

Messenger and Visitor.

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VOLUME LI.

Vol. XVI.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1900.

No. 9.

The Churches and National Welfare.

The grand aim embodied in the Christian churches is to minister to the spiritual needs of mankind. But men cannot be helped spiritually without benefit to their condition in other respects. Every local church in which the spirit of Christianity is finding true expression is a powerful influence in its community not only for the saving of souls in the sense of delivering them from wrath to come and fitting them for heaven, but also for promoting intellectual and moral life, for education in all that makes for good citizenship and beneficent relationships among men. We hear a great deal of the advantages which Canada offers to the emigrant and of the importance to Canada that her great western reserves shall be occupied, the efforts made to attract people to the country and congratulations that immigrants are now coming into the country in larger numbers than in the past. But while increase in numbers is desirable, we can by no means afford to neglect the question of quality or character. It is possible for Canada to receive increments of population which, especially if left to themselves in respect to religious and moral influences, would prove a curse rather than a blessing, a source of weakness rather than of strength. It is in this connection that the Christian bodies of Canada are doing a good work which, if quiet and unostentatious, is of the deepest significance not only for the spiritual interests of the people to whom they minister but to the social, political and industrial interests of the whole Dominion.

A Recognition.

Of the work that is being done in the Northwest and other parts of our country, through various religious organizations by humble pastors and missionaries toiling hard for little remuneration in pioneer settlements, little is heard in high places. But those influences are none the less significant for the upbuilding of our young national life, because, like the forces so beneficently active in physical nature, they work without observation and with small recognition of their value. It is quite possible that the 30 minutes sermon of the unknown missionary, speaking to a little company in a rude school house in some pioneer settlement, means immeasurably more for national welfare than the five hours of sounding eloquence poured out by some distinguished political orator on the floors of Parliament and embalmed in Hansard for the wonder of coming generations. It is gratifying, therefore, to find in an editorial article in the Toronto Globe a hearty recognition of the value, from a national point of view, of the work which the Christian churches of Canada are doing in promoting wholesome life and elevated ideals among the people who now, at the rate of 50,000 a year, are seeking and finding a home in the Northwest. With high statesmanship and energy, the Globe says, the churches are seeking to meet the need of the hour. "They believe that the Bible and a Biblical religious faith and educational system founded thereon will, apart from spiritual results to the individual, fuse this alien mass into one common citizenship, and prevent deadly schism in ideal and type between east and west. Acting upon this belief, churches are being founded, schools and colleges built, and strong men stationed in all the centres, whose whole work is directed towards the moral and intellectual advancement of their communities. Nothing is more encouraging than the type of men who are giving themselves to this noble task. To give this fact emphasis one needs only to mention such names as Archbishop Machray, Father Lamont, the late Principal King, and his successor, Dr. Kil-

patrick, Egerton Young, William Black, the late Alexander Grant, Dr. McDiarmid, Dr. Robertson, the Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions, and Rev. A. J. Vining, Superintendent of Baptist Missions. The work done, the hardships endured, the plans projected by these men and others like them, are quite the equal of the most thrilling chapters in foreign missionary history. With an aggressive and spiritual church, led by men of statesmanship, ideals and patriotism, with a complete and efficient system of public schools, with every facility for higher education as yet undivorced from religious culture, with wise Governmental assistance and control of immigration, with limitless undeveloped resources to absorb the energies of our new citizens to their great pecuniary profit and contentment, with a closer economic, political and social affiliation to the older and richer life of the empire, it is safe to predict that the new Canada so swiftly taking form in these history-making days will prove herself worthy of the noblest traditions and aspirations of our past, and abundantly fulfil the promise of the future."

Canadians in Battle.

The people of Canada have had this week a sad reminder that war costs much besides the money voted by Parliament or contributed from private purses and the withdrawal of men from remunerative industries. It exacts a terrible tribute of suffering and blood upon the battle field. It flings the black shadow of anxiety and sorrow over many homes and brings irreparable loss to many families. The despatches of Wednesday last brought news of heavy loss suffered by the Canadian contingent in an engagement which took place on the previous Sunday. At present writing exact details are still lacking, but the battle of Sunday, in which the Canadians suffered so severely, is understood to have been that fought at Koodoosrand on the Modder river, in which General Roberts' forces were engaged against General Cronje's retreating army which had been brought to a stand-still at that point. There is still some uncertainty as to the exact figures, but the losses of the Canadian contingent as given in the despatches were about 20 killed, 60 wounded, and 9 prisoners or missing. Of the killed three were from Montreal, one from Quebec, three from Vancouver, B. C., two from Victoria, B. C., two from London, Ont., two from Ottawa, and one each from Windsor, Ont., Haldimand, Ont., Barrie, Ont., Toronto, Charlottetown, P. E. I., and St. John, N. B. The name of the St. John man killed is Pte. Patrick McCreary, of Norton. The Charlottetown man was Roland Dennis Taylor. Among the wounded are four from New Brunswick and four from Nova Scotia. The N. B. men wounded are Arthur Hayden, St. John, William Hunter, St. John, Johnston, (either Joseph M. or James) St. John, and John Scott, Golden Grove. The N. S. wounded men are W. A. Adams, Halifax, W. J. Regan, Wolfville, R. McCallum, Halifax, and G. F. Robertson, Dartmouth. In the Dominion House of Commons, on Wednesday afternoon, fitting reference was made by the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition to the news which had just been received from the seat of war, and the honorable gentlemen united in paying eloquent tributes to the bravery of the Canadian soldiers who had so nobly sustained the honor of their country on the field of battle. The following cable was sent to Col. Otter at the front by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with the concurrence of Sir Charles Tupper:

"I desire to convey to you and your men the grateful thanks of the Government and Parliament of the Dominion for the gallantry displayed on the battlefield. Canada warmly appreciates the sacrifices made by her sons for the honor of the Empire. The wounded have our sympathy and our prayers for speedy recovery. Those who have given up their lives will ever be held in remembrance by a grateful people."

On Thursday, Lord Roberts, Commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, cabled as follows to Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada: "The Canadian regiment has done admirable service since arrival in South Africa. I deeply regret heavy loss it suffered during the fighting on the 18th inst., and beg you will assure the people of Canada how much we all here admire the conspicuous gallantry displayed by our Canadian comrades on that occasion."

The War

The week ending Saturday the 24th, has been characterized by anxiety and expectation deferred, rather than by definite results in respect to the war. All the week Lord Roberts' forces have had General Cronje with his little army, estimated at from 4000 to 8000 men, surrounded at Koodoos rand on the Modder river, in the Orange Free State. The situation for Cronje on Wednesday appeared so desperate that it was thought that his surrender could be only a question of hours, but the week passed, and though there were numerous rumors to the effect that the Boer leader had succumbed, there was no confirmation of them from the war office or any source that could be regarded as trustworthy. In the battle of Sunday, the 18th, 146 men were killed on the British side, the Highlanders and Canadians who were employed in an attack upon the enemy's laager—or supply camp—suffering most severely. The Highlanders had 63 men killed, and the Canadians 18 or 19. The attack was no doubt a most gallant one, but the terrible rifle fire of the Boers saved their position. The conditions under which the British attacking party fought, are said to be similar to those experienced in the Modder river battle, the men having to lie flat on the open veldt all day, suffering terribly from thirst, as well as from the fire of the enemy, until a thunder storm somewhat relieved their sufferings. General Kelly-Kenny has been criticized for exposing his men in the open to the rifle fire of the protected enemy, but criticism on the part of experts at a distance from the scene of battle may, or may not be, of any value. The fight of Sunday was succeeded by a bombardment of the Boer position on Monday, with heavy artillery. General Cronje is reported to have asked for an armistice of twenty-four hours, in which to bury the dead. As this was understood to be a ruse, to gain time for strengthening entrenchments, or in hope of obtaining reinforcements, the proposal was refused by Lord Kitchener, and the bombardment was renewed with terrible effect. The bombardment on Tuesday afternoon, according to the description of correspondents who witnessed it was of a most terrible character, and it seemed madness and a wicked sacrifice of life for the Boer commander to hold out against it. In the neighborhood of General Cronje, small bodies of Boers under General Botha and other leaders have appeared, and have been successfully engaged by General French's cavalry and other British forces, so that they have been unable to unite their forces with Cronje's. The scene of the fighting at Koodoos rand or Paardeberg, is said to be one of the prettiest spots in South Africa, the river at the spot held by Cronje's men resembling some parts of the Hudson. The ground all around slopes toward the stream, and all these highlands are held by British artillery. The Boers appear to be confined to the bed and steep banks of the Modder river, which, according to a correspondent, form a ditch two miles long, 150 feet wide, and 50 feet deep. Their position offers good shelter as the bed of the river is nearly dry, with many rocks in it, and dongas or cave-like holes piercing the banks. The wives of many of the Boers are with them. General Roberts has offered a safe conduct for the women which has been refused. Lord Roberts has taken a large number of prisoners—over 500 in all, and a considerable number of Boers have deserted from Cronje's force, who report his situation to be desperate, and strongly condemn the useless sacrifice of life in attempting to hold his position. But every day that the Boer commander can hold on delays Lord Robert's advance, and means a consequent advantage to the forces besieging Ladysmith. Cronje is said to have had a good supply of provis-

Continued on page 5.

Close Communion.

BY H. F. ADAMS.

The recent conversion of the eminent and prominent Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed church, (New York) stands out in striking contrast to the clamour of a small section of the Baptist denomination to recognize pedit-baptism as a sufficient prerequisite for the Lord's Supper.

Let us read Dr. Peters' admirable letter, notifying his people of his grounds for rejecting of infant sprinkling for New Testament baptism, and then proceeds to state more generally the whole question from the view-point of New Testament precedent, and the best scholarship of ancient and modern times:

DR. PETERS' CHANGE OF VIEWS

Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D., for the past eleven years the successful pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed church, one of the most important churches of the Reformed-denomination in this city, surprised his people and the community last week by tendering his resignation.

DR. PETERS' LETTER.

To My Dear People: I have sent to the Consistory my resignation as pastor of the Bloomingdale church, and have requested them to unite with me in asking the New York Classis to dissolve our pleasant relationship as pastor and people.

To you, my dear people, whose kindly counsel, unwavering loyalty and generous support in every good work have made my labors both lovely and successful, I give my heartiest thanks.

For many years Dr. Peters has been one of the most popular preachers in the city. He has also been much in demand as a lecturer, and has published several books.

While I cannot believe any one would knowingly misrepresent our position on the relation between the ordinances, yet there are many who, not intelligently apprehending it, cannot think of it, or state it to others, without misrepresenting our views.

1. The Episcopalian. Rev. Dr. Wall, an eminent

writer, says in his "History of Infant Baptism," part II., chap. 9: "No church ever gave the communion to any persons before they were baptized. Among all the absurdities that ever were held none ever maintained that any person should partake of the communion before he was baptized."

2. Methodist. Rev. F. G. Hubbard, Methodist Episcopal, says in his book on "Christian Baptism," part II., page 174: "Before entering upon the argument before us it is but just to remark that in one principle the Baptist and pedit-Baptist churches agree. They both agree in rejecting from the communion of the table of the Lord, and denying the rights of church fellowship to all who have not been baptized."

3. Congregationalist. Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of great authority in his denomination, says: "No one is to be considered and treated as a member of the church of Christ unless he is baptized with water, as this is the only door by which persons can be introduced into the visible kingdom of Christ, according to His own appointment." See "Curtiss on Communion," page 125.

4. Presbyterian. I will now give you a more lengthy extract that proves the Presbyterians to be more "close-communicant" than Episcopalian, Congregationalist or Methodist.

The Rev. F. M. Iams was my predecessor in the pastorate of the First Baptist church, Mount Vernon, Ohio, U. S. A., but when he entered the ministry he was a Congregationalist. The following is his own account of an incident that happened in the early part of his ministry:

"In the beginning of my ministry, before I was ordained, I invited a Presbyterian minister to occupy my pulpit on Communion Sabbath and administer the Lord's Supper, and he accepted my invitation. There was at that time in my congregation a young man, a very recent convert, and a very zealous Christian worker. He was an Englishman and had been christened in infancy the Church of England. Afterward he had become an avowed atheist, and was such when I first met him.

"At that time I had not examined the question of communion, but was governed in the matter by misguided feelings, and consequently was in favor of open communion. So I spoke to the Rev. Mr. S. confidentially, and requested him to speak to Brother H. privately, and invite him to come to the table with us. I told him of his recent conversion, his zeal for Christ, and our great love for him as a true and devoted disciple.

And Mr. S. was firm, and I was obliged to submit to what I then deemed a very great hardship and a grievous wrong. But I long since learned that he was right in putting the order of the Lord's House above the clamour of private affection or personal interest or feeling.

I now appeal to every thoughtful person and ask: "Wherein do the Episcopal, Congregational, Methodist

and Presbyterian bodies differ from the Baptist on the prerequisite to communion?"

You must admit that all five are close communion bodies. They all teach that only baptized persons are eligible for the Lord's Supper.

Do I hear some say, "Well I never looked at the subject in that way before, but now I see that we are all close-communicants. And on that subject I will never again think of the Baptists as pursuing a course different from others, as all denominations demand that a person must be baptized before he partakes of the Lord's Supper."

Now, my friend, you are approaching the real point at issue. We do not invite them to the Lord's Table because we believe baptism is a prerequisite to Communion. And as we believe the only water baptism in the New Testament is the immersion of believers, you must perceive that the real point at issue is not Communion but baptism.

Now it is my duty to show why Baptists do not regard those who have been christened as having fulfilled the New Testament obligation to be baptized. First, how many baptisms are there in the New Testament? Ephesians 4: 5 says, "One Lord, one faith, one baptism."

Of course you know that the word baptizo is not a translation of the original Greek word into an equivalent of the English language. But is the Anglicising of the Greek word baptizo. In ascertaining the Greek word for Baptism and its meaning, we will take the best Pedit-Baptist authority in the world of scholarship.

Baptizo—To dip in or under water; to sink, to bathe, to baptize.

Baptismos—A dipping in water—baptism. Baptisma—Baptism. Baptistes—One that dips—a baptizer.

But do not these great scholars give other meanings to Baptizo? They do not even hint the bare possibility of any other than that given from their dictionary? But perhaps you are thinking that they were favoring the Baptists in confining the meaning of baptizo to immersion! Of course you smile at the mere suggestion of Church of England clergyman doing such a thing to substantiate the practice of the Baptists.

It is not necessary to say that not one of the above scholars was a member of the Baptist church, and yet they all confess that only Baptists practice apostolic baptism. And I think all will grant that the arguments I advance to prove that baptism means only to dip have additional force, when I say I have not brought, and will not bring the opinion of a single Baptist forward, but only pedit-Baptist scholars.

What is the Greek word for sprinkling? Liddell & Scott's Lexicon says:

Raino—To sprinkle, besprinkle. But they do not hint that by squeezing that word thus

Raino—to sprinkle sometimes, and to dip sometimes?

No. Again these gentlemen translate this word not as clergymen, but as honest and exact scholars. But methinks I hear a pedit-Baptist say, "But did not Christ use the word raino when he gave the command to his apostles to baptize?"

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To complete our work let us see what is the Greek word for pouring, a form of baptism used by some Presbyterians. Liddell & Scott's Lexicon says, Cheo—To pour out.

I think I hear an anxious Presbyterian say, "Do they not give another possible meaning that can imply the idea of dipping, so that if a minister pour water on a candidate that act may be considered to be an immersion?"

Not a word do they utter that gives the faintest margin for such a supposition.

"But do not Christ use the Greek word Cheo, when he commanded his apostles to baptize?" Not once in such a connection.

I have laid before you the three Greek words used to represent the three modes of what is called baptism by the aforesaid denominations. And any person of ordinary intelligence can decide which one Christ submitted to as recorded in Matt. 3:13-17, and the apostles practiced.

A careful consideration of these statements must discover to all that it is not the Lord's Table that forms the main division between Baptists and pedo-Baptists, but what is the baptism of the New Testament.

With such incontrovertible testimony furnished by ancient and modern scholars, that there is only one meaning of the original word used by our Lord to designate baptism, and that only one mode can correctly set forth that one meaning, can you wonder that Baptists do not regard those who have been only sprinkled or poured as being baptized? And therefore can you regard them as other than consistent, when they do not invite such unbaptized persons to the table?

Let not pedo-Baptists be so unjust as to charge us with being narrow-minded, for this attitude is not produced or retarded by narrowness or largeness, but is the result of obedience to God's Word. The pedo-Baptists' great scholars declare that sprinkling is not baptism, and can we be reproved for carrying their conclusion to a practical end? Is it they who help to furnish us with the reason why we do not invite ped-Baptists to communion.

When all the lexicons say that *Baptizo* means sprinkling, when all historians say that Jesus was sprinkled, when the New Testament says that sprinkling was the mode of the apostles' baptisms, and when a single example can be found in the New Testament of an infant being sprinkled for baptism, then and not till then, may we, will we, invite pedo-Baptists to the Lord's Supper. Truro, N. S.

The First National Baptist Convention, Winnipeg, July 5-13, 1900.

That the time has come for such meetings as are proposed in this Convention there is little doubt. For the last few years our work in Canada has been growing in national unity. Resistlessly the divine hand seems to be pushing us towards the North West. A great opportunity is there. The Master by almost a miracle has made it possible for us to begin work at once among the Galicians with fully equipped men. This means that this great alien body will become Baptist. What imagination can for a moment conceive the undying influences flowing from such a work as this? Other similar facts can be adduced to show that henceforth Canadian Baptists must find their Canadian work grow more and more into one.

The benefits arising from our National Convention will be many and great. To begin with it will be a liberal education for every person who attends. The widening of horizon, the stimulating touch with other minds, the spiritual uplift which comes from consideration of high duties, the sense of solidarity in service, in thought, and ideal, this will send our ministers and members back to their churches filled with new thoughts, new purposes, henceforth to be larger and diviner men. It is certain also that the discussions carried on will result in marked improvement not only in the matter of giving throughout the whole country but in methods and means of carrying on our large denominational work. Not only so, but this National gathering will in a peculiar sense bring our churches into vital touch with those new national forces that are working so marvellously in our country at the present time.

The first question which must arise is the expense of going, and this for many will be a real problem. The most advantageous railroad rates will be secured by our committee, announcements of which will be made at the earliest possible moment. Meanwhile it is the hope and earnest desire of the Committee that every Baptist church in Canada will seriously consider the sending of their pastor, at the church's expense, to this Convention. There is no possible investment that the church can make which will be more productive of permanent good than this.

Brethren, take these meetings into your sympathy and thought. Pray for them. Pray for the speakers that they may have a great message to deliver, and above all let nothing short of absolute impossibility deter you from attending.

On behalf of the Committee,
CHARLES A. RATON, Sec'y.

Disorderly Churches.

BY R. T. HISCOX, D. D.

For there are disorderly churches, as well as disorderly individuals. When such practices are allowed to prevail in a church as are contrary to the Word of God, and reproach a blameless Christian life, such as give the world occasion to criticise and condemn the church and the Christian profession on its account, there is something wrong and disorderly in that church's department. The disorderly walking may pertain to only a very few individuals, but if it be permitted and allowed to continue working its mischief, infecting those within and proving a scandal to those without, the whole body becomes responsible for the evil and must bear the blame. The matter becomes a very serious one, since a disorderly church loses the ability both to build up its own members in faith and godliness, and also to exert a saving influence on society around them. A disorderly church cannot accomplish the mission given them of God, any more than a disorderly army can successfully go forth to battle with a well disciplined and powerful enemy.

For the churches, therefore, to be able to accomplish their work and mission in the world, they must maintain well-ordered lives and godly conversation, both within themselves and externally before the world. As the apostle said to the Thessalonians, "according to the traditions" which they had received from him. And he commands, even, those Thessalonians, in the most solemn manner, so vital did he deem it, "in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ," that they should "withdraw themselves from every brother that walketh disorderly" and contrary to the instructions received from him. He was able to cite himself and his associates as their examples, having walked among them in an orderly manner, according to the gospel which they had preached. He called them, and God also, to witness "how holily, and justly, and unblamably" they had behaved themselves in their midst while among them. He not only made personal appeals to individuals, but insisted that the churches should purify themselves of evil-doers. To do this, they had received authority from the great Head and chief Bishop of all souls and of all churches.

The term disorderly (*ataktos*) is one applied to soldiers who break ranks and do not walk in an orderly way, in respect to their department violate the strict order of military discipline. Every profession, calling and pursuit has its fundamental laws and regulations. They all differ, but each is fitted to its purpose and its place. The orderly movements of a pleasure party would be a very disorderly movement for a troop of soldiers. The orderly running of a railway train would not be orderly in the sailing of a ship. The orderly management of a social club or a business firm would likely be a very disorderly management of a Christian church. And here is precisely where many churches become disorderly and an offense of the truth "as it is in Jesus." They become imbued with the spirit of the world rather than filled with the Spirit of God. They are managed too much by the policy of this world, which their members absorb in their intercourse with the business or pleasures of the world, and bring in to mold and shape spiritual and divine realities. Of course, a church is disorderly in so far as its individual members are disorderly. But as one sinner will destroy much good, so one or only a few evil-living members will give a bad name and a blemished reputation to an entire church, and if not suppressed will send an evil report of the same far and wide. One fly in a pot of perfume will disparage its quality and spoil its sale.

The following are some of the more common disorders of the churches, which impair their quality, destroy their usefulness and invite the criticisms of society to their disadvantage:

The hasty and indiscreet settlement of pastors—pastors either wholly unfitted for the office and work of that sacred calling, or else peculiarly unfitted for that church and place in existing conditions. It is as sad as it is surprising how thoughtlessly and with what indecent haste many churches will give over the charge of such interests into the hands of a man of whom they know almost nothing, either good or bad, to be their religious teacher and guide, an example to their families, and to represent them in the community. They make little or no inquiry as to their record, but are ready in many cases to settle them on sight if they be "smart talkers" and give a fair report of themselves. They would be more careful in hiring a work girl for the kitchen, a mechanic for the shop or a farm hand for the field. And yet on the pastor depends more for the true interests of the church than on any other one thing, except the presence of the Holy Spirit.

Another token of disorder in the churches is the hasty and incautious reception of members to their fellowship without sufficient evidence that they be truly regenerate. A fundamental and most important article in our creed is "a regenerated church membership." And ages of Christian history have taught that none but persons truly born of the Spirit are fit or can safely be used for building up churches. But so eager are the pastors and the people for members that they frequently baptize and take

in anybody who can be induced to submit to the ordinances. The result is, they introduce weakness and not strength—build with hay, wood and stubble, and bring an unsanctified element into the temple of God. This tends to many disorders, as many have sadly learned.

Another very common and frequently very prolific source of disorder in the churches is the prevailing neglect of orderly discipline and the prevailing allowance of un-Christian conduct on the part of certain of the members, whose lives are not unfrequently a reproach to the Christian profession and a shame at times to common decency. It is not a welcome task to undertake to correct the offences of the unruly walkers, especially when they have been long neglected and have infected others. The moral sense of the church becomes blunted by familiarity with evil doings, and they come to seem less offensive than they really are. But lives which dishonor the morality of the gospel and eat out the spiritual godliness of the churches increase to more and more ungodliness, and eat as doth a canker. It is not drunkenness and lying, and profanity, gambling and licentiousness alone that curse the churches, but bickering and strife, jealousies and rivalries, contentions and hatreds, as well. These make them most disorderly and impotent of good, driving the Holy Spirit from their midst.—The Baptist Standard.

Arrow Points.

BY PASTOR J. CLARK.

All outside religion will leave the possessor outside of heaven.

He that would pass a bad penny would pass a bad pound.

You cannot escape eternity.

Nothing good can be said of sin.

Fashion is no friend to Faith.

Without God's grace there is no sharing God's glory.

If you are fully pleased with self you are not pleased with Christ.

The prince and the peasant receive salvation on the same terms—by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

They who in their goodness boast,

Show themselves both blind and lost;

They who in the Saviour trust,

Yet shall stand with God most just.

Westchester Station, N. S.

The Atonement.

The fact that sacrifice and suffering for the sake of others is the law of human life, and that by the death of Christ the destructive power of sin has been done away with for all who are attached to him by faith, gains fresh evidence for all thoughtful men. "Help thou my unbelief." It is an inexpressible comfort to the weak believer to be able to stake everything not on any moral result in himself, but upon the fact that Jesus has lived and died for him. This redemptive process is not merely individual; it extends to the race of mankind and to the whole constitution of things in which we live. "God sent his Son . . . that the world through him might be saved; by him to reconcile all things to himself, whether they be things in earth or things in heaven." The atonement is the stimulus to every effort for social regeneration, for freedom, for international peace, for the bending of all the forces of nature to their proper object—the bringing in of the kingdom of Christ. The more this positive and far-reaching aspect of the atonement is dwelt upon the less likely we shall be to fall back into the puerile or immoral explanations which have obscured it, and the more powerful will it become for the work of Christian expansion and Christian unity, which is the task of this generation.—Rev. W. H. Fremantle, D. D., Dean of Ripon, in Christian World.

The Mission of Reflected Light.

Most of the sunshine we get in life comes to us by reflection. It is given us in the brightness of the air, the sheen upon the sea, the color in the flower. What comes to us as directly as the atmosphere will allow of, is not always the messenger of joy and health. It makes us yearn at times for the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. So it is in God's disclosures of himself. The sunshine also comes to us mostly by reflection from others—in the warmth and brightness and color of lives he has made to shine in the beauty of nature, in the wisdom of inspired men, in the grand humanity of his Son. We could not endure God's direct disclosure of himself any more than Moses could. But we get a disclosure which is none the less real because indirect.—Sunday School Times.

That was a noble testimony borne by Dr. Joseph Parker, the prince of London preachers: "Looking back upon all the chequered way, I have to testify that the only preaching which has done me good in the preaching of a Saviour who bore my sins in his own body on the tree; and the only preaching by which God has enabled me to do good to others is the preaching in which I have held up my Saviour, not as a sublime example, but as the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world."

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Religious Teaching and Ecclesiastical Authority.

A good deal of attention has been attracted of late to Professor St. George Mivart, the well known English scientist and popular writer, and his relations to the Roman Catholic church. Professor Mivart's family is Catholic, he was himself, in earlier life, a devoted member of the Roman church, and in some of his writings had sought to persuade his readers to accept the church's doctrines. Of late years, however, there has been a growing antagonism between Dr. Mivart's views on certain subjects and Roman Catholic teaching, so that some of his writings had been placed on the Index Expurgatorius at Rome, though he had still remained, at least nominally, within the pale of the church. But Dr. Mivart, it appears, had come to feel that the situation involved, was for himself one of a somewhat compromising character, and he accordingly wrote articles, recently published in "The Fortnightly" and "The Nineteenth Century" reviews; which had the effect—as was perhaps his intention—of causing decisive ecclesiastical action to be taken in his case. The views which Professor Mivart has put forth in these articles, in reference to Biblical criticism and certain doctrines of the faith, are distinctly at variance with the teachings of the Roman Catholic church. These heretical utterances received prompt attention from Cardinal Vaughn, the head of the Roman Catholic church in England, who failing, after strenuous and repeated endeavors to secure from Professor Mivart a renunciation of his "heresies," and a declaration of submission of his judgment to that of the church, as the supreme and infallible guardian of the Christian faith, proceeded to issue a circular to his clergy, inhibiting Professor Mivart from approaching the sacraments, and the priests from administering them to him. The point then at which the break between Mr. Mivart and his church occurs, is in reference to the right of private judgment. He does not apparently deny the claim of the church to be a divinely ordained institution, but he claims the right to investigate, to think and to draw conclusions for himself. And he denies the right of the church to deprive him of results so acquired, when his reason approves them as true. To deny at the command of the church, what his reason tells him to be true, would be, he holds, to prove false to an authority more imperative than that of the church.

Dr. Mivart's rejection of Roman Catholic authority does not, it appears, imply any leaning in the direction of Protestantism, unless his affirmation of the right of private judgment be in itself such an implication, for the points at which he takes issue with Roman Catholic teaching, are for the most part points in which there is a pretty general consensus of belief among Protestants. There is probably no Protestant body that would be willing to endorse Mr. Mivart's opinions upon most of the points in which he differs with Roman Catholic doctrine, or to accept him in any general way as an exponent of its faith. On the other hand, there is perhaps no Protestant body that would go so far as to exclude one from their fellowship, simply for holding the views which Professor Mivart has recently maintained in opposition to the teaching of his church.

The New York Outlook sees a striking parallel between the case of Professor Mivart and that of Professor McGiffert. "The issue presented by the correspondence between Mr. Mivart and Cardinal Vaughn," the Outlook says, "is precisely the same

as that presented to the Presbyterian church by the issue joined between Professor McGiffert and his accusers—with this important difference: Cardinal Vaughn, in claiming the supremacy of the church's authority over the reason, undoubtedly is in concurrence with the traditions of the Roman church, while Dr. McGiffert's accusers, in making the same claim, are acting in direct antagonism to the traditions of the Presbyterian church."

We cannot quite see that the issue in the two cases is the same, for there is an important distinction between the action taken by Cardinal Vaughn in the Mivart case, and the action proposed in the McGiffert case. The former is practical excommunication, and the withholding of grace held to be necessary to salvation. The latter is a proposal to exclude from ministerial office and functions, and thus to discredit as an authoritative expounder of the church's doctrine a man whose personal convictions and teachings are, or are alleged to be, in opposition to the standards of doctrine expressly accepted by its ministry. It might or it might not be a wise and a charitable thing to deal with the case of Dr. McGiffert in this manner. We are much inclined to think that it would not be. But we are entirely at a loss to understand how The Outlook can say that such action would be "in direct antagonism to the traditions of the Presbyterian church." It would seem to us that it would be quite in harmony with those traditions. "The denial of Dr. McGiffert's accusers of his right to independent thinking," we are told, "is a return to the old Roman system of ecclesiastical authority." But the right of independent thinking on the part of a private member of a church is one thing, and the right of a duly authorized minister of a church to teach contrary to the recognized standards to which he and all ministers of the church have subscribed, is quite another thing. And as we understand the matter, it is this latter right only that, in the case of Dr. McGiffert, is called in question.

It is, in our view, an evidence of the growth of Christian wisdom and charity, that there is a growing disinclination in most Protestant communities, to exclude from the ministry of the church, men of undoubted sincerity of heart and personal fidelity to Christ, simply because their opinions and teachings upon some points of doctrine, are not in harmony with those generally held by their brethren or with the accepted standards of their church. But, on the other hand, if there is to be a reorganized ministry of the church, some exercise of ecclesiastical authority in respect to the conditions of entrance into and continuance in it would seem to be imperative. Probably even The Outlook would admit this, and the difference between its position, and that of those who would bring all church teaching to the criterion of the creeds, is perhaps not so much a difference of principle as at first sight it would appear to be. We may feel pretty sure, that no creed was ever drawn up in terms which its framers and first subscribers felt to be at variance with scientific truth. No intelligent Christian today wants a creed which contradicts well established facts. But there is always a question as to what can properly be called scientific knowledge, or ascertained truth. Some men, because they are more far-sighted, or because they are more credulous, than their brethren, are always ready to accept and proclaim as certain truth, what to others may seem no more than a bad guess at truth. So it must always be, as the light of science advances—with its broad penumbra of unproven theory—that there will be much conflict of opinion as to what may be regarded as truth. It is the duty of the church to teach the truth and the truth only, so far as it is known. There must always be room for the exercise of ecclesiastical authority in connection with the questions, who are to teach and what is to be taught, but it is to be expected that such authority will be exercised with an increasing wisdom and charity.

Teacher and Healer.

Nothing is clearer from the narratives of the four evangelists than that they did not regard Jesus as in any sense a product of his times. Considering their presentation of him as a teacher, apart from what they say of his miraculous works, it is plain that in their thought he stands quite apart from other teachers of his day. Thus, in the Bible lesson for the week, Mark speaks of Jesus as creating astonishment among the people in the synagogue, be-

cause he taught them as having authority and not as the Scribes. That note of authority is discernible in the preceding lesson, in which Jesus was seen teaching in Nazareth, and declaring that the prophetic gospel was finding its fulfilment in himself. In the teaching of Jesus there was not, as with the Scribes, any citation of authorities or balancing of the names and the deliverances of one rabbi over against another. He spoke as supreme Master in the field of religious truth. As Dr. Alexander McLaren says: "Jesus does not argue, does not repose his teaching on precedents, owns no predecessors, but deigns only to give his bare word, and expects us to accept what he says because he says it, and because it brings its own proof with it." When any man whose heart was not wholly steeled against truth listened to Jesus, he felt the conviction in his soul that here was a teacher come from God. Honest men, in opposition to all their predilections, were compelled to confess, "Never man spake like this man." And he whose word and personality were so authoritative and convincing when he spoke to men by word of mouth, speaks with no less authority in the records of the evangelists. The New Testament carries with it its own authority. These simple narratives of the evangelists are ten thousand times more convincing than all the books on the evidences of Christianity that ever men have written. The world cannot pick up these records, scan them, lay them aside and forget them. They are imperishable as him whose teachings and whose works they record. Men of candid spirits must read them with a growing conviction that the words of Jesus are the utterances of one who has the right to preface his declarations with a "Verily, verily, I say unto you." His teachings are not the peradventures of an earthly philosophy, but the verities of one who has come down from heaven—a Son of Man who sees and speaks always from a heavenly, and not an earthly, point of view.

If the people in the synagogue at Capernaum were astonished at the teaching of Jesus, they were amazed when they beheld the manifestations of his power in the case of the "man with an unclean spirit." It is impracticable here, and likewise unnecessary to our purpose, to discuss questions as to the nature of this man's infirmity, and of other similar cases mentioned in the New Testament. Under the influence of a materialistic philosophy, there has been a growing tendency even among Christian men, to regard the idea of demoniac possession as absurd. It is said that such cases are evidently a species of insanity, that insanity is known to depend upon a diseased brain or some other abnormal condition of the human system, and that therefore there is no reason for bringing in evil spirits to account for the phenomena. It is better therefore, we are told, to suppose that when our Lord spoke of men being possessed by evil spirits, he was merely accommodating himself to the ideas of the people of that day. However plausible such a theory may be, it must be admitted that it does not fit well with the narratives of the evangelists, and in our view of the matter, our scientific philosophy is not sufficiently clear-eyed in reference to the physical, the mental, the spiritual, and their respective realms and relations, to justify it in assuming a confidently dogmatic position in reference to the matter of demoniac possession, against what appears to be the teaching of the New Testament. It is, however, a matter of greater significance to observe, that whatever was the character of this man's affliction—whatever the nature of the bonds which held his mind in slavery—there was sympathy in the heart of Jesus and power in his words to deliver the man. So also there was the healing hand stretched out to the fever-stricken patient in Simon's family. So also, for all the multitude of sick, and those possessed of demons whom they brought to him "when the sun did set." Very beautiful and very precious is Christ in his character of healer. His healing was an expression of his sympathy, and a manifestation of that power of life which he has in himself, and which he freely bestows upon every receptive soul. Wherever the angel of the gospel comes he brings healing in his wings. Wherever the gospel goes, there follows knowledge, science, all helpful, healing arts, hospitals, infirmaries, asylums spring up, and withal the Christian sympathy that pities and relieves the physical ills of humanity. But if Christ were the healer of the body only, it would matter little. The great significance of his relationship to men lies in the fact that he is the soul healer. And of this we shall see more in our next week's lesson.

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Editorial Notes

—Joseph Cook calls "the central effort of the extreme anti-spiritualistic higher critics a nightmare of non-sequiturs."

—The Boer prisoners of war, whose place of confinement is the British Steamship 'Catalonia,' in Simon's Bay, are said to have been so ignorant of the sea and its effects upon landsmen that, when those first captured were attacked with sea-sickness, they believed that the food given them had been poisoned and gave themselves up for lost.

—There are few surer ways of spoiling children than that of not keeping faith with them. If a parent promises the child something desired and fails to fulfil the promise, if he threatens punishment for faults and fails to carry his threats into execution, the child soon learns to despise both the threats and the promises of the parent, and when that has come to be the case it is vain to expect that the parental influence will be potent for good.

—However much the influence of the United States in the Philippines may eventually inure to the material and moral advantage of the people, it is clearly evident from what is appearing in American papers that, so far, that influence has not been by any means an unmixed benefit. The Watchman, of Boston says that every letter from Manila in which a correspondent mentions social conditions confirms the report of the demoralization introduced into the Philippines by American beer and whisky. It appears that it is only since the American occupation of Manila that the saloon in the American sense has appeared there. Previously only "soft drinks" were sold and these only in a few places. "Now there are 300 or 400 saloons in Manila selling whisky and there are 300 liquor dealers in the island representing American firms." Such an influence as this business embodies is, of course, well adapted to develop rapidly the vice of drunkenness among the Filipinos. And such a condition of things, as the Watchman shows, is the more inexcusable because "the islands are now under martial law and only a stroke of the pen by President McKinley or Secretary Root is required to abolish this iniquity."

—A chaplain of the United States army lately returned from the Philippines, is credited with the statement that strong drink has caused greater havoc among the United States troops in that country than the bullets of the Filipinos. In the face of the well demonstrated fact that in all kinds of climates the best results are secured from troops when alcoholic stimulants are prohibited, there seems to be the best of reasons why such stimulants should form no part of the soldiers' rations. On this subject the Medical Age says: "The modern General knows that hardships can be best borne and dangerous climates best encountered without the constant use of stimulants. This conviction has long been gaining ground. Even in the Indian mutiny Havelock's men performed the greatest feats of endurance on coffee alone as a beverage. To General Wolsley, the present Commander in Chief, may perhaps be particularly attributed the growing condemnation of the spirit ration. In the Red River expedition of 1870 Wolsley first discontinued the spirit ration, and it is recorded that no troops enjoyed better health than those engaged. The rum ration was discontinued in the Ashantee war of 1873, and was again prohibited in the Kaffir war of 1877-78. In the Soudan expedition all alcoholic liquors were prohibited, and the men engaged achieved fine physical condition as regards health and endurance."

—In reply to an inquirer who desires to know whether it is true that four-fifths of the people of the Philippines are Catholic Christians and that the savage tribes are less numerous than the Indians of the United States, the New York Outlook makes the following statement: "The Indian population of our own country is about 300,000. There is no authoritative census of the savage tribes of the Philippines, but most of the pagan tribes and some of the Mohammedan are but half civilized. According to Chambers' Encyclopædia, the savage aborigines of the islands—the Negritos—number 20,000, and the nineteen pagan Malay tribes of various degrees of civilization aggregate 380,000, making a total of 400,000 pagans. The three Mohammedan or Moro tribes number 250,000 to 300,000 souls. The nominally Christian Filipinos, nearly all of whom are either Vasayans or Tagals, number something like 6,000,000, and constitute, therefore, over four-fifths of the people."

Some Questions.

In studying our Sabbath School lesson on "Christ and Nicodemus," John 3:1-18, there were some difference of opinion as to the condition and means of salvation under the Mosaic and Christian dispensations. Some held that the "birth of the Spirit" was the necessary condition under both dispensations. Others held that to be the condition under the gospel dispensation only. Then it was decided to ask for more light on the matter through the medium of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, hoping that you or some of your contributors might reply to our questions.

1. In reference to the outpouring of the Spirit as in Isa. 44:3; Ezek. 11:9; 36:27; Joel 2:28-32; Zec. 12:10; John 7:38; fulfilled, Acts 2:4; 10:44;—was there

a new power or force in the world that would operate upon the hearts of the people, that had not been in the world previously. (Special persons specially prepared for special purposes excepted)?

2. By the doctrine of regeneration or the necessity of the birth of the Spirit as the condition of salvation, as shown by Christ to Nicodemus;—was there a new condition of salvation required of those who were under the law, or was it a possible condition of salvation under the law and the prophets, before the gospel dispensation?

3. If the new birth was possible and necessary to the salvation of all God's people under the law, what change to the better has the gospel brought besides removing some ceremonial observances required by the law?

4. If the conditions and forces or power necessary to salvation under the law and the gospel differ, what is the difference? A. D. M.

As the editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR has no desire to monopolize the business of answering hard questions, the above queries are published here that our wise men and learned theologians may have an opportunity to tell us what they know about these matters.—E. D. M. & V.

The Association Centennial.

DEAR EDITOR.—In the Providence of God we are completing a century of Associational history. It is fitting that such an anniversary should be observed in some special manner. When our churches in these provinces one hundred years ago, united in Associational gatherings, they were few in numbers and generally weak. As is known to your readers the one Association organized in 1800 was for the Maritime Provinces and for years met now in one province and now in another. That one small body has grown. To-day in our Maritime Constituency we have seven, each of which is larger than was the first. I am glad our brethren of the Western N. S. Association have taken the initiative in the centennial celebration. What will the other six Associations do? If no special committees were appointed at the last annual sessions can not the moderators and clerks take steps towards some special observance of this historic event. Surely we should not let pass a centennial in any department of our work and not notice the same in some public way. Perhaps our brothers of the N. S. Western remembering the field covered by that first Association will seek to make the centennial gathering in Middleton representative of our Maritime constituency. If this suggestion would be approved by them I think the officers of the Association would gladly render them any assistance in their power to make the gathering a notable one. And now would it not be well, Mr. Editor, for us all to consider if at the beginning of a new century we ought not to make more of our Associational gatherings than has been done during the past few years. I believe that there is as great a need of our Associations as ever. This work for our denomination has not yet been completed. They ought to have more thought given them, more effort put forth to make them influential than we have been giving. These gatherings are more vital to the deepest needs of our body than is the Convention. They come nearer the homes and heart of our churches. They visit places that cannot hope to be visited by the larger body. They can be made to stimulate the life and inspire the churches to effort in all the departments of our work. I have observed with pain that the interest in some of the Associations, it may not be true of all, is not what it once was, what it ought to be. I hope that in centennial observances we may get some new inspiration and resolving to put more energy, talent and brain into the sessions of these Associations we may see them yet a power for good in our midst.

The Century Forward Movement, to which we are committed of raising \$50,000 for Home and Foreign Missions, might be taken up vigorously by the Association and carried to a successful issue. This amount to be equally divided between the boards of Home Missions in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the board of Foreign Missions. There is no gathering that can so feel the Home Mission needs, that so intelligently can discuss what fields need help, what places should have new interest established as these Associations, and I hope that this movement, to which we apply "Century," will assume some definite shape in each Associational gathering.

We have been dying in these annual sessions for something to do. Here is a splendid opportunity, an open door.

At the close of our first hundred years of associational work we have much to thank God for. The pages of the past history are filled with the names of men—heroic and true men—who, under the blessing of God, did a grand work, the fruits of which our denomination to-day enjoys. It now remains for us to take up the work death compelled them to relinquish, the burdens they cheerfully bore, make that work and the burdens ours and in our day press this work to the utmost of our ability. The Lord by his grace enable each to do his part.

Yours sincerely,
G. O. GATES.

St John, Feb. 24.

The Old and the New Teaching.

Mr. Edward Young of Washington says in MESSENGER AND VISITOR, "1829 an Eventful Year" with reference to systems of teaching that the old was better than the new. It appears to me that the chief of the Bureau of statistics should have been more definite as to dates. Free School Law of N. S. was passed in 1865. This may be considered a new departure, not only a new system but the beginning of systems; educational matters were then really systematized. Several years should be allowed for results. In a school of the highest grade in Windsor Mr. Young asked a question in arithmetic. When? Somewhere between 1829 and 1899. It is not

clear from this what system is to be charged with the want of intelligence of the Windsor boy or even teacher.

During the war not a member of either House of Congress or the clerks of either committee knew that adding 10 per cent. and then subtracting 10 per cent., diminished the original amount. The war of the Rebellion ended in 1864 or 5. Those "members and clerks" had received their school education some 10 or 20 years previous; it is not clear therefore that old systems should not be chargeable in this case.

1861 was an old age as to the equipments of war. An American army of that time would not last long before a Boer army of the present time.

"In arithmetic in old times they were accurate," and "Moral;—study arithmetic intelligently." I happen to know how arithmetic was taught in Horton Academy and other schools in 1840 and onward. There was no arithmetic class, no mental arithmetic, no training, no blackboard, books were cumbered with rules which were to be learned accurately and the teacher did the sum that you could not do, and was ambitious to do so. I have examined five arithmetics of the old times and middle times and find no question similar to that which Mr. Young asked the boys of Windsor. Tutor's Assistant was the book used at Horton Academy when I was there; it superseded Dilworth in the schools. In both the arithmetics now in use in New Brunswick, similar questions to that Mr. Young asked are to be found, so that if scholars are now found wanting just there, it will not be the fault of the arithmetic. Besides the Unitary Method is a great modern reform in arithmetic.

Mr. Young seems to give the preference to old-time reading. "They read distinctly and gave the sense." There was no special attention given to reading as at the present time, no specialists: I should think there has been a revolution in favor of good reading under the free system. As to writing, I think that paper and copies set by teacher should be freely allowed, as teachers generally write a better hand than the formal copies of copy books. This would be more trouble for the teacher but less expense to parents. Grammar;—In former years say Mr. Young, uneducated people spoke more correctly than the educated people do now;—this is marvelous. Teachers are especially directed to correct wrong expressions in the lower grades where grammar is not formally taught, as well as where it is; and to speak correctly themselves. "The scholars are not taught to think." O ye gods, and educationists, and critics! To teach children to think is just what the new system professes to do as opposed to the old; this is the opposite and positive pole to the old. Every educationist insists upon this, all normal training proceeds on this line. The dictum is,—draw out instead of pour in, don't tell when you can possibly get the scholar to tell you, training is better than knowledge, deduce rules instead of taking them ready made as a machine to get the answer, cram has no quarter, go to the field and the laboratory rather than to books.

Notwithstanding scholars are not taught to think, Dr. Sawyer, President of Acadia College, is thanked for the wealth exported to the United States, in the shape of highly cultured young men who had been educated at Wolfville; some of them now filling acceptably, pulpits, president's and professor's chairs, etc.

If former systems were better than the present, then turn out the Normal school, smash up the Education office, scatter School Boards, dismiss Inspectors, erase Syllabi of examinations, have a ten minutes' examination before a farmer commissioner, burn up piles of educational literature, and reduce the expenses a hundred fold.

The best talent and the most devoted attention has been given to education in recent times, and how strange that while the world is making great progress in other directions, it should retrograde in this respect.

"Say not thou, What is the cause that the former days were better than these? for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this." J. M.

The War.

Continued from page 1.

ions, but probably not enough to support his force for very long. It appears that Lord Roberts is refraining from an attempt to destroy the Boers by bombardment. In this he is probably influenced by humanitarian considerations, believing that he has Cronje and his force in a grip from which they cannot escape.

In northern Cape Colony there has been little change in the situation during the week. The British appear to have made some advances northward in the vicinity of Colesburg. At Sterkstrom General Gatacre is reported to have made a reconnaissance on Saturday which secured some valuable results but was attended with considerable loss to a scouting party. In Natal General Buller appears to be fighting his way slowly toward Ladysmith. Evidently the enemy's forces in that quarter have been weakened, but the Boers from their entrenchments are still able to contest the ground, with great stubbornness, and the British General has to pay dearly for all advances secured. A despatch from Colenso, under date of Saturday, says that the British are now within two miles of being in touch with Ladysmith, but the ground still to be covered is the hardest part and very severe fighting must be expected. A despatch to the London Times from Lourenzo Marquez represents that consternation prevails in Pretoria and that General Botha and President Steyn have both written to President Kruger urging him to sue for peace. On the other hand Dr. Leyds, the representative of the Transvaal Government in Europe, is said to express unshaken confidence in the Boer cause. He says that the British are not yet at the end of their astonishment.

Since our forms were on the press, news has reached St. John of the unconditional surrender of General Cronje. It is also said that the news is confirmed by the War office.

tripped and fell, and when she tried to rise she could not.

"Go to the window, Tommy, and call somebody," she gasped, and Tommy went.

The heavy window-stick stood at hand. A grown person would have broken the panes, but Tommy could not reason enough for that.

"Mary, Mary," called Tommy. "Tell Miss Tefford to come here. Teacher's hurted herself."

Swift hands brought ladders and the small boy and his teacher were taken down in safety. The school-house burned to the ground.

According to the common practice of stories, the parents of the rescued boy should have fallen on Miss Brown's neck in theatrical fashion, calling down blessings on her head, but I am sorry to say they did not.

But for little Tommy the occurrence was the best that had ever happened. In that moment, when he comprehended childishly that the lives of both were dependent upon him, the spirit of manliness awoke.

From that day Tommy's efforts were directed toward helping his teacher instead of annoying her, and the change was one at which angels rejoiced.—W. Recorder.

The Only Lie She Ever Told.

BY SUSAN TRAIL PERRY.

It was sixty years ago when a little girl, ten years old, was left alone one Sunday in the old New England farmhouse.

The church services did not close until 3 o'clock. There was a morning service, and then Sunday school right afterward, and a half-hour's intermission before the afternoon service.

There were no tramps then, and people did not lock their doors. Sometimes "Crazy Sue" came around, but she never hurt anybody.

But "Crazy Sue" did not go around the neighborhood Sundays. While Sarah was sitting alone by the west window in the big farmhouse kitchen, playing with the cat, she heard a knock at the door.

They asked the little girl to give them something to eat. She was so much afraid of them that she got the very best of everything that was cooked in the house and put it on the table.

No one cooked hot meals Sunday in New England sixty years ago, until after the sun went down.

The Indians, I am sure, never had such a fine meal spread for them before, and they ate and ate. After looking about the kitchen a few minutes, they asked:

"Is you father home?" "No," said the trembling child. "And your mother gone, too?"

Sarah had never told a lie, but she was so frightened she stammered out:

"No, mother is in the next room, lying down. I don't want to disturb her."

That was the lie that the little girl told which made her so very unhappy whenever she thought of it.

Sarah was a very conscientious child. She gave her heart to Jesus when she was very young, and later became a missionary to Turkey, and was a faithful worker in that field for many years, and died in the Lord's special service.

But the old residents in the town where she lived often tell over this incident concerning Sarah, who went from the old farmhouse at the early age of eighteen, to carry the gospel of Jesus Christ to far-off Turkey.—The Watchman.

Perfect health is that condition of the body when digestion is so perfect that the physiological balance between the destruction and construction that goes on ceaselessly in cell life is daily kept normal.—E. B. Warman.

The Young People

EDITOR, R. OSGOOD MORSE. All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, Rev. R. Osgood Morse, Guysboro, N. S.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic—How God pays men. Matt. 19:30; 20:1-16

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, March 5—Deuteronomy 8. Man's source of life (vs. 3). Compare Matt 4:4.

Tuesday, March 6—Deuteronomy 9. One reason for Israel's possession of Canaan (vs. 4, 5). Compare Tit. 3:4-7.

Wednesday, March 7. Deuteronomy 10. God's only requirements of us (vs. 12, 13). Compare Mic. 6:8.

Thursday, March 8—Deuteronomy 11. The limits of God's promises (vs. 22, 24). Compare Matt 9:29.

Friday, March 9—Deuteronomy 12. The conditions of prosperity and security (vs. 28). Compare Eccl. 8:12.

Saturday, March 10.—Deuteronomy 13. Drastic measures against idolaters. Compare Deut 17:2-5

Prayer Meeting Topic.—March 4.

"How God pays men." Matt. 19:30; 20:1-16.

The parable of the laborers in the vineyard stands in closest connection with verses 27-29 of the preceding chapter. The parable is addressed to the disciples and grew out of, and was in fact an answer to Peter's question "What shall we have therefore?"

In answer to Peter's question this parable teaches that men who bargain are paid according to their bargain; but those who trust to the liberality of the Master, and work for "the love of the working," will receive greater reward than they would have dared to bargain for.

We, ourselves, often act upon this principle and easily distinguish between the one who merely works for wages and the one whose chief aim is to render faithful service. The parable has a personal application to Peter, but we easily recognize some lessons set forth, whose application to ourselves is evident:

1. God will pay men all that he has promised. No one should doubt God's faithfulness to his covenant obligations. He is just or he ceases to be God. The laborer who bargained for a penny a day received each man a penny, which was the usual equivalent for a day's work.

2. God will pay some men more than they expect. (v. 13). No doubt those who entered the vineyard late in the day were surprised to receive a penny, as they had not bargained for a definite amount, nor had they the right to expect pay for a full day.

3. God pays men as Sovereign. (vs. 15.) "Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with my own?" This does not mean that God pays men arbitrarily.

In our service for God we need patience, faith, and perseverance, for, as Sovereign, God "will pay men in his own good time. We may wait long for reward but verily he doeth all things well."

Suggested Hymns, "When Jesus Comes to Reward his Servants," "Toiling On," "Labor On," "Work for the Night is Coming." W. L. ARCHIBALD.

Milton, N. S.

A meeting in which all of our young people should be deeply interested is to be held next summer. "We re-

fer to the "First National Baptist Convention of Canada," to be held in Winnipeg in July next, 5th to 13th. If we mistake not, this gathering will be an epoch making meeting. Matters of great moment to all branches of our denominational work shall there be discussed. It is not unlikely that the deliberations of this Convention will work important results along the line of a denominational policy.

Young People's Societies are to have one day of the national meeting. One question which should certainly be considered on that day, is the preparation of a course of missionary studies especially designed for Canadian Baptists.

Conscience.

What is it? Perhaps we can get a clearer idea of it, if we note the differences in some cases of actual experience. A man travelling in a section of country in which he is a stranger, on coming to a place where the way parts, takes the wrong road.

Again, one may thoughtlessly pursue some course that proves to be injurious to his health or his business. He suffers in consequence. In this case the actor might have known that he was injuring himself.

We may easily conceive a case in which there is a different element, or we may take one with which we are all familiar. A young man of quick intelligence and confident in himself, importunes his father that he may have his portion of the family property, and go away to start business for himself.

Have we not here some new elements? The young man looks to others and acknowledges himself under obligation to them. He sees a standard of conduct that demands from him something more than regard for his own interest and acknowledges its authority over him.

A. W. SAWYER.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH.

For the missionaries at Bobbili, the school and its teachers. For the native Christians, that they may grow in grace and strive to win others to Christ.

Notice.

A meeting of the W. M. A. Societies of P. E. I. will be held at Alexandria on Tuesday p. m., March 13th in connection with the Baptist Conference. All Societies are requested to send delegates.

MRS. J. C. SPURR, Prov. Sec'y, P. E. I.

Home Training in Missions.

BY MRS. L. A. CRANDALL.

The place which children occupy in our modern life is a large one. The day is past when children are to be "seen not heard." Their voices are welcome in our public assemblies as well as in our homes. Constantly is more attention and study being given to the development of child life. Home is the natural centre of training and it is in the home that we must look for the more potent of the influences which tend to interest and educate the children.

In considering methods of home training let us first glance at that which ought to be avoided. Dickens sketches for us the character of Mrs Jellyby, whose devotion to the cause of missions was so great as to obscure the insignificant duties of home. Her children, unkempt and uncouth, were displaced in her thought and care by the natives of Africa. But the number of Mrs. Jellybys has been greatly over-estimated. For one mother who places the welfare of the heathen before that of her own household, there are thousands who are absolutely indifferent to the present and future salvation of those who sit in darkness.

Perhaps there is nothing more deadening to the interest of old or young than compelled attention. The child's interest must be attracted, not forced. Often, with the best of intentions, methods are employed which tend to prevent the realization of the results sought. We knew of a family in which the father and mother were actively and earnestly engaged in many lines of benevolent work. With a natural desire that their children should share their zeal, they placed before them every opportunity of becoming conversant with religious work. Every Sunday afternoon the family was gathered together and old and young listened, whether willingly or not, to the reading of the religious paper. News from mission fields, which, unhappily, was generally composed of dry statistics and drier descriptions of mission stations, was conscientiously read, while the other listeners yawned or napped, and the little ones grew restless, and none were the wiser or better for the Sunday afternoon. The result was that when these children came to establish homes of their own no religious newspapers were found there, and missionaries and their work were looked upon as a vague something to be shunned as much as possible.

Neither dogmatism, pure and simple, nor dry statement of facts will awaken the interest and affection of children. We may describe the deplorable conditions of the heathen, and dogmatize about their future state, only to repel the child. Shall we not use tact and reason in this branch of home training as we do in others? Appeal to the child's imagination, than which no faculty is more wide awake or responsive. A Sunday afternoon with the map, or, better still, the globe, may be made to yield real pleasure and no small measure of profit to the youngest members of the family as well as to the older. India alone would furnish material for many such hours. Describe the country, with its beautiful scenery and peculiar and abundant vegetation, its buildings, some of them almost fairy-like in their beauty and delicacy of carving. I remember to have been fascinated as if in an enchanted country, when, listening to a description of the Taj Mahal, I could see the soft beams of the rising moon cast a flood of light upon its pure, white marble dome, giving it first a roseate hue and, as the moon rose higher and higher, changing it to pale blue and then silver, till it stood out like a fairy temple and seemed ready to float away.

The customs of the people, their dress and appearance, the homes and their furnishings, may be so presented as

to be exceedingly interesting to the little listeners, so preparing the way for a consideration of the heathen religion with its truths and falsehoods. We should do full justice to the bright side of pagan life, not giving the impression that there is naught but wretchedness and misery and all that is vile among our kins on the other side of the world. All the more forcible will be the picture of their needs and the degradation that does exist as a consequence of their lack of knowledge of him who is the Light of the World.

When we have awakened interest we shall find that a desire to help has been aroused. Let us teach our children to give, and help them daily to remember those who so sadly need what their pennies can assist in providing. A mite-box, where the little one may drop her pennies, as mamma does, could not fail to appeal to the heart of a child. And, above all, let the children see that the father and mother are conscientious and systematic in their own giving.

We might also use a course of biographical instruction. Seize upon the romantic in missions. Take up the life of Judson and his experience in the prison of Oung-Pen-La; the life of Livingstone, of Harriet Newall, of John Harrington, of William Carey. There is that in each of these lives, as in the lives of many other missionaries, which appeals to the imagination of a child. Present the pictorial element, not the statistical. Make the dwellers in China, Japan, Africa, and the workers among them, real and living not far off and shadowy.

Do any of us say we are not qualified to do these things? We have not the training? True, much preparation is necessary, but it is within the reach of most if not all of us. We ought to have it, and, if for no other reason than for the sake of the children, let us make haste to acquire it.

Amounts received from January 31 to February 13

Dartmouth, F M, \$4 85; Salisbury, F M, \$12 15; Greenville, F M, \$4 25; H M, 35c; Tidings, 25c; Reports, 15c; Moncton, F M, \$40; Moncton, Mrs. Emma Atkinson, to constitute Mrs. Jane C Snow a life member and support of B. Julia, biblewoman at Chicacole, \$25; Windsor, F M, \$24; H M, \$3; Elgin, F M, \$6 50; Mr Burgdoffe's salary, \$1 60; North Sydney, F M, \$12; Cambridge, Narrows, F M, \$7; Amherst F M, \$25; Hebron, F M, \$4 75; H M, \$1; Kempf, F M, \$3 50; Laconie, N W M, \$2 80; Port Hawkesbury, F M, \$2 75; St John, German St, F M, \$29; H M, \$3 35; Mr Burgdoffe's salary, \$2; New Canada, F M, \$3; Chance Harbor, F M, \$1; Tryon, F M, \$10 75; H M, \$1 25; Mr Burgdoffe's salary, \$1 50; Reports, 30; Vancouver, Tidings, 25c; Tancook, F M, \$2 50; Springfield, Annapolis Co., F M, \$7; Mr Burgdoffe's salary, \$2 75; Tidings 25c; Middleton, F M, \$11 25; H M, 63c; Tidings, 17c; Reports 15c; Five Islands and L Economy, F M, \$6; H M, \$1 30; Reports, 25c; Tidings, 5c; New Tusket, F M, \$13; proceeds of Thankoffering meeting and concert, \$13; for Indies needs; Kingsboro, Tidings, 25c; De Bert, H M, \$2; Athol, F M, \$9; Amherst Shore, F M, \$8 50; Aylesford, F M, \$15.

MRS. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U.

Amherst, P. O. Box 513 CORRECTION.—In last list of acknowledgments money credited to Kingston W M A S should have read Lower Aylesford, F M, \$12 70, H M, \$2.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. During Quarter Ending Jan. 31st, 1900.

Table with columns: Rec'd W.M.A.S., Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Mission Band Treasurer, loc. fd Mr. Burgdoffe's salary, Edna Corning, Boston, Tidings, Reports. Total \$1,811 55

DR.

Table with columns: Pd J. W. Manning, Treas. F. M. B., H. E. Sharpe, Treas. N. W. M., Joseph Richards, Treas. G. L. M., A Cohoon, Treas. N.S. & P.E.I. H.M., J. S. Titus, Treas. N. B. Con. H. M., E. M. Sipprell, Treas. N. B. Com. H. M., Bureau of Literature, Printing Tidings, Leaflets, Drafts, discounts, postage. Total \$2,071 06

MRS. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. February 6.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

What stands in the way of a speedy and victorious advance on heathenism?

We believe this to be the answer in part at least: There must yet come a more honest and Scriptural recognition of the claims of Christian stewardship. All that we possess is simply ours in trust. No Christian has a right to make any plan of gain or expenditure

without having this fact distinctly in mind. The wealth of the church is increasing much faster than her gifts. It is time that the brains and hands that control the purse-strings of the church were mightily moved. Not mainly by indirection, by entertainments and amusing devices, nor even by those reluctant dimes which are squeezed out of masculine cupidity by devoted daughters and wives in the kingdom of God to come.

If I am not greatly mistaken the watchword of all Christian benevolence for the future must be—"Proportionate Giving." It is marvellous how the space clears about one when he conscientiously devotes a definite proportion of his income, probably not less than one-tenth, to religious and benevolent work. Then the "vexed question" is settled. He knows whether he is giving too much or too little. He knows what answer to make to all appeals. His mind is at rest, his conscience approves, his zeal is quickened, and he has the surpassing joy of making his life a blessing to mankind.

There ought to be a concurrent and organized effort among all Christian denominations. The old methods have yielded about all that is in them. No one can doubt that the time is fully ripe for such a movement, and the indications are, that to this very end the Spirit of God is now specially brooding over the Christian world.

The apostle calls attention to the fact that covetousness will be the supreme peril of the latter days. It is a timely warning. There is scarcely a luxury that can be named, upon which Christians are not expending more than for the salvation of the world. The difference in the price of two rugs or garments, or pieces of furniture; the cost of a single entertainment, nay, often the sum squandered in the indulgence of a sinful habit, is many times the entire amount given as a holy offering unto the Lord. In fact, Canadian Christians are giving each year less than one-half of one cent for each heathen soul.

An English soldier estimates that a proclamation from the Queen, put in the hands of the army and navy of Britain, could be carried to every person on the globe within eighteen months. The Church of Christ has been entrusted with a proclamation from the King of Kings. It is to be delivered to the whole world. Not for eighteen months, but for eighteen centuries, she has been about this urgent business, and it is not done yet. Christians are not responsible for the conversion of the world, but they are responsible for "preaching the gospel to every creature." But it cannot be done without means.

Missionaries, Christian schools and all evangelizing agencies must be multiplied in all parts of the heathen world. There is money enough in the keeping of the church, if she will only set a reasonable proportion of it at the Lord's disposal. In view of the unparalleled facilities of our time, it is safe to say that if the church should seriously take this matter upon her hands, every human being might hear the gospel not once nor twice, nor even thrice, within the next twenty-five years.

Surely the time has come for a revival along this line. Pastors and teachers and Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. workers must press this question with telling power. Men women and children in all the churches ought to be deeply moved by it. Persons of large resources should feel themselves divinely called to make large and regular offerings, and those of smallest means should make it a matter of conscience to give something. It is a question of personal duty. In view of the marvellous opening of doors in all lands, it is without doubt the solemn and special call of God to this generation.

As an advertisement for the short skirt for street wear, the newspapers are saying that a Boston bacteriologist asked a woman who did not usually have to go on very dirty streets if he might make an experiment on one of her skirts. It was a comparatively new one, and, of course, received the daily brushing, too. He found on part of the skirt binding at the hem the following small menagerie: Two hundred thousand germs, many bearing diphtheria, pneumonia and tonsillitis; also collections of typhoid and consumption microbes.

"To Be or Not to Be."

That is the question that concerns every mortal; whether it is better to be half ill, nervous, worn out, or to be well, strong, cheerful and useful. The latter condition will be yours if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Erysipelas sores — "After scarlet fever a running sore was left on my face. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured me. My brother was also relieved of erysipelas sores on his face." Ella Courser, Burden, N. B.



HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills; the non-irritating cathartic.

Fragmentary text from the right edge of the page, including "Pursuant", "napolis", "Bapt", "in the", "ary 15", "at", "advisability", "ministry th", "Lic. The", "enrolled:", "Vince, A.", "ville Ferry", "Litchfield", "Paradise", "Steeves, E.", "town—Rev", "Dea. N. Ma", "Corey, J.", "W Brown", "Rev. L. J.", "Dea. Aaro", "Clementsp", "Alex. Tho", "River—Rev", "Annapolis", "Matthews,", "Emerson", "Cohoon; B", "Prayer wa", "The follow", "Moderator", "Rev. J. W", "then called", "Christian e", "and views", "formal stat", "subjected to", "members of", "tinard for", "council ret", "tion was pa", "Whereas", "the stateme", "ence, call", "Christian d", "therefore r", "ceed with", "After this", "candidate", "appointed", "ordination", "ing: Rev.", "and Wm. C", "Council", "when the fo", "out: Invoce

Crouching

In every cough there lurks, like a crouching tiger, the probabilities of consumption. The throat and lungs become rough and inflamed from coughing and the germs of consumption find an easy entrance. Take no chances with the dangerous foe.

For 60 years there has been a perfect cure. What a record! Sixty years of cures.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

soothes and heals the wounded throat and lungs. You escape an attack of consumption with all its terrible suffering and uncertain results.

There is nothing so bad for the throat and lungs as coughing.

A 25c. bottle will cure an ordinary cough; harder coughs will need a 50c. size; the dollar bottle is cheapest in the long run.

"One of my sons was spitting blood with a high fever and was very ill. We could hardly see any signs of life in him. The doctors did him no good. But one bottle of your Cherry Pectoral cured him and saved his life." C. G. ANDERSON, Nov. 10, 1898. Fulkerson, B. Dak.

Write the Doctor. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice, write the Doctor freely. Address Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Ordination.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Annapolis Baptist church, a council convened in the Baptist meeting house on February 15, at 2.30 p. m., to consider the advisability of setting apart to the gospel ministry their pastor elect, H. H. Roach, Lic. The following list of delegates was enrolled: Lower Granville—Rev. J. O. Vince, A. T. Mills, W. Armstrong; Granville Ferry—Jas. Reid, Robt. Delap; Litchfield—H. L. Brewer, S. Sprowl; Paradise and Clements—Rev. E. L. Steeves, E. J. Elliott, J. F. Roach; Bridgetown—Rev. F. M. Young, Fred V. Young, Dea. N. Marshall; Middleton—Rev. C. W. Corey, J. H. Charlton; Nictaux—Rev. J. W. Brown, Dea. Wm. Morse; Clements—Rev. L. J. Tingley, Dea. Joshua Potter, Dea. Aaron Wright, Lindly Sproul; Clementsport—Rev. J. T. Eaton; Dea. Alex. Thomas, Dea. Jas. Roop; Bear River—Rev. Ward Fisher (acting pastor); Annapolis—Geo. Leitch, Dea. W. V. Matthews, H. L. Rice, Handley Chipman, Emerson Purdy; Wolfville—Rev. A. Cohoon; Billtown—Rev. M. P. Freeman. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. Cohoon. The following officers were then elected: Moderator, Rev. F. M. Young; Secretary, Rev. J. W. Brown. The candidate was then called upon to give an account of his Christian experience, call to the ministry and views of Christian doctrine. After a formal statement of these matters he was subjected to a severe fire of questions from members of the council, which was continued for some time. On motion the council retired and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Whereas this council is satisfied with the statements of the Christian experience, call to the ministry and views of Christian doctrine of the candidate, we therefore recommend this church to proceed with his ordination."

After this result was announced to the candidate the following committee was appointed to prepare a programme for the ordination service to be held in the evening: Rev. J. O. Vince, Rev. L. J. Tingley and Wm. Creelman.

Council reassembled at 7.30 o'clock, when the following programme was carried out: Invocation, Rev. J. T. Eaton; Read-

ing Scriptures, Rev. L. J. Tingley; Sermon, Rev. C. W. Corey; Ordaining prayer, Rev. M. P. Freeman; Right hand of fellowship, Rev. E. L. Steeves; Charge to candidate, Rev. A. Cohoon; Charge to the church, Rev. J. W. Brown; Benediction, Rev. H. H. Roach.

J. W. BROWN, Sec'y.

We are glad to find that Bro. Roach is being held in very high esteem by the members of his church and congregation, and that he has made a favorable impression upon the town generally. He is beginning his pastorate here with bright prospects.

J. W. B.

Acknowledgment.

These are days of great anxiety with us. With the wife and mother severely ill for twelve months, and for the past two months absent from her home under medical treatment. So our friends of the First St. Margarets Bay church, in a very quiet manner, gave us a cash donation of \$10.70, which amount was augmented by the sum of \$9.74, collected by Mrs. Neil McDonald among her personal friends in Halifax, making a total of \$20.44. The wise decision of the editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR not to publish the names of donors to funds for local purposes, precludes the publication of names in this instance, but they may be assured that their kindness is very heartily appreciated by the writer and they are all known to Him who has promised to reward for a cup of cold water given to a disciple. The hearty thanks of the writer and family are hereby tendered to all the contributors, and especially to Sister McDonald who took the initiative in the matter.

PASTOR A. E. INGRAM,
French Village, Feb. 7th.

Notices.

The Middleton Baptist church have extended a cordial invitation to the N. S. Western Association for 50th annual meeting to be held in June, 1900. The invitation has been accepted. This meeting will also be the Centennial of the founding of the Nova Scotia Association. A good programme is promised and a large gathering anticipated.

M. W. BROWN, Moderator.
W. L. ARCHIBALD, Clerk.

The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Quarterly meeting will convene with the Baptist church at Simonds, Carleton Co., on Friday, March 9th at 7 p. m. As many things of interest and importance must be discussed at this meeting a large attendance is desirable.

E. P. CALDER.

The Albert Co. Baptist Sabbath School Convention will meet at Harvey on Wednesday, March 7th; first session opens at 2 p. m.

W. T. COLPITTS, Sec'y.

The next meeting of the P. E. I. Conference will be held at Alexandria on Monday and Tuesday, March 12th and 13th. First meeting on Monday eve.

G. P. RAYMOND, Sec'y.

The First National Baptist Convention will be held in Winnipeg, July 5th to 13th, 1900. The Baptist Young People's Societies of Canada will have one day on the programme for their national meeting. Address all communications as to transportation rates, etc., to Henry E. Sharp, Esq., Winnipeg, and other communications to Rev. Charles A. Eaton, 34 Roxborough St., W. Toronto.

The Albert Co. Quarterly Meeting will convene with the Harvey Baptist church, March 6th, at 2 o'clock. Rev. C. W. Townsend will preach the Quarterly sermon. Rev. Milton Addison will speak on temperance, and Rev. F. D. Davidson on missions. The Albert Co. Sunday School Convention will meet with the same church on the following day. The secretary requests me to make the above announcement and hope we may have a good representation.

F. D. DAVIDSON, sec'y-treas.

The next district meeting of Kings Co., N. S., is to be held at Canning Tuesday, March 15 (D. V.). The first session opens at 10 o'clock. Interesting topics are to be discussed, and profitable sessions are anticipated.

M. P. FREEMAN, s'c'y.

The next session of the Queens Co., N. B., Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Jemseg church beginning Friday evening, March 9th, at 7 o'clock. Conference on Saturday at 2 p. m. The churches are urged to send delegates.

The Hants County Baptist Convention will meet with the Hantsport church, Hantsport, N. S., on March 6th and 7th at 10 a. m. Will the churches, Sunday Schools and B. Y. P. Us. represented see that delegates are appointed.

G. R. WHITE, Sec'y.

"I think them the most wonderful medicine for all bronchial affections."—BON. Mrs. PEARRY, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches
OF BOSTON
Sold in boxes only—Avoid imitations.

WITH AGE COMES WISDOM



From childhood to ripe old age since 1810.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT has been used by generation after generation

Relieves Every Form of Inflammation for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.

Many old couples relate that ever since they were boys and girls together, JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT has been used and grown in favor with them for many family ills from infancy to old age.

I have used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment more than fifty years in my family. For colds, coughs, sore throat, lameness, colic, toothache, etc., have found it always speed.

THOS. CLELAND, South Robinson, Me.

I have been a standard bearer more than 80 years for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. I have found it superior to any other. My grand-children continue to use it to this day.

Mrs. WALTHY L. TORLIER, E. Corinth, Me.

Send for our Book on INFLAMMATION, mailed free. Sold by all Druggists. Put up in Two Sizes, Price 25 and 50 cts. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

\$4.85 SEND NO MONEY

Cut this out and send it to us, with the name of your nearest express office, and we will ship you this magnificent Field Glass for examination. Call at your express office, examine thoroughly, then, if you find the glass exactly as represented, pay the express agent \$4.85 and express charges and secure this great bargain. The glass we offer is beautiful in finish, and of high quality, real Morocco body, achromatic lenses, black Japan draw tubes, packed in a handsome Morocco case with carrying straps. Farmers, hunters, prospectors, travellers, tourists, and in fact everybody, will find this instrument invaluable. They are substantially made, cannot get out of order and will last a life-time. Many of our customers write us that they have never had so much pleasure and enjoyment from a small investment as this Field Glass has afforded them. We might charge you double the price that we ask for them and you would be perfectly satisfied, but we believe in giving our customers the benefit of our ability to buy goods in large quantities at low prices.

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A Grand Collection of Games, affording Fun for the Whole Year. Don't miss this chance of a lifetime. See what you get—1 set Dominoes, 1 Chess and Checker Board and Men, 1 game of Authors (48 cards in pack), 1 game of Back and Goss, 1 game Nine Men Morris, 1 game Fortune, 1 game Fortis, 13 Magic Tricks, 1 game Clairvoyant, 1 game Shadow-Blind, 1 game Tablaux, 1 game Patience, 175 Select Autograph Album-Verses, Magic Age Table, 50 charming Conundrums with Answers, 11 Parlor Games, Magic Music, The New Book, Order of the Whistle, The Great Game of Rival (size 12x18), Secret of Ventriquilism. All neatly packed and mailed, post-paid, for only 48 cents; 2 packages 85 cents. Big catalog of books with each order. Address EXHIBITOR BOOK CO., Toronto, Can. (Mention this paper.)

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"THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME"

For the Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES!

NOV. 25th WE PUBLISHED THE NAMES and addresses of thirty of our students who had recently obtained good situations. Since then eleven more names have been added to the list.

Ten of our students are under one roof in the C. P. R. offices, St. John—two of them chief clerks.

THE BUSINESS and SHORTHAND (PITMAN) Catalogues to any address.

S. KERR & SON, Oddfellows' Hall.

Handicap your Cough!

Don't wait a few days to see if it will "wear off"; it is much more likely to become dangerous and it will undoubtedly be much more difficult to cure. The longer you permit it to prey upon the delicate membranes of your throat, bronchial tubes and chest, the more you render yourself susceptible to other attacks and to chronic pneumonia or consumption.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam

is an infallible remedy for more than 30 years it has been curing the worst cases and it will surely cure you. **25 CENTS AT ALL DRUGGISTS.**

LAXA LIVER PILLS

You can't be healthy if your bowels are constipated and your system clogged with poisonous material. There should be a natural movement every day, and the best way to secure it is to take Laxa-Liver Pills. The most obstinate cases yield to their action. They neither gripe, sicken nor weaken, are easy to take and prompt to act.

CURE CONSTIPATION

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Heals and soothes the Lungs and cures Coughs and Colds of the worst kind after other remedies fail. Pleasant to take. Price 25c.

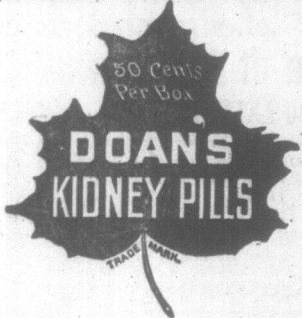
Private J. A. Barrie, of the Victoria Rifles, Montreal, whose brother was killed in South Africa, last Sunday, is trying to join the Strathcona horse.

35 CENTS The best fountain pen ever sold for the money. Writes 5000 words with one filling. Hard rubber holder, highly polished. Warranted to give entire satisfaction. Your money back if you want it. Agents can make money selling this pen. Sample, 5 cents; one dozen, \$3.50, sent postpaid, with our catalogue, Johnston & McFarlane, 77 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Tonight

If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of **Hood's Pills**

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.



In these days of imitations it is well for everyone to be careful what he buys. Especially is this necessary when a matter of health is involved.

There are so many imitations of Doan's Kidney Pills on the market—some of them absolutely worthless—that we ask you to be particular to see that the full name and the trade mark of the Maple Leaf are on every box you buy. Without this you are not getting the original Kidney Pills, which has cured so many severe cases of kidney complaint in the United States, Australia and England, as well as here in Canada. The Doan Kidney Pills Co., Toronto.

INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED.

An Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

C. GATES, SON & CO., Middleton, N. S. Dear Sirs,—Please pardon my delay in answering yours of weeks ago. Yes, I have no hesitation in recommending your

Invigorating Syrup.

During the fall and winter of '96 and '97 I was greatly distressed with indigestion. I tried several remedies, each of which gave me no relief. I was advised to try your Invigorating Syrup, which I readily did, and have felt grateful ever since to the one who gave such good advice. The very first dose helped me, and before half of the first bottle was used I was completely cured. Have not been troubled with the disease since. I have taken occasion to recommend your medicine publicly upon several occasions, and heartily do so now. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please.

Yours truly, (REV.) F. M. YOUNG, Pastor Baptist Church, Bridgetown, N. S.

Sold Every where at 50 Cents per Bottle.

ONLY A COUGH!

But it may be a sign of some serious malady fastening itself upon the vital parts.

Puttner's Emulsion

will dislodge it and restore the irritated and inflamed tissue to healthy action.

Always get PUTTNER'S it is THE BEST.

Advertisement for Pyny-Pectoral, a quick cure for coughs and colds, throat or lungs. Includes text: 'A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the THROAT or LUNGS. Large Bottles, 25c. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited Prop's of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer'

The Home

Child Work.

The child should have his or her mind quickened, as the race was stimulated, by the pleasure of producing results by his or her own labor, and these results should be judged by his or her own standards, and not by those of the adult. That is, instead of requiring fine stitches in sewing, the effect of color and form and ideal should be reached in coarser materials and with more rapid action. A large doll might be most effectively dressed in barbarian fashion in the time taken by the child in painfully toiling over the fine stitches of a sample patch. Neither savage nor barbarian woman felled her seams. The fundamental ideas of early civilization were invention and conquest. The fact that all values are created by human labor, that the hand-made article owes its higher price to the fact that human brain has guided human hand in its production, should be impressed upon the child's mind.—American Kitchen Magazine.

Sun Baths and Rest Hours.

At certain popular winter resorts there are long piazzas and galleries enclosed with glass, wherein people sit, bathed in the sunshine. Why do we so often neglect the sun baths which we may take at home? Any one who has a sunny room of her own, or whose living-room has windows which the sun floods daily, may enjoy the benefit of sunshine without other trouble than drawing her chair into the radiant arc.

In a friend's home, I saw, not long ago, the mother's rest-room. It had walls neutral tinted and without pictures, except for one soft, gray landscape, where sheep were pasturing on a moor, and in the foreground there was a softly flowing stream. The furniture consisted of a divan heaped with cushions, and a large easy-chair and footstool, while a small table held one or two books.

"Mother comes here for an hour every day, and sometimes for an afternoon, just to rest and be quiet," said the gentle daughter. "No work is ever done here, and she does not receive guests, or even the family, in her rest-room. She stays here by herself."

A physician told me last week, speaking of this very subject, that all women would be better, if they would religiously retire a while alone every day for the sole purpose of resting. His preference was the hour from twelve to one, but he said that any definite hour was better than none, and instanced the custom in sanitariums of securing for patients a rest-time daily. Perhaps some of our weary house-mothers would be stronger if they would manage a home rest hour and sun bath daily for themselves.—Aunt Marjorie, in Christian Intelligencer.

Absolute Safeguard Against Colds.

It is an utter impossibility to catch cold if the surfaces of the body are kept at an even temperature. The trouble may be from without or it may be from within—that is, by not being properly or sufficiently clad; by not having perfect circulation, or by not eating such food as is needed to furnish the required heat of the body. The chilliness you experience in the winter arises from one of two causes—first, lack of sufficient carbonaceous food; second, poor circulation, possibly due to lack of exercise.—January Ladies' Home Journal.

How to Make Oyster Chowder.

Fry together two ounces of salt pork and one onion sliced. Parboil one pint of sliced potatoes five minutes and drain. Look over carefully one pint of oysters, pour over one-half cup of water and heat to the boiling point. Skin out the oysters and pour the liquor over the potatoes, add the pork and onions and cook the potatoes until tender, adding a little more water if necessary; add the oysters, one pint of milk and one-half cup of fine bread crumbs. Season with one teaspoon of salt and half teaspoon pepper and pour into the serving dish.

The largest mass meeting ever held in this city passed a long and intensely patriotic resolution last night amid the greatest patriotic enthusiasm, calling upon the Governor General in Council to tender to the British war department for service in South Africa a force of at least ten thousand mounted infantry and instructing the secretary of the meeting to communicate at once with the civic authorities and boards of trade in every city in Canada to secure their co-operation and assistance in forwarding the patriotic movement. Mayor Garden presided.

Permission has been given by the Ottawa authorities for the organization of a company of mounted infantry in connection with the Queen's Own Rifles in Toronto. A mounted company is attached to several of the British regiments of the line, but the Queen's Own is the first Canadian regiment to adopt the plan.

The will of the late Duke of Westminster was filed in London Friday. It shows gross estate valued at £594,229. This does not include the enormous entailed landed property. The widow will get the residuary estate after the various bequests.

The British Columbia government has decided no longer to struggle with the political situation on a majority of but one, and will drop all pending legislation and go to the country as soon as the redistribution bill is passed, if not defeated by choice upon this matter.

The competition of the National Rifle Association at Bisley ranges this year will extend from July 9th to July 21st.

Only a Woman's Story

BUT IT WILL BRING HOPE TO MANY SILENT SUFFERERS.

Nervous Prostration—Heart Weakness—Agonizing Pains and Misery Such as Woman Alone Endure Made the Life of Mrs. Thos. Sears a Burden.

Just a woman's story.

Not strange because it happens every day; not romantic or thrilling, but just a story of misery and suffering such as, unfortunately, too many women endure in silence.

For several years Mrs. Thomas Sears, of St. Catharines, felt her illness gradually but surely gaining a firmer hold upon her system, and ultimately she almost despaired of recovery. To a reporter who called upon her, Mrs. Sears said:

"What I have suffered is almost beyond description. My illness has been gradually growing upon me, and eighteen months ago I found myself almost helpless. My nerves were shattered, my heart weak and my entire system seemingly broken down. I had no rest night or day; the little sleep I did get did not refresh me. I was in constant agony, and only a woman can understand what I endured as I tried to do my household work. Any sudden noise would frighten me and leave me in a condition bordering on collapse. At times I experienced attacks of vertigo, and these seemed for a time to affect my memory. The least exertion would leave me almost breathless, and my heart would palpitate violently. I had no desire for food of any kind, and yet I had to force myself to eat to maintain life. I treated with three different doctors and spent much money in this way, but without avail, and I was in a condition bordering on despair. I was urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in December, 1898 I consented to do so. I first got four boxes and noticed a change for the better after I had finished the second box. When the four boxes were finished there was a great change for the better, and I then procured another half dozen boxes. Before these were all used I was again enjoying the blessing of good health. There can be no doubt of my cure because months have passed since I discontinued taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and during that time I have never felt the slightest symptom of the trouble, and I cheerfully and strongly urge other women who are suffering to use this wonderful medicine, feeling sure that it will cure them as it did me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all forms of weakness. The blood is vitalized, the nervous system is re-organized, irregularities are corrected, strength returns and disease disappears. So remarkable have been the cures performed by these little pills that their fame has spread to the far ends of civilization. Wherever you go you will find the most important article in every drug store to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Burdock Blood Bitters, The Best Spring Medicine.

Removes all poisons and impurities from the system. Gives strength and vitality in place of weakness and languor. The most wonderful blood purifier, restorative and strengthener known to science. Mr. Geo. Heriot, Baillieboro, Ont., says: "Two years ago I was very poorly in the spring, had no appetite, felt weak and nervous, not able to work much and was tired all the time. "I saw Burdock Blood Bitters highly recommended, so got a bottle. "I started taking it, and inside of two months I was as well as ever I was in my life. "I cheerfully recommend B. B. as a splendid blood purifier and spring medicine."

Advertisement for Pain-Killer medicine. Text: 'CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH Pain-Killer. A Medicine Chest in Itself. Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. 25 and 50 cent Bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. PERRY DAVIS'

Advertisement for Cowan's Royal Navy Chocolate and Hygienic Cocoa. Text: 'Cowan's Royal Navy Chocolate and Hygienic Cocoa are always the favorites in the homes The COWAN CO., TORONTO'

Advertisement for Church Bells and Chimes. Text: 'Largest Foundry on Earth making CHURCH BELLS, CHIMES & PEALS. Purest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., from McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.'

Advertisement for Gem Pocket Printer. Text: 'GEN POCKET PRINTER and LINEN MARKER. A complete miniature Printing Office consisting of 2 Alphabets of Rubber Type, Type Cases, Lead, Trimmer, Galleys, Ink, Ink Pad, and full directions. All packed in a neat case. Useful in every home for marking linen, size for printing cards, envelopes, etc. Every press should possess a Gem. Retail price, for only 15 cents. An elegant specimen sent with order for three copies. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address: B&K SUPPLY Co., Toronto, Ont. (Please mention this paper.)'

Advertisement for Free! This beautiful Gold-Shell Solitaire. Text: 'FREE! This beautiful Gold-Shell Solitaire. It is exquisite Flash-lined Case, for holding one chosen dainty package of Heliotrope, Rose, and Violet Perfume. Sell at 10 cents each. Return us \$1.20 and receive ring FREE by return mail. Used goods returnable. HOME SUPPLY CO., Box V Toronto, Ont.'

Advertisement for Mont. McDonald Barrister, Etc. Text: 'MONT. McDONALD BARRISTER, Etc. Princess St. St. John'

Advertisement for Patents. Text: '50 YEARS EXPERIENCE PATENTS TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS & C. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is patently. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co. 381 Broadway, New York. FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLO HAVE FURNISHED \$2,000,000 WORTH OF BELLO. G. MENNELLY & CO. GENUINE WEST-TROY, N. Y. BELLO-METAL CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE'

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present Convention year.

TANCOOK, N. S.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 11th, eleven more rejoicing converts followed their Lord in the ordinance of baptism.

HOPWELL HILL.—The pastor lectured here on the evening of the 21st inst., to a large congregation. Coffee and cake were provided by the sisters which quite a number enjoyed after the lecture.

FIRST CHURCH, HALIFAX.—The pastor baptized four young people on Sunday evening, the 18th inst. Others are expected to follow very soon.

CLEMENTSVALE, N. S.—Since our last report four happy converts have been baptized and added to the church. Others expect to unite with the church in the near future.

WAKEFIELD.—On account of the pastor's poor health and his special efforts on other parts of the field this little band have had no preaching since the new year began.

DEBERT, N. S.—This church recently held its annual roll call when a large number of the members responded either in person or by letter.

JACKSONVILLE—JACKSONTOWN, N. B.—At least 12 have been hopefully converted since our meetings began. Some have come to us from other denominations.

FIRST HILLSBOROUGH.—On Monday evening, Feb. 12th, a large company of friends, representing the Hillsborough section of the field, assembled at the parsonage.

THE TABERNACLE, HALIFAX.—We are now engaged in a special effort to awaken a deeper interest in eternal things. There are some indications of a hopeful uneasiness among the unfaithful, and several are looking toward decision for Christ.

KEMPT, N. S.—Last Lord's Day, notwithstanding the blizzard-like morning that it was, we had the happy privilege of welcoming nine new members into the Westfield branch of the Kempt church.

AVONDALE, N. B.—In May, '97, without invitation, encouragement or guarantee, I began preaching fortnightly at this Station. If I am rightly informed they had then been 20 years without a meeting house, and no conference or communion service for at least seven years.

CANSO, N. S.—The annual meeting of the church, with a social in connection, was held January 17th. Reports, showing a healthy condition of the various departments of work were presented.

FALKLAND RIDGE.—This branch of our Zion is blessed with a consecrated band of Christian workers who weary not in well doing. The influence of these devoted souls is felt in every department of our work, especially in our Sunday school and prayer meetings.

CANSO.—Mr. H. A. McLean, singing evangelist, has just closed a term of three weeks' services with us. Much good has resulted. The church has been revived, and a large number, chiefly from the Sunday School, have manifested an interest in their soul's salvation.

ISAAC'S HARBOR, N. S.—Our weekly devotional exercises are as follows: Sunday,

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

preaching morning and evening; the latter service is largely attended. Members of our church and congregation, and members of churches of other denominations with profound attention, mark the uplifting and inspiring thought so lucidly presented by our pastor, Rev. G. A. Lawson, which must bear fruit to the honor and glory of him whom he serves.

PORT MAITLAND AND BRAVER RIVER, N. S.—A few items from this field, though late may be interesting. The work is moving along encouragingly. In November we had a very helpful visit from Evangelist Martin. God's people were greatly quickened, and sinners were converted.

interesting discussion on "The Bible as the source of authority." The addresses of the evening were delivered by C. H. Martell and J. G. Coulter White, the first speaking on denominational loyalty and the latter on the subject "The world for Christ."

Help... Nature

Babies and children need proper food, rarely ever medicine. If they do not thrive on their food something is wrong. They need a little help to get their digestive machinery working properly.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA

will generally correct this difficulty. If you will put from one-fourth to half a teaspoonful in baby's bottle three or four times a day you will soon see a marked improvement.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Good Quality Tailoring Besides being a prompt store this is a store of good quality. Here are to be found the best goods that money can buy.

McDon Feb. 15th McDona SMITH Adams, R Doyle. FULLER S. Feb. D. Full Lean of BISHOP 7th, by R hop and B Bank. CROOK Feb. 14th Harding G to Malind WARD-Doaktown King, G daughter field, Nor VICTOR Frank Vic BISHOP. N. B., of Everett B months. HOUGHT 11th, after Terres Ho of Timothy MILNER 17th, of pa late Joshua sister was church, an came. Sh circle of fr ARMSTR N. B., Jan. 66 years, r strong, of f nineteen sh Baptist chu (Int COPP.—A aged 83 year the Albert time of his son Ridge companion, mourn his money was, resurrection DABRY.—E. I., Wm. the 66th year man highly where he h faith in Ch with any ch widow, and their loss. MINARD.—Queens Co. beloved wife on to her ho years. She in life, and body, and years, she w walked in a way with G nces of Reva She leaves a of four years, and mourn th doubt but th MORWELL, N. B., Feb. Solomon Mor quietly to his 7 daughters, tives and frie professed faith God's people 1896, under Young and th proved to be a ful until dea home loses a father, the ch

MARRIAGES.

MCDONALD - YOUNG. - At Springhill, Feb. 15th, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Peter McDonald and Dorothy Jane Young.

SMITH-DOYLE. - At Truro, by Pastor Adams, Feb. 19th, Adam W. Smith to May Doyle.

FULLERTON-MCLEAN. - At Truro, N. S., Feb. 21st, by Pastor Adams, Edward D. Fullerton, of Parrsboro, to Jane McLean of Halifax.

BISHOP-BREWSTER. - At Harvey, Feb. 7th, by Rev. Trueman Bishop, Allan Bishop and Aurelia S. Brewster, all of Harvey Bank.

CROOKS-BAKER. - At the pastor's home, Feb. 14th, by Rev. Harry S. Erb, Mr. Harding Crooks, of Tancook Island, N. S., to Malinda Baker of the same place.

WARD-ARBEAU. - At the parsonage, Doaktown, Feb. 14th, by Pastor M. P. King, George Ward to Clara Arbeau, daughter of Robert Arbeau, all of Blissfield, North. Co., N. B.

DEATHS.

VICTORY. - At Harvey, Feb. 12th, Mrs. Frank Victory, aged 70 years.

BISHOP. - At Gaspareaux, Chipman, N. B., on 3rd inst, Cora, daughter of Everett Bishop, aged two years and six months.

HOUGHTON. - At Lockeport, N. S., Feb. 11th, after months of suffering, Nettie Terres Houghton, aged 4 years, daughter of Timothy and Josephine Houghton.

MILNER. - At Clementsvale, N. S., Feb. 17th, of paralysis, Sarah S., relict of the late Joshua Milner, aged 69 years. Our sister was a member of the Clements church, and was ready when the summons came. She leaves a family and a large circle of friends to mourn.

ARMSTRONG. - At Pleasantvale, A. Co., N. B., Jan. 20th, Isabella Armstrong, aged 66 years, relict of the late James Armstrong, of Penobscus. Since the age of nineteen she was a member of the Free Baptist church of Penobscus. (Intelligencer Please Copy.)

COPP. - At Egin, N. B., Daniel Copp, aged 83 years. Our brother united with the Albert church 40 years ago, and at the time of his death was a member of the Sisson Ridge Baptist church. His lifetime companion, and several sons and daughter mourn his departure. His parting testimony was, "I have a hope in Christ's resurrection."

DARBY. - At his home, in St. Eleanors; P. E. I., Wm. T. Darby passed from earth in the 60th year of his age. Mr. Darby was a man highly respected in the community where he lived all his life. He professed faith in Christ though he never united with any church. He leaves a sorrowing widow, and a number of children to mourn their loss.

MINARD. - From her home in Harmony, Queens Co., Sister Annie Beler Smith, beloved wife of Bro. Zoeth Minard, passed on to her home above, Dec. 29th, aged 39 years. She professed faith in Jesus early in life, and united with the Free Baptist body, and although a great sufferer for years, she was almost always cheerful and walked in a very humble and exemplary way with God. By marriage, she was a niece of Revs. M. P. and Augustus Freeman. She leaves a husband and a little daughter of four years, to miss her society and love and mourn their loss. But there can be no doubt but that their loss is her eternal gain.

MORRELL. - At Springfield, Kings Co., N. B., Feb. 15th, of acute pericarditis, Solomon Morrell, aged 67 years, passed quietly to his long home, leaving a widow, 7 daughters, 3 sons and many other relatives and friends to mourn. Our brother professed faith in Christ, and united with God's people in this place in the revival of 1846, under the labors of Gen. Miss. Young and the present pastor, and has proved to be a consistent Christian, faithful until death. In his departure, his home loses a kind and loving husband and father, the church a faithful member, the

community a good neighbor and honest citizen. May God bless the bereft, and raise up others worthy to fill the vacancies thus being made.

BRIGGS. - At Salmon Creek, Queens Co., N. B., on the 9th inst, after much suffering borne with Christian resignation, Elizabeth, widow of the late Ebenezer Briggs, aged 83 years. Sister Briggs professed religion over sixty years since uniting at first with the Free Baptist body. Later she transferred her membership to the Lower Cambridge Baptist church. By her first husband, the late George Chase, Esq., she leaves three sons and four daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Samuel Dunn, resides in Wisconsin. Loving ones cared tenderly for her in her declining years and smoothed her pathway to the grave. Her hope was grounded in Christ, her last words being "Come Lord Jesus, quick."

SPRAGG. - Mrs. Louis Spragg, beloved wife of Thomas H. Spragg, of St. John's N'fd, fell asleep in Jesus, Jan. 6th, aged 51 years 2 months. Sister Spragg was converted and was baptized into the fellowship of the Portland Baptist church by the late Rev. E. C. Cady, about 34 years ago. Though not as active as some in public, yet her quiet, consistent life ever witnessed to the reality of her faith in the Saviour. Her suffering during a prolonged sickness, were borne with patience and in cheerful hope of heaven. Here she will be greatly missed, but another redeemed spirit has gone to join the innumerable multitude before the throne. Life was dear to her, and to leave her loved ones was very hard, but she learned a Christian submission from Christ and when her Master called was ready to go. For the sorrowing husband and daughter the heart of the community goes out in sympathy, a sympathy which will remind them of him who is the fountain of all tenderness and consolation. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, from henceforth they rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

CHARLTON. - At Waterville, Kings Co., N. S., Jan. 21st, Edna G., the beloved wife of Charles M. Charlton, and daughter of Dea. Alfred Whitman, very peacefully passed to the heavenly home, at the early age of 25 years. When quite young she professed her faith in Christ and united with the Cambridge church. From the time of the erection of the new church house in Waterville, up to the time of her removal to the higher service, she gave her best interest and work in the cause of God in this section of the church, and here her removal is most deeply felt. The parents, brothers, sister, and the bright little son whom she leaves have the deep sympathy of many friends. Her sickness was protracted and painful, but she was a beautiful example of Christian patience and resignation. Some time before her departure heaven seemed very near and bright were her prospects while she bade adieu to the loved ones of earth. And early on the Lord's day, that young life, so useful, intelligent and beautiful, passed out into the brightness of the eternal morning. The funeral was largely attended. In the church where a little more than two years before she had stood at the bridal altar, an appropriate sermon was preached by the pastor from the text, "He hath not seen etc.," Rev. Mr. Hawley assisting in the services, after which the earthly remains were laid beside the two brothers who had preceded her to the glory land.

Quarterly Meeting.

On February 13 and 14, the Quarterly meeting of Colchester and Pictou counties was held with the Baptist church at New Glasgow. Six pastors, also Rev. E. B. Seyton and Pastor Robinson, of Antigonish, and a goodly number of other delegates from the churches were present. The "Holy Spirit" was the theme of our first meeting, Tuesday p. m., and was forcibly brought before us in an address by Bro. Silas Morrison and a paper by Pastor Dimock. First subject being "Two aspects of Holy Spirit," namely, in con-

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In Bedroom Suits of three pieces, Dining Tables and Sideboards at a low price we are showing exceptionally good values, and it will pay to write for our photos of these goods.

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Agents - Our Big Two.

1 "War In South Africa" giving special prominence to Canadian Contingent. - British Canadian Authorship.

2 Life of D. L. Moody. Memorial Edition - ably written - magnificently illustrated. Prospectus of either, 25c. Both 40c. McDermid & Logan, London, Ont.

version and in service; second subject, "Influence of Holy Spirit on emotions and affections." In the evening Sister Gunn, of Belmont, gave us one of her much prized Bible readings, subject, "Faith," and Pastor Adams followed with an address on "Christianity's debt to Africa." Biblically, geographically and historically he pointed out this faithful field of labor.

Wednesday morning was spent in hearing reports from churches and a sermon from Pastor Williams on "Revivals," the latter of which greatly revived us all. In the afternoon Pastor Ross gave us an address on "Relations of Church and Sunday School," and Pastor Adams followed with an able paper, which we want published. Subject, "Close Communion." Then the County Sec'y, Sister Gunn, took the chair and the W. B. M. U. held its meeting. Our Wednesday evening meeting was devoted to subjects which come especially in our denominational work, namely, Our College work, which was forcibly presented to us in an address from Pastor Chipman on "Christianity in College Education," and secondly a stirring missionary address from Pastor Robinson, of Antigonish. We enjoyed the kind hospitality of New Glasgow church, and all agreed that it was one of our good sessions. Meeting adjourned to meet with Great Village church in May. F. E. ROOP, Sec'y.

NOTICE A General Meeting of the Shareholders of G. H. Buret Company, Limited, for the organization of the company and the enactment of by-laws for its regulation and government, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 45 Germain Street, in the City of Saint John, on Saturday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1900, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon. GILLIS H. BURET, EZEKIEL M. SIFFRELL, IRA B. KRISTEAD, Provincial Directors.

Agents Wanted! For our two New Books. THE LIBRARY OF SOUTH AFRICA (Four books in one), and D. L. MOODY, The Man and His Mission. The books are well written and up-to-date and are not a rehash of old matter; the prices are low and the terms extra liberal; agents can make money if they take hold at once and sell our books; price of prospectus for the "Library of South Africa," 50 cts, "D. L. MOODY," 35 cts. or the two for 75 cents, and the amount refunded with the first order of five or more books. WILLIAM BRIGGS, WESLEY BUILDING, TORONTO.

Three In One Park's Perfect Emulsion is composed of Cod Liver Oil - the most effective food for consumptives and all persons in a run-down condition. Gaiacol - the most effective remedy for consumption, chronic cough, bronchitis and other ailments; and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda - two essential elements in healthy tissues that are wasted away and lacking in the bone and flesh of consumptives. PARK'S Perfect Emulsion is having wonderful success in relieving and curing consumption and all diseases. Physicians to whom the formula was submitted for examination are outspoken in favor of this modernized form of administration of Cod Liver Oil. Scores of physicians are recommending Park's Perfect Emulsion to their patients as the best remedy for recuperating the wasted tissues, enriching the blood-supply, invigorating the general nerve-power, and as a beneficial tonic and reconstructer. 50c. per bottle. All Druggists. - Manufactured by - Hattie & Mylius, HALIFAX, N. S.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. Includes an illustration of a woman in a long dress and apron holding a tray. Text: "A PERFECT FOOD - as Wholesome as it is Delicious." Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. "The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the few really pure cocoas, and physicians are quite safe in specifying their brand." - Dominion Medical Monthly. A copy of Miss Parloa's "Choice Receipts" will be mailed free upon application. WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1780. Branch House, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

TEACHERS' TROUBLES.

How Teachers May Prevent the Breakdown of the Nervous System which often Threatens.

The worry and work, the strain and anxiety of a teacher's life are such as to tell severely on the nervous system. Time and again teachers have had to give up good positions on account of run down health



and shattered nerves. To such we confidently recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and in doing so we are supported by the testimony of Mrs. Reilly, Colborne Street, Chatham, Ont., who made the following statement:— "Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are, beyond question, the best remedy for nervousness and all exhausted conditions of the system I know of. My daughter, as a result of over study and close application to her duties as school teacher, became much run down and debilitated and was very nervous. Two months ago she began taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They acted quickly and effectually in her case, making her strong and building up her entire system." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure Palpitation, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Female Troubles, After Effects of Grippe, Debility, or any condition arising from Disordered Nerves, Weak Heart or Watery Blood. Price 50c. a box.

MENTHOL D&L PLASTER. We guarantee that these Plasters will relieve pain quicker than any other. Put up only in 25c. tin boxes and \$1.00 yard rolls. The latter allows you to cut the Plaster any size. Every family should have one ready for an emergency. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. Beware of imitations.

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FREE! This beautiful little Lady's Watch for selling 3 doz. of our full-sized Linen Doyleys at 10 cents each. Fine boys' watch for selling 2 doz. Ladies' and prettier designs sell at night. No Money Required. Simply write and we send Doyleys postpaid. Sell them, return money, and we mail your watch free. Unpaid Doyleys returnable. LINEN DOYLEY CO. BOX V TORONTO

MERIT Has secured the high reputation held by Woodill's German

And placed it in the forefront of Baking Powders.

It is classed by the Government among the few Pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powders now made in the Dominion.

News Summary

The House of Commons Wednesday rejected by 232 to 136 votes the second reading of the Irish evicted tenants' bill.

Hon. James McShane has been appointed harbor master of Montreal at a salary of \$3,000 a year.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has increased the machinists' wages in the Toronto shops from eight to twelve per cent., according to the class of work.

The whole staff of moulders of the Brantford, Ont., branch of the Massey-Harris Company struck Tuesday in sympathy with the Toronto moulders.

Henry A. Chase, alias George Corcoran, who was arrested on the charge of forgery at St. John, while he was on his way from Boston to Halifax, was given eighteen months in the Boston House of Correction on Monday.

The Princess of Wales has ordered a complete suit of khaki, and the use of the cloth by the London fashionables is becoming a fad. The note paper now most in demand is of the same color.

The New York Papers publish a statement of the total amount of subscriptions to the Dewey Arch in New York. It is \$164,327. This is as far as the million-dollar project has advanced after months' of work.

General Methuen, the British Commander, and Mrs. Joubert, wife of the Boer leader, are said to be natives of the same English town, Corsham, from which Mrs. Joubert emigrated to South Africa early in life.

In the recent general election for the Swedish Parliament forty-four teetotalers were elected, fifteen of them being members of the Good Templar Order. Forty other members of the Parliament are favorable to temperance legislation.

The reciprocal convention with the United States was approved by the Legislature of Jamaica on Wednesday. Only the official members were present. The people's representatives refused to take part in the deliberations until Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, withdrew his obnoxious nominees.

Chaplain M. F. Wells, of the first Tennessee Infantry, U. S. V., who lately returned from the Philippines, is in the city. In a talk about the bad effects of whiskey on the American soldiers in Manila, he said: "Whiskey has sent more of our soldiers to the grave than Philippine bullets."

The Women's Home Club of Burlington, Mo., has passed resolutions condemning the practice of presenting loving cups as tributes of esteem and affection, and suggesting that ornamental tea-pot be used to perform the functions of the condemned vessels. The club members hold that the loving cup is "conducive to intemperance and destructive of the happiness of thousands of American homes."

Considerable interest will be felt no doubt in procedure to be adopted by widows and other dependents of the Canadian volunteers killed in Sunday's battle in order to claim insurance money. It is said all that will be required will be securing from the militia department of a certified copy of the commanding officer's certificate. It is not likely Col. Otter's official report will come by cable. It is more likely to come by mail, but this will not mean more than a month's delay.

Dr. Haig Brown, the former headmaster of Charterhouse, writing of the school days of Colonel Baden-Powell, says: "I notice that the name is invariably mispronounced. The 'a' in Baden is generally given the sound 'ah,' but it should have the usual sound of 'a,' as in 'Bathing Towel,' which was his nickname among the boys at school."

At the Prohibition Convention at Moncton last week the Maritime Prohibition Association was organized with the following officers: Rev. E. Crowell, Yarmouth, president; Rev. A. B. Fletcher, Truro, vice-president; W. L. McFarlane, Fredericton, vice-president for New Brunswick; L. N. Fowler, vice-president for P. E. Island; W. T. L. Reid, Fredericton, secretary; J. A. Simpson, Amherst, treasurer. A resolution was passed urging prohibitionists to work for and secure the election of avowed prohibitionists from whichever party they could secure them. A resolution was passed memorializing the government to enact a prohibitory law. The convention decided to engage a paid temperance organizer for the three provinces, to go to work at once.

Cigarette-smoking is said to cause shortness of breath. If this is so, the remedy is, leave them off. But if the short breath comes from a cold or Asthma the remedy is Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. 25c. all Druggists.

CONSUMPTION

One-Seventh of the World's Death Rate is Caused by a Disease that Can be Cured.

TO DRIVE CONSUMPTION OFF THE EARTH. THE SLOCUM TREATMENT WILL CURE. THESE THREE BOTTLES FREE TO EVERY SUFFERER. An illustration of a globe with a map of the world and three medicine bottles in front of it.

MODERN ANTISEPTIC METHODS

An Eminent Physician Tells How Consumption, the Curse of the World, Can Now Positively Be Cured, and Offers His Treatment Free to All.

We have a Message For All Sufferers.

One that is true—as true as that the sun shines—as that the rain falls to water the earth.

All his life Dr. Slocum has given to scientific pursuits; and this discovery which he has made comes as the result of years of incessant work and toil.

Thus it is we are now able to say to you that consumption can be cured. The cry of the afflicted has not been sent up in vain.

There is hope for the hollow-chested, pale, weary consumptive.

This hope we hold up to you.

Dr. Slocum's researches have brought him face to face with the scientific fact of incalculable value to future generations—a fact that will if properly understood and acted upon, render consumption, before long, as rare amongst the civilized countries as the Black Plague.

Dr. Slocum's discovery embraces a complete system for the treatment of this dreadful disease, at present so little understood as to be called "incurable."

The system consists of three remedies which act simultaneously and supplement

each other's curative action.

The system, we call upon all to make a test of. We will send you on request, a free, full course treatment, consisting of three preparations (all different).

This will enable you to see for yourself that consumption is curable. It will prove that mankind can now grapple with the demon which has dragged so many millions to their graves.

The hand-maidens of consumption—weak lungs, pneumonia, bronchitis and similar diseases of the throat and lungs and also diseases of weakness, loss of flesh and so forth, which so often degenerate into consumption itself—are also positively cured by the Slocum system of treatment.

Simply write to THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Limited, 179 King St. West, Toronto, giving post office and express office address, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Sufferers should take instant advantage of this generous proposition, and when writing for them always mention this paper.

Persons in Canada, seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers, will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories.

Corticelli Skirt Protector. With its soft, porous, elastic weave is the best kind of bottom finish for a winter skirt, because it dries out quickly. It is steam shrunk before it is dyed and it cannot draw or pucker the skirt bottom. Made of specially grown and spun wool. Sewed on flat—not turned over, one or two rows of stitching. Sold everywhere 4 cents a yard—See that it is labelled. Corticelli. An illustration of a woman in a long, dark winter skirt and a fur-trimmed coat, standing in a garden.

156 POPULAR SONGS. With VOICES and HITS complete. Most popular songs of the world. A grand collection of vocal music, including all the world's popular songs. Price 10 cents per copy, including our catalogue of sheet music and popular books. Agents wanted everywhere. Address: MESSIAH MUSIC Co., Toronto, Ont. (Mention this page.)

110 for 10 cents. This book contains two hundred and ten of the best humorous recitations, embracing the Negro, Yankee, Irish, and Jewish dialects, both in prose and verse, as well as humorous compositions of every kind and character. Sent postpaid for 10c. Vancouver & MacFarlane, 77 Yonge St., Toronto.

February 28, 1900. Many a student accident, or struggle and a living to follow; and about 10 would now I than I am. a failure the all I had. N I'd like to g it seems like His wife wa provide food too much 'd garden. We can fi in every tow misfortune o them that th making a liv they loaf a politics and p Contrast th these "disco with that of following lett sixty-seven y years I have garden. As a truck in the manure with a hundred to c loads and the seed in the me ground over spring. My n crops are a h rake, and I ne to seed. Where land it was all with weed see level it and cl as level as a t The writer a and has only o that, yet he m misfortune an the foremost Instead of we like the "dis spoken of, an hours of life i making, he me ing a living, a priceless boon restful slumber an example of verance is encor berly, able-bod and cowardly cause "luck" clean out of sig in Farm and F Of Interest The Nationa tion of the U meeting at the Ohio, on Febr recently organ establishing w the country a product. Eve aware that the year reduced t duct, until tod hundred thous United States at prices far bel be grown at a I would be ple sted in this r respond with m Robinson, Sec February 2. The death on an old well open Board of Tr the Baptist Hos queer discovery clothing was fo gold and silver o hind an inner v were found. Am of paper on wh in 1896." \$2.035 was found

The Farm.

"Discouraged" People.

Many a strong man who has met with accident or misfortune has given up the struggle and allowed the burden of making a living to fall upon his wife.

We can find these "discouraged" people in every town and village. Some slight misfortune or accident has "discouraged" them that they have turned the matter of making a living over to their wives while they loaf about the town and prattle politics and peddle gossip.

Contrast the aimless, worthless lives of these "discouraged," able bodied loafers with that of the man who wrote me the following letter: "I am a one-armed man, sixty-seven years old, and the last eight years I have cultivated about one acre of garden."

The writer of the above is an old man and has only one arm, and the left one at that, yet he has bravely risen above his misfortune and is still to be found among the foremost of the world's workers.

Of Interest to Tomato Growers.

The National Tomato Grower's Association of the United States will hold a meeting at the Denison Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 24.

The death on Sunday, of Sam Beswick, an old and well known character on the open Board of Trade, a charity patient in the Baptist Hospital, was followed by a queer discovery.

ings of his coat and vest. Bonds and real estate mortgages, thought to be worth about \$3000, were discovered sewed inside a leather pocketbook stitched to the lining of his coat.

Rug, Mat and Carpet Makers

Always Use the Diamond Dyes.

They Give the Richest, Most Brilliant and Most Lasting Colors.

Ninety-five per cent. of the rugs and other materials used in the manufacture of home-made mats, rugs and carpets are colored by the Diamond Dyes.

Why? Because the Diamond Dyes always give to cotton, wool and union materials the fullest, brightest, richest and most lasting colors; sun, soap or washing cannot fade Diamond Dye colors.

Mrs. D. Davidson, Covey Hill, P. Q., writes thus:

"I have been using your Diamond Dyes for many years, and they have always given entire satisfaction. To-day we emptied two packets of your dyes and I am obliged to buy more, as we are making sixty yards of rag carpet. I have used your cotton colors and I think they are beautiful. The stripes in my carpet—black, green, red and yellow—are rich. I cannot sufficiently praise Diamond Dyes; all my neighbors speak well of them."

WIDEMAN TALKS.

The Clay Potter who Escaped Being Crippled for Life by Almost a Miracle.

A. N. Wideman of Duntroon, Ont., interviewed in Toronto—The Most Hopeless Case of Rheumatism on record—A Living Monument to the Power of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

TORONTO, Feb. 26.—The wonderful escape of A. N. Wideman, which found its way into the newspapers a few weeks ago, is still a subject of interest here.

He was fairly snatched from a miserable death by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and he has been one of the greatest upholders of Dodd's Kidney Pills in Canada ever since.

Mr. Wideman still has to use a stick when he walks as the disease has left him with one leg shorter than the other.

With this exception, and with the defect due to the breaking of his teeth from taking mercury medicines, Mr. Wideman is as well as ever he was in his life.

"I never heard of anything like the way Dodd's Kidney Pills worked in my case," said he. "They drove the Rheumatism clean out of my system. You know work was slack in the earthenware works, and I took a chance to work in the harvest field. I got soaked several times with rain and that brought on the worst attack of Rheumatism I ever heard of. I was in bed five months. My legs were twisted out of shape, the toes pointing inward. Well, nothing the doctor could do did me the least good. My teeth broke off from the mercury he gave me, that was all."

"How did you come to take Dodd's Kidney Pills?" Mr. Wideman was asked.

"A neighbor of mine, Mrs. Boyer, got me to try them. I did so to please her, but continued their use because they were curing me."

"And you ascribe your present health and strength to Dodd's Kidney Pills?"

"I certainly do. If it hadn't been for Dodd's Kidney Pills I would be in my grave at this minute," said Mr. Wideman emphatically.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best. Matthias Foley, Oil City, Ont. Joseph Snow, Norway, Me. Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S. Chas. Whooten, Mulgrave, N. S. Pierre Landry, senr., Pokemouche, N.B. Thomas Wasson, Sheffield, N. B.

PEARLINE Leaves No Dirt Behind

Now Published Memorial Edition

"Life and Labors of D. L. MOODY."

By REV. DR. NORTROP, author of Spurgeon's Life, and we are prepared to ship orders for any quantity without delay. We want active Agents everywhere to engage in the sale of this popular work.

Circulars with full particulars, and large, handsome prospectus outfit mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 25c. in postage stamps. Write at once for outfit and terms and commence taking orders without delay.

R. A. H. MORROW, 59 Garden Street, St. John, N. B. P. S.—If a copy of the Complete Book is desired for sample or inspection, one of the best style will be mailed with the outfit for \$1.50 extra.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Travel in Comfort

PACIFIC EXPRESS

Lv. Halifax - 7.00 a. m. MoTu WTh Fr Sa Lv. St. John - 4.10 p. m. MoTu WTh Fr Sa Ar. Montreal - 8.35 a. m. Tu W Th Fr Sa Mo Lv. Montreal - 3.45 a. m. Tu W Th Fr Sa Mo Ar. Vancouver 12.30 p. m. Su Mo ThW Th Sa

A TOURIST SLEEPER

On above train every Thursday, from MONTREAL, and runs to SEATTLE, without change. Double berth rates from Montreal to Winnipeg, \$4.00; to Medicine Hat, \$6.50; Calgary, \$8.50; Vancouver and Seattle, \$8.00.

For passage rates to all points in Canada, Western United States and to Japan, China, India, Hawaiian Islands, Australia and Manila, and also for descriptive advertising matter and maps, write to

A. J. HEATH, D. P. A. C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at public auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday, the Twenty-fourth Day of March next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on Friday, the Twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1899, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Lisette B. Homer is Plaintiff and Jane Clark is Defendant, with the approval of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the mortgaged premises described in said decretal order as follows: All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to a certain Indenture of Lease bearing date the First day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and made between Mary A. Duncan, of Grand Pre, in the Province of Nova Scotia, of the first part, and the said Jane Clark, of the City of Saint John, widow, of the second part, and in and to the leasehold lands and premises therein described as all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said City of St. John, beginning at the South-westerly corner of the said lot of land hereby leased, thence northerly along the easterly line of Sheriff Street forty feet (40), more or less, thence easterly at right angles to said street one hundred feet or until it meets the line of property of the late Honorable William Hasen, thence southerly along said Hasen's line (40) forty feet, more or less, thence westerly one hundred feet to the place of beginning, being the lot formerly leased by one James White to James Clark, and being the lot of land and premises next adjoining the lot of one Ezekiel Hilton on the northerly side thereof, and on the easterly side of said Sheriff Street, together with the buildings, erections and improvements thereon, standing and being or which might thereafter be erected or built thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years therein yet to come, and unexpired possession, benefit of renewal, claim and demand at law or in equity of the said Jane Clark of, in, to or upon the same and every part thereof by virtue of said Indenture of Lease or otherwise howsoever.

For terms of sale apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor. Dated this fifteenth day of January, A.D. 1900. AMON A. WILSON, DANIEL MULLIN, Plaintiff's Solicitor. Referee in Equity.

FRUIT and HAY FARM

FOR SALE at Smith's Cove, Digby County, N. S. Situated in close proximity to good School, Churches and Railway Station.

For particulars apply to J. A. GATES & CO., Middleton, Annapolis Co., N. S.

FREE We give this beautiful knife for selling only six copies of our Pictures at 10 cents each. These pictures are exact reproductions. In twelve colors, of famous oil paintings. The knife is over three inches long closed, contains four blades, one a miniature file, all of best quality tempered steel. The handle is of mother of pearl, highly polished with burnished bolsters and brass lining throughout. We ask no money in advance. Write us enclosing this advertisement and we forward the Pictures, sell them, return the money, and as a reward this beautiful knife will be sent you immediately. ART SUPPLY CO., Box 7, Toronto, Can.

BE SURE BE SURE and get our BARGAIN prices and terms on our slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs. BE SURE and get the aforesaid before buying elsewhere. WE MUST SELL our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs to make room for the GOODS WE REPRESENT. MILLER BROS. 101, 103 Barrington Street HALIFAX, N. S.

\$4.95 Out this out and send it to us with the name of your nearest express office and we will ship you a Violin with Outfit by express, subject to examination. Examine it at your express office, and if you find it exactly as we represent it and entirely satisfactory, pay the express agent our special price, \$4.95 and express charges. This is a finely finished, regular \$10.00 Stradivarius model violin, richly colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone. Complete with fine bow, extra set of strings and rosin. A genuine bargain at the price. Buy direct from us and save the dealer's profit. Johnston & McFarlane, Box 7 Toronto Ont.

A CLERGYMAN'S INFLUENCE.

Paine's Celery Compound

Recommended by
Rev. C. M. Tyler, a Methodist
Minister of Nova Scotia.

It Saves the Life of Mr. George
W. Parks.

A Gain in Flesh of Thirty-two Pounds in Three Weeks.

Amongst professional men who are active and ardent advocates of Paine's Celery Compound, clergymen are found who never weary in recommending the wonderful medicine to members of their churches who are ailing, sick and diseased.

The true and honest clergyman who has himself experienced the life-giving powers of Paine's Celery Compound—who has been raised from weakness of body to full health and vigor, feels it a duty to speak to others of the only true health and strength builder that the world has ever seen.

Mr. G. W. Parks, once near the dark grave, but rescued and saved by Paine's Celery Compound after failures of his doctors, sends the following letter:

"While at sea I was taken sick, which compelled me to abandon my work and seek home and rest. I consulted the doctors who pronounced it typhoid or slow fever. I suffered severely from night-sweats, and cold chills during the day. Added to this I was extremely nervous, which weakened me and reduced my flesh until I was a mere skeleton. This continued until last winter, when my wife and friends began to despair of my recovery, as the medicines I took produced no good, and I was gradually growing worse.

"Through the influence of the Rev. C. M. Tyler, I was induced to give Paine's Celery Compound a trial, and I can truly say it worked wonders. The first bottle gave me great relief, and five bottles completely cured me. I gained thirty-two pounds in three weeks, and am now strong and healthy. I would urge the suffering everywhere to give Paine's Celery Compound a trial.

Life and Work of

DWIGHT L. MOODY.

official and only authentic edition. Written by his son, WM. R. MOODY, and IRA D. SANKEY, his life long associate and friend.

100 000 AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE.

Liberal terms. Freight paid. Credit given. A golden opportunity for you. OUTFIT FREE. Write today.

P. W. Ziegler & Co., 214 Locust St., Phil., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

the grandest and fastest selling book every published.

Memories of D. L. MOODY

By HIS SON, W. R. Moody, assisted by Ira D. Sankey.

A splendid life-story of the great evangelist's high unselfish service in the cause of fellowman.

Published with the authorization of Mrs. Moody and the family.

Only authorized, authentic biography. Beautifully illustrated. Large, Handsome Volume. 50¢. 100 more agents wanted, men and women. For sales immense; a harvest time for agents. Freight paid, credit given. Address at once THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. M. 82, Chicago.

News Summary

There were twenty-eight failures in the Dominion last week, against thirty-nine in the corresponding week of 1899.

Harry C. Miner, former congressman and proprietor of three theatres in New York, dropped dead of apoplexy Thursday afternoon.

The Semlin-Cotton government was defeated in the British Columbia Legislature, Friday, on a division on the redistribution bill, the vote standing 19 to 18. Hon. Joseph Martin voted with the opposition.

Word has been received from South Africa that Lieut. McLean, of St. John, who held a commission in the Royal Canadian Regiment, now fighting with Lord Roberts, has accepted a lieutenantancy in the Imperial field artillery.

A British official attache to the boundary commission named Hartz, while touring the Burmah-Chinese frontier, with an escort, has engaged and routed two considerable forces of hostile Chinese, from Mien Kawug Pa, killing the leader of the Chinese and seventy Chinese.

The Victoria Cross is of bronze and bears the words: "For Valor." It is regarded as first of any honor that can be worn by a British soldier or sailor; is placed before all others on the breast of its proud possessor and ahead of all titles in the army or navy lists.

A Lehigh Valley Railroad engine recently accomplished the feat of hauling a train consisting of thirty-three steel cars of 100,000 pounds capacity and thirty-seven wooden cars of 80,000 pounds capacity, each fully loaded with anthracite coal. The total weight of the seventy cars was 457 tons.

Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, on Thursday introduced a resolution directing the committee on foreign affairs to investigate the truth or falsity of the charges made by Charles E. Macrum, late consul of the United States at Pretoria, that his official or personal mail was tampered with by British officials. The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

The Conservatives of the Bodmin Division of Cornwall, incensed by the attitude towards the war of their representative in the House of Commons, Leonard Henry Courtney, formerly deputy speaker, have demanded his resignation. Mr. Courtney, however, refuses to resign. He claims that he contested the seat on condition that he be allowed to act independently.

Personal

Rev. C. W. Townsend, of Hillsboro, returned last week from Nova Scotia, having paid a short visit to his friend, Rev. J. Webb, of Kingston.

We are pleased to observe that Pastor Webb's people have shown their appreciation of his services by presenting him with a sum of money to assist him in paying the expenses of a trip to England, which he hopes to make shortly in order to visit his old home and friends.

Prof. F. R. Higgins, of the State Normal College, Terre Haute, Indiana, has been appointed chairman of the executive committee of the mathematical section of the Indiana State Teacher's Association. Prof. Higgins is a son of Prof. D. F. Higgins, Ph. D., of Acadia.

The Vancouver World of the 14th inst., states that Rev. W. B. Hinson, of the First Baptist church of that town, who had been in Southern California, had just returned home, and that he is much improved in respect to the throat trouble with which he had been suffering.

Rev. I. W. Porter, of Valley Falls, R. I., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Bear River, N. S., church, and is expected to enter upon his duties there the first of April. Mr. Porter was graduated at Acadia in '87, and at Newton '94. He then entered upon pastoral work in Rhode Island, and has been in the State ever since. We learn that his labors have been blessed at Valley Falls, and that he is finding it hard to leave a people in whose love and confidence he has become strongly entrenched. Mr. Porter, however, feels a strong attraction to his native land and the fellowship of the Maritime Baptists. We are sure that he will be welcomed back with great cordiality, and we trust that a rich blessing may rest upon his labors at Bear River.



Quick Soap

SURPRISE Soap cleans clothes quickest and cleanest.

It's a harmless soap—it isn't a clothes eater.

It won't injure the fabric of a cobweb.

No more scalding, boiling or hard rubbing. No more red, sore hands—no more streaked or yellow clothes—if you use **SURPRISE**.

A large cake that lasts a long time costs but 5 cents.

Be sure you get the genuine.

Remember the name—

"**SURPRISE**."

Dykeman's { Three Entrances } 97 King st. 59 Charlotte S. Market

Great Reductions in Dress Goods.

Double width meltons in Black and Navy, Green, Brown, Cardinal and grey at 13c. per yard. Regular 22c. quality.

Wool Box Cloth—Regular 55c. quality for 35c. in two shades of Brown and Royal Purple.

Brocaded Black Goods 60c. quality for 40c.

Black Crepons 75c. quality for 45c.

\$1.00 Black Crepons for 60c.

SEND FOR SAMPLES—We pay expressage on all parcels amounting to \$5.00 or over. On all orders amounting to \$50.00 and over we will allow a discount of 5 per cent.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO., St. John.

Men's Suits

Boys' Suits

Youths' Suits

Men, Boys and Youths Overcoats

are selling low at Fraser's. Making room for Spring Goods.

Send 5 cents in postage stamps and get a McMillan Almanac for 1900 while they last.

FRASER, FRASER & CO

FOSTER'S CORNER,

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

Bickmore's Gall Cure

For Horses and Cattle.



BE SURE AND WORK THE HORSE.

Guaranteed sure cure for Galls, Scratches, Sore Shoulders, Necks, Backs, Mudscalds, Corns, etc. Also all skin troubles of Horses and Cattle. It gives immediate relief and quick cure for sore teats on cows.

Sent by mail at 25c. per. box.

H. HORTON & SON, 11 Market Square, St. John

The Alms House Commissioners of Charlotte County,

in asking for tenders for supplies for that institution a few weeks ago, stipulated that the tea must be "Red Rose or equal." This proves that in the estimation of the commissioners Red Rose Tea is a standard article by which other teas are to be judged. Red Rose Tea always gives satisfaction.