohol is in childhood and youth, before wrong habits of thought and conduct have been formed. Hence the demand for scientific temperance instruction in the schools. To this department of the temperance reform movement Mrs. Hunt has, for the past ten years, especially devoted her energies, and the results she holds to be most gratifying and encouraging. The reform has made head-way against what were regarded by many as insuperable difficulties, until now in all the territories of the United States, and in all the states but nine, legislation has been secured, making instruction in temperance compulsory, on the basis of the Pathfinder series of text books. In no very long time it is expected such provision will become universal throughout the republic. The reform is making

progress in other lands—notably in Sweden, in Australia and New Zealand, and in the mission schools of many heathen countries. In Canada, through the efforts of the W. C. T. U., the necessary legislation has been secured in Ontario and the system introduced in that province. In Quebec, too, temperance instruction is being given, in the Protestant schools at least, and it is probable that, in these Maritime Provinces, the legislation now being sought in order to make scientific or physiological temperance instruction a feature of the school system, will shortly be obtained. Already, we understand, the Pathfinder text books are being employed by many teachers. At Fredericton Mrs. Hunt addressed the legislature on the subject and a bill was at once formed embodying the desired provisions. There cannot be the slightest doubt that it is the wish of the people that this bill shall pass, and we shall be greatly surprised if it fail to become law. It should be said that it is by invitation of the Maritime W. C. T. U. that Mrs. Hunt comes to the provinces at this time and for the purpose of securing the legislation necessary to introduce compulsory temperance instruction in all the provinces. From New Brunswick Mrs. Hunt proceeded to Nova Scotia and P. E. Island in pursuance of this mission, which we can scarcely doubt will in every instance be successful.

DURING the past week investigation has been in progress in the Nova Scotia legislature into the charges in connection with the appropriation of road monies in the counties of Cape Breton and Victoria. The charges affect the reputation of Messrs. McPherson, McDonald and Fraser, members for those counties. It is not our intention to discuss the merits of the matter, at least at this stage of the investigation. It will occasion no surprise that the *Chronicle* and *Herald* draw widely different conclusions from the result of the investigation so far as it has proceeded. While the latter charges that "enough has been proved to make the retirement from the House of both Mr. McPherson and Mr. McDonald absolutely necessary," and that these gentlemen "would do their party and the legislature a kindness by stepping down and out," the *Chronicle*, on the other hand, says that so far as the members for Cape Breton county are concerned the bottom appears to have fallen out of the charges of the leader of the opposition, and intimates that "if Mr. Cahon has nothing better in reserve he had better abandon" the investigation.

THE opposition in the New Brunswick legislature also has undertaken to bring the government to account for alleged serious irregularities in administration. Investigation before a Royal Commission is being demanded. Thirteen members of the opposition have united in presenting to the Lieut.-Governor a memorial containing certain charges which are summed up by the *Telegraph* as follows: "The charges are said to be twenty in number and indict the government for alleged corrupt trafficking in railway contracts and subsidies (notably the Central, Northern and Western and Temiscouata railways), the Leary dock, the Northumberland deal, some bridge monies, the Balcom draft, the alleged sale of a seat in the legislative council, and an alleged payment to Mr. Labllois to induce him to desert the Harrington-McLeod party in 1883, also figure in the category. One of the charges appears to be that \$2,000, corruptly obtained from the Northern and Western, was a contribution to the election funds of the government party in the city and county of St. John at the general election of 1886, at which Mr. Stockton was one of the government candidates. What action the Governor will take in regard to the matter is not yet announced, and of course his decision is awaited with a considerable degree of interest.

THE negotiations in reference to matters in Behring Sea have happily taken on a more friendly and conciliatory tone, and though the better class of people in both countries refused to believe that the contention as to matters in dispute could result in war, or even in a rupture of friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, yet both nations will breathe somewhat more freely now that it is known that a basis for arbitration has been definitely arranged and agreed to. Whatever peril to the peace of the English-speaking world the situation may have held is to be charged principally to the bellicose attitude assumed by President Harrison and his cabinet, which, a leading journal of the United States plainly intimates, was as uncalculated for this instance as it was in the case of the Chilean controversy in which

President Harrison assumed so menacing an attitude a few months ago. Mr. Harrison is, no doubt, in many respects a very estimable man, but when it comes to questions of foreign diplomacy it appears that he is quite too ready to mount his war-horse. For her own interests as well as those of the world, he is hardly the kind of man to whom the United States can afford to entrust the edge-tools of diplomacy in the management of a critical situation. The arrangement which Lord Salisbury has proposed provides that sealing may be prohibited in Behring Sea, pending arbitration, if the United States, in case the decision is adverse to that country, will make good the losses sustained by Canadian sealers in consequence of the suspension of seal hunting; if, on the other hand, the United States gains its case, it is to be indemnified for any damages sustained by the arrangement. This is understood to be satisfactory to the United States government, and the treaty has been ratified by the Senate.

The diplomatic incident above alluded to, and the events connected with it, will afford matter to the future historian for a very interesting chapter. The comments of the newspaper press will be of importance as reflecting the popular sentiment of the day. Some of these will, no doubt, be amusing reading. They are so now for that matter. A certain section of the United States press professes to be quite aggrieved and indignant because the English papers have quite generally interpreted Mr. Harrison's jingoism as a bit of political fire flying, intended to influence a certain section of the American vote, in view of the approaching presidential election. The English papers may be very much astray in this matter, but in view of the history of American politics the mistake, if mistake it is, could hardly be regarded as a very unnatural one. Moreover, the English press may well have been unwilling to entertain so uncharitable a supposition as that President Harrison was willing to plunge his country into war with Great Britain and Canada—and that before the diplomatic resources had been exhausted—for the sake of enforcing claims which Americans themselves are by no means unanimous in considering justifiable, and some leading American newspapers have pronounced wholly untenable. In reference to these claims which President Harrison has assumed as the undoubted rights of the nation, to be protected by military force, the *New York Herald* says: "Indeed, if England had flatly refused to agree to any arrangement for the suspension or regulation of seal catching in the Behring high sea, the Harrison administration would have no right to enforce the authority it assumes. It claims nothing less than a monopoly in a part of the Pacific Ocean. It insists upon the right to drive out of Behring Sea Canadian and all other foreign sealers. That claim can only be substantiated by proving the waters in question a closed sea. It is impossible to do this as it is to prove the Atlantic Ocean a *mare clausum*. The force of this was recognized by Mr. Blaine when he expressly disclaimed any contention that Behring was a closed sea. When Mr. Blaine made that disclaimer he conceded in effect that the Harrison administration had no case. His argument based on the Russian contention was as groundless as the plea was ridiculous that the seals were ours because their domicile was on our shores. Russia could not concede what she did not have, and she never had any exclusive dominion over Behring Sea."

Ex-Postmaster-General James has written an article on "The Ocean Postal Service" for the *April Century*. Mr. James advocates a letter-rate of two cents an ounce for ocean postage, and a reduction in the rate on international money-orders. He thinks this reform more needed than that of a lower rate of postage on domestic letters.

Christian Thought for April is at hand. Among the articles that deserve special attention is one entitled "Science and Faith," by Prof. A. J. Dubois, of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. Dr. Edward J. Hamilton, Prof. Charles W. Shields and the editor contribute remarks on the above-mentioned paper which are most interesting. The Rev. W. F. Blackburn contributes "The Study of Social Science in Theological Seminaries," a paper of great interest. The Rev. Edward M. Deems has in this number an article entitled "The Common Origin of Man," which shows much thought and research. Among the departments are those entitled "Current Thought," "Memorabilia," "About Books," etc. The magazine contains all the lectures and papers delivered before the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, together with many other articles of value. It is published bi-monthly by W. B. Ketchum, 2 Cooper Union, New York. The subscription price is \$2.00 per year. Single copies, 40 cents. To clergymen, \$1.50 per year.

From England. I have again to apologize for long silence. It is largely due to influenza, which, with the useful effects that often follow, has held me in its grasp for many weeks, nor have we yet parted company. I am thankful, however, to be alive, although much weakened, while so many have been laid low. I wish to express my appreciation of the great improvement in the *Messenger and Visitor*. For its hardiness, quality of paper, clearness of type, and general appearance, I do not know its equal. "This is genuine." Nor is the matter, both for interest and variety, one whit behind most of the religious papers I am acquainted with. This also is genuine. May all needful wisdom be given to the editor, and may unceasing success attend his efforts to inform and interest his readers on matters pertaining to the kingdom of our Redeemer.

It gives me no small pleasure to look through its columns and to note the progress made in different parts of the Maritime Provinces, and to observe the names of brethren whom I had the pleasure of knowing, and the privilege of loving, hard at work for the Master. Bro. Wallace, to wit, who like Paul is "in labors more abundant." Bro. Hall, too, who also fills a good space in my heart. All success to him in building the Tabernacle. May God dispose many to help him in the necessary and laudable work, for he is worthy for whom they should do this, and I pray that when complete it may be his joy to see many brought to the knowledge of Christ. There are many other brethren beloved, the sight of whose names unlock the treasures of memory, and call up many happy associations. Hall, brothers, hail!

But, alas, how death is thinning the number of my old friends; but, then, the number of one's friends in Heaven is increased. Among the latest departures is Bro. Selden, of whose kindness on my arrival in Nova Scotia I have a vivid recollection, and no less of his genial manner and beautiful Christian spirit. Bro. Joseph Ford, of Milton, Queens Co., some time since passed over to the better land. How well I remember his welcome Saturday evening visits. Also Bro. Kempton and Bro. Stewart Freeman, of the same place, and others in different parts who have reached the land of the living. To the friends of these departed ones I beg to offer my hearty sympathy. It will be a grand thing when we all meet in the Father's house above. The pale messenger has been unusually busy of late in this country, among high and low alike. The most noted of his victims is Mr. Spurgeon, of whom I have read with much interest the appreciative articles in the *Messenger and Visitor*. I suppose no man who has ever lived was more widely known and loved, and whose death was more keenly felt. The papers—daily and weekly, secular and religious, of all shades and grades, both in politics and religion—appear to have held up his character to the admiration of the public, and when, in many of these papers, which, as a rule, carefully exclude everything pertaining to religion, a more or less full account was given of the funeral services, with the pith of the various addresses day after day, in many of which papers the gospel was declared, and Christ exalted, it must have been that multitudes had the way of salvation pointed out, and read of the upholding and sustaining power of the religion of Jesus Christ as seen in the life, ministry, affliction, and death of Mr. Spurgeon, to whom these things were never presented so fully and clearly before, that it is possible that through the thousands of papers in this country and perhaps other countries too, publishing these glorious truths—the death of the great preacher may have been, and may yet be, by God's blessing the means of the salvation of many souls. I shall not attempt to praise him. It is needless, although the temptation is strong to do so. Among the many testimonies to his worth which I have read, the following from *Black and White*, struck me most forcibly: "A life of great purity of purpose, quickened by commanding spiritual power, and devoted with complete unselfishness to the service of God and man—that is what England lost when Charles Haddon Spurgeon passed away." It then goes on to say: "Emerson says somewhere that there is no true eloquence unless there is a man behind the speech. This was not only the secret of Mr. Spurgeon's influence as a preacher, it was the explanation of his universal popularity. We felt there was a true, honest, loyal, brotherly man behind his deeds as well as his words, and so, though at the outset of his career he used to be mocked at as a ranting buffoon, in these later years

there was none too proud to do him reverence. His life and work were so fruitful in beneficence that, like most men who are better and broader than their creeds, he was cherished lovingly in the hearts of all his countrymen."

The excellent article from which I have quoted occurs in *Black and White* for February 6, should any reader wish to get a copy. It also contains a view of the entrance to the Orphanage, the school and almshouses, the Tabernacle, the college, his home at Westwood, his study, a good likeness of himself, and an excellent representation of him preaching in the Tabernacle. To those who have never had the pleasure of hearing him it will convey a good idea of the preacher, as I have often seen and heard him, and of the general appearance of the Tabernacle, where, alas, his voice will be heard no more.

Black and White is published in Bonaventure street, price 6d. I think those who may get a copy will not find fault with me for calling attention to it. When I began I meant to give some personal reminiscences of the noble man, but these I must leave for my next. Wincanton, G. B. J. HAYNS.

W. B. M. U.

NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

"Be not weary in well-doing."

Notes from the Field.

Mr. Higgins writes, Feb. 16: "Mr. Churchill and I are here for the day. That is in a town called Varamany, situated rather to the west of Kimeri, and containing some four thousand people. It was my hope to bring some helpers and make a tour here, but as our building work was claiming our attention we could not do so. We wanted to see the country, to select a place for an out-station to the Kimeri field, and to buy land for the same, and to purchase logs for the new mission house. Sunday was spent at Kappagada, and we enjoyed the day. In the morning the common people heard us; in the evening we talked in English and Telugu to the uncommon elite. The town is a stirring one, and I felt we could well afford to be a man there, and that perhaps C. L. Narayana would be the one. This Narayana was formerly a priest in a temple here, and was led to seek Christ by the reading of some handbills. We enquired about him in several places, and he was well known and well spoken of. We might send him up for the holidays and let him remain a year, if he did good work. He did splendidly at Kimeri last year, in a quiet way, and who knows but that God will give us many sheaves here."

"You spoke of some man and his son up here who were left-ling, but I forget who they were. Yesterday was spent at Buttilly, and while sitting under a tree, where we had to lodge, we had a grand opportunity to talk. One man and two women stood looking at us. Mr. Churchill said: 'Well, what Swami do you worship?' The man replied, 'Jasu Swami.' We picked up our ears and said, 'He must be a Catholic.' Presently he said, 'A Christiane Padry came up here two years ago and told us about Jesus God, he said he would call me, but he has not come back.' 'Don't you worship idols?' we said. He replied, 'No, my wife and I have been worshipping Jesus God. Then I told Bro. C. that the man was no Catholic, but one of them whom you met when you were here. He is a head cooly on the road and has lived in Kimeri. I asked the Brahmin overseer about him, and he said he was honest and trustworthy. The man says he wants to join us. I think he is sincere, but very ignorant. Were Narayana preaching here I should expect this man to come soon.'"

Reader, is there any encouragement to prayer in this little story? Small as it is, how bright it would seem to our dear missionaries working in the dense darkness of idolatry. Strengthen them with your prayers, and with the same wonderful power make a way for the Spirit of God, to the hearts of the people. In the midst of such terrible need, as exists on our field, it is not easy for the missionaries to give so much time and strength to building, but it must be done; therefore, when you go to the Father remember them, and do not forget a special petition that they be protected from the burning heat, which is now on, and in which they must work. "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." And, oh, Baptists! hear now the call of the preaching, and go out with God to the rescue. C. H. ARCHBOLD.

To the Aid Societies and Mission Bands of Nova Scotia. A Bito Box—Very soon after Convention Mr. and Mrs. Archbold will be leaving for India. We want to send a box that will gladden the workers there. Parcels may be sent to the Book Room, Halifax. For full information please write me—A. E. JOHNSON, Prov. Secy. N. S. W. B. M. U.

Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER.

(Condensed from Publishers' Select Notes.)

Lesson III. April 17. Ps. 19: 1-14.

GOD'S WORDS AND WORK.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul."—Ps. 19: 7.

EXPLANATORY.

1. GOD'S BOOK OF NATURE AND ITS TEACHINGS. 1. The heavens. That is, the superterrestrial spheres which, so far as human vision is concerned, are lost in infinite space. Declare. Are telling, constantly now and evermore. The glory of God is the outshining of His intrinsic excellence. It is the sum of His revealed perfections, i. e. His wisdom, power, skill, greatness, majesty, goodness, and truth. And the firmament. The sky, another word for heavens. The Hebrew word means the expanse, something spread out or expanded by beating.

2. Day unto day uttereth speech. Every day the heavens renew their testimony to God's glory. As if one day took up the story where the other left it, and each night passed over the wondrous tale to the next. The original has in it the thought of pouring out or welling over with speech; as though days and nights were but as a fountain flowing evermore with Jehovah's praise. Night unto night sheweth knowledge. Night showeth knowledge unto night; i. e. knowledge of God and His glory. Bishop Horne remarks of day and night thus occupied, "they are like two parts of a choir, chanting forth alternately the praises of God."

3. There are two meanings given to this verse. (1) As in our common version. This translation gives a clear sense, well adapted to the context; it is supported by the ancient versions, and some critics (Vulgate), and is grammatically defensible. The words, then, mean that the language of nature is universal. All nations, people of all languages, can understand God's voice in nature, and be led to obey their Creator. (2) The true sense appears when we simply translate the words given in the Hebrew—"No speech; no words; no [literal] voice of theirs is heard." The meaning of verse 3, when thus translated, is that nature utters no audible voice, but yet (ver. 4) without any words powerfully proclaims her lessons to the reflecting mind.

4. Their line, etc. A measuring-line. The idea is that their province or domain is co-extensive with the earth, and that they speak with authority even in its remotest parts. Their words. The testimony which they bear to the glory of God. To the end of the world. The utmost bounds of the habitable globe. In them, i. e. in the heavens (ver. 1). Hath He set a tabernacle. Piled a tent, provided a dwelling, or, without a figure, assigned a place. The heavens are themselves the tent, the sun the occupant. He has no fixed abode, but as a traveller pitches and removes his tent.

5. Which is as a bridegroom. A bridegroom comes forth pompously accompanied, his face beaming with a joy which he imparts to all around; such, but with a mighty emphasis, is the rising sun. Coming out of his chamber. This refers to the rising of the sun. The sun seems to rise from a night of repose "fresh and lovely as a bridegroom from his chamber; vigorous as a strong man trained for the race." Rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race. As a champion girt for running cheerfully addresses himself to the race, so does the sun speed onward with matchless regularity and unwearying swiftness in his appointed orbit. It is but mere play to him; there are no signs of effort, flagging, or exhaustion. No other creature yields such joy to the earth as her bridegroom, the sun.

6. His going forth. This second simile has reference to the sun's daily course as the first of his reappearance after the darkness of the night. Is from the end of the heaven. From one end of the heaven; that is, from the east, where he starts. His circuit. The circular path in which he moves through the upper sphere. Unto the ends of it. That is, to the other side of the heavens. The plural term is here used perhaps from the idea of completeness, or to denote that there was nothing beyond. The complete journey was made. There is nothing hid from the heat thereof. The rays of the sun penetrate everywhere. It is not a mere march for show and splendor. It is not an idle and useless journey in the heavens; but all things,—vegetables, birds, beasts, men,—all that lives,—feel the effect of his vital warmth, and are animated by his quickening influence.

7. The law of the Lord. Probably the Pentateuch, and the prophetic-historical, and strictly prophetic writings. Is perfect. A complete revelation of God's will, as far as men could then receive it; always guiding in the right direction, always helping toward heaven, without mistakes, with no wrong principles. Concerning the soul. Or, as in the R. V., restoring, literally bringing it back (from ignorance and sin); the word involves the idea of deliverance and refreshment. The testimony of the Lord. Used especially of the Decalogue (see Ex. 25: 16). Is sure. Faithful, true, steadfast. Its derivative, amen, (a word of confirmation), brings out the idea. Making wise. In knowledge and in conduct. The simple. Not here "the foolish," as often in Proverbs, but one who has the true childlike spirit (Matt. 11: 25; 1 Cor. 1: 27).

8. The statutes (precepts) of the Lord. The commandments or ordinances contained in God's revealed law; all that God bids us do, every duty He lays upon us. Are right. They are reflections of the eternal righteousness of God Himself. Conscience and reason approve of them, experience shows that they are good. Rejoicing the heart. Mark the progress; he who was converted was next made wise, and is now made hap-

py; that truth which makes the heart right then gives joy to the right heart. The commendation of the Lord. Much the same as the statutes, above. Whatever God has written upon our natures, upon our hearts, or in His Word, as His will. Is pure. Free from every taint of error or injustice; and tending to make us pure in heart and in life. "Where-withal shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to Thy Word." Enlightening the eyes. Illuminating the mind and conscience; showing us the true path of life and happiness.

9. The fear of the Lord is clean. There is nothing in it that tends to corrupt the morals or delude the soul. Everything connected with it is of a pure or holy tendency, adapted to cleanse the soul and to make it holy. Enduring forever. Purity is a sign of life; impurity always marks decay. The law is clean, therefore it is living and enduring. The judgments of the Lord. Judgments are properly judicial decisions, but are here put as in Ps. 18: 22 for all God's requisitions. What God judges or decides to be right. Are true and righteous altogether. God's judgments, all of them together, or each of them apart, are manifestly just, and need no laborious excuses to justify them.

10. The preciousness of God's Word. 10. More to be desired are they, i. e. God's law revealed under the six names mentioned above. Than gold, yes, than much fine gold. They lead into the real treasures of life, truth, character, happiness, hope, usefulness, every blessing of life, infinitely beyond all the good that gold can give. Sweeter also than honey and the honeycomb. The allusion is to honey that drops from the combs, and therefore the most pure honey. That which is pressed from the combs will have almost inevitably a mixture of bee-bread and of the combs themselves. That which naturally flows from the comb will be pure.

ITS GUIDANCE THROUGH THE DANGERS OF LIFE. 11. Moreover by them is Thy servant warned. We are warned by the Word both of our duty, our danger, and our remedy. On the sea of life there would be many more wrecks, if it were not for the divine storm-signals which give to the watchful a timely warning. CLEANSING FROM SIN. 12. Who can understand (Rev. Ver. discern) his errors. Sin both of ignorance and infirmity, those which are done unintentionally and unconsciously. Cleanse Thou me from secret faults. Literally, "things hidden," i. e. not only from others, but from our own hearts. The holier a person grows, the more he sees faults and errors in things he before never thought of as imperfections.

Apron Strings.

"I promised my mother that I would be at home at six o'clock."

"But what harm will an hour more do?"

"It will make my mother worry, and I shall break my word."

"Before I'd be tied to a woman's apron strings!"

"My mother doesn't wear aprons," said the first speaker, with a laugh.

"Except in the kitchen sometimes, and I don't know as I ever noticed any strings."

"You know what I mean. Can't you stay and see the game finished?"

"I could stay, but I will not. I made a promise to my mother, and I am going to keep it."

"Good boy!" said a hoarse voice just back of the two boys. They turned to see an old man, poorly clad and very feeble.

"Abraham Lincoln, once told a young man," the stranger resumed, "to cut the acquaintance of every person who talked slightly of his mother's apron strings, and it is a very safe thing to do, as I know from experience. It was just such talk that brought me to ruin and disgrace, for I was ashamed not to do as other boys did, and when they made fun of mother, I laughed too. God forgive me! There came a time when it was too late, and now there were tears in the old eyes, when I would gladly have been made a prisoner, tied by these same apron strings in a dark room, with bread and water for my fare. Always keep your engagements with your mother. Never disappoint her if you can possibly help it, and when advised to cut loose from her apron strings, cut the adviser, and take a tighter clutch of the apron strings. This will bring joy and long life to your mother, the best friend you have in the world, and will insure you a noble future, for it is impossible for a good son to be a bad man."

It was an excellent sign that both boys listened attentively, and both said, "Thank you," at the conclusion of the stranger's lecture, and they left the ball-ground together, silent and thoughtful.

At least the apron-string critic remarked, with a deep-drawn sigh, "That old man has made me goose-flesh all over."

"Oh, Dick," said his companion, "just think what lovely mothers we have both got!"

"Yes, and if anything were to happen to them, and we hadn't done right! You'll never hear apron strings from me again."—Harper's Young People.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

—Don't wait till spring is past before trying K. D. C. It cleanses and heals the stomach, invigorates and tones the system. No other tonic needed. Take it now.

—"Mamma suffered for many years without relief till she used B. B. B. Three bottles cured her."

MILLIE B. PARKER, Norland, Ont.

Minard's Liniment is used by physicians

—Dr. H. J. Fixott, St. Peter's, says: "Have prescribed Putner's Emulsion, and judging by results, heartily recommend it."

—To THE DEAF.—A person cured of deafness and noises in the head of 28 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John St., Montreal.

—Is your food like lead on your stomach? Take K. D. C. It acts like magic on the stomach, and is guaranteed to cure every form of indigestion or dyspepsia.

Minard's Liniment, lumberman's friend.

BAIRDS BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

Purely Vegetable NATURE'S REMEDY Established over 50 years

FOR Coughs, Colds, Croup, WHOOPING COUGH,

CONGESTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, IRRITATION OF THE THROAT,

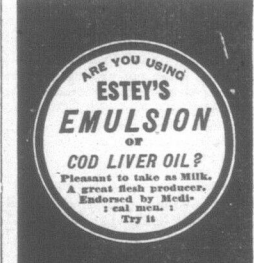
AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

CURES AS IF BY MAGIC.

Unprecedented Success proves its reliability

AT ALL DEALERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

H. PAXTON BAIRD, PROPRIETOR WOODSTOCK, N. B.



Estey's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Throat and all Lung troubles. A great remedy for weak and delicate children, builds them up, strengthens the bones, makes new blood.

PLEASENT TO TAKE AS MILK. A great flesh producer. Endorsed by Medical men.

Now Ready. THE AUTHORIZED LIFE OF SPURGEON

FROM THE USHER'S DESK TO THE TABERNACLE PULPIT.

By Rev. E. SHINDLER, with 5 Portraits of Mr. Spurgeon, Family Portraits, and 60 other Illustrations—some full page—including Mr. Spurgeon's Birthplace; the Stockwell Orphanage; His Home and Study at Westwood. Mr. Spurgeon at Weston, and other illustrations of equal interest. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00 (sent postpaid, on receipt of price).

This is the best biography of the great London preacher. It was prepared during his lifetime under his personal supervision, from material that nobody could have furnished but himself, and would have appeared within a few weeks if he had lived. Prepared in this way, an authoritative and authentic. The 60 illustrations add much to the value of the book.—New York Examiner.

Mr. Spurgeon's review of this book (from advance sheets) written during his illness, says: "It is a masterpiece of accuracy and truthfulness, which would be thoroughly reliable. All who wish to know what a friend can say of the writer and his surroundings should at once get this New 'Life.'"

The issue of this volume has been withheld a few days in order to include an account of Mr. Spurgeon's last days and death.

ON SALE AT THE BAPTIST BOOK ROOM.

Send \$1.00. All orders will be filled last of April. ORDER AT ONCE. Best offer yet! Best book! Get the best!

GEO. A. McDONALD, Secy. Treas.

Characteristic. IT is characteristic of the House

to have only the very best, and never deal in what is known in the trade as cheap instruments.

It is characteristic of the House never to ask fancy prices (as some dealers do, and come down if they have to). Every instrument is marked in plain figures at actual selling price, which is always the lowest consistent with quality and a fair living profit.

By these and other strict commercial methods, have built up one of the largest, if not the largest retail Piano and Organ trades in the Dominion.

I was awarded a special diploma at the late Provincial Exhibition for the best exhibit of Pianos, consisting of Chickering, Knabe, Bell, Dominion, Mason & Risch, and Newcombe, which means

THE DIPLOMA of the exhibition in the Piano line.

Don't fail to write for Price List.

W. H. JOHNSON, 121 & 123 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

GRANDMA SHUTS HER EYES.

Within the chimney corner snug Dear grandma gently rocks, And knits her daughter's baby boy A tiny pair of socks. And sometimes grandma shuts her eyes And sings the sweetest lullabies.

Across her face the happy smiles All play at hide and seek, And kiss the faint and faded rose That lingers on her cheek. White thoughts too sweet for words arise When dear old grandma shuts her eyes.

Yet sometimes pictures in her face Have just a shile of pain, As golden April sunshine mingles With a dash of rain. And then perchance she faintly sighs Does grandma when she shuts her eyes.

She's growing younger every day, She plays at hide and seek, And those she knew in girlhood's years She speaks of now and then. And sweet old love looks feebly tries, Does grandma when she shuts her eyes.

I used to wonder why her eyes She closed, but not in sleep, The while the smiles would all about Her wrinkled visage creep, But I have guessed the truth at last— She shuts her eyes to view the past.

Two-and-a-half Dollar Christians.

There are a good many people in their religion that remind me of "Uncle Phil," a pious old darkey of the old times in Texas. Well, Phil was a fervent Christian, with a great gift of prayer. He attended all the Saturday-night prayer-meetings on the neighboring plantations, and could pray longer and longer than any of the brethren. But Phil had one weakness—he dearly loved money; and, different from the Negro generally, he loved to hoard it. Near by us lived a man who, not troubled by any scruples, would pay Phil a dollar to work in his fields on Sunday. One Sunday night, as Phil was returning home after dark, I accosted him with: "Where have you been, Phil?"

"O, just knocking about, massa."

"You have been working for Miller?"

"Well, you see, massa, the old fellow is in need, and I just showed me a silver dollar, and I just couldn't stand it."

"Ain't you afraid the devil will get you for breaking the Sabbath?"

"Well, you see, massa, the old fellow is in need, and I just showed me a silver dollar, and I just couldn't stand it."

"No. He says: 'Remember the Sabbath day, and keep it holy.'"

Phil went off looking pretty sober, and it was not long before I heard his voice in fervent prayer back of the barn, and so I thought I'd slip down near enough to hear.

"O Lord!" I heard him say, "I have this day ripped and tared, cussed and sweated, at them confounded oxen of Miller's, and just broke the Sabbath day. O Lord! please forgive me; for you knows I's nothing but a miserable heathen, anyhow. If you'll just forgive me this time, I'll never do it again, as long as I live, 'ceptin' he gives me two dollars and a half a day."

At this point I was obliged to beat a hasty retreat; but I am thinking that poor Uncle Philien't the only two-dollar-and-a-half Christian in the world.

The danger and discomfort of Dyspepsia is proverbial, and it is also a proverb that Bardock Blood Bitters is a complete cure.

Baird's Balsam of Horehound cures whooping cough and croup.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO. Gents.—My daughter was apparently the point of death with that terrible disease, diphtheria. All remedies had failed, but MINARD'S LINIMENT cured her, and I would earnestly recommend it to all who may be in need of a good family medicine.

JOHN D. BOURLEAU, French Village.

INTENSE SUFFERING! Mr. William Buchanan, 24 years engineer in the Cunard Steamship Company's service, 8 St. John's Road, Kirkdale, Liverpool, Eng., writes: "I suffered two years of agony from an affection in the head which six physicians pronounced incurable. They were divided in opinion as to whether it was acute neuralgia of the head or rheumatic affection of the brain, but all agreed that I could never recover. In my paroxysms of pain it needed two and sometimes three men to hold me down in bed. When at death's door, ST. JACOBS OIL was applied to my head. It acted like magic. It saved my life. I am well and hearty, and have had no return of the trouble." ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT!

Rhodes, Curry & Co. AMHERST, N. S. Manufacturers and Builders. 100,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK. PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, SHINGLE MILL, LATH MILL. Cabinet Trim Finish for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, Schools, Churches & House Furnitures. Bricks, Lime, Cement, Colored Plaster, &c. Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials. SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

HALL'S BOOK STORE, Fredericton. BAPTIST HYMNALS, SABBATH-school Libraries, Paper, Cards, Gospel Hymns. Headquarters for School Books, Sheet Music and Music Books.

MONEY! AN EASY WAY TO MAKE IT. Everybody can do it. How? Why, by hunting up their old letters that have stamps on them. I buy for cash all kinds of Postage Stamps, and pay from one cent to many dollars each for them. Hunt up old letters and look through them, you may find something worth many dollars. Stamps are most valuable if left on entire envelopes. Send what you find on approval, and I will make you a cash offer for them. If you do not accept I will return them to you. Stamps of the present issue not wanted. Address—F. BURT SAUNDERS, P. O. Box 205, St. John, N. B.

AMES WHITHAM. A. A. AYER, SPECIAL PARTNER. UNSURPASSED FOR FIT SHOES WEAR QUALITY PRICE. ASK FOR WHITHAM'S SHOES ALL BEST RETAILERS KEEP THEM TAKE NO OTHERS.

35 CENTS A BOTTLE DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure COD LIVER OIL TASTELESS For Sale by all Druggists. Laboratory, Toronto, Ont.

Messenger and Visitor.

When paid within thirty days, \$1.50. S. McC. Drake, Editor. J. H. Saunders, Business Manager. OFFICE: 80 BERMAIN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1902.

REVIVALS IN THE CHURCHES.

The readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR will have observed that the columns devoted to news from the churches have been for several weeks past unusually well filled and that the news has been of a most interesting and encouraging character.

But surely such tidings of good as the MESSENGER AND VISITOR is telling from week to week should bring strength and courage to the heart of every pastor overborne with work and difficulties.

Revivals are not always to be accounted for from a human standpoint. Just why one church should be rejoicing in aglorious work of grace, while in another no such gracious influences are experienced, we cannot always explain.

benevolent objects, there is too frequently found a disposition on the part of many church members to rest satisfied with such results.

A PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

The world's parliament of religions which it is proposed to hold next year in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, involves a scheme to gather in a common assembly representatives of all the great religions of the world.

The first report of the general committee has been recently issued, and from it it is learned that the scheme is being received with much favor by the prominent representatives of Christian bodies in both Europe and America.

Book Review.

This work may be said to represent the ripest thought of President Hovey on a number of subjects which, more or less, at the present time, are commanding the interest of thoughtful Christian people.

be considered among the most interesting of all. The second of these studies embraces an examination of the theories of Lotze and Schurman in reference to the subject.

Miss Graves' Appeal.

In the Christian Messenger of May 2, 1888, there appeared an article on the "Education of Women," in which the work doing in Acadia Seminary was commended.

With enlargement come greater responsibilities; and that these may be met adequately it is of the first importance that the graduates of the seminary should show their devotion to their alma mater.

Recital at St. Martins.

An expectant audience gathered in the assembly hall of the U. B. Seminary, Tuesday evening, March 29, the occasion being a public recital, under the direction of Miss Butterfield, teacher of elocution.

Subscriptions Paid to Baptist Annuity Fund.

Joe. Hunt, \$10; C. Henry Dimock, \$20; Rev. P. R. Foster, \$5; Mrs. Ann Lovett, \$40; G. F. Allen, \$10; Joshua Heustis, \$5; H. E. Haley, \$2.

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I wish to acknowledge through the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, a donation of \$12 from the First Kingsclear church and congregation, for which I am very thankful.

Bimbi Gatherings.

This year we all assembled at Bimbi for our annual meetings. They occurred as follows: January 9 to 12, Telugu Association; 13 to 15, our own Missionary Conference; 17 to 21, the General Conference of the two Canadian missions.

THE TELUGU ASSOCIATION.

The meetings were conducted with an excellent decorum, and were good throughout. Our native brethren are rapidly learning how to make their associations interesting and profitable occasions.

OUR M. P. CONFERENCE.

This year's conference was a blessed one. Perfect harmony prevailed and we felt the love of God shed abroad in our hearts.

Wolville, March 29.

This certifies that the improvements made in Horton Academy by the supply of bath-rooms, etc., and furnishing apparatus for the schools, is of very great advantage to the students in attendance, and that I have examined the account of this expenditure and compared the items with the vouchers, and found them correct.

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cable plan could have been devised. But as no other plan seem'd feasible in this emergency, and as Miss Grey, with her ripe experience, is on hand to render help, the conference recommended the Board to appoint Bro. Morse to the field at once.

Many other matters were discussed, but this letter is already too long and I cannot tell of them now. The past year has been a very prosperous one in our mission. Forty-two have been added by baptism during the year.

Baptist Annuity Association.

It is to be regretted that the Rev. W. E. McIntyre could not discuss this subject without making unjustifiable attacks upon his brethren who are devoting time and labor, without remuneration, to the interest of our New Brunswick ministers.

The facts furnished by Dr. Saunders in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of this week form a pretty complete answer to Bro. McIntyre's letter, except as regards the personal charges, expressed and implied.

Just one or two additional remarks may be in place here. The few in this province who oppose a union of the Annuity Funds must surely admit that it would be for the advantage of our N. B. ministers to share in the benefits of a fund the proceeds of which amounted to \$2,138, rather than a fund yielding only \$550 yearly.

The movement in favor of union did not begin in 1889, as Bro. McL. intimates, but four years earlier, and three years before the death of Mr. Bradshaw. The late venerable president and founder of our Annuity Association, Dr. Bill, was cognizant of all the steps taken towards the proposed union, and cordially favored the movement, so far as I could understand.

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Horton Academy.

The following is a statement of the amounts collected for the Horton Academy improvements and of the expenditures made. A few subscriptions are still uncollected.

Rev. L. A. Cooney, \$5.00; Rev. E. H. Howe, 5.00; Rev. I. C. Archibald, 5.00; Rev. J. H. Saunders, 5.00; Rev. Josiah Webb, 5.00; Dr. March, Berwick, 5.00; C. W. Roscoe, 5.00; I. B. Oakes, 17.50; Otis Eaton, 1.00; E. H. Dimock, 10.00; A. P. Shald, 10.00; Lewis Rice, 5.00; E. C. Shand, 5.00; Clifford J. Shand, 4.00; Dr. Edward Young, 5.00; G. P. Payzant, 5.00; F. W. Dimock, 4.00; F. A. Shand, 4.00; David North, 30.00; W. A. Porter, 5.00; Dr. H. Reid, 5.00; L. M. Smith, 5.00; W. E. Roscoe, 5.00; W. V. Kennedy, 5.00; W. V. Cronin, 5.00; H. E. Haley, 4.00; T. E. Brown, 5.00; John H. Haley, 5.00; W. H. Gridley, Jr., 4.00; J. H. Gundy, 4.00; Joshua Heustis, 4.00; John W. Churchill, 5.00; W. F. Parker, 20.00; A. Powers, in Halifax, 50.00; Charles L. Friend, in Halifax, 2.00; making a total of.....\$250 50

Expended for— 2 Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries.....\$14 00 1 Gazette of the World, 11 00 1 Map of Palestine..... 2 75 1 Story book..... 50 Carpet..... 6 70 1 Teacher's table, with drawers..... 8 25 Rubber hose..... 16 00 1 Suggat Baker..... 85 00 Bath-room and its furnishings.....127 80 \$272 00

These additions to the equipment of the Academy have already proved to be of great value. Our sincere thanks are hereby extended to those who have so generously assisted in effecting these improvements.

Other additions to the Academy's appliances are much needed, and will have to be made soon, if the school is to do its proper work and maintain its patronage.

Our friends will please bear in mind the Manual Training enterprise, in which the Board of Governors, under the direction of the Convention, have embarked. It requires concentration of effort and liberal giving.

Literary Notes.

Prof. Francis Brown opens the Review Section of the Homiletic Review with an article on the subject, "Is the Higher Criticism Scientific?" which question he answers in the affirmative.

The Missionary Review of the World for April opens with a fitting tribute to Charles Haddon Spurgeon, by the Editor-in-chief, Dr. A. T. Pierson, who has been supplying Mr. Spurgeon's pulpit during his illness.

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES. KNOXFORD.—Four candidates received to-day (March 29) for Morning expected. TIOS

LESLIE, N. S.—The work so well begun, is moving forward unitedly. Our little band are united in Christian love. Con-growth in numbers and strength. We look forward to Sabbath in April for a joyful

They were received into the close of the morning service have been received absent inquiring the way. We expect the water again on April 3rd. Rev. O. N. Keith, is much aged. Brethren, pray for us.

ST. BROMLEY.—We have no report to make, but all lines of our church work. gregations are becoming large. Sabbath. There is marked improvement in our Sabbath-school; the review and Isaac's service was a season of pleasure. The young people's music Bible lesson on Friday evening largely attended and much appreciated. From all this sowing we are led to a good harvest.

MILTON, Queen's Co., N. S. weeks ago I preached at Port and Mill Village. The church though weak, are holding on to all of these, if it were worth while to do so. If it pleases anybody to read another attack upon the undersigned in the public press (as groundless, though not as malicious, as usual), let him have his pleasure.

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

KNOXFORD.—Four candidates were received to-day (March 26) for baptism. ...

LUNenburg, N. S.—The work of grace, so well begun, is moving forward bravely. ...

CENTRE VILLAGE.—Six happy believers were baptized at this place on Sunday, March 20. ...

ST. GEORGE.—We have no special progress to report, but general progress on all lines of our church work. ...

MILTON, QUEENSA CO., N. S.—A few weeks ago I preached at Port Medway and Mill Village. ...

MAGNACLE, HALIFAX.—God is still giving us tokens of favor. ...

GREENFIELD.—The work is progressing favorably on this field. ...

TANCOOK, N. S.—On 11th March our Sunday-school gave a concert which was well received by the community. ...

POST ELGIN.—The cause here is still looking up. A large number have followed their Saviour in baptism and others are expecting to take up their cross. ...

WESTPORT, N. S.—Our work during the winter has been greatly interrupted by the influenza among us. ...

Writings, March 23, Bro. Wallace adds: The good work here advances graciously. ...

Rev. H. M. Bannister, in her "Journeys in Persia and Kurdistan" gives an interesting incident of liberality in her gift of attendant. ...

NORTH RIVER PLATFORM.—On March 13th seven were baptized. We expect others to follow soon. ...

HAMPTON STATION.—The group of churches comprising Hampton Station, Smithtown, and Titaville are still without a pastor. ...

BROAD COVE, DIGBY.—We are in the midst of a glorious revival at Broad Cove, the outstation of the Digby church. ...

BRUSSELS STREET.—The special meetings which have been in progress are being continued this week. ...

MONCTON, N. B.—Sunday, the 27th, was a good day with the Moncton church. ...

ST. JOHN.—The United Baptist Ministers' Conference met this morning, Rev. Jas. Spencer, president, in the chair. ...

ST. JOHN.—The 38th session of the Albert County Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Second Elgin church, Proser Brook, on Tuesday, the 12th of April. ...

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INDIGESTION CURED! FELLOWS' DYSPEPSIA BITTERS

Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters are highly recommended for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dizziness, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, or any disease arising from bad digestion.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

is practiced by many people, who buy inferior articles of food because cheaper than standard goods. ...

Deaths. WILSON.—At Cambridge, Queens Co., March 25, Frank Percy Wilson, aged 5 years and 9 months, son of Zephaniah and Nora Wilson. ...

WETTERBERG.—Very suddenly, at his home at Central Economy, Charles W. Wetterberg, of congenital of the lungs, aged 55 years. ...

COOK.—At his residence, Coldstream, Carleton Co., March 16, William Cook, aged 82 years and 6 months, leaving a wife and 8 children. ...

SIMPSON.—Sister Mary Simpson was taken home on Dec. 20, 1891. ...

Rev. B. U. Hatfield, formerly pastor of the Baptist church at Jeddore, N. S., and now a student at Newton Theological Seminary, has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Georgetown, Mass. ...

The Baptist ministers of the County of Shelburne will meet (D. U.) with the Jordan River Baptist church, on the third Tuesday in April, at 2.30 p. m., for the purpose of organizing a county ministerial conference. ...

The 38th session of the Albert County Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Second Elgin church, Proser Brook, on Tuesday, the 12th of April, at 2 o'clock, p. m. ...

It is a certain and speed cure for Colds in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages. NEVER FAILS. SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. ...

DO YOU WANT

To buy any SPRING or SUMMER CLOTHING? If you do, it is well to know just where to get the best value. ...

Oak Hall Cor. King & Germain Sts., Oak Hall ST. JOHN.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO. MILLER BROS.' EXHIBIT.

THE KARN ORGAN and PIANO STILL THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITES. Excel all Others in Tone, Touch, Durability and General Excellence.

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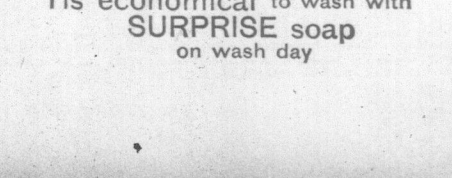
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THE PROMISE OF SPRING.

Show like the winter day, the winds of March break with their icy breaths, and a freezing rain, that, from the lagoon branches of the north, pours the frosty air a happy shower. Upon the buds of the trees, and the grass of the fields, the sun has taken its place. Of gladness waits in the wind of March.

THE HOME.

When a carpet is taken up to be cleaned the floor beneath it is generally very much covered with dust. This dust is very fine and dry and poisonous to the lungs. Before removing it, sprinkle the floor with very dilute carbolic acid to kill any germs that may be present, and to thoroughly disinfect the floor and render it sweet.

A Home Tool Chest.

A home tool-chest is an essential part of the outfit of a kitchen. Every housekeeper should be provided with a thoroughly good hammer of ordinary size, in addition to a claw hammer; two good screw-drivers, one of medium and one of small size; a saw of a size convenient for a woman to use, and not too large to saw a ham bone; a gimlet, a file, wrenches, and a box of nails and screws of several sizes. These articles should be kept in a stout box, with a cover, and should be out of the reach of wandering children, seeking what mischief they can devise. However useful manual instruction may be to the rising generation, no housekeeper wishes that the window-ledge and other parts of the woodwork of her house should be a field for such practice. Moreover, if the tools are handled by every one, they are apt to get out of order. Young gentlemen with aspirations toward carpentry should be supplied with tool-chests of their own, and be given a suitable place in which to practice.—Tribune.

Co-operative Housekeeping.

Fifty families of Evanston, Ill., have formed a co-operative housekeeping association. They all live in their own houses, but the cooking is done in one building separate from any other, and the food is transported to destination by means of "Norwegian kitchens." These Norwegian kitchens are made of galvanized tin, with compartments for two kinds of vegetables, one each for tea and coffee, one for meats, another for fruits, all surrounded by hot water. They are labelled with the names and addresses of the families. They are set on shelves in three rows in the wagons, each of which can hold sixteen Norwegian kitchens, and each is heated with a small stove. The bills of fare as published appear to be of sufficient variety, and extra delicacies are furnished patients at cost price. Three meals a day are served: breakfast from 6 to 9, luncheon at 12, and dinner at 6. The cost of meals per week at present is fixed at adults, \$4 each; children of twelve years and under, \$2. At a one-hour's notice, the extra meals are furnished patients for guests at a cost of 25 cents each.

Why Girls Should Play the Violin.

Mr. Louis Lombard, Director of the Utica Conservatory of Music, in his recent report to the State Music Teachers' Convention, gave utterance to the following views: "I would like to point out to young women the desirability of playing some instrument other than the piano, were it only for the sake of novelty, and I hope to be pardoned for quoting from an article I published on this subject some months ago. Careful practice upon a stringed instrument refines the ear and trains that organ to a nice perception of tone and intonation. A violin can always be tuned perfectly, and at a moment's notice; this we all know cannot be said of a piano. The violin can be carried by the player anywhere, thereby saving him the inconvenience of performing upon an unfamiliar instrument. Furthermore, a good violin can be bought for less money than a good piano usually costs. A violinist of moderate attainments can touch the hearts of his listeners, while it requires almost a Chopin or a Liszt to produce a similar impression with the cold and ungrateful piano-forte. The violin, more easily than the piano-forte, lends itself to the production of pathetic effects.

Small Losses.

Miss Catherine Selwick, the popular writer for young people fifty years ago, in one of her short stories gives this bit of warning about habits: "My concern is not at present with the serious losses of life, but with those vexing ones that never, to the sufferer, seem to meet with any right appreciation or sympathy from others. Telling them is like telling dreams. It is strange that those who suffer constantly from these minor losses, should not rid themselves of the careless habits that cause them. You have been told, I suppose, a hundred times (for we old people are very generous in giving you our theoretical wisdom), that a habit is easily avoided, but seldom cured. There is out there a woman who never gets up in the morning to dress herself without spending some precious minutes looking for her frock, her petticoat, or some main article of dress, which she believes to be irretrievably lost. I have a friend who in her kitchen lost her bonnet or shawl, or both, every time she took them off; her gloves as soon as she bought them, her umbrella every time she used it, and everybody's scissors, and yet she has gone through a life, relinquishing her own and disturbing her friends with her losses. The wonder is that she never became used to this infirmity. She is always astonished at her own losses, and quite wretched when they last. A good portion of her life was spent in hunting for her keys, pursuing the pleasures of the chase, as our friend, M—D—, used sarcastically to call it, and now, after sixty years' experience, you may see the chil-

dren any hour in the day 'hunting' for grandmamma's spectacles, and hear her expressing her amazement at their loss, and her despair of ever finding them. Avoid careless habits now, my dear young friends, while you can."

Electricity in the Home.

It is asserted that the electric heater is so nearly developed, on a thoroughly practical basis, that it can be made available at a slight increase in cost over present methods, an increase which, the electricians say, should be more than made up for in the superiority in cleanliness and convenience. Domestic life will then be attended with many comforts and conveniences. The cook will only need to touch a button and the pot will boil, the oven bake, the turkey roast, the pump move, the washing machine turn; while the electric refrigerator will freeze the water, preserve the meats, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs and other supplies. No coal, no wood, no dust, no dirt, no oil, no gas. The lady of the house will be relieved of care. She presses a button, and every nook and corner of her dwelling glows with cheerful light. Touch another, and the electric fire glimmers in every room, diffusing general warmth. The electric lift takes her up or down stairs. The telephone conveys her orders to market, and the electric bell social commands among friends and neighbors.

Not So Simple as He Seems.

A clam is considered as the emblem of stupidity and callousness. But you will make a great mistake if you put the oyster in the same category as wellington class a Chinaman and a Japanese together. The oyster is so strong of muscle, as we all know, that no human fingers are able to open the doors of his domicile if he chooses to keep them closed; liver and stomach and digestive organs he has, all as sensitive as ours; respiratory organs as complicated as the human lungs; machinery for obtaining his water supply and for preventing an overflow, and wonderful contrived mechanism for the trapping of his food. Finally, he has a heart whose pulsations may be seen after his house has been torn from him. With this very limited understanding of the anatomy of the oyster, it is not difficult to comprehend how cultivation and care may not only improve its outward appearance and augment its lines of beauty, but how they also cause the quality of its meat to surpass that of the "natural," or uncultivated oyster. As much as grain-fed poultry surpasses the product of the barn-yard. When your host places before you oysters that are plump and round and thick and deep and light colored and mantled narrowly by a fringe quite thick to the very edge, then you may be sure that they have not only lived with few disturbances, but under a high state of cultivation.—Scribner.

A Boy Hero.

There is lying at the hotel in this city, says an Ellsworth (Kan.) correspondent, the Cincinnati Enquirer, a boy who is a hero and who almost gave his life that another might be saved during the storm and blizzard which swept over this State about a month ago. Frank Carpenter and his little brother had been out rabbit hunting on the day that the blizzard began, and they were caught far away from home on the prairie without shelter. Frank is fifteen years old, and his brother seven. When the storm came, little Robert began to cry on account of the cold, and Frank started him running toward home in the hope of keeping him warm until they could reach a house. The storm was so severe that they soon lost their bearings, and could do nothing but wander about aimlessly. Robert got colder, and Frank at last discovered that his brother would freeze to death if he did not do something to save him. He took off his clothing until he had barely enough to cover himself, and put the clothes on Robert. In this way he managed to keep sufficient warmth in him, but in so doing he was in danger of freezing, and in fact did freeze his feet and fingers. Not only were his fingers and feet frosted, but the severe cold on his unprotected body caused him to approach very near to death. In order to keep himself alive, he left his brother and started out over the country in an endeavor to find the road that he felt sure was near where they were. When at last he did discover it, he discovered that he was near a house, and went in to get men to go after his brother. He did not stay by the fire, but went to guide the men, and not until Robert was safe did he fall to the floor. He was brought here for treatment, and is doing well, but the doctors say he will lose one foot and three fingers. His good constitution enabled him to stand the severe cold without any bad effects to his general health.

THE FARM.

The Orchard.

I am not an advocate of keeping orchards under the plough, raising root crops among the trees or attempting what is called "clean culture." On these methods the roots of the young trees get more or less torn, the bark scratched, and the trunks twisted and pulled out of shape. All things considered, I prefer to get an orchard into grass, and to cover the orchard grass, which is coarse and tufted, but blue grass, which is so velvety and makes a lovely lawn. On this grass I would keep a lot of sheep; in fact, a flock large enough to need feeding some bran or meal in addition to the grass. By this means more fertility will be added to the soil in the sheep droppings, and the orchard will yield a double crop without impoverishing the land. When a bearing orchard is thus treated, what a pleasure it is to walk in it! —And see the young lambs! —

cherries, where they can be grown free from the black knot, will do well either in a good plan when it can be conveniently carried out, to let the pigs and chickens have the run of a plum orchard that they may eat up the fallen fruit and help to keep down the curculio, that "blithe Turk" which is so destructive to this choice fruit.

I believe we often make a great mistake in allowing fruit trees to overbear. We feel a pride in seeing them, as we say, "loaded with fruit." This is just as absurd as it would be to load up a fine team and a pair of mules, and then to have them pull and strain in the harness to move it. No sensible man will treat a good team in this way for fear of injury from over-exertion. Trees may be hurt by being overloaded as well as horses. Bred quality in the main thing we want in fruit and in all farm and garden products. This is what brings the top price and commands the market. A 1 fruit will always sell. It is better to get the same bulk and weight of apple probably get more regular crops of fruit of choice specimens, than it is in a great lot of little, scrubby, gnarled apologies for apples. It is a choice between half the number of "counts" and half the value of the product, for a bushel of spindly-looking apples and a bushel of choice specimens, that is in a great lot of little, scrubby, gnarled apologies for apples. To secure the best quality of fruit, there needs to be judicious pruning and thinning. If you should an orchard be trimmed according to the same rules as a vineyard? The choicer kinds of grapes are not got by allowing the vines to grow as they please. Their growth must be controlled by pruning and pinching. For the finer kinds of grapes, the gardener is obliged to thin the grapes in the cluster with a small pair of scissors. If he did not do this he would never get a bunch fit to grace the table or compete for a prize. We should probably get more regular crops of fruit if we were more careful about letting the trees overbear. To rest fruiting one season compels a rest the next.

There are many more items of orchard management, such as measures for keeping down insects gathering, packing and marking the fruit, which cannot be touched in this article. Suffice it to say, that fruit-growing, when done intelligently and thoroughly, is one of the most pleasant and profitable branches of farming. The question with many of the smaller fruits belonging to the berry family, as well as the larger kinds of fruit, of which we think when the word "orchard" is used.—Lindenbank in Montreal Witness.

Fresh Meat for Fowls.

While nobody of very great experience in caring for poultry will pretend that furnishing them with more or less meat in some form is not essential to their good condition to aid in the production of eggs, the question with many is, "When and what kind of meat shall we procure to supply the needs of our fowls?" We reply that the thing is more attainable than at first view appears possible. In a place, far more scraps of meat might be made available in every household than all are aware of. Any bits of dry or forgotten relics of roasts, or broils, or soups may be carefully cut into bits and served in small quantities every day to the fowls. The scraps with which these are devoured invite to new efforts to supply their wants; and by consulting your butcher, you will find the livers, lungs and hearts of the creatures killed in the slaughter will be sold at extremely low rates, and after being boiled, furnish a rich and exhilarating repast to your fowls. A sheep's head, though formidable in appearance and clumsy to handle, is the next best thing; when it is chopped in fine pieces with a dull axe and packed into a large dinner pot and boiled till the meat and brains drop from the bones, you will be astonished, not only at the great amount of rich food thus obtained, but at the greediness which your flock manifest to dispose of it. An occasional meal of this meat—that is, a meal which allows every hen at least three or four lumps of meat the size of a hazel-nut will tell in favor of thrift.—American Poultry-Yard.

Bone alone is excellent both as organic and as mineral manure. It was first used in England, in the year 1830, and has since been applied to the soil in almost every conceivable form. Bone meal can not be used amiss on any crop. It does not so readily decompose as superphosphate, and therefore will not assimilate with the plant as rapidly as in the case of the phosphate, though its effects are most lasting. It should not be used to any great extent on light or sandy soils, as it does not so readily become soluble in these soils, and it is therefore not so profitable a fertilizer. Bone meal disposed of in the soil without harrowing in, as the ammonia will escape if the bone is exposed to the atmosphere, but can be used with the drill when preferred. Our advice, however, would be that it be sown broadcast and lightly harrowed in, and though coming in direct contact with the seed, is not as likely to injure it as is the case with chemical manure, though in all cases with chemical manure, this should be avoided. Use from 300 to 400 pounds per acre. Ask for Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co.'s manures, and you will assuredly find that your confidence has not been misplaced.

TESTIMONIAL.

St. John, N. B., 30th Nov., 1891. Gentlemen,—It affords me pleasure to be able to add my testimony to the value of your fertilizers. I have watched it carefully for the past two years, and have visited many farms where it was being used, and noted the result. I have also gained the opinions of many farmers using it, and in no one instance have I heard of complaint. In fact all agree that it will do all that you promise for it and even more. I have seen beautiful fields of grain growing, and abundant yields realized on a very small expenditure in this fertilizer, which I believe to be the best ever offered to the public in this province. Last summer on the farm of Mr. Fred. E. McDonald, in Cambridge, Queens Co., I saw a beautiful field of potatoes growing one-half of which had been planted with barn manure, the other half with your potato phosphate. Mr. McDonald informed me a few days ago that at digging time he found more than half the yield from the barn manure

was rotten, while the yield from your fertilizer was perfectly sound, and I am a good plan when it can be conveniently carried out, to let the pigs and chickens have the run of a plum orchard that they may eat up the fallen fruit and help to keep down the curculio, that "blithe Turk" which is so destructive to this choice fruit. I believe we often make a great mistake in allowing fruit trees to overbear. We feel a pride in seeing them, as we say, "loaded with fruit." This is just as absurd as it would be to load up a fine team and a pair of mules, and then to have them pull and strain in the harness to move it. No sensible man will treat a good team in this way for fear of injury from over-exertion. Trees may be hurt by being overloaded as well as horses. Bred quality in the main thing we want in fruit and in all farm and garden products. This is what brings the top price and commands the market. A 1 fruit will always sell. It is better to get the same bulk and weight of apple probably get more regular crops of fruit of choice specimens, than it is in a great lot of little, scrubby, gnarled apologies for apples. To secure the best quality of fruit, there needs to be judicious pruning and thinning. If you should an orchard be trimmed according to the same rules as a vineyard? The choicer kinds of grapes are not got by allowing the vines to grow as they please. Their growth must be controlled by pruning and pinching. For the finer kinds of grapes, the gardener is obliged to thin the grapes in the cluster with a small pair of scissors. If he did not do this he would never get a bunch fit to grace the table or compete for a prize. We should probably get more regular crops of fruit if we were more careful about letting the trees overbear. To rest fruiting one season compels a rest the next.

TEMPERANCE.

Temperance Among the Hardy Maine Trappers.

A New York trader, who, according to his own confession, is quite devoid of any sentiment in favor of abstinence from flesh, thus gives his experience in the Maine woods the most winter in one of the evening dailies: "I usually spend five or six weeks during the trapping season in the wilds of Maine buying skins that have already been trapped and contracting for future deliveries and I can't help noticing how the trapping grounds are narrowing to smaller and smaller dimensions year by year. The trappers are forced to go further and further away every season. The head waters of the Androscoggin, the Penobscot, the Kennebec, the Passadumbeque, the St. John, and the wild rivers drained by their numerous tributaries are now the chief sources of supply for furs in Maine. Dead River, Agalloway, and Grand River are the principal centres from which the trappers set out for their season's work in the wilderness. The furs are purchased principally in Lewiston, Brewer, Auburn, and a few other large places, and buyers are constantly travelling through the backwoods region during the season gathering up pelts.

"The trappers usually, though, prefer to have a regular customer in some particular buyer, stationed in some one of the large towns, with whom they can negotiate for the purchase of their skins, and to whom they can ship the results of their season's work in bulk, thus assuring themselves of the market price, and escaping the derring and often-times loss of travelling by buyers. I purchased \$20,000 worth of skins this season, one-third of the lot from trappers, and the remainder from large buyers. Small as is the fur trade of Maine has become, it is still worth over \$100,000 a season to those engaged in it.

"The trappers start for the woods early in the fall, loaded down with their traps and guns, and improve every hour from that time until the deep snow and heavy ice make trapping unprofitable, if not impossible. These Maine trappers, as I have found them, although they spend three-quarters of their lives in the deepest wilderness and live almost the life of the savage, are the meekest and mildest men I ever came in contact with. They subsist on a diet of fat pork, game and fish. Everything they cook, the daintiest beast or bird, or the choicest of wild meat, seem to be used only as something that will give different flavors to their pork for always goes into the dish in such proportions that one untired to that style of cooking would naturally suppose it, and not the fish or the game, was the choice morsel of the meal.

"One thing about these hardy Maine woodmen is a matter of constant surprise to me. I know that no hunter or trapper in the comparatively tame hunting regions of New York or Pennsylvania, would think of venturing into the woods a distance of five miles from home without a capacious flask of some kind of liquor to protect him, as he declares, from the cold. But no stimulant stronger than coffee, and much of that called coffee simply by the name, as it approaches so near to the fragrant berry than parched beans can make it, is carried into camp by Maine hunters and trappers, although they plunge into a wilderness, going scores of miles from home and bygone weeks at a time, in weather the rigors of which are unknown to our home backwoodsmen.

"I have met many of these hardy men and it is only rarely that I find one who will accept an invitation to drink. The first one of them, who unhesitatingly offered me a drink from my flask, I will never forget. He had never tasted strong drink in his life before. The liquor I had with me was the best old rye whiskey, and this trapper, a strap-shouldered fellow, took by the collar of his coat, and immediately began to gasp and strangle. The water ran from his eyes in streams, and when he had recovered himself sufficiently to speak, he approached me and said he didn't care for any more. That was eight years ago. I have seen that trapper every season since, and he has never again tasted liquor.

"I find very few of these Maine backwoodsmen under thirty who know what strong drink of any kind tastes like. Among the old timers you once in a while find one to whom you may safely hand your flask without danger of its being refused, yet it is a rare thing for even one of these to carry any liquor of his own accord.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic.

The Halifax Chronicle of April 1 reports that the day before several flocks of wild geese passed over the city flying in a south-easterly direction.

From April 1 the charge on parcels for the United Kingdom is reduced to twenty cents per pound, and a corresponding reduction of five cents per pound will be made in the rates on parcels for foreign countries forwarded via England.

Mr. H. E. Clark, member for Toronto of the Ontario House of Assembly, died very suddenly. While addressing the house he sank unconscious to his seat and in a few minutes was dead. The cause of death is said to have been disease of the heart.

W. C. McDonald has given another donation to McGill College of \$85,000. This, the latest of many large benefactions, is to be applied as an endowment for the maintenance of experimental physics and engineering buildings which he has erected.

Blackadar's mills at Hectanooga, Yarmouth Co., were destroyed by fire on the night of Tuesday last week. The fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, started in the dry house. About \$30,000 worth of lumber was consumed. The loss is estimated at \$35,000, with partial insurance.

The appointment of Hon. D. L. Hanington to be a judge of the Supreme Court, has, of course, involved his resignation as a member of the legislature. Mr. Hanington delivered his valedictory speech in the House on Wednesday last. Dr. Stockton becomes leader of the opposition in the Assembly.

The Montreal Star says: John Charlton should be allowed to pass that portion of his bill which prohibits Sunday newspapers. The publication in Toronto which bears the date of Sunday has taken to enlisting reports of divorce trials which occur in other countries and serving them up under a lurid heading. Even the New York Sunday newspapers are above this kind of thing.

A bad smash-up occurred at Hull station, C. P. R., on Wednesday last. The Soo train, with several members of parliament on board, ran into an open switch and four cars jumped. The fireman, named Thos. Golden, was instantly killed, and the engineer and baggage men are probably fatally injured. Singular to say, all the passengers escaped, one or two only bearing slight scratches.

Rev. John Cook, D. D., LL. D., principal of Morin Presbyterian College, Quebec, died on Thursday last at the ripe age of 87. He was a man of strong and noble personality, whose breadth of mind and thought and ability as a reasoner, writer and preacher, enabled him to exercise an important influence in the council of his denomination. Fifty-five years of his life were spent in Quebec, where he was greatly esteemed.

A life of Sir John Macdonald is promised us from the pen of Mr. Joseph Pope, who will labor with the contents of Lady Macdonald, and all the advantages that the papers and facts in her possession can bring him. This should be the most valuable record of the late Premier's life. Mr. Pope, who has himself a free hand, he will do much to satisfy a natural desire to know better the man who lived under the Windsor uniform and the politician's mask.—Montreal Star.

Stockford Lewis, of Salisbury, a young man with only one arm, had a thrilling adventure one day last week. He started alone on a hunting expedition out near Canaan. Armed with a repeating rifle, he soon ran across a bear's den, and pointed out the inmates, which consisted of the old she-bear and her family of three, supposed to be yearlings. The old bear promptly advanced in a hostile manner on Mr. Lewis and was in the act of knocking the rifle out of his hand when he fired on her, killing her almost instantly. He then shot the three young ones.

Hon. Charles Young, of Charlottetown, Judge of Probate, died on Saturday, March 26th, in his 80th year. Charles Young was a brother of the late Sir William Young, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. He came from Scotland when quite young, was educated at Dalhousie College, and studied law in the office of his brother William. For several years Judge Young held the position of Attorney-General of the island province. It is said that he was at one time offered knighthood, but showed his good sense by declining to accept the distinction.

Hon. James Ryan, president of the legislative council of New Brunswick, died quite suddenly at the Waverley hotel, Fredericton, on Wednesday afternoon last week. He had only been ill for a few days, having attended the council on Friday last. On that evening he was taken ill and had been confined to his room since. His remains were taken to Moncton for burial. Hon. H. R. Emmerson succeeds Mr. Ryan as president of the council, and has entered upon the duties of his office. The Telegraph says that Mr. Emmerson has produced a highly favorable impression in that capacity and that he will prove a decided accession to the government.

A cable to the Star says: London, March 29. The admiralty to-day notified the Canadian Pacific of their intention to send 200 seamen and three officers in the middle of May from Halifax to Vancouver. Her Majesty's ships Daphne and Nymphe and the flagship Wasp are commissioned and equipped this summer, and their crews

will be transported over the C. P. R. Previously all the cruisers and sloops were transferred to the China station to recommission. The admiralty officials speak in the highest terms of the efficiency of the Canadian Pacific service and the great utility the route will prove to the empire. This action of the admiralty at the present moment will probably cause misconception, unless it is clearly stated that this course was decided upon before the Bering Sea dispute assumed a critical stage.

By a personal inspection of the establishment of W. H. Johnson, Esq., 121 and 123 Granville street, Halifax, we see that this house deals in first class goods, for which Mr. Johnson obtained a special diploma at the late N. S. provincial exhibition. The one price system of trade is to be commended.

British and Foreign.

The fire which followed the explosion in the Anderluff colliery has been extinguished. The efforts to rescue the bodies of those who lost their lives in the mine has been resumed. There are yet 122 bodies in the pit.

Large bands of brigands are raiding the towns and villages in the Caucasian province of Kantars. Gendarmes have been ordered to guard the railway trains and troops have been despatched in pursuit of the plundering bands.

Late advices from Shanghai report recent bloody engagements between the Chinese imperial troops and rebels in Northern China. It is said that over 8,000 rebels were slain, and that the rebels were being driven back to the sea.

At the election held last week in the east division of Worcestershire, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the expulsion of George Woodyard Hastings, liberal unionist, Austin Chamberlain, liberal unionist and conservative candidate, was returned without opposition.

As a means of guarding against future famine, the Russian government has ordered two grain deposits to be established for every 300 dessatins of land, from which stations seed corn is to be distributed in the spring, the same amount to be returned after the ingathering of the crop. As another safeguard, a bureau is to be established, to report annually the condition of the harvest, from which stations may be made to supply any deficiency of grain.

United States.

A terrible cyclone is reported to have swept over parts of Kansas and Nebraska on the night of March 31st. Great damage to property and much loss of life are reported.

Owing to the present low price of silver a number of Colorado niggers have closed. A large number of men are said to be thrown out of employment, and the silver men are discouraged at the outlook.

The funeral services over the body of Walt Whitman occurred on Wednesday. The remains were interred in the Dwight cemetery. There were no religious services. Several eulogies were pronounced, the principal one by Robt. G. Ingersoll.

A Chicago despatch of Wednesday last says: The lowest price yet for the wheat crop was reached on the close of the final figures were at the bottom for the session. The feeling was manifestly nervous. During the last hour there was a general dumping of local holdings. One explanation was that was a recalculation that there are 11,000,000 bushels of spring wheat here in public and private elevators, of which not a cargo has been sold for export in two months.

While gunning on Dog's Island, N. J., Captain Chance found on the strand a moss-grown, long-necked and tightly corked bottle. On breaking the bottle it was found to contain \$15 in paper money, with the following words scrawled on a piece of wrapping paper: "The finder, whoever it may be, will use this money as his own. We are sinking—death starts us in—Here the note breaks off and there is no signature. Neither is the name of the vessel given. The bottle had every appearance of having been in the water a long time."

Concerning the English sparrow the New York Herald says: The sparrow as a little bird is truly a perfect specimen of God's creative art; but the sparrow is also a destructive nuisance, and is not placed by God in America. His introduction here was a piece of human stupidity, like the introduction of the rabbit and the thistle in Australia and New Zealand. The great work now is to remove the three nuisances named and restore the original occupants whose places have been usurped by strangers. God speed the removal of all three, especially the sparrow, for that alone directly interests this country.

Do you know that K. D. C. will relieve and cure your indigestion more quickly and effectually than any other remedy on the market. Try K. D. C.

If you have a hacking cough that distresses you and annoys others—particularly in church—send 12 cents in stamps to G. A. Moore, chemist, St. John, N. B., for a box of Hacknomore Lozenges. He will send them to you by mail. They give immediate relief.

The agency for the celebrated New William Sewing Machine has been transferred to Miller Bros., 116 and 118 Granville St., Halifax. This gives them the agency of the two best sewing machines made in the Dominion (the other being the New Raymond), and there is only one other make of sewing machine made.

Nearly every one needs a good spring medicine, and Hoo's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best. Try it this season.

Marriages.

BRUNSEN-FITCH.—At the Baptist church, Aylesford, March 30, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Frank Brunten to Hattie C. Fitch.

JONREY-EISENHAUER.—At North-West, Sibley Court, March 19, by Rev. E. N. Archibald, James Jonrey to Victoria Eisenbauer, both of North-west.

WRIGHT-SHEFFER.—At Virginia, Annapolis County, N. S., March 22, by Rev. C. C. Minard, B. James Wright, Clements, to Mrs. Susan Sheffer, of Virginia.

MCKINNON-MILLER.—At Oxford, March 9th, by Rev. E. C. Corey, Walter McKinnon, of Nappan, to Mary E. West daughter of Enoch Miller, Esq., of Oxford.

COLP-STEWART.—On the 20th ult., at the Baptist parsonage, Liverpool, by Rev. I. E. Bill, S. H. Colp, of Fort Mountain, Queens Co., to Maggie O. Stewart, of the same place.

MELVER-PROSLEY.—At the residence of the bride's father, March 23rd, by Pastor J. M. Parker, Bertram E. Melver, of River Hebert, to Mina M., eldest daughter of George Prosley, of River Hebert, Cum. Co., N. S.

Deaths.

WHITE.—At Cambridge, Queens Co., March 18, John T. White, in the 84th year of his age.

HAYES.—Freepont, N. S., March 18, Fannie, the beloved wife of Wallace Hayes, in the 45th year of her age, leaving a husband and three children to mourn their loss.

HYSLOP.—At North River, Colchester Co., Jan. 21, Mary Jane, widow of the late Samuel Hyslop, aged 58 years. Our sister was firm in the faith of the Gospel; patient in her illness, calmly trusting in a living and risen Redeemer.

CAMERON.—At Cambridge, N. S., 1892, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. W. H. Naylor, Dorchester, Mass., Eliza A., wife of Mr. D. Cameron, of Bocabec, N. B. "They that sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him."

TRIMPER.—At Clemente Vale, N. S., March 15, of consumption following the grippe, Ezbon L., only son of Charles and Rebecca Trimper, in the 16th year of his age. Having heard the call, he has gone to be with Jesus, which is far better.

ROGERS.—At Springhill, Feb. 14, of diphtheria, Havelock Rogers, aged 23 years. He was a worthy member of the Springhill church. He is missed very much by his friends and by all our social meetings. His faith was strong in the Lord. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

GERRETT.—At Boston, U. S., of the grippe, Mrs. Gerrett, in the 63rd year of her age. Her remains were brought to Tinusville, Kings Co., N. B., for interment, where an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. George Howard, Snider Gerrett formerly resided at Upham, Kings Co. She leaves eleven children to mourn their loss. She died in the triumph of faith.

HECKMAN.—At Heckman's Island, Lunenburg Co., March 28th, Dea. Jacob Heckman, aged 80. Our dear brother was baptized about 45 years ago by a Mr. Taylor, whose labors brought many to Christ in this county in those days. He lived a worthy, exemplary Christian life; was very charitable to those who differed from him in matters of doctrine. While he held firmly to our peculiar views of truth, he did but little to spread them. He was much beloved by all his neighbors and friends, and without doubt, sleeps the rest of the just. The occasion was improved by the pastor (Rev. J. A. T. S.) in the presence of a very solemn and respectable audience.

BLENKHORN.—At Amherst, March 24, Amos Blenkhorn, Esq., late photodupliary of the Supreme Court, aged 86 years. During the first of our pastorate (Rev. J. A. T. S.) in the presence of all the duties of his office, but the past eighteen years he has lived in complete retirement, owing to an affliction of the mind. This took the form of religious despondency. He was a good man and a converted man, but he was a picture to us all of what we should be if God should withdraw His supporting hand. He read the news and read his Bible, "and tried to pray for mercy," as he lately said. Why we poor creatures are allowed to struggle so long in the darkness is an inscrutable mystery, which, I trust, is by this time solved to our brother in the light of heaven.

SKINNER.—At Wittenberg, N. S., March 23, Jane, in the 60th year of her age, the wife of the late Rev. J. R. Skinner, aged 44. Our sister was a daughter of the late Josiah Black, of Amherst, and grand daughter of the Rev. S. McCully. She obeyed the Master's voice when quite young, having been baptized during the pastorate of Rev. G. F. Miles. About fourteen years ago she was united in marriage to Bro. Skinner, and proved a helpmeet indeed in his ministerial labors. Amid the sorrowing flock at Wittenberg, funeral services were conducted by Revs. D. A. Steele, J. E. Goucher, and M. L. Fields, and thereafter the remains were taken to Berwick for interment. Three little boys have lost a good mother, and a faithful woman has laid down her burden in mid-life.

THOMAS.—At Smith's Cove, Digby Co., N. S., on the 6th of March, Sarah, wife of Mr. John Thomas, aged 61 years. She was a daughter of the late Adam Hawkeworth, of Bridgewater, N. S., where she was converted and baptized by Rev. I. J. Skinner. She spent twelve years in teaching, after which, for 26 years, she was the light of Bro. Thomas' home, and the main earthly stay and comfort of his declining years. She was a member of the Second Hillsborough church, and manifested a deep interest in its welfare. Her home was a hospitable home for ministers, and she was never weary of ministering to their comfort and praying for their success. A few days before her death she was in God's house and gave her final public testimony to the faithfulness and love of her Lord. Her last illness was very brief and did not confine her to her bed. She died peacefully sitting in her chair. The church has lost a valuable member and Bro. Thomas deeply mourns his best earthly friend.

REES.—At Mill Cove, Queens Co., March 3, after a lingering and painful illness, Edward Rees, in the 86th year of his age.

ALLEN.—On the 16th of February, Charles T. Allen was instantly killed in the yard of the New York Central R. R. He filled the position of conductor of the yard, and attempting to get on a passing train missed his footing and fell backwards. The deceased was the fourth son of L. B. Allen of Amherst, N. S., and grandson of the late Dr. S. T. Rand, Micmac missionary. He had been on that road only four or five months, but had won many friends by his genial and obliging manner. Not finding any clue to his relatives, after four days they buried him in the Lutheran cemetery, Brooklyn, the company and the employees of the road bearing all expenses and doing everything they possibly could to show their kind feeling and love for the lost one. When his father was in Boston at last, was found, and with other relatives living in New York, visited his grave their hearts were much touched to see a beautiful wreath of flowers with an inscription, "Our Comrade" lying there. And although his parents and a large circle of brothers and sisters are overwhelmed with grief at his sudden call, in the full strength of his young and vigorous manhood (he was only twenty-four years old), the blow is greatly softened for him so highly spoken of by those who were in authority over him, and all his associates, and also to think he had a Christian burial and was cared for so tenderly by strangers.

PIREY.—John O. Pirey, who died at his residence, Wolfville, on March 2nd, aged 86, the son of Erasmus Pirey, and nephew of the late Dr. Obadiah Pirey, of England, was born in Cornwallis in 1805. When quite a young man he was baptized during an extensive revival which took place under the late Father Manning. His father died when he was quite a lad, leaving in his charge a mother and ten brothers and sisters, of whom only two survive—George, an and Daniel Pirey of Cornwallis. This heavy responsibility laid upon him he discharged with ability and faithfulness. He administered his father's estate to the satisfaction of all the heirs, manifesting even in early life that business capacity and tact for which he afterwards became noted. His first wife was Leticia A. Reid, daughter of Deacon Walter Reid, of Father Manning's church. She died in 1852. His second wife, who survives him, was Mary Shaw, daughter of William Shaw, Esq., of Falmouth. He leaves seven children—four sons and three daughters—Richard E. Pirey, of the Tea Planters' Company, New York; Joseph H. Pirey, Kingsport; Dr. James Foreman Pirey, Chester; William S. Pirey, Wilmot; Mrs. R. V. Jones, Wolfville; Mrs. Wm. M. McVicar, Annapolis; and Mrs. James S. Harding, St. John. He was indeed diligent in business. Faithful and conscientious in all his transactions, he won the esteem and confidence of all those with whom he dealt. His faith in God was firm and entire. A short time before his death he said that he never entered into any transaction without looking to the Lord for direction and guidance. In his manner he was exceedingly courteous and affable. In his house the poor man was as welcome as the rich—indeed he well deserved the title, "friend of the poor." Many a time when he befriended and helped a mourning his departure. It can safely be said that he never oppressed the poor, and because of his consideration and regard for this class he lost much of this world's goods. At one period of his life he was an earnest, enthusiastic worker in the church where he resided. He often led the prayer meetings. In petition and exhortation he was unusually gifted. In consequence of impaired hearing and poor health he did not see the last years of his life take any active part in religious exercises. His last illness was short, but he was perfectly resigned to the will of God. He desired to depart and be with Christ, which would be far better, and so resting on the bosom of his Saviour he calmly and trustfully fell asleep. Death was to him "that golden key that opens the palace of eternity."

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