

# Messenger and Visitor.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
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**The Strathconas.** Colonel Steele, the commander of the Strathconas who have lately returned home from South Africa, speaks in the highest terms of the men of his command and gives unstinted praise to the Canadian soldiers generally who took part in the South African campaign. "We went out," he is quoted as saying, "to do our duty for Canada and the Empire and we are glad to know that no regiments were more thought of than Colonel Otter's, the Canadian Artillery, the Dragons and the Mounted Rifles. There was only one opinion of the Canadians among the British troops, and that is that they were highly efficient and worthy of all respect." The Colonel defends his men from an accusation of cruelty toward the Boers, saying: "Boers were more than once caught crawling up to shoot our sentries in the dark, yet they were only taken prisoners and brought in. I have had considerable experience with men, and am prepared to say that there was no more cruelty displayed by Strathcona's Horse in South Africa than there is to-day among the Northwest Mounted Police, and we all know what that body is like. There is no better body of men living. Strathcona's Horse have done honor to their country. They obeyed orders strictly, and we always had magnificent discipline. They were kind to women and children, so much so that Boer ladies were always anxious for the regiment to camp in their vicinity, for they knew from experience that they would be sure of the kindest treatment. The soldiers of the regular British army also were exemplary in this respect. This war has been conducted on humane lines." The Strathconas, the Colonel said, were the sons of Canadian farmers and gentlemen. "What we did as soldiers on the field and on the march I leave to our Generals to say, but of their good conduct I can speak. Lord Strathcona is proud of his men. In London they were the talk of the clubs. They looked magnificent when paraded before the King. All the officers were presented to him. Lord Strathcona gave the men two banquets in the Empress room of the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington. Among those present were the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Dundonald and many noblemen. Lord Strathcona presided, and most complimentary remarks were made of our regiment. Lord Dundonald, who commanded the Third Mounted Brigade, to which the Strathconas belonged, stated that on the field we took everything seriously, and that our regiment was made up from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot of men. Lord Strathcona spoke of the great pleasure it was to have his name connected with the regiment."

**Ex-President Harrison.** The news of the death of ex-President Harrison has been received in Canada as well as in his own country with sincere regret. On Wednesday of last week General Harrison succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, dying at his home in Indianapolis, surrounded by relatives and friends. Mr. Harrison was the twenty-third President of the United States and the grandson of the ninth President. He was a native of North Bend, Ohio, and was born in August 1833. After graduating at Miami University he studied law and entered upon the practice of his profession in Indianapolis in 1854. His early life was not free from those struggles with poverty which have marked many a successful career in America. During the war he entered the Northern army with the rank of Colonel, and "for ability and manifest energy and gallantry" was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of his profession, and soon afterwards began to be known as a public man. His ability on the platform became recognized and he was a prominent speaker in Garfield's presidential campaign. He declined a seat in Garfield's Cabinet, but in 1881 took his seat in the United States Senate, having been elected to that body by the Indiana Legislature. In 1884 his name was mentioned in connection with the presidency, and four years later he received the nomination

of his party and was elected. Mr. Harrison was not regarded as by any means the strongest man in his party, and his nomination, as in many other instances, was the result of a compromise. However, as Chief Magistrate, Mr. Harrison commanded respect, both for his personal character and for his executive ability, and proved himself to be a man of an intellectual stature considerably exceeding the popular estimate. Both as president and as ex-president, Mr. Harrison's course has indicated a due sense of the dignity and responsibility of his position and a determination to serve his country to the extent of his ability. In private life, we believe, he has been recognized as an upright and honorable citizen, a God-fearing and actively Christian man.

**The Sun Motor.** The practicability of employing the heat of the sun as a source of power for machinery has been demonstrated, and it is altogether probable that coming years will witness important developments along that line. A solar motor is said to be now in actual use near Los Angeles, California. The heat which the motor gathers is sufficient, in connection with a boiler and the usual appliances of a steam engine, to drive a ten horse power engine from an hour and a half after sun rise until within a half an hour of sunset. The motor is being put to practical use for supplying water for irrigation purposes, and it has been found capable of raising 1400 gallons per minute a lift of twelve feet. With 70 per cent. of sunshine, which is said to represent the average in the arid region, a motor raising 1400 gallons per minute during the hours of sunshine would supply water for the irrigation of 200 acres of alfalfa or 300 acres of oranges. The sun motor is described as being a large and substantial structure, resembling in shape an umbrella open and inverted and so disposed as to catch the sun's rays on the mirrors which line its inside surface and to reflect the heat upon a long, slim boiler which occupies the position of the stick in an umbrella. It will be observed that the heat is not secured by the use of lenses but by reflection from plain mirrors and thus concentrating it upon the boiler. The reflector in this motor is said to measure 33 feet across its diameter at the top and 15 feet at the bottom. It contains 1783 mirrors, 3 1/2 by 24 inches in size. It is worked by machinery, so as to keep always pointed at the sun. The boiler is tubular, 13 feet 6 inches long, with a capacity for 100 gallons of water, and 8 cubic feet additional steam space. It is made of fire box steel covered with lamp-black and other absorptive materials. When with a few turns of a crank the boiler is swung into the concentrated rays of the sun reflected from hundreds of mirrors, its dull surface suddenly assumes the appearance of shining silver, and in about an hour the intense heat has raised the water to a high temperature, and a pressure of 150 pounds is shown on the steam gauge in the engine room. The most obvious advantage of the sun motor is the saving of fuel, and it has the advantage of being, in an arid and comparatively cloudless country, a much more constant force than the wind. With the improvements which experience will suggest in the sun motor it seems likely that it will be used over wide districts where the cost of fuel is excessive.

**Mastodon Remains.** The object of the people who summer and winter in the Yukon country is for the most part practical rather than scientific. They are very much engaged in the search for gold and with very little interest in the study of Paleontology. Yet the latter comes in incidentally at times. The Toronto Globe's correspondent, writing from Dawson, tells of the curious sight, seen in the streets of that town early in February, of a dray laden with huge Mastodon bones, weighing about two tons, which had been brought down from a gulch on Hunkel Creek. The bones were unearthed fifty-five feet below the surface and were found on a placer mining claim, which seems to be the chief repository of such remains in the region, as others have been discovered in similar positions. The present find is unusually complete, including the skull of the animal—which the correspondent alluded to is informed is the only

mastodon skull discovered on the American continent. This information, however, appears to be incorrect, for there were found near Newburg, in the State of New York not many years ago Mastodon remains which included a skull in apparently good preservation. (See the People's Encyclopedia, Art. Mastodon.) Among the bones of the Yukon found four teeth were included weighing about ten pounds each. The two upper teeth were found in place and the two lower ones beside them. One tusk was also found in place and the other lay close beside it. These ivory tusks are curved and smooth, the tips being polished and round. The immense thigh, leg and shoulder bones were found intact and only the vertebrae are wanting to form a fairly complete skeleton of the huge creature. Heads of a species of water buffalo, such as now exist in India, were found with the remains of the mastodon. The discovery of these remains of ancient life indicate the great changes of climate, which, what is now the frozen north, must have experienced since the mastodon and the water buffalo found a home and the means of subsistence there.

**Encouraging Agriculture.** Three acts which must be regarded as of considerable importance to farmers and fruitgrowers have been introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature by Premier Murray. They are entitled respectively, "An Act to encourage Dairying in Nova Scotia," "An Act to encourage Horticulture," and "An Act respecting the Nova Scotia Herd Book." Owing to the large revenues which the Province is receiving from its coal mines, its finances are in a condition enabling the Government to lend a fostering hand to its industries. The agricultural resources of the country are large and capable no doubt of very important development. Though the Atlantic Provinces of Canada cannot compete with the grain-growing sections of the West in the production of cereals, and though stock cannot be raised so cheaply here as in the western territories yet the expense of transport is an important item to be considered in the matter of stock, and the position of these Provinces on the seaboard gives them important advantages in reaching European markets, and this is especially true in respect to dairy products and fruit. It is generally admitted that no country produces better apples than the fruit-growing sections of Nova Scotia. The more advanced orchardists of the Province have already attained a high degree of excellence in fruit cultivation, and a stage has been reached at which the people will probably respond eagerly to an effort on the part of the Government to promote education on this subject. There are parts of the Province in which, with improved breeds and methods, stock-raising can doubtless be made a highly profitable industry. And in respect to the dairying business, there can be no doubt that with the application of thorough knowledge and the most improved methods, the dairy products of Nova Scotia, or of the Maritime Provinces generally, might take rank with the best in the world. Indeed if we speak only of our best butter and cheese, it is probably that these products are already worthy to take such rank. But it must be admitted that a very large proportion for the product—especially of butter—falls lamentably below the desired standard. It is stated that Premier Murray's measure provides for an unusual appropriation of \$7,000 for the encouraging of dairying in Nova Scotia, of which some \$2,000 will be spent in providing special instruction in connection with schools which it is proposed to start in different parts of the Province with a view to securing a uniform degree of excellence in the dairy products. Provision is also made for assisting such creameries and cheese factories as shall for five years manufacture annually not less than 20,000 pounds of butter or 40,000 pounds of cheese. The Government proposes to promote the fruit-growing industry by the purchase of superior stock of the different varieties of fruit trees and by the establishment of experimental plots in different parts of the country. In establishing these experimental orchards, it is proposed that the Government shall make arrangement with some capable farmer or orchardist, whereby he shall be furnished with the trees and the fertilizers necessary for the orchard. He will prepare the land and give the trees the best care, the agreement to be binding for a period of ten years. Such a plan if well carried out could not but be valuably educative. The Act respecting the Herd Book is designed to place the stock registration of the Province on an equality with that of Ontario.

## The Womanhood of the Queen.

BY H. F. ADAMS.

No. 1.

Now that the glamour of the funeral pageant of our late beloved Queen has passed from our excited imaginations, and we have cooled down to our ordinary selves, let us take a calm view, and render a sober judgment of,

### THE WOMANHOOD OF THE QUEEN.

The superstructure of Her late Majesty's character contained in its solidarity, model Wifehood, true Motherhood, and incomparable Queenhood. But at the base of this trio of qualities lay the bed-rock of strong, noble, great Womanhood. On this was builded in splendid proportions that great fabric of human conduct, we call character. And as character is the only thing we take with us into eternity, a careful study of that primal quality, on which this royal personality rested, as on a monolith of granite, will repay us with a rich return.

We have a proverb that "The girl is mother to the woman," and it is doubtless true. The careful and prayerful training which the Duchess of Kent bestowed upon her only child, bore fruit as years passed along. Heredity, environment, and mother-love all contributed elements to the culture of the mind and heart of the child, the girl, the youth of the princess. For the first twelve years of her life, her noble mother poured into her young nature the purest of thoughts, and the loftiest conceptions of conduct. And for power to transmute these into character, she unflinchingly directed her to find in the Bible promises of help, and strength in secret prayer.

But if there was one accomplishment that this true Mother wrought, that never failed of expression, and which shone with increasing beauty through her daughter's sixty-three years of reign, it was a deeply fixed tender sympathy with suffering humanity in every sphere and form.

To succeed in transferring a child's interest from self to those in need of help, is at once to perpetuate the spirit of the Cross, and to make a human life a medium of divine blessing to others. And as we are naturally selfish, the Duchess of Kent was used of God when she planted in that young heart so Christlike a seed, as she found in the Apostolic admonition, viz: "Weep with those that weep and rejoice with them that do rejoice."

As an illustration of this Mother's method in teaching look at this incident. When the Duke of Kent was at Gibraltar, the regiment he commanded was inclined to mutiny, but a soldier named Hilman remained faithful. Upon his return to England the Duke provided a cottage for Hilman near his palace at Kensington.

The Duke died at the age of 53 when Victoria was only a year old. Just before his death, his royal highness begged his wife to look after the soldier and his family. This request the Duchess carried out faithfully, taking her daughter with her, on her visits.

Hilman at length died, leaving one son and a daughter. The boy became very ill, and the Princess Victoria visited him at frequent intervals until his death. The daughter also suffered from a complication of diseases. Two days after the princess became Queen, the girl's pastor made one of his regular visits, finding her unusually bright and cheerful. On being questioned as to the cause of this, she drew forth from under her pillow a book of the Psalms. "Look there," she said, "look what the new Queen has sent me to-day, by one of her ladies with the message that, though now Queen of England, and had to leave Kensington, she did not forget me."

The messenger from the Queen, told the sick girl that the lines and figures in the margin of the book, were the dates of the days on which the Queen herself used to read the Psalms, and that the mark, with the little peacock on it, was worked by the princess's own hand. "Was it not beautiful, sir?" added the girl, bursting into tears.

The crown and glory of woman is a great-souled sympathy, born of communion with the unselfish Christ, by which she becomes a ministering angel to others.

During the formative period of those habits that trained her hand to holy almonry, prayer was probably the most potent of all the forces. This we see in the very first hour of her Queenship. Having been awakened by the midnight messengers and told of her Royal Uncle's death, she was informed of her accession to the throne. With quivering lips, her first words addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury were: "I ask your prayers on my behalf," and they knelt down together.

When Victoria was formally proclaimed Queen from St. James's Palace, as she appeared at a window great was the demonstration of the people. A little incident attended the event which shows the true womanhood underneath the new Queen.

On retiring to her mother's apartment she said, "I can scarcely believe, mamma, that I am really Queen of England. Can it indeed be so?"

"You are really Queen, my child," replied her mother, "listen how your subjects still cheer your name in the streets, and cry to God to bless you."

"In time," said the Queen, "I shall, perhaps, become accustomed to this too great and splendid state.

But, since I am sovereign, let me, as your Queen, have to-day my first wish. Let me be quite alone, dear mother, for two hours." And those two first hours the Queen spent in prayer, for herself and her people. Who shall say how much of her royal power in the throne for sixty-three years, is traceable to those two first hours, this girl-queen of eighteen spent at the throne of the King Eternal, Immortal, Invisible, the only Wise God?

At the magnificent coronation in the great Abbey of Westminster two incidents occurred that were not on the programme, but which in a sweet way brought out the young Queen's superb womanhood. Each peer of the realm had touched the cross on her crown, then kissed her hand, saying, "I do become your liegeman of life and limb, and of earthly worship; and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die against all manner of folks. So help me God." Then came the royal Dukes, her blood relations. These kissed her on the cheek. Among them was her old uncle the Duke of Sussex. With feeble frame and faltering step he was with great difficulty ascending the steps of the throne, when the Queen yielded to the impulse of natural affection, flung her fair arms about his neck and tenderly embraced him. This breach of coronation etiquette rather added a simple charm to the service, than detracted from its dignity.

The other incident was the stumble of poor old Lord Rolles. He was about four score years old and nearly blind. "As he started up the five steps leading to the throne he tripped and stumbled up the stairs, falling on his face, over the Queen's gold-covered footstool, and almost buried his head and coronet in Her Majesty's lap."

"Right here the Queen gave an exhibition of that womanliness, which all her succeeding life marked her graciousness of character. With the kindest countenance she started forward to assist the fallen peer. The dignity of her own position, the exalted occasion, everything was forgotten, save that an old man was in distress and that she, a young woman, might aid him."

"She descended a little way toward him, but already the Earl Marshall's assistants were beside him to extricate him and give him help. Bending forward the Queen held out her hand so the aged lord could kiss it."

This touch of nature, this thoughtfulness for others, this opening of a true woman's heart, filled all the thousands in the Abbey with feelings of keenest admiration. And all through her life from 18 to 81 her true womanly heart has ever beat with intense sympathy with the weak, the suffering, and the aged. Without this noble womanhood she could not have become such a wife, mother, Queen.

"Queen, Empress, more than Empress or than Queen, The lady of the world on high enthroned, By right Divine, of duties well fulfilled, To be the pattern to all queens, all kings, All women, and the consciences of men Who look on duty as man's only right."

It was amusing to see her womanhood asserted in the choice of her husband. When Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister, was very cautiously feeling around to ascertain if Her Majesty had set her heart on a man, he asked, "Is there any individual of the other sex for whom you entertain a preference beyond all other men?" After while she told her premier that one person for whom she had a decided preference was the Duke of Wellington, a man 70 and she 20. There must have been a twinkle in her eye when she said this, but it baffled Lord Melbourne for the moment. However, not many months passed before she informed her government that she had selected Prince Albert as her consort.

Just before the wedding the Archbishop asked the Queen if she should omit the word "obey" from the marriage service, and she answered "No, I wish to be married as a woman, not as a Queen." Subsequently history proved that Prince Albert the Good was every inch a true man, as Victoria the Great was in all respects a true woman.

## Sanctification in Christ.

BY CHARLES A. HATON.

Paul, in the sixth chapter of Romans, brings us to the side of the baptismal pool in order, by this beautiful symbol, to set forth a profound and mysterious truth. When a man goes down into the baptismal waters, what are the facts there symbolized? First of all we are taught that Jesus Christ lived and died in the world and for the world; that the whole motive and ideal of his life was in hopeless antagonism to every received opinion; that he was crucified by the hatred, and pharisaism, and cruelty and wickedness of his time. He was buried; but he did not remain in the tomb because it was not possible that he should be holden of death. He rose again. Then the risen Lord, set free from the narrow limits of his material body, by his baptism into death, began to make his way, as it were with wings, over the world. The light of his life has battled gloriously with all darknesses and deaths in all the ages and in spite of all difficulties. And today the gospel of Christ girdles the world and the time is within sight when all men shall have heard his precious name.

Now, a man meets this gospel somewhere; perhaps in church, perhaps at home, by the side of his dead child, perhaps in the ruin of his business; in some fragrant memory of sweet days long gone; somewhere or somehow he hears the voice of his Lord. What follows? He is convinced of his sin; he seeks Christ as a Saviour; he believes, he obeys; he follows his Lord into the baptismal waters. He is now dead to sin because Christ has died for sin. But for this the man himself must have died in sin. This dead man like the dead Christ must be buried. He is therefore buried by baptism. Like Christ also he must rise again to a new life, a spiritual life, so, as he rises from his watery grave, he fulfils this necessity

and like his Lord he can now enter closed doors; he becomes a universal man; his powers are made divine.

In this symbol of baptism Paul gathers up the argument of the first five chapters of the epistle as to justification and chapters six, seven and eight as to sanctification. Justification removes the guilt of sin; sanctification breaks its power. Both of these processes are symbolized in the rite of baptism. The part played by the two in the spiritual development of the believer may be best understood by a series of illustrations. Godelet in his excellent commentary on Romans uses this illustration: A man is sick unto death. At a certain point the remedies successfully neutralize the disease and he turns back to life. That moment is regeneration. His progress back to perfect health is sanctification. By his proclamation of emancipation Abraham Lincoln freed the American slaves; that was justification. The hard and slow development to citizenship and manhood which they have since passed through is sanctification. A convict is pardoned; that is justification. He is accounted righteous; the guilt of his crime is removed. He comes out into the world. The law declares him to be no longer a criminal but in his heart the same old feelings are at work. He begins to struggle for betterment against his downward tendencies. He plants his foot on the firm ground of honesty, sobriety and industry, and slowly and with the utmost pain and difficulty he battles his way back to manhood and honor. This is his sanctification. Justification removed the guilt; sanctification overcomes its power. In the former God proclaims the sinful man righteous because that sinful man has accepted through faith the righteousness wrought by the death of Jesus Christ—a righteousness which is of God himself and not of man. In the latter the Holy Spirit in heart and spirit gradually develops the God-life that is implanted in the human life by regeneration until the child grows to the full strength and stature of a man in Jesus Christ. Justification is a declaration of God. Sanctification is growth in grace, a process of life. Under law a man's life is made. It does not grow. Under grace it grows.

This growth is both negative and positive. One by one the tentacles of sin are broken from the soul and at the same time the character goes on enlarging and expanding. The Christian must grow if he is a Christian. It has been acutely said by Dr. Clarke, in his fascinating treatise on theology, that sinlessness is not necessarily perfection; that after a man becomes sinless the eternal capabilities that develop in his character may have only been awakened into their first thrill of life. In this positive sense sanctification is a process that may go on, that must go on through eternity.

The sanctified life is spiritual in essence and moral in expression. Paul founded, for the first time in the history of the world, morality upon life and love and not upon law as an external compulsion. He makes morality the fruit of the tree of life. He puts the spiritual first. Faith, in the Christian system, has a moral energy sufficient to save the world.

Sanctification, if it means anything, means a life of enlarged service, of deepening knowledge of experience growing rich with the tears and toil of life. The measure of Christian greatness is service, and unless a man is doing more to-day for his fellow men than he did when he became a Christian he is not growing. He is deceiving himself; the root of the matter is not in him. With the passing of the years the dross is burnt away from our being in the fires of affliction; we taste the heights and depths of sorrow and of joy and life becomes rich and beautiful and instinct with a purpose divine.

"The clouds that gather round the setting sun  
Do take a sober coloring from an eye  
That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality."

And with the passing years knowledge both of God and of man, of time and eternity, deepens and grows. The new life is a strenuous struggle of character towards Christ as the ideal; never a passive indifferent, passionless experience. We need an awakening on the subject of sanctification, not as an abstract doctrine; not as a shallow mumbling of fetch phrases, but as a rational and real necessity in the higher life. Sanctification is the only pledge of the reality of the new birth. If a child is born and never cries, or grows, we say the child is stillborn. It knows naught of life. A Christian who never struggles, who makes no contribution to the life of others, bears no cross, finds no burden, he is not living. He deceives himself. He is a branch to be cut off and cast over the wall. The church is too peaceful. "Woe unto them that are at peace in Zion." We are too satisfied—we are on too good terms with the world. Ruskin in his "Modern Painters" draws a sad picture of the atheism of the English-speaking people. When the Greeks lost faith in their gods they decked them with beautiful phrases and forms of art and laughed them off the stage cheerfully. When the French became atheists they cursed their gods and sternly dismissed them. But the English say: "We believe in God; we believe in religion; we believe in the church; we believe in the Bible; it is all right, but it won't work." This paralyzing infidelity is responsible for much of the failure of the English-speaking Christian church to do the work to which it is called. We can claim the infinite resources of God, but only on one condition. If we are in the field fighting for him we are entitled to the Christian armor and to claim the promise, "Lo, I am with you always." If we have faith to fight, to give, to sacrifice, to suffer, eternity is behind us for our support. The soldier has the whole resources of his country at his back. The citizen seeking his own profit is in a different case. So is the Christian; if he is following in the pathway of Christian progress, which we call in theological phrase sanctification; that is to say, if he is doing the work for which he was called when he believed in Christ, he will have back of him the authority and power and within him and about him the presence of God. He will go forth conquering and to conquer. Without this he is deceiving himself; he is yet in his sin.—The Standard, Toronto, Ont.

The Secret of Power.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D.

My genial Scotch friend, the late Rev. William Arnot, used to tell the story of his having been detained at a railway station, waiting for the train to start. He inquired of one of the men on the engine if they were out of water.—“There's plenty o' water,” replied the man, “but its nae bilin’.” Cold water, however good in its place, cannot drive a locomotive; the fuel supplies the motive power, or else the train is at a standstill.

The motive power that propels a church and keeps it in steady activity must be generated in the hearts of God's people. External pushes in the form of eloquent appeals, of special services, of imported preachers, or other kindred agencies may utterly fail of any solid results. It is the Spirit of the living God in the hearts of his people and nothing else which can supply the needed power. To as many as receive him, and are ready to pray, to labor and to give, in co-operation with him, he bestows this power; and just in the same degree that we possess that Divine Spirit do we possess spiritual warmth, vigor and converting influence. “He who converteth a sinner from the error of his ways does save a soul from death.” The responsibility of converting souls, you perceive, is put right back on ministers and teachers and Christian parents and others in Christ's service. The measure of a church's power is its influence on the surrounding world; and its chief influence is in turning people from darkness to light, from a life of sin to a life of obedience to Christ. A lack of conversions, therefore, in our congregations and Sabbath-schools and families, proves incontestably that the water is “nae bilin’” in the hearts and the lives of Christians. Christ is the only effective inward heat, and inward strength and inward joy.

There is a wonderful penetrating and permeating power in Jesus Christ when he enters into our hearts, and is permitted to reach every faculty and control every affection. When a bar of metal is thrust into a glowing furnace, the heat penetrates the metal, melts it, kindles it to a red glow, makes it malleable, and it is then shaped into an implement of usefulness. So doth Jesus, as a living fire, penetrate the heart that receives him, purifies it from dross, transforms character and furnishes the perpetual motive to live, to give, to pray, and to labor for the uplifting and the saving of those who are “dead in sin.” Reverting to the railway illustration—it is always true that when the steam gauge reaches a high mark, it is because Christ's love is shed abroad abundantly in our hearts.

Nothing is so actually ours as that which we contain within us. A thief may steal our silver, or our crockery, or he may carry off the flour in our pantry, but he cannot rob me of the food that I ate at my morning meal. That is mine and has gone into blood and bone and muscle. Our loving Master says to us, “I am the bread of life.” But he is not bread to us until we take him into our system; and one reason why so many church-members are but little better than walking skeletons is that they do not feed on Christ. Sermons, services and sacraments are only profitable according to the amount of Christ's Spirit that we take in and carry away with us. All that we ministers can do in our pulpits is to offer Jesus and press him upon our hearers: if they do not accept him and possess him, they will die of self-starvation in sight of the “great supper.” And if Christians “quench the Holy Spirit”—who is the source of heat and life—then the church becomes a motionless train encumbering the very track on which the Master placed it. What a spectacle for angels to weep over!

When a church has lapsed into the condition that it exerts but little or no converting influence, there is often a temptation to throw the blame on the pastor. If he is not made the scape goat, then the brethren who offer the stereotyped prayers in the cold and formal prayer-meetings, utter the stereotyped lamentation that the “ways of Zion mourn.” Confession of other people's sins or shortcomings amounts to but little. And all this time the patient loving Jesus is—in beseeching tones—saying to his people, “Behold I stand at your doors and knock; if any man will hear my voice, and open the door, I will come into him.” That amazing offer is commonly applied to impenitent sinners. Christ originally addressed it to a lukewarm church whose “water was nae bilin’.” That is the message for the hour; let it ring through the churches! If Christ's people desire light, heat and converting power, let them fling open their hearts to Jesus. A great deal has got to go out of us before Jesus Christ's searching, kindling and renewing Spirit will come in to us. That master-engineer, Charles G. Finney, used to say that he never got any inflow of spiritual power until he emptied himself. Christ and worldliness, Christ and selfishness, Christ and indifference to the welfare of souls cannot occupy the same quarters. When even a few earnest Christians get a whole Christ into their whole hearts, and open room after room to him, and let him own them, and cleanse them and have full sway over them, then converting power will kindle their lips and endue their lives; then will that church begin to have a revival that will last; then will they realize what Paul meant when he said “Christ in you the hope of glory.”—Evangelist.

Why Priest?

Glancing at a shop window the other morning we saw therein a mural tablet made to perpetuate the memory of a pastor of a Christian church. His name of course, was given, and following it was the title “Priest.” Instantly the question arose, as many a time before under similar circumstances it had done, why priest? The ordinary and true conception of a priest is that he is one who officiates at the altar of sacrifice. That of course, is the conception of the Old Testament, and that is the conception pertaining to the term in all ethnic religions. That, too, is the conception attached to Jesus Christ in the New Testament. “A priest forever after the order of Melchizedek,” we read of him, in the Epistle to the Hebrews. He was a priest presiding at his own altar upon which he was laid, as sacrifice; according to the teaching of the word, as the final and consummated sacrifice needed in the relation between man and God. If this is so, then the priesthood of the minister of religion has lapsed, or rather, been fulfilled. His office now is to declare rather than to prepare a way of propitiation. When our divine Lord sent his disciples out as his heralds he bade them not go out as priests but as preachers, telling people that the kingdom of God was at hand. When from the summit of the hill near Bethany he went back to his glory, and gave to his disciples their commission, it was not a commission of priesthood. These were his words, “Go ye, and preach the gospel to every creature;” tell them in other words, that the way of reconciliation is open and that all they now need is to come to receive in loving trust him who has made this reconciliation possible.

The whole conception of the sacerdotal nature of the Christian religion, it seems to us, is fatal to the true understanding of it. As we have said, the sacrifice has been offered, and what is now demanded is the proclamation of that fact. In the true conception of New Testament Christianity there is no place for the mass, and no call for the priesthood other than that which attaches itself, according to the words of Peter to the whole Christian church. When Victor Hugo in his great novel, “Les Miserables” makes the nun lie through the ivy-long night before the altar, making expiation, as he puts it, for the sins of the world, he causes her to do that which has already been done, and thereby does dishonor to the eternal sacrifice for this purpose which Jesus Christ has made. When before the altar any one man assumes the attitude and function of a priest, he assumes that which in Jesus Christ has been fulfilled, and because of fulfillment set aside. Of course, historically we know the reason for the perpetuation of this idea of priesthood. A priest, if his functions are really believed in, has a greater influence, other things being equal, than the mere preacher. It is doubtless because of this in large measure that the Roman Catholic church has perpetuated the idea. It is, however, as we have said, wholly contrary to the New Testament conception of the Christian faith. Those who are sent forth on its behalf to make it known, and press home its claims upon the people are not priests but heralds. They are sent to declare the fact that Jesus Christ has come and that he has made of himself an offering for sin. No other offering is demanded, and the acceptance of this in full and complete obedience is that only which is demanded for salvation.—The Commonwealth.

What Makes a Paper Religious?

It is a suggestive question to ask what constitutes a religious newspaper. Surely not that it talks a good deal about God and the Bible. There are infidel papers which do that. Nor that it avows and contends for particular religious theories or doctrines. The Pharisees who crucified Christ were religious theorists and creed advocates to an extent which would have enabled any one of them, as an editor, to make the “soundest” kind of a contender for doctrines, very many of which were true to Bible teachings.

Nor can we class as irreligious many periodicals which rarely ever use religious phraseology or, as papers, make any direct claim to being religious. They give themselves in the spirit of weakness and with great zeal to finding out and teaching the truth along the line of God's revelation in nature and history; to instructing and inspiring the young; to amelioration of hunger, prison reforms; cessation of war and other things, which directly tend to prepare the way for the coming of the reign of Christ.

We do not know what would be the list of religious papers if Christ should make it out. Of one thing we are sure; no paper would be upon the list which would continually wound good people by vicious nagging; which would seek to belittle and injure religious men and movements which might not strongly endorse its special theories; which would distort facts, or would seek to pull questionable wires for its selfish purposes; which would leave in the homes where it might be read a captious, fault-finding, suspicious atmosphere; which would breed doubts as to the fairness and spirituality of its promoters.

Surely a religious paper should always carry within its

columns the very spirit of Jesus Christ—that spirit which binds up wounds, unites brethren, stimulates prayer, arouses enthusiasm for missions, instructs the young, scatters broad-cast signs of the coming King.

We believe such an ideal is growing in the minds of very many religious editors. A distinct change for the better is seen in the majority of our papers in the last quarter of the century. May God hasten the day when all of us who undertake to make religious papers may have the mind of Christ—his wisdom and power and love—that our papers may become as breaths from heaven. This would be a good object for all readers of religious papers to remember when in the presence of him to whom we all belong.—The Argus.

Plain Sermons.

Intelligibility is really the first requisite of successful preaching; and it ought to be an intelligibility which extends to the uneducated and simple minded. If the whole sermon cannot be within the grasp of children, part of it should. Large words and complex sentences in spoken discourses are too often indexes of confusion or imperfection of thought on the part of the speaker. It is difficult to analyze and clarify our thought and set in order our impressions of truth, reducing them to their simplest elements, but the overcoming of that difficulty is the secret of power. Preaching is of the intellect, but the mere display of intellectuality hinders its access to the heart. Like the small bullet of the modern rifle, the little word goes further and sinks deeper than the large one. Let the preacher take his written sermon, if he uses one, and go through it, substituting little words for large, and short sentences for long ones, and see whether he will not be awarded by the attentive and responsive looks of his congregation. If he speaks without a manuscript let him think of himself as a herald who delivers the message from his Lord as directly and forcibly as possible.—The Congregationalist.

The Personal Touch.

In a great meeting a young man was leaning forward on the back of a seat, with his face covered by his hands. There were many like him, and the workers were all too few. “Go speak to that young man,” was the loving command of the leader to another young man who happened to be in the forefront of young people's work in that church.

Fear took possession of him, he trembled as a leaf and said: “Oh, I can not go; I never did such a thing before; I am not able to do it.” The leader was firm in his loving command. “You must go,” he said. Going down the aisle he dropped into the seat of the young man, put his arm over his shoulder, and in a half sobbing tone said: “I have been sent to talk to you, but I do not know what to say. But Jesus loves you, and I know He is ready to save you.” They both dropped on their knees, and it was only a moment or two before a soul was born into the Kingdom. The personal touch of the loving heart was the means, under God, of directing and winning a soul.—Rev. W. H. Geisweit.

It is good that we have sometimes some troubles and crosses; for they will often make a man enter into himself, and consider that he is here in banishment, and ought not to place his trust in any worldly thing. It is good that we be sometimes contradicted, and that men think ill or inadequately; and this, although we do and intend well. These things help often to the attaining of humility, and defend us from vainglory; for then we are more inclined to seek God for our inward witness, when outwardly we be condemned by men, and when there is no credit given unto us. And therefore a man should settle himself so fully in God that he need not to seek many comforts of men. When a good man is afflicted, tempted, or troubled with evil thoughts, then he understandeth better the great need he hath of God, without whom he perceiveth he can do nothing that is good. Then also he sorroweth, lamenteth and prayeth, by reason of the miseries he suffereth. Then he is weary of living longer, and wisheth that death would come, that he might depart and be with Christ. Then also he well perceiveth that perfect security and full peace can not be had in this world.—Thomas a Kempis

What the people of our communities need is definite teaching of the things revealed in God's Holy Word. The common people of Christ's day had heard enough of human scholarship. They listened to Christ gladly because he indoctrinated them with unadulterated instruction. So the masses of the people of our day have grown tired of pulpit essays on philosophic themes, or on science and poetry and art and politics. They need, and they want, God's Word expounded by those whose hearts are filled with the illumination of the Holy Spirit. When they ask for bread, why give them a stone? Or, for fish, why give them a serpent?

The popular preachers of these times are those who follow the example of Christ. These are the men that God honors. These are the men that the common people hear gladly. These are the men that will never know a “dead line.” They will continue to bloom in God's garden clear down into old age, and then the Lord will transplant them into the heavenly garden beyond.—Ex

## Messenger and Visitor

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### How the Spade has Helped the Pen.

In an interesting article lately published in the Hartford Seminary Record, Prof. L. B. Paton sets forth the results of labors and studies in Archaeology during the nineteenth century. It is indeed only within the century just closed that the excavator has come effectively to the aid of the historian in the work of bringing to light the records of the past. "At the beginning of the nineteenth century," says Professor Paton, "our only knowledge of the history of the ancient Orient was derived from the Bible and from the narratives of Greek historians who lived centuries after the events that they recorded."

Back of 500 B. C. little was known about the ancient history of the world, and what was supposed to be known has, in the light of modern discovery, turned out to be in the main erroneous.

In the history of archaeology the year 1802 is ever memorable as that in which, by the deciphering of the proper names upon the Rosetta Stone, and also by the interpretation of certain old Persian inscriptions, keys were obtained for the reading of the Egyptian hieroglyphics and for the interpretation of the Sumerian, Babylonian, and other cuneiform writings. But the mastery of the hieroglyphic and cuneiform characters, so as to insure accurate interpretation of them occupied Orientalist scholars for many years, and in the mean time the work of excavation had yielded a vast quantity of inscriptions for decipherment. These came in part through the work of Rich, Botta and Layard at Babylon, Khorsabad and Nineveh. In 1854 there was unearthed the library of King Ashurbanapal (the Sardanapalus of the Greek historians,) containing thousands of clay tablets inscribed with records of all kinds,—histories, letters, poems, mythological and religious texts, etc.—all of great value as throwing light upon the customs and religions of the people of Babylonia and Assyria. Within the last two decades of the century much other valuable material has been brought to light by the explorations which have been carried on in ancient Babylonia by De Sarzec, Peters, Haynes, Hialprecht and others, and contemporaneously with these there have been discoveries of the highest importance in Egypt, where many royal mummies of the ancient dynasties—including the Pharaoh under whom the oppression of the children of Israel began, and also, as some believe, the Pharaoh of the exodus. In Syria and Palestine, the work of excavation has yielded results only less remarkable than those of Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria.

Summing up the results of archaeological investigation during the century, Prof. Paton says:

"We possess a chronology of the history of the ancient Orient, which is exact to within a few years, so far back as the beginning of the first dynasty of Babylon 234 B. C. Before this we have a fairly complete history of Babylonia and of Egypt with the approximate dates as far back as 4000 B. C. Sufficient material is now extant to write the history of Babylonia, Assyria, and Egypt from native sources. We are no longer dependent upon the stories of the credulous Herodotus, but can prove the falsity of much of his narrative by the witness of original documents. The ancient empires live again before our eyes. Their history, their customs, and their religions are as well known to us as are those of the peoples of modern Europe. Kingdoms such as those of Lagash, Ur, Agade, Mitanni, the Hittites, whose existence was formerly unknown, are now as familiar to us as are the kingdoms of mediæval Europe. Khammurabi (Amraphel), the contemporary of Abram, is better known than many of the personages of classical history, for we have not only his historical inscriptions, but also a long series of his letters, including one love-letter, and a host of public and private documents of his period. Of the state of Palestine two hundred years before the Hebrews entered it we have a more exact con-

ception than we have of it at any period of Old Testament history.

Through these discoveries the Old Testament has become a new book. The history of Israel no longer stands alone, but is seen as an integral part of the history of the world. Israel's migration is recognized as a part of a greater migration of the Aramean peoples, whose main stages we are able to trace. We see the course of events that made the exodus and the conquest of Canaan possible. We know the civilization of Canaan, and can see in what respect it molded the thought of the Hebrew immigrants. We see how it was possible in the interval between the decline of Babylonia and Egypt and the rise of Assyria for the Hebrew monarchy to be founded, and we can trace every step of its decline before the advancing power of Assyria. The prophets are no longer utterers of glorious generalities. We can date their oracles often in the exact year, and tell precisely what political situation in the Orient they had in view. Their words have thus become for us the living message of real men."

### Editorial Notes.

—The work of the Baptist College at Woodstock, Ont., has been unfortunately interrupted by the presence of scarlet fever. A despatch says that on Friday there were fourteen cases of the disease among the students, and that it had been found necessary to close the institution for a time. The College will be thoroughly disinfected and will remain closed at least until April 10th.

—The Women's Barnyard Auxiliary Society of Texas, is an institution of the negro women of that State. The name may not be as suggestive of culture and refinement as those of some other societies. But it is quite possible that the 2,500 colored sisters who are united under the auspices of the W. B. A. S. for the promotion of pig and chicken raising and the making of butter and cheese are doing quite as much for the promotion of social and moral welfare as many of those who are operating under more æsthetic designations.

—President Trotter's letter in reference to the work of grace now in progress at Wolfville and in which the institutions are sharing so largely, will be read by many with great interest. A despatch from Dr. Trotter on Monday brings the very gratifying intelligence that on Sunday "Pastor Hatch baptized twenty young men from the college and Academy, the first fruits of the harvest." Many of our readers will gladly respond to President Trotter's request for prayer that the good work may go forward with increasing power. Such a beginning of the century is full of gracious promise.

—Alluding to an address recently delivered by President Hadley, of Yale University, at the Old South Church, Boston, the Watchman says that "it effectively contrasted the high standard of personal conduct that prevails in this country with the low standard of commercial and political morality. He held that the public conscience must be profoundly stirred, if we are to escape the evils inherent in trusts and in deteriorated politics. The public sentiment we need is not merely the opinion of any particular part of the whole people, but a readiness to accept in behalf of the community restrictions independent of the question whether you or I shall be personally harmed by the restrictions. He declared that we shall have an Emperor in Washington within twenty-five years, unless we can create a public sentiment, which, regardless of legislation, will regulate the trusts."

—Some of our Canadian members of Parliament have, by the length of their speeches established a record which, if not enviable, is at least hard to beat. And yet in the talking race the American Congressman appears to be ahead of the Canadian M. P. by many laps. Senator Carter of Montana lately made a speech in Congress which, by its length, if not otherwise, suggests the fall of Lucifer,—only the Montana Senator, instead of speaking "from morn till noon, from noon till dewy eve," spoke from midnight until noon of the next day. Even this performance was wholly eclipsed by Senator Morgan, who occupied three days in a discussion of the Nicaraguan Canal question, in course of which he predicted the utter downfall and destruction of the British Empire if Lord Salisbury does not mind his p's and q's. Evidently when it comes to talk, the United States Senators can "beat the Universe," and our Canadian talkers are nowhere in comparison.

—Since our reference, a few weeks ago, to the Hon. Dr. Parker's retirement from public life, the subject has come formally before the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia and has called forth remarks of a highly—and doubtless a most sincerely—appreciative character from a number of honorable gentlemen who have esteemed it an honor to be associated with Dr. Parker for a longer or shorter period in the Legislature of the Province. Our correspondent "Reporter," quotes from the speech of Hon. Mr. Armstrong, delivered on the occasion. Remarks of an equally eulogistic character were made by Hon. Messrs. Owen, Goudge, Pipes and Mack. We

know well that the reward which Dr. Parker has sought is not that of public eulogy. His motives for service have ever been deeper and more Christian than the desire for praise. At the same time it cannot be pleasing to him to know that his efforts to serve the public weal are so generously recognized by the men who have wrought with him, and still more so to know that the sentiments which these honorable gentlemen have eloquently expressed find a hearty affirmative response in the hearts of men of both political parties all over the Province.

—The vigorous efforts which the temperance people of New Glasgow are putting forth for the suppression of the illegal liquor traffic in their town (of which Pastor Rata-brooks gives some account in another column), is one for which the readers of this paper generally will feel much sympathy. With a strong, constant and active public sentiment in favor of the enforcement of the law, the Scott Act is capable of reducing the liquor business in a community to very small dimensions. The great trouble has been in most of our towns that the public feeling in favor of the enforcement of the law has not been maintained at that degree of activity and positiveness which is necessary to success. And so it has come to pass that in this town and in that where, as a result of the revival in temperance sentiment, the bars had been closed, one hears it reported a little later on that the liquor sellers are having it all their own way again. What is wanted is some power to keep the temperance sentiment of a community keyed to such a pitch that it will be easier for the officers to enforce the law against the evil traffic than to refrain from doing so. The temperance people of New Glasgow have in the past, we believe, made a good fight for the enforcement of the law, and we hope that they will now be able to give a valuable object lesson to other towns by showing what can be done under the Scott Act, with an inspector who is fully determined to do his duty and a people who are equally determined to stand by him.

—The question of how best to deal with the evils of the liquor traffic is at present quite strongly engaging the attention of the people of Halifax. The City Council is proposing certain amendments to the present license law. One of the amendments provides that the granting of licenses shall be in the hands of a commission instead of the City Council. Just what other changes are contemplated we have not seen stated. It seems to be pretty generally the opinion of the Temperance people of Halifax that the present law would be satisfactory as a repressive measure if it were enforced. That it is not enforced appears also to be admitted on all hands. Some call for its amendment on the ground that the law is not enforceable because there is no effective public sentiment in favor of it, while others hold that, with officials who were determined to do their duty, the law would not be the dead letter that it is now acknowledged to be. The Presbyterian Witness says: "It seems a great pity that the proposed emendations had not been mentioned in time for consideration and discussion in the city and throughout the country. It will not do to make sudden leaps in the dark. The interests of the country as well as the city are at stake. It is now frankly conceded that no serious attempt has been made to enforce the existing law. Now suppose we give the law a fair trial before condemning it?"

—One of our pastors has called our attention to the following account of the baptism of the man who is now President of the United States. It appeared in a recent issue of "The Ram's Horn" and we presume that it is true; "Rev. A. D. Morton, a venerable looking and retired minister now living in Canton, O., was the one who baptized the president and received him into the church of which he is now a member. Speaking of those early experiences to an interviewer, he said: 'Yes, I received William McKinley into the church and baptized him. That was at Poland, Mahoning county, in 1856, when McKinley was a boy 14 years of age. McKinley's father had moved to that place, I think, to get the benefit of the school there. . . . At one of the meetings held during the second year I was at Poland William McKinley arose in his place and declared his determination to be a Christian, stating that there would be no going back as long as God spared his life. He professed conversion at that time. McKinley had never been baptized and when the question of his baptism came up, before he was taken into full membership with the church, it was discovered that he had imbibed the idea that the only true mode of baptism was by immersion. His mother, being a Methodist, favored sprinkling, and she tried to persuade her son to give up the idea of immersion. But arguments were of no avail, so one Sunday in the following summer, in company with a number of others, McKinley repaired to the borders of the stream near Poland and I immersed him.' Mr. Morton was an active minister in the Erie conference of the Methodist church for thirty years, but, owing to ill health, superannuated in 1881. During the war of the rebellion he was chaplain of 105th Ohio regiment volunteer infantry."

The Revival at Wolfville.

The Lord has done great things for us whereof we are glad. The visit of Evangelist H. L. Gale has, under God, been productive of a genuine revival, deep and widespread. Before his coming there had been much searching of heart and earnest prayer among the members of the College Y. M. C. A., and an earnest longing for a visitation of spiritual power. In the Baptist church there had also been an extended process of spiritual preparation. Pastor Hatch had for months preached and labored with intense earnestness, and souls were asking "What must I do to be saved?" Special meetings were held in the church for two weeks before Mr. Gale arrived. It will thus be seen that a genuine work of preparation had taken place before the evangelist came, and to this is doubtless due in a large measure the great success of his mission.

The invitation to Mr. Gale was extended by the College Y. M. C. A., the churches of the town being invited to co-operate. The meetings, therefore, were representative of the entire community. The young men of the Association developed great interest, and gave themselves in a devoted manner to personal effort. Pastor Hatch, and Pastor Donkin of the Methodist church, threw themselves with all heartiness into the work. The evening meetings were held in College Hall, which was filled night after night. Afternoon meetings were also held in the Baptist church for the edification of believers. At the evening meetings a choir of sixty voices led the singing, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Spidle, of the class of '97, pastor at Falmouth, who kindly came down for the two weeks to render this service for which he is so well fitted. The mission of Mr. Gale lasted for two weeks and one day, including three Sundays.

The evangelist is a striking personality, a man of noble presence, of genial manner, of great moral earnestness, and a born leader of men. His preaching is a simple, straight-forward, manly and earnest presentation of the cardinal truths of Christianity, supplemented by a most impressive power of appeal. He delivers his message with evident faith that the Spirit of God can break down all opposition, and that blessing will surely come if God's people are faithful.

The necessity of the new birth by the Spirit, reconciliation through the atoning death of the Lord Jesus, the obligation of every man to repent and believe the gospel—these and like cardinal truths constitute the staple of his preaching to the unconverted, while to believers he sets forth with great effectiveness the privilege of a victorious life in Christ. He is a man upon whom the Spirit rests in power. His work was strong when here four years ago, but it was evident to many at the outset on this second occasion that the experience of these four years had brought to the evangelist added power, and that his work at the present time had in it the promise of greater depth and permanence. Miss Hall, a young lady of noble Christian character, and rarely gifted in song, was present as a helper, and rendered very valuable assistance.

The results have been gracious and abundant. Hundreds of believers have been greatly refreshed and stimulated; many believers in the institutions and in the town who had grown careless have been quickened and restored; and many souls have been converted. The work did not stop with the going of Mr. Gale. This week since he left two meetings have been held in the Methodist church, two in the Baptist church and two in College Hall. These have all been marked by power and the good work still goes on.

It has been a great privilege to be permitted to witness such a work. There have been supreme occasions in connection with it that will live in the memory as an inspiration while life lasts. The three institutions have all shared very largely in the blessing. The converts are showing unusual clearness in their apprehension of the truth, and a disposition to go forward at once in the duties of baptism and uniting with the church. Pastor Hatch will probably baptize a number of college men next Sunday evening, the 17th inst., and thereafter the baptistry is likely to be needed for a good many Sundays in succession. The Christian friends throughout the country will not cease to pray that the spirit of wisdom and faithfulness may be given to us all in the nurturing of the converts and that others who have not yet yielded to Christ may be brought to his feet.

Wolfville, March 16th.

T. TROTTER.

From Halifax.

I have been reminded that the names of E. C. Baker, W. H. Robinson and J. M. Parker were omitted in the list of the names of ministers produced in the Aylesford region, given by me some time ago in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. There may be other omissions, if so I would like to be informed in respect to them.

The pastor and members of the First Church were delighted to have Mrs. W. F. Armstrong with them on Sabbath evening last. While in Boston Mrs. Armstrong felt a desire so strong to see her Halifax friends, that she took the boat for this city, and arrived in time to worship with the First church in the evening service. While in the city, she was the guest of Mrs. Allison Smith. All regretted that her stay was so short. She returned by boat, leaving on Wednesday morning. At the ladies' prayer meeting of the First church, Mrs. Armstrong gave an interesting address. For the past year she has been at Toronto where her youngest son is still a student. He will graduate in arts at the close of the present term, and may return with his mother to Burmah. Her eldest son and only daughter will finish their studies at Newton this spring, and will go to Burmah with their mother. The three children, Katy, Ernest and Fred, follow the example of their parents in giving themselves to the Foreign work.

This visit of Mrs. Armstrong brings up the memories of the winter of 1870, that memorable winter in which

there was a beginning of a renaissance of the Foreign Missionary zeal, so intense in the denomination in 1845, when Mr. and Mrs. Burpee sailed for India. Of that little company gathered in Mr. Selden's parlor to give Maria Norris advice, Mr. and Mrs. Selden, Judge McCully and Dr. J. H. Rand have passed away. How Maria Norris had been led up to that time, and how a series of special providences, events, intervened and conspired to hold her in these provinces, how she, beginning at Canseau, formed Women's Missionary Unions at Amherst, etc., etc., have been told again and again. There was so much of adventure in her original purpose, that a good old mother in Israel at her prayer meeting on Tuesday when Mrs. Armstrong said that one of her friends asked her if she wasn't crazy chimed in and said: "We all thought you were crazy." If that kind of insanity should seize all the churches of Christ, such a day of missionary work as would follow, the world has never seen since the time when the little Jew, Paul, was leader.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord" is Scripture; and it would be equally sound to say, blessed are the living who live in the Lord. I see you have noticed the retirement of the Hon. Dr. Parker from the Legislative Council. Here is what some of his fellow councillors say of him: The Hon. Mr. Armstrong said: "That Dr. Parker maintained that high standard in regard to public matters which in private had always been associated with his name. He regarded him as one of the choice spirits in the Province. The words 'integrity' and 'honorable dealing' hardly expressed to his mind the rare qualities which went to make up the Dr.'s personality. He was a man of the most tender regards for the feelings as well as for the rights of others which made all his dealings with his fellow men emanate from the bed rock of justice. He knew neither Trojan nor Tyrian in church or state. He had that sense of dealing with his fellows as he would be dealt by, which made his public and private life an embodiment of the golden rule." Don't forget, readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, that this is a grit talking about a tory. I will quote no more. In this matter of giving Dr. Parker his character the council was unanimous, to which the Baptists and the people at large can say, Amen.

Now that Reporter is dealing with a matter in the Legislature, it may be added that the Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney General, will have the enthusiastic sympathy of the Province in getting a measure through both Houses to make the Mayflower by law the emblem of Nova Scotia. This unique flower has, from the first, been so regarded. For two years past, however, the Legislature of Massachusetts has attempted to get a law passed to make this the emblematic flower of that State, doubtless in doing so, making reference to the Mayflower in which the pilgrims crossed the Atlantic in 1620; but unfortunately for our Massachusetts cousins, the flower suggested by the name of the pilgrims' ship was not the trailing arbutus, but England's early flowering Hawthorne. Mr. Longley is to be recommended for protecting the province in this matter of sentiment, which, as he well says, has much to do in the government of the world. The subject recalls the late Hon. Joseph Howe's beautiful tribute to "Scotia's offspring." Permit me to quote a few stanzas.

Lovely flower, sweetly blooming,  
Nearth our dear, ungentle sky,  
Shrinking, coy and unassuming,  
From the gaze of mortal eye.

On the bed of moss reposing,  
Fearless of the drifting snow,  
Modestly thy charms disclosing,  
Storms but make them brighter glow.

Scotia's offspring, first and fairest,  
Nurs'd in snows, by storms caress'd,  
Oh! how lovely thou appearest  
When in all thy beauty dressed

Red and white so sweetly blending,  
O'er thy fragrance throw a flush,  
While beneath the dewdrops bending,  
Rival'd but by Beauty's blush."

Welcome, little crimson favor,  
To our glades and valleys wild—  
Scotia asked, and Flora gave her,  
Precious boon, her fairest child.

The temperance cause in Halifax, and for that matter, in the whole Dominion, needs a renaissance as much as Foreign Missions did thirty-one years ago. A law in the statutes of the city, intended to regenerate the business of the rum traffic, is as dead as the barrelled herrings on the wharfs waiting exportation to the West Indies. The Rev. Clarence McKinnon, a young Presbyterian minister, with an Elder made a visit one Saturday evening not long ago to some of these places where liquor is sold; and, on the following Sunday evening, blew a blast at the traffic from his pulpit. Fuel has been added to this little fire by an attempt on the part of liquor dealers to get a law through the city council, which would enable them to do legally what they are now doing illegally—i. e. selling all the liquor they can at all times. Now the temperance body which has been sleeping and snoring since it took the plebiastic chloroform, is beginning to draw up its legs and rub its eyes. This law, mooted in the city council, must be sanctioned by the provincial Legislature before it can go into operation. Possibly the temperance people may be able to block its way before it gets through that body. Time will tell. At present in hotels and all other licensed places, the business of ruining men, old and young, is going on at an alarming rate. The blight of the traffic is upon the city and God only knows what the end will be.

An association for the better observance of the Lord's day, has been formed in Halifax, having branches in the country. Its annual meeting was held yesterday in Chalmers' Hall. It was attended by both laymen and clergymen. An appeal was made to the Minister of Railways to lessen the traffic on the I. C. R. on the Sabbath. I observed that the Hon. T. R. Black and the Hon. John Armstrong took an active part in this meeting of this Sabbath alliance. A public meeting, largely attended was held in the evening.

Charles McDonald, for the last 38 years professor of mathematics in Dalhousie College, died suddenly of pneumonia on Monday last. Six days before that he conducted his classes in the College. Today, Wednes-

day, he was carried by the students to his last resting place. By relays, the young men, with bared heads, bore him from the College corridor to Camp Hill Cemetery, where he was placed beside his wife, who was a daughter of the Hon. W. J. Stairs. He leaves one child, a son, now a student in Dalhousie. He is the last to leave the staff of professors who began work in Dalhousie when she was reconstituted in 1863. Professor Johnson retired a few years ago and is living on his farm in Quebec. The others have all gone into the eternal world.

Professor McDonald was a man of much culture and marked ability. His individuality was unique. The faults and foibles of students often called from him biting, caustic remarks, but they were uttered in genial, good humor and with a beaming countenance. In administering his discipline, the student's resentment was neutralized by a native drollery, as natural as breath. However sharp and withering the rebuke might be, the student was held in the bonds of respect and love. It is probable that had it fallen to his lot to teach classics he would have been even more distinguished than in mathematics. His English was lucid, chaste and classical, made so largely by his familiarity with the ancient classics. In the class room his speech was always clear and set in full light the subject in hand. Frankness, honesty, independence, courage and devotion to work characterized him in all his labors. Humor was another element of strength in the departed professor, and was used to good account, especially in his public lectures. He has done a good work in training young men and women.

The funeral services were unusually impressive. They were held in the large corridor of the College building, which was becomingly draped. Dr. Forrest had charge of the service. The Rector of St. Paul's read the Scripture; his pastor, Mr. Fowler, prayed; Dr. Forrest and Dr. Pollak gave eulogistic addresses, and the benediction was pronounced by E. M. Saunders.

Dr. Kempton is fast recovering his health.

REPORTER.

Letter from Rev. Isaiah Wallace.

A good many months have passed since I have written anything for the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. My silence, however, has not been owing to indifference, as I have read carefully the weekly issues of our much appreciated paper and have rejoiced in every evidence of prosperity among our churches that I have ever seen chronicled in its pages.

In November last Mrs. Wallace and I came to the State of New York and have been making a somewhat protracted visit with our sons. Since our coming we bade farewell to the 19th century with its wonderful record of progress in Arts, Science and Civilization, and especially in the marvellous triumphs of the Gospel in all lands; and have entered hopefully upon the 20th century with its great opportunities and responsibilities. And since our arrival here we have mourned with the British nation the much lamented death of our beloved Queen Victoria, and have been gratified to read in the leading periodicals of this great country only the most profound sentiments of regard for her pure, beautiful and noble character. May her removal at this critical period in the history of the world be sanctified, and all needful wisdom be imparted to her successor, Edward VII.

The first few months of our visit were spent in Utica, N. Y., with our son, William Boardman. Here the pleasure of our visit was marred somewhat by a pretty severe attack of la grippe, that for a time was quite prevalent in the city. Through the mercy of God and skillful medical treatment our health was restored. Since our visit here two years ago the Tabernacle Baptist church, of which our son is pastor, has had their place of worship renovated and beautified, its seating capacity considerably enlarged and a new organ costing \$6,000 placed in the audience room. The audiences still crowd the building and the pastor is rejoicing in large additions to its membership. The Tabernacle church is now the largest of the five Baptist churches in Utica, has the largest Protestant congregation of the city and stands in the front rank of the leading churches of Utica in aggressive work for the Master.

The last month and more of our visit has been spent with our son Lewis Fisher, late of Lawrence town, N. S., now pastor of the Memorial Baptist church in Mechanicville, N. Y. This is a pretty little town with a population of 7,000. It is situated on the Hudson River, proverbial for its grand scenery, and must be a charming spot in the summer season. It is within a few miles of Albany, the capital of the State. The Baptist church has a very fine place of worship, recently erected, with all modern equipments, but is unfortunately encumbered with a heavy debt, which is a hindrance to prosperity. The congregations, however, have already greatly increased and a spirit of hopefulness animates both pastor and people. Special services are now being held and the spiritual life of the church is already being much quickened. The pastor hopes soon to welcome additions to the membership.

Mechanicville was the scene of the successful labors of the late Rev. Walter Barrs, son of John W. Barrs, Esq., of Wolfville, N. S., whose sudden death in Geneva, N. Y., some nine years ago, was so greatly lamented. Here he is lovingly remembered and his ministry spoken of in the highest terms of commendation. I was glad to see his name inscribed on a tablet in the new church building.

I have opportunities of seeing the N. Y. Examiner in its weekly visits to my son's study and rejoice to read of extensive revivals of religion in many of the churches of the United States. May the opening mouths of the new century witness glorious manifestations of reviving mercy in all our churches! Educationally there are noble efforts being put forth to enlarge the endowments of our Colleges and Seminaries in this great country and I rejoice that the friends of Acadia College are rallying to make the Forward Movement a success. I only regret that Mr. Rockefeller's had not been \$100,000 to be duplicated by the friends of the College in the provinces by the sea.

We plan (S. V.) to turn our faces homeward early in April, and rejoice in the prospect of soon again seeing dear old friends and of breathing again the bracing air of our native land.

ISA. WALLACE.

Mechanicville, N. Y., March 13.

## \* \* The Story Page \* \*

### The House That Could Not Burn.

"What is the matter with your house to-day, Mandy?" cried little Betty McFarland over the front gate.

She might well ask, for it looked as if a whirlwind had struck it; carpets and rugs and chairs and tables and bureaus and cups and saucers were all turned out to public gaze on the porches.

"Oh, we're house-cleanin'," answered Mandy joyously; "it's lots of fun." Mandy took everything as if life were a picnic. "We'll be all done when you get back," she called after Betty; "just you stop and see."

Betty was on her way to the village where with a hundred other girls and boys, she was taught in the graded school. She carried her dinner with her in a little basket, for on Tuesdays and Fridays she went to Miss Venable's for a music lesson, and did not get home till late afternoon.

The sun was hanging low against the rim of mountains in the west when Betty piled books and basket on the Withrows' front gate, and ran in to see whether they had finished cleaning house.

"Don't we look nice?" asked Mandy, enjoying results, as she had enjoyed prospects. "See, the sitting-room is blue-washed, and our new muslin curtains have a blue dot on them. Mother covered the old sofa herself with that blue chintz. Now come and look at my little room; it will take your breath away."

"I can't stop another minute, not to see a palace," said Betty, starting off on a run; "mother won't know what to think if I stay out any later. I'll take a long breath, and stop to-morrow."

Ah, to-morrow! Who knows what she holds in her fast-shut hand! Little Betty had been asleep for hours that night, and was dreaming of going up in a balloon, to reach Mandy's room, when she waked suddenly, with the sound of voices in her ear, and the night wind blowing over her. It must have been the breeze that put the balloon afloat in her dreams.

She sat up in bed, with her little heart in a flutter; what were mamma and Aunt Lizzy doing at the open window? And, oh, what was that red light in the sky?

"Put the quilt around you, Betty," said the mother, seeing the little girl was awake, "and come here."

Shivering with excitement and with the cool night air, Betty ran over to the open window, trailing the patchwork quilt behind her like a court robe. Away down the road, in the direction of the village, something was burning fiercely; she could see the flames mounting and falling through the feathery spring foliage; the smell of burning pine and palat, and a dull roar of flames, of hoarse shouting, or both, came to her ears.

"I'm afraid it is the Withrows' house," said her mother. "Your father and Uncle John have gone to help."

Betty stood spellbound at the window; there was a dreadful fascination about the sight. But the work of the flames was over presently, and the glare of the sky cooled down into a dull glow.

"Go right to bed, Betty, and cover up warm," cried her mother, presently; "I don't know what I have been thinking about, to let you stand in that breeze so long."

Betty went obediently back to her pillow, but the thought of Mandy's pleasure in her little room, and the blue-dotted curtains, was too much for the child; she burst into tears, and cried and cried until she slept from weariness.

The next day everybody went to see the smoking ruins, and offer help—except our Betty; she was laid up in bed with a soar throat.

It was a week before Betty was on the way to school again; the Withrows she knew, had moved into an old carpenter's shop on the roadside, and Betty hoped to get by without seeing Mandy. Her tender little heart sank from seeing her in the sad change.

But there was Mandy, looking as cheerful as ever.

"Why, Betty, I'm so glad to see you!" she cried in her old joyous tone. "I know you can stop a while, 'cause our clock has not struck 8. Oh, yes, we saved the clock, and a whole heap of things, and living in the shop is more fun than anything you ever saw!"

She took Betty in, to show how they had hung curtains and bedquilts for divisions. "This is my bedroom in the corner, see? I play that this bedquilt is flowered paper. Next is mother's chamber; she has tapestry on her walls, you must know. Now, this is our dining-room one part of the day, and then a fairy godmother named Hard Work makes it into a sitting room. It's just like playing all the time. Don't you wish you could live in a shop for a little while?"

That night, after Betty had gone to bed, she said to her mother:

"Mother, no fire can burn up Mandy's home; wherever she is, she makes it seem nice and cozy and homey."

After little Betty had pulled the cover up over her

shoulders, the mother came and sat on the edge of the bed.

"Daughter," she said softly, "we all have a home which can not burn; did you remember that? It is in heaven, 'the home of the soul.' Our best Friend says that in his Father's house are many 'abiding places,' and he is getting them ready for us. Isn't that nice to think about? Now, good-night, dear, and shut your eyes."—Magnet.

### \* \* The Two Compositions. \* \*

BY ANNETTE L. NOBLE.

Several school girls were talking fast on the piazza of the Holmes house, and Nannie Holmes was talking faster than all the others.

"She says that we may ask any friend to suggest a subject, and that any one may criticize our compositions, but that she trusts to our honor not to beg or borrow our ideas."

"O, I was so sorry!" moaned Kitty Wells, "when she advised us not to write about Spring, nor Temperance, nor George Washington, nor The Flight of Time."

"Yes, it was too bad," said several girls, and Nellie Gray said: "I have one composition on 'The Seasons' that by changing a few sentences did for all four of them separately."

"Nonsense, girls; I like to write compositions. I mean to write my next one in poetry."

This surprising speech came from Minerva Powers, who was thought by admiring friends to be quite a genius.

"Poetry!" groaned Polly Hamilton; "plain prose is too much for us."

"I intend to be an authoress," returned Minerva, complacently.

"There's Aunt Laura," said Nannie. "Oh, girls, perhaps she could help us! Auntie, dear!"

A pleasant faced lady appeared at once, and laughingly exclaimed:

"I have been eavesdropping. Shall I tell you about one of my compositions and that of my best friend, when we were girls?"

"Do, and it may give us an idea," all the girls responded.

"Well, I was fourteen and Maria twelve. I wrote easily, like Minerva, but Maria said she would rather have her teeth pulled than to try to write. Now, one time a five-dollar gold piece was offered for the best composition written by a girl under sixteen, and every girl tried for it, Maria and I among the number. Well, I was not going to try any common subject. I wanted to be sure that my essay was fine, affecting and sublime in places. Maria worked even harder, and when the two were finished, we read them to my mother. Mine was about a most marvelously beautiful and perfect young maiden whose heart broke from loneliness. No one loved or appreciated her. One lovely day, exactly at sunset—it was a surprisingly fine sunset, all gold, scarlet and purple—this young person draped herself in snow white muslin, took a lily in her hand, stretched herself out in the sunset light, and died by degrees. She had, however, time to make a long speech, telling her friends to live as unselfishly, to be as good as she had been, and they would die happy. When the sun set she expired. The next day the entire village attended her funeral."

"I thought this was as fine a composition as Mrs. Stowe or Mrs. Browning could have written. I even thought mother might be in tears when I read it, but she was not. She almost smiled when she said kindly some things that I never forgot. First, that I did not know anything about my subject, and what I had written never could be true. A girl so good that a village full of people came to her funeral would not die of a broken heart because she was not appreciated—nor would she die of any other complaint for that cause. So good a girl would not be vain enough to dress in her best and wear flowers, even if she felt able to make a toilet a few moments before expiring. Dying people seldom have breath to make long speeches, and when death really comes the best are the meekest; all human goodness seems nothing, and we can only trust our souls to God's mercy in Christ."

"I was secretly much displeased. I felt that mother did not appreciate my talents nor my fine writing. I resolved to offer my composition for the prize, just the same."

"Then Maria read hers on 'Perseverance.' 'Perseverance is a virtue. A virtue is being good in some one way. There are several ways of being good, so there must be several virtues. I do not know how many. Perhaps nobody knows. Perseverance is keeping on when some folks stop. Some stop sooner than others, and such folks are said not to persevere. A virtue is like a duty. To persevere is a duty. Let us all persevere, and we will then do our duty and have a virtue besides. Duty and virtue are both good, and it is, therefore, good to persevere.' After that sentence Maria got so tangled up in her duties and virtues that she said she had to stop persevering because her head grew dizzy and she was really sick at her stomach."

"Poor, dear girl!" laughed mother. "Such composing must be very hard. It makes me almost dizzy to listen. Let us forget about the prize; and, Maria, I want you to do something for me. Do you remember little Dick, my pet nephew?"

"Indeed I do, the cunning little fellow?"

"He has broken his leg and can't come to the country this summer. I promised to send him an account of the dogs and horses, our picnics and fun generally. If I get a bit of paper, Maria, and take notes, will you tell me about that robin? Dick would be interested in that. I heard you tell Laura."

"Why, of course I will," said Maria, beginning at once. She said that the week before she was reading, with her cat, Thomas a' Becket, in her lap. Suddenly Thomas grew excited. His eyes looked like two big green beads with one black slit for the string to go through. He leaped down and rushed away like a mad thing. Maria ran after him to the orchard. Oh, the orchard was a beautiful place in May, when all the trees were in bloom! Some blossoms, well shaded, were as pink as peach buds; others, in the sun, were snow white, and one great tree sent down showers of sweet petals whenever the wind swept through its branches. Maria told about a crab-apple tree whose flowers are very large and beautiful, yet the fruit later was worthless. It was near a tree that looked like a great brown skeleton, for worms had nearly killed it. She had so much to tell of the sweet odors and the beauty of the orchard that she forgot to tell of Thomas a' Becket, who lost no time in getting to a tree up which a wild grapevine had climbed. Thomas was old and very fat. He rushed up that vine about three feet, then down he slid. Up he went again, down his claws ripped. Far above two or three robins, were rapidly circling around that tree, screaming as robins really can scream and 'squeal.' Maria insisted there was no nest in sight, no wee birds in danger, no bad boys near. Suddenly Maria saw a queer, pitiable thing. A fine, plump robin was hanging in mid air by a string around one slim leg. If he fluttered frantically right side up, over he would flop again, to hang head down, and all the time he was calling on his excited friends to help. They, like some people in trouble who wring their hands and cry—they flopped their wings and shrieked.

"Maria had stopped scrambling up trees when she put away her last doll. But her kind little heart could not resist these appeals. Up she went among the white blossoms into the very middle of what seemed a big bouquet. Then Robin Redbreast was scared, if possible, worse than before, and the sympathizing friends called out that now he would get his neck wrung. Instead of that a soft hand went gently around his plump body, deft fingers picked the tough grapevine tangle off his little stick of a leg, and lo, he was free! With one glad cry he darted above the tree top toward the deep blue sky, and the other robins gave happy chirps, following gleefully. Maria believed that big, fat bird went right home to tell his wife and children how it felt to dangle head downward and heels up."

"When she had finished her story my mother suddenly asked her if she were required to write three compositions in half an hour what she would do."

"Why, nothing, or perhaps a sentence or two of one. I was an hour over that Perseverance."

"All the same, Maria, in less than a half hour you have composed material for three very good compositions, one humorous one about 'My Cat, Thomas a' Becket,' let me read you this clear, interesting description of a real cat, his looks, tricks, and how he differs from other cats. Next you composed one about an apple orchard in May. You noticed the various tints of the blossoms, told how white butterflies looked like the flowers falling, and how blue the sky was. You remembered the field all yellow with dandelions across the fence and another of red clover. You love nature, and made a true picture in words, or a description essay."

"Then, laughing at Maria's astonishment, mother went on: 'You think the account of robin's narrow escape quite thrilling. Now, you can compose something worth hearing if you will remember a few things. First, be interested yourself, write what you yourself have thought or seen or felt or learned in words that mean the most to you. It is far better and easier to write about a cat or an orchard that is a reality than to make poor rhymes or tell about broken hearts and unnatural girls dying at sunset.'

"Maria was such a sensible girl she was quick to take advice, but I was not. I wrote my composition out on gilt-edged paper, and put in several words of four syllables. Maria's was the robin story made briefer. I cannot tell which of us was the most surprised when the committee awarded the prize to Maria. Since then I have come to understand the wisdom of mother's advice."—Christian Work.

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A Boy in Blossom.

"Oh, grandpa," said Charlie, "see how white the apple trees are with blossoms."

"Yes," said grandpa, "if the tree keeps its promises there will be plenty of apples. But if it is like some boys I know, there may not be any."

"What do you mean by keeping its promise?" asked Charlie.

"Why," said grandpa, "blossoms are only the tree's promises, just as the promises little boys make sometimes are only blossoms. Sometimes the frost nips these blossoms, both on the trees and in the boy."

"I see," said Charlie; "then you think when I promise to be a better boy I am only in blossom! But I'll show you that the frost can't nip my blossoms."

-Ex.

Medical Practice Among the Chinese.

Dr. Johnson, a well-known medical missionary, who was in New Orleans just before the attack on the Tien Tsin settlements, told some curious and interesting things about practice among the Chinese. "They are very trying patients," he said in conversation at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, "and make a strong demand on any doctor's Christian forbearance. To begin with, no Chinaman can be trusted to tell the truth about the history of his case; he simply will not follow directions, and if possible, he will upset the treatment by eating all sorts of outlandish things on the sly—such delicacies as green peanuts, pickled pig's stomach, decayed fish rose, raw turnips, and Chinese pears, which are hard as a rock and about as nutritious as sawdust. The missionary doctors are occasionally called in by the wealthy classes, and generally charge a good round fee for such service. I was sent for last spring to prescribe for the mother of a rich magistrate, but was informed that I would have to feel her pulse by means of a silk cord extending out from the bed-room. I went through the solemn farce and charged \$20 for style." Subsequently I saw my patient face to face.

"The first task of a Chinese medical student upon entering the Imperial College at Shanghai is to learn the 300 'life spots' in the human body. A 'life spot' is supposed to be a place through which a needle may be passed without causing death. The Chinese believe firmly in demoniacal possession, and their doctors do a good deal of stabbing and prodding to make holes for the purpose of letting out the evil spirits that are causing the sickness. I was called to see one poor fellow who was dying of jaundice, and counted over eighty punctures in his chest and arms. The Chinese practitioners had furnished the demon with plenty of exits, but he declined to depart. When a criminal is executed, the native doctors are nearly always on hand to secure sections of the body to use in compounding their medicines. A powder made of the thigh bones is believed to be a specific for the disease known as 'miner's anemia', which is caused by a parasite, and easily controlled by proper remedies."

The Best Day.

Some skies may be gloomy,  
Some moments be sad,  
But everywhere, always,  
Some souls must be glad:  
For true is the saying  
Proclaimed by the seer—  
"Each day is the best day  
Of somebody's year!"

Each day finds a hero,  
Each day helps a saint,  
Each day brings to some one  
A joy without taint;  
Though it may not be my turn  
Or yours that is near—  
"Each day is the best day  
Of somebody's year!"

The calendar sparkles  
With days that have brought  
Some prize that was hoped for,  
Some good that was sought;  
High deeds happen daily,  
Wide truths grow more clear—  
"Each day is the best day  
Of somebody's year!"

No sun ever rises  
But brings joy behind;  
No sorrow in fetters  
The whole earth can bind;  
How selfish our fretting,  
How narrow our fear—  
"Each day is the best day  
Of somebody's year!"

—(Priscilla Leonard.

Havelock, N. B.

At a business meeting of the B. Y. P. U. on Dec. 31st the following officers were elected for the ensuing half year: President, W. W. P. Starratt; vice-president, Lottie Price; secretary, Winnie Keith; cor.-secretary, Rena L. Keith; treasurer, Edwin Keith.

We feel very deeply the loss of our President whose business made it necessary for him to remove from our village, and also our Vice-President who has removed for a short time at least.

Accordingly at a meeting held on March 4th, the following were elected to fill the offices thus made vacant: Mrs. J. W. Brown, president; Miss Ethel Keith, vice-president.

Our pastor Rev. J. W. Brown, is conducting a course of normal lessons which are very interesting and instructive.

Owing to the disagreeable state of the weather our attendance has been quite small during the past few months, but we hope to have our number increased during the spring and summer.

Havelock, Mar. 12. RENNA KEITH, Cor. Sec'y.

The Young People

EDITOR, J. W. BROWN.  
All communications for this department should be sent to Rev. J. W. Brown, Havelock, N. B., and must be in his hands at least one week before the date of publication.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—What I owe to Christ. II Cor. 8:9; I Peter 2:21-25.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, March 25.—Psalm 145. "The eyes of all wait upon thee" (vs. 15). Compare Isa. 40:31.  
Tuesday, March 26.—Psalm 146. "Put not your trust in princes" (vs. 3). Compare Isa. 31:1, 3.  
Wednesday, March 27.—Psalm 147. God's control of nature (vs. 15-18). Compare Job 37:2-12.  
Thursday, March 28.—Psalm 148. Universal praise commanded. Compare Isa. 49:13.  
Friday, March 29.—Psalm 149. Let his praise be in the assembly of the saints (vs. 1). Compare Ps. 107:32.  
Saturday, March 30.—Psalm 150. Let every breathing thing praise the Lord (vs. 6). Compare Ps. 145:21.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers the first article in the series that is to appear on our B. Y. P. U. It will indeed quicken your interest in what is yet to come.

Prayer Meeting Topic—March 24.

What I owe to Christ. II Cor. 8:9; I Peter 2:21-25.

Our Scripture references set forth the fact of Christ's humiliation, earthly poverty, suffering and death. The Apostle Paul tells us that it is "for your sakes that he became poor," and in I Peter 2:21, we read that he suffered "for you." It is well for us to realize clearly

THE GROUND OF OUR OBLIGATION TO CHRIST.

His sacrifice was clearly foreseen by himself and was a voluntary expression of his infinite love. Jesus came into the world to die and was not taken by surprise when his enemies began to plot for his destruction. The fact that he freely and voluntarily emptied himself of heavenly power and glory, took upon himself the form of a servant, endured poverty, suffering, and humiliation for us, in order that we might enjoy pardon for sin, and a glorious hope of immortal life beyond,—this fact constitutes the ground of our obligation to Christ. "We are not our own" but are "bought with a price."

WHY SHOULD WE RECOGNIZE THIS OBLIGATION?

We should recognize our obligation to Christ by loving things holy and hating things sinful. We owe it to Christ to live such lives as will be pleasing to him since he has done so much for us. Our greatest service can never repay the great debt we owe to Christ. We are the objects of infinite grace and receive such manifold blessings because of the unmerited favor of God. A sense of gratitude bids us recognize our indebtedness to our Saviour. While we may never be able to cancel the debt yet there are some ways in which we may recognize our obligation.

HOW SHALL WE RECOGNIZE OUR OBLIGATION?

1. By submission to the Divine will. At certain times the ways of the Lord are mysterious to every child of God. This is no reason for rebellion but an opportunity to show confidence in Divine wisdom.

2. We owe to Christ loyal obedience to his commands. He is our king. We are citizens of his kingdom and his word should be our highest law.

3. We owe to Christ Self-Sacrificing Service. Seldom does our service to the Master reach the point of real sacrifice? We are naturally selfish and care less for the needs of others than for our own interests; we continually forfeit the joy that otherwise might be ours by refusing to render to our King service even to the point of sacrifice.

4. We owe him our Praise and Worship. The followers of Jesus are his witnesses before the world; they should ever sing his praises in word and deed, while worshipping him in "Spirit and in Truth."

FOR FURTHER MEDITATION.

- 1. Who can estimate the amount of our debt to Christ?
- 2. Does our salvation depend upon our ability to discharge this debt? ("Jesus paid it all.")
- 3. Jesus desires the consecration of the whole self to his service.
- 4. Be honest with Christ. "Pay that thou owest." It will give you real joy.

Lawrencetown, N. S.

W. L. ARCHIBALD.

The Divine Hand in the Movement Which Produced the B. Y. P. U.

REV. A. C. CHUTE, B. D.

This may not be the exact form of the subject upon which I was asked by our good editor a while since to furnish a short article, but it is exact in its purport and will therefore suffice.

It is a matter calling for abounding praise that in these modern days so much attention has been given to the training of youth for efficient service in Christian churches. More than a hundred years ago, Sunday-school teaching, which had been engaged in to some extent in the preceding centuries, received an impetus so powerful as to make it seem like an entirely new force; and since Robert Raikes was at work in Gloucester, the blessed agency has grown in strength and usefulness. As an outcome of this movement, early conversions have recently been more numerous than in the

former days. People used to discuss the question as to whether conversion could occur so early as the age of seven; but now it is felt to be more fitting to ask whether a man of seventy can be converted.

Twenty years ago the Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor was started. It was discerned with regret that the powers of youthful disciples were not being duly exercised and developed. At a critical age young folk were drifting away from Sunday schools, and from the Kingdom of Christ, for lack of proper occupation. Spheres were not being generally furnished them wherein they might practice the truths and principles of the gospel—truths and principles that are only retained and well understood as they are used for the enrichment of other hearts and lives. Without that action which the Bible calls for, Bible study itself soon ceases. And so with a view to the fuller and better employment of the teen-period the Christian Endeavor Society arose. This very important stage in young lives was not suitably guarded and guided, and immeasurable loss was accruing to the cause of Christ. Hence, at viewing the splendid results of what "Father Endeavor" Clark inaugurated, we are constrained to say that God was with the man who led off in this new organization. Back of this zealous man's thinking and devising and doing, God was at work for the drawing of the affections and energies of young men and young women in all lands more largely into the rightful and supreme service of soul-winning and world-saving. How can one doubt it, if cognizant of the history? The Lord be praised that which He wrought by Raikes was supplemented by what He wrought through Clark.

But it could hardly be otherwise than that after the founding of the Christian Endeavor Society, which began among Congregationalists, there should arise similar societies among other denominations. It was hoped that the Endeavor Society could be so adjusted as to adapt itself exactly to all evangelical churches of whatever name. But inasmuch as the various denominations have their several peculiarities, there could not but spring up the desire among those differing from Congregationalists in some respects, for organizations that would carry forward the great work for young people a little more along denominational lines. Not that denominationalism should be in the ascendancy by any means, but that it should hold its legitimate place in the scheme of education and of religious effort. Accordingly, and in the further leadings of Providence, there was established at a later date the Epworth League among the Methodists. Then eleven years ago in the coming summer, at the Second Baptist church of Chicago, there was set in operation our own Baptist Young Peoples' Union of America, upon whose existence the seal of Divine approval has been placed. And these three have interwrought to the profit of each and all, and to the gain of the one everlasting Kingdom. Any one of them is inwardly stronger to-day for the existence of the other, so that the very differences, have under God been promotive of essential unity.

While old and young must work together for mutual advantage and the general weal, and while there is danger in the present methods, of surrendering them too much, it is true that the less mature can, under proper direction, do some things more to their own interests and for the benefit of the cause at large while working in their own organization, which is, of course, to be always held in the most vital relation with the church and not to be allowed to drift from its moorings into a sort of separate and independent organization. God has raised up these Societies, if we interpret aright, to secure a reverent, studious and steadfast contact with the Bible through the years that are known to be so critical; to enlist a deep interest in Christian doctrines and Christian missions, the missions being but the carrying out of the divinely arranged programme; to produce personal effort for the winning and the edification of souls; and for the conveyance of that Christ-like sympathy for the sick and troubled and wayward in which all must share who would themselves receive bountifully from above. This Young Peoples' movement has looked, too, to the fostering of the spirit of benevolence, by which we mean a readiness to use of our substance for the spiritual improvement of our fellows. If people are to give as the Lord prospers them, they must begin it while young and while they have but little to do with, else at this practical point they will rob others as the years go, a wrong which must include self-robbery. One of the things most requiring to be instilled into young minds is the idea that in all their outlay of what they have to do with the world's need of Christ must enter as a constantly limiting and controlling factor, it being the Christian's true work, in all that occupies him, to look to and labor for the promotion of Christ's kingdom.

God has certainly not given to the churches all the organizations that exist in these days of numerous Societies. Men are ever prone to overdo. There is a tendency to try and make up for lack of Divine life by multiplication of human machinery. Nevertheless there is a widespread conviction, which we take to be solidly grounded, that the Divine hand has been in the movement which has furnished us with the B. Y. P. U. Well, have we used aright what God has given? Do the older and younger employ this agency, through sympathy, prayer and faithful effort, as to have it fulfil, in worthy degree, its noble mission? A good, a heaven-originated thing, may miss its high purpose for want of that sustained intimacy with the Saviour which renders every thing futile. But it is not mine to answer the questions here raised. Others will do this, I presume, in what shall follow. And let us hope, if we are not making best use of what God has provided, that the words these good men shall yet pen for us may enable us to put away any abuses that may have crept in, may quicken us in what should be fervently and persistently prosecuted, so that times of refreshing may be had from the presence of the Lord.

## Foreign Missions.

### W. B. M. U.

*"We are laborers together with God."*

Contributors to this column will please address MRS. J. W. MANNING, 240 Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

#### PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH.

For Vizianagram, that every department of the work there may receive the blessing of the Lord. That Miss Blackadar may be fully restored to health. For our Mission Bands and their leaders.

The brightest anticipations concerning our week's missionary campaign in St. John has been more than realized. Mr. and Mrs. Morse have been joyfully received, warmly welcomed, and their addresses have been listened to with intense interest and appreciation. Monday evening was very stormy, yet there was a good attendance to hear Mr. and Mrs. Morse address the young people of St. John in Leinster St. church. A social half hour was pleasantly and profitably spent, light refreshments were served. The afternoon meetings at Carleton and Brussels St. were most interesting. The social hours and tea afforded a grand opportunity for becoming acquainted with our missionaries. The public evening services will not soon be forgotten. India has been brought very near to all who listened and the missionaries and native Christians will have a larger place in the hearts and prayers of our people. May God bless Brother and Sister Morse wherever they go and use them for his glory in the home land as well as in the foreign field. The Tabernacle and Fairville churches were also visited by Mr. and Mrs. Morse and two Sabbaths have been spent in the city preaching in the different Baptist churches.

#### Notice.

Aid Societies and Mission Bands writing Miss Flora Clark will please address Corn Hill, Kings Co., N. B. She will be there for three months. The friends will be delighted to know that at the meeting of the Foreign Mission Board held on Wednesday, Miss Flora Clark was appointed as our missionary to India and she expects to go out this autumn. Miss Clark's faithfulness and devotion to the work of missions at home gives promise of great success on the foreign field.

#### A Day in Polepilly.

October 23, 1900.—The hour is early, but all Bimili is astir and each face full of expectancy. All Christian Bimili I mean. Alas! what a handful in comparison to the 10,000 immortal souls comprising this town! Never has there been such a day in our four years in India. Many days have been spent in Polepilly—days full of happiness—returning at night with burning heart and thanksgiving because of the Christian home set as a city on a hill in the midst of that dark, heathen village. We attended the dedication of the neat little chapel built in the centre of the town despite all the bitter opposition of the people. With much pleasure we went to see the baptistry and listened to the story of the Rajah's rage over this latest advance made by the Christians, of his threat to have it destroyed and of the reply sent him—"Go on. You will be fighting God, not man." Seeing that his threat failed to provoke fear, or having learned from past experience how unequal is the strife between God and man, his spite was not vented as was threatened and the baptistry remains for such a time as this.

Yes, Polepilly stands for us for more happy, thankful days than any other place in India, but all previous joy is to be eclipsed today. Carts with their quaint covered tops, sleepy, stupid, untrained bullocks and as stupid drivers wait before the houses of the Christians. Into these thirty-four men, women and children crowd until they are filled, and the more able men and boys walk. On arriving it is quite evident that Christian Polepilly has been astir equally early, for the mid-day meal has been ready an hour or more. About fifty sit down together in the court of this place, once the home of a bigoted and zealous Hindu goldsmith. Mala, Madiga, Weaver, Goldsmith and Kernam, they were in heathenism, but now all are one in Christ Jesus. They who a few years ago scorned the mala, considering themselves polluted by his touch, this morning prepared breakfast for these despised of India's millions, now sit side by side with them and serve them with their own hands. He hath broken down the wall of partition and made all one in Christ Jesus. The only thing lacking at this breakfast, they afterward tell us, was the presence of the missionaries who did not join them until 3 o'clock.

A church meeting is to be held this afternoon. The Christians quite fill the chapel. The heathen have to be satisfied with the windows. And they do crowd round! If the face of each Christian bears an expectant look, that of each heathen is stamped by wonder and curiosity. The object of the meeting you have already divined, I doubt not. Adamma—a young girl forsaken by her husband—two weeks ago was received for baptism. For others have privately signified their desire to make a similar request to the church. This is their opportunity. Somsilingam's aunt is called upon first. Here is the place where her life from her youth up has been known. Not that it has been unquestionable, according to the traditions of her fathers—even in the light of dark heathenism it has been sinful. But today she declares the power of God to save the chief of sinners, for he has saved her. Much prayer and thought have already been given this case and now after a careful examination it is the feeling of the church that she who was once numbered with the unrighteous has been washed, has been sanctified, has been justified in the name of the Lord Jesus. For the time to come He that has delivered the soul from death is he not able to keep the feet from falling?

The Kernam's wife is next. She manifests the same resolution and character which won our love and admiration last December, when she deliberately chose to remain with her husband and came to witness the rite that forever placed her where her relatives may come to her

if they will, but from where she cannot go to them. Very clear was her answer when asked a reason for the hope in her. We have no doubt of the work of the Lord in her heart.

Now Veeracharyulu's wife—diffident and shrinking. A few days since she asked if it might not be that she could be baptized without any church examination. Saturday evening we talked and prayed together over the matter. She went away saying, "I am asking for strength: it will come." Today she proves "He is faithful that promised." Her hand is cold to the touch, but alone betrays the inner struggle. "And what led you first to think of this matter, Narasamma?" asked Mr. Gullison. "He preached a sermon on the two ways and that night I had much sorrow about my sins." "Who?" The eyes which have been fixed full upon Mr. Gullison notwithstanding he is the Doragaru, fall, the head droops and in a low tone she says, "Veeracharyulu Garu." An orthodox Hindu woman seldom speaks her husband's name; above all, not in his presence. "My cup runneth over" we read in that husband's radiant face.

And Esavarrao's wife, naturally so timid! Two weeks ago when Adama was received for baptism she went to her uncle, Somsilingam, tearfully saying, "I do want to be baptized, but I cannot tell them so." "Can you tell us your experience?" Mr. Gullison enquires. "I cannot say much, but I'll tell a little." Now follows such a sweet, simple testimony. She tells how Miss Harrison was used of the Lord in leading her to himself. Although my letter may be long, I cannot forbear to write this little incident. Well do I remember the days when too busy to attend Bible class, Miss Harrison was asked to take charge of it. Those classes were more of a duty than pleasure then I fear, and glad was I for a substitute. I cannot forget Miss Harrison's countenance on her return. "Why, Miss Newcombe," she said, "I never experienced anything like it! I was not expecting much, but I did not seem to be able to get them to grasp anything!" Next day with more prayer she went again. "I had a better time today," was her report. After this she went away, but during one of those days at least one thought was grasped that will always live with one woman, and make her name who uttered it forever sacred. "Sow thy seed for thou knowest not which shall prosper, either this or that."

The four are formally received by the church, the meeting closes and we go to the baptistry, to be used the first time. A crowd precedes and follows us. We wonder what conduct we may expect from them. They are surprisingly quiet as in a few clear, well-chosen words, Mr. Gullison explains that we do not consider this ordinance a purificatory rite. Nothing but the blood of Jesus can cleanse from sin, but because the heart has been washed and made clean in that blood, and in obedience to his express command, these women seek baptism, symbolic of their death to sin, and new life in Christ Jesus. After singing "Nothing but the blood of Jesus," Somsilingam prays. One after another, these five women are baptized "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." "Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is room," and oh, so much need!

Before separating, we have lunch together. As we look upon this company sitting together without the least sign of any social distinction, see those who once cooked and ate in newly washed, wet garments for fear of defilement, now being served by our mala 'boy' without any apparent disgust or prejudice. Mr. Gullison says more than once, "Well, it has been a great joy to baptize those five women, but it gives me greater joy still, to see this entire absence of any caste feeling."

"The rice remaining from the mid-day meal is ample for all for 'cod rice' in the morning, all must remain over night," the Polepilly friends urge. "Yes, every one and you, too, if you will stay," is the response to an enquiry if they fully realize the size of their request. A few must return for the school, but twenty-seven were entertained.

I have failed, entirely failed to give you the picture I hoped. We cannot write or tell what we live. However, I trust you have seen a little of the hope long deferred and the heart that grows sick, thereby,—yes, and discouraged and disheartened also, unless there be strong faith. You have seen the dawning of hope, the desire that is "a tree of life," the joy and sorrow, and praise and anxiety which go hand in hand. If in any way these imperfect pictures help you to pray more definitely and intelligently for your work and workers, the object will have been realized.

But let me tell you one more thing that has been forced home to me during these days. Go, teach, baptize, teach to observe all things, reads the last command of our ascended Lord. "Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you," yet remains. Not more anxious were we for the conversion than we now are for the growth of these dear women. As never before the heart cries, "We are not sufficient for these things." Thank God that our sufficiency is of him.

Dear sisters, we are encouraged, yet all around us just such women as these sit in darkness. Praise God for what he has done, but ask for far greater things for the days to come. Let me entreat you, forget not to ask that grace and wisdom and that love that never falleth, may be ours that these new-born babes in Christ may be guided and trained aright and become the means of winning others to their Saviour, even during the present year. We are about to organize them for work in the town. I trust my next letter to you may have much regarding their labor for the Master.

Yours in happy service,

IDA M. NEWCOMB.

Bimlipatam, Jan. 9, 1901.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. FROM FEBRUARY 27TH TO MARCH 12TH.  
Parraboro, Mrs M A Bigelow to constitute herself a life member, H M, \$25; St Stephen W M A S, to constitute Mrs Samuel Grover a life member, F M, \$12.50, H M, \$12.50; Bedford, F M, \$2.46; Doaktown, F M, \$10.25; Fairville, F M, \$2.25, H M, \$2.25; Homeville, F M, \$6;

North Sydney, Tidings, 25c; Kingsclear, F M, \$5; Hillsdale Tidings, 25c; Greenville, F M, \$5.25, H M, \$1.96, Reports, 15c; Truro, Prince St., Tidings, 40c; Yarmouth Temple church, W M A S, to constitute Mrs Joseph Churchill a life member, F M, \$25; St George, F M, \$9.40; Truro, Immanuel Church, F M, \$7.63, H M, \$3; Red Point, Mrs Alex McLean, F M, \$1, G L, \$1, H M, \$1; Louisville, F M \$5.

MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U.  
Amherst, P. O. B. 513.

### Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

As the last Sunday in March will soon be here and as this Sunday has been known and observed as 'Foreign Mission Day,' it may be in place to call the attention of pastors, Sunday School Superintendents and others to bear this fact in mind and see to it that on Sunday the 31st inst., a large, a very large place be given to the work of a world's evangelization. Will not all our pastors refer in unmistakable language and interest to this work in their sermons and prayers on that day? Will not our Sunday School superintendents see that the work of giving the gospel to those who have it not, shall have a first place in the programme of that day?

Will not our B. Y. P. U.'s and our W. M. A. Societies remember this day and help us in the way which they know so well how to make effective?

Let this day be a high day in our Baptist Zion and let there be a vigorous effort put forth to awaken an interest in this work, and deepen that which has already been awakened. There is no better way to promote a revival of pure religion in the home church than to get that church thoroughly interested in work among the heathen. Work at home will prosper only as work abroad is vigorously pushed. This is the law of Christ.—It is the law of experience. Try it brethren.

An all day session of the Foreign Mission Board was held on Wednesday last. We had with us Rev. L. D. Morse, our returned missionary, who greatly helped us by his counsels and prayers. After some discussion, Miss Flora Clark of Moncton who had made application to the Board through the W. B. M. U. for appointment on our Missionary staff, was accepted, and it was voted to send her to India this coming autumn if possible. Miss Clark comes to us very highly recommended by her church, 1st Baptist of Moncton. She has been a tireless worker at home and her whole soul is interested in this great work. We have been assured of considerable financial help toward her travelling expenses and support and believe that she will be a valuable acquisition to the band of devoted single women on our staff at present whose zeal and energy and faith are well known and who would be an honor to any mission. Miss Clark is probably the only new recruit this year. A mission family will likely be sent the following year.

We regret that Bro. Morse feels himself unable to return this coming autumn. We are hoping that Bro. and Sister Archibald may be able to do so but much will depend upon the condition of their health. Pray for our missionaries that the needed strength may be given to them.

More mission families are needed. The Lord of the harvest knows where they are. "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest."

Our treasury is now largely overdrawn. The salaries of the missionaries and what is necessary to pay for native helpers have been paid to June 30, but it has been done with borrowed money. Oh, that our pastors could see this work from heaven's standpoint, then it seems to me they would plead for it as never before!

A brother, whom to know is to esteem very highly for his work's sake, has just sent us \$500. This is not the first offering from this good brother, and if life and health be spared it will not be his last. A sister from British Columbia, formerly of New Brunswick has just sent \$2. My brother or sister, have you done anything for the work this year? It is going to be a trying year for us on account of the effort that is put forth in behalf of the 20th Century Fund. We can, we must do, for both. Every member of our churches should have a dollar in the 20th Century Fund, each year, and we should do not one cent less for the general work. Some anxiety is felt here and there as to when the Committees of the Western and Eastern Associations will get to work. But the matter is in the hands of brethren who have not failed in vain in other enterprises, and they will not fail in this.

## King's Evil

That is Scrofula.

No disease is older.

No disease is really responsible for a larger mortality.

Consumption is commonly its outgrowth.

There is no excuse for neglecting it, it makes its presence known by so many signs, such as glandular tumors, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting and general debility.

Children of J. W. McGinn, Woodstock, Ont., had scrofula sores so bad they could not attend school for three months. When different kinds of medicines had been used to no purpose whatever, these sufferers were cured, according to Mr. McGinn's voluntary testimonial, by

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

which has effected the most wonderful, radical and permanent cures of scrofula in old and young.

# Used 20 Years

We do not know of any other hair preparation that has been used in one family for twenty years; do you?

But Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, of New Portland, Me., says her mother used Ayer's Hair Vigor that long and always liked it as a hair dressing.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling out, for keeping your scalp clean and healthy, and for restoring color to gray hair.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us \$1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

### Chopin Lecture Recital.

A delightful afternoon was spent in Miss Gillmore's studio, in Acadia Seminary, by the piano pupils, and a few friends listening to a programme, rendered by the seniors in the Pianoforte course, on Wednesday, March 13th.

The programme was modelled after that of a celebrated American musician, who precedes his numbers with interesting explanations and historical facts. A short sketch of Chopin's life was given by a young lady and a description of the number about to be played was read before each was presented.

This feature was much appreciated by the audience, many of whom expressed their gratification, as they could more intelligently follow and grasp the design of the music.

The students acquitted themselves admirably showing considerable technical skill and as all played the intricate and elaborate etudes and waltzes from memory a fairly developed power of retention. To the interested and interesting student part of the audience such a presentation of one of the great musicians is highly educative and stimulating.

At our Seminary we feel confident Baptist parents (or any others) who wish the best for their daughters, will find means of culture and development, which if recognized and loyally supported, will produce most satisfactory results.

The musical equipment is not perhaps as ample as in some other denominational schools, but the graduates are easily the peers of any in the Provinces, and we are hoping the denomination will recognize what is being done, and not divert the support the Seminary should receive to other schools.

The programme was as follows:

PROGRAMME.		
Essay,	Henselt,	
Etude, Op. 2 No. 6,	Henselt,	
Two pianos, four hands,		
Misses Lounsbury and Cole.		
Essay,	Chopin	
Miss Elliott.		
Nocturne, Op. 37. No. 1.	Chopin,	
Etude, Op. 25. No. 2.		
Miss Starr		
Etude, Op. 10. No. 12	Chopin,	
Valse, Op. 42.		
Miss Cole		
Etude, Op. 25 No. 9	Chopin,	
Valse, Op. 34. No. 1.		
Mr. Wright.		
Nocturne, Op. 55 No. 1.	Chopin,	
Valse, Op. 64. No. 1.		
Miss Lounsbury,		
Essay,	Gounod.	
Faust,	Gounod.	
Two pianos, four hands.		
Miss Starr and Mr Wright.		
MUSICAL.		

### Information Sought.

Can any reader of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR inform Dr. E. M. Saunders, of Halifax when and where the late Rev. Frederick W. Miles was converted; when and where and by whom baptized and when and where ordained? This information would be thankfully received. Rev.

I. E. Bill had a full account of this good man's life and labors prepared for his "Fifty years with the Baptists," but it was crowded out, a matter now generally regretted.

### Thanks.

I wish to thank, through the columns of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, the Dorchester church, and the very many kind friends for the letters of sympathy which we have received. And also the people of Dawson Settlement for the kindness which they have shown in our bereavement. Though sympathy cannot make up the loss it will help us to bear it.

MARIA G. KRISTRAD

Dawson Settlement, March 15.

Mr. W. A. Fraser, author of Mooswa and Others, has just written for early publication in The Saturday Evening Post a short, stirring serial, entitled The Outcasts.

The Outcasts are an old buffalo and a wolf-dog, and the greater part of the story is about the strange comradeship and striking adventures of these companions, and their pilgrimage, in company, to the distant plains of deep grass, of which the wolf-dog knew.

### Notices.

The Lunenburg County Quarterly Meeting will convene with the "Mahone" Baptist church April 8th and 9th. Let us pray for a rich blessing at this meeting.

W. B. BEZANSON, Sec'y.

The next meeting of the Baptist Conference of Kings County, N. S., will be held (D. V.) at Tremont Tuesday, April 2nd. The services are expected to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. Some of the brethren will not be present until after the arrival of the train from the east. All who have paid a "full first class fare" from any station between Wolfville or Canning to Kingston will be taken back free, providing 10 or more have been in attendance. If under that number half fare will be charged. It is desirable to have a full attendance of pastors and delegates. All who travel by rail will be helping to secure the free return. Teams will be at Kingston station to convey delegates to the place of meeting. Brethren make an effort to be there.

M. P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

As the Rev. L. D. Morse from India will be in Truro Sunday, March 24th, it is deemed wise to hold our next Quarterly Meeting in Truro the following Tuesday, March 26, the chief business of which will be to discuss plans for the carrying forward our "Twentieth Century Fund." Will delegates forward their names to H. F. Adams, chairman, Truro, N. S.

P. S.—This Quarterly will cover only Tuesday, 26th.

The Quarterly District Meeting of the Baptist churches of Cape Breton Island will be held with the church at Mira Bay on April 8 and 9, commencing at 7:30 p. m. All the churches are requested to send delegates. Trusting there will be a good attendance of the same.

M. W. ROSS, Sec'y.

North Sydney, C. B., March 11.

## NOT HEREDITARY

In the main, consumption is not hereditary; it is infectious. People are too afraid of heredity; better not think of the subject at all. Infection occurs continually.

Low vital force is hereditary, which gives consumption its chance. And infection plants it.

Between the two, the crop is a big one: about one-sixth of the human race, so far as is known.

We suppose it needn't be 5 per cent, if people would take fair care and Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

The care saves life in all ways; the emulsion is specially aimed at the lungs, beside its general food-effect.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

# ADWY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with

## Aches and Pains

For Headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

## A Cure for All

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Prostrations, Chills, Headaches, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Lungs.

## IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

Stops pains, always inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

# Radway's Pills

Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen, RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles.

SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION

—AND— All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the feet.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Price 25c. a box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Look Box 3865, New York, for Book of Advice.

### Grateful Mention.

We have now entered on our fourth year with the First Salisbury church. Although these good people have a big undertaking on hand at present, viz., the erection of a new house of worship, they are still mindful of the needs of the pastor and family. Their kindness in this respect was manifested one evening recently in a pound party at the parsonage. A large number of our friends assembled and a pleasant social evening was spent, and we were left the richer in purse and larder by \$45. We wish to express our sincere thanks and hearty appreciation to our kind friends for this expression of their good will.

Salisbury, March 16 J. E. TINKER.

### Cash for Forward Movement.

George Moses, \$4; Mrs Joseph Shankel, \$5; Supply, \$5 50; Miss Myrtle Miller, \$2; E. D. Sterns, \$5; John P. Gordon, \$2; Alex Young, \$1; S. R. Gilmore, \$5; Alex Murray, \$5 25; C. A. Laubman, \$2 50; Rev W C Goucher, \$5; A. S. McDonald, \$30; Capt J B Tingley, \$50; Benj Bezanxon, \$5; Walter Fowler, \$15; Walter W Chase, \$10; J Logan Trask, \$2; D H Bates, \$12 50; Miss Hattie Salter, \$2; I B Shaffner, \$5.

We are almost in sight of Mr. Rockefeller's third instalment. Will the friends of the College kindly come to our aid.

WM. E. HALL.

"A thoroughbred gentleman puts on his clothes and he forgets them." "That's what I try to do, but my tailor won't let me."—Chicago Record.

## Legitimate Mining Investment

We make a specialty of gilt-edge mining stocks in such properties only as we have thoroughly investigated with our own experts and can recommend to our customers as being legitimate mining enterprises conducted on business principles, viz: Working Mines, Developed Properties and Dividend Payers. We have yet to make our first mistake or to record the first loss made by a customer on a mining investment which we have recommended.

We have among our list of customers a large number who have made

From 50 to 200 per cent profit, and 1 to 3 per cent in Monthly Dividends.

We confine ourselves largely to Arizona Mining Properties, and of the four that we have handled during the year 1900, two are paying regular monthly dividends and have withdrawn their stock entirely from the market, not now being obtainable at any price unless from some fortunate stockholder, and the stocks of the remaining two have advanced over 100 per cent. in the last four months and they will enter the dividend paying list March and April.

Arizona Dividends Averaged 20 per cent. the First 8 Months of 1900

as against an average in the entire United States of 8.15 per cent. We are the largest exclusive mining, banking and brokerage house in United States, and by a system of thorough investigation by our own experts, are enabled to secure for our customers the large profits that come with successful mining without risk of loss.

Our pamphlets of dividend payers and of new and promising mining properties, special combination order blank obviating all risk of loss by dividing the investment, latest reports, etc., also booklet "About Ourselves," which gives our methods of placing mining investments, through which our business has grown successful, will be cheerfully mailed on application from anyone interested.

W. M. P. McLAUGHLIN & CO. Head Office Canada Branch, Douglas Lacey & Co., Bankers and Brokers. THE McLAUGHLIN BUILDINGS ST. JOHN, N. B.

We freely acknowledge that much of our present standing and reputation is owing to the character and ability of the students of whom it has been our good fortune to have had the training. This year's class is no exception, but is fully up to the standard of former years.

Business and professional men in want of bookkeepers and stenographers are invited to call upon us or write us. No recommendation will be made unless we are sure of giving satisfaction.

No better time for entering than just now.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

S. KERR & SON.



## A Terrible Cough.



If people would only treat coughs and colds in time with Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, there would be fewer homes desolate.

The severest coughs and colds, bronchitis and croup, and the first stages of consumption yield readily to this powerful, lung-healing remedy.

Read what Mrs. Thos. Carter, Northport, Ont., says: "I caught a severe cold, which settled on my throat and lungs, so that I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I also had a terrible cough which my friends thought would send me to my grave. I tried different remedies but all failed to do me any good until I took Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and the contents of one bottle completely cured me."

45 PIECES SHEET MUSIC, NAT'L. MOUND. In one volume, with attractive cover. A popular collection of vocal and instrumental pieces, printed from some of the best plates as regular 40 cent sheet music. 45¢ Bound, post-paid, 50¢ If sent. Sample complimentary. To get other tracts, send with return postage if you are not supplied with this special bargain. Address H. C. BARNES, Toronto, Ont. Mention this paper.

**Parsons Pills**

Doctors recommend them for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. They cleanse the blood of all impurities. Mild in their action. Of great benefit to delicate women. One pill is a dose. Thirty pills in a bottle enclosed in wood—25 cents; six bottles, \$1.00. Sold everywhere or sent post-paid.

L. S. JOHNSON & COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

**Society Visiting Cards For 25c.**

We will send

To any address in Canada fifty finest Thick Ivory Visiting Cards, printed in the best possible manner, with name in Steel plate script, ONLY 25c. and 2c. for postage. When two or more pkgs. are ordered we will pay postage. These are the very best cards and are never sold under 50 to 75c. by other firms.

PATERSON & CO.,  
107 Germain Street,  
St. J.-bn, N. B.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements etc., a specialty

**A DAUGHTER'S DANGER.**

**A Chatham Mother Tells how Her Daughter, who was Troubled with Weak Heart Action and run Down System was Restored to Health.**

Every mother who has a daughter drooping and fading—pale, weak and listless—whose health is not what it ought to be, should read the following statement made by Mrs. J. S. Heath, 39 Richmond Street, Chatham, Ont.:

"Some time ago I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills at the Central Drug Store for my daughter, who is now 13 years of age, and had been afflicted with weak action of the heart for a considerable length of time.

"These pills have done her a world of good, restoring strong, healthy action of her heart, improving her general health and giving her physical strength beyond our expectations.

"They are a splendid remedy, and to any one suffering from weakness, or heart and nerve trouble I cordially recommend them."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists.

**Gates' Acadian Liniment, the WORLD'S greatest Pain Exterminator.**

Hall's Harbor, May 31, 1900.  
C. GATES, SON & CO.,  
Middleton, N. S.

Gentlemen: About two years ago I was taken sick with La Grippe. My head pained excruciatingly. So terrible was the pain that when my wife wrung cloths from hot water and held them on my head I could not feel the heat. I obtained a bottle of your ACADIAN LINIMENT, used it on my head, and took some in hot water internally, according to directions. As soon as I drank it I felt better and it made a cure in a few days.

I afterwards advised a neighbor to use it and it cured him also. Mr. Joshua McDonald, of Casey Corner, spent \$25.00 before I saw him and persuaded him to try your Liniment. He, too, was cured and says that he will never be without GATES' ACADIAN LINIMENT in the house.

For man and beast, external or internal, regard it as the best.  
Yours truly,  
ALEXANDER THOMPSON.  
Insist on having GATES'—the BEST.

Sold Everywhere at 25 Cents per Bottle.

**FREE**

Polished nickel Ladies' Watch, stem-wind and set, with gold bands, ornamental metal and minute outer dial, beautifully finished full-sized 6 1/2 x 7 1/2 in. Case. Photographs of Queen Victoria 10c. each. They are going like wild-fire. Write for them. Return the money, and we send this beautiful Watch, postpaid.

THE PHOTO CO., BOX VI, TORONTO.

**The Home**

**Making Marmalade.**

As this is the time of the year when housekeepers are making marmalade, we give several recipes from Cassel's Dictionary of Cooking. A Montreal lady says that she saves much labor in shredding the orange rinds by using the coarse grade cutter of the newest meat choppers.

**Marmalade, Orange, Easy Way of Making.**—Select sound Seville oranges in the month of March or April, and look them well over to see that there are no bruises or blemishes. Put them whole into a large preserving-pan with plenty of water, and stew until soft, not forgetting to change the water two or three times. When tender, pour off the water, peel off the rind, take away the pips, and weigh one pound and a half of lump sugar to every pound of pulp, with a breakfast cupful of the water that the oranges are boiled in. Clear the syrup by boiling it for a few minutes before adding the pulp, cut the rind into thin strips, and when the pulp has simmered ten minutes, add the rind and give another boil for ten minutes. Time to boil the oranges, two hours, or until tender.

**Marmalade, Orange, Grated.**—Grate the outer rind of twenty oranges and one lemon, scoop out the inside, and carefully remove the seeds; bruise the pulp with about a quarter of a pint of water, through a sieve. Weigh the pulped oranges, and allow a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Boil them together with the grated rind, until it is tender. As the oranges are grated, these gratings should be thrown into water to prevent their becoming a mass, and afterwards added with the rest when ready for boiling. Time, half an hour to boil.

**Marmalade, Orange, Scotch.**—There are many ways of making this marmalade; but most agree in the proportion of sugar to fruit. We give the simplest and most economical way:—Boil the oranges until they are tender, and can be easily pierced with the head of a pin. When this is done, cut them open, remove the seeds, separate the pulp from the rind, and clear off the coarse filmy parts from the orange, and some of the white inner part of the rind. Shred the rind, the finer the better, and some of it may even be pounded and added with the shreds to the pulp. Clarify the sugar, allowing one pound and a half of sugar to each pound of fruit, and boil fifteen minutes. If a less bitter flavor be liked, grate off a little bit of the outer skin before boiling. Sweet oranges are sometimes used for marmalade, and only a small portion of Seville, or lemon pulp and rind is added to flavor. Time to boil oranges, from three or four hours; marmalade, about fifteen minutes.

**Marmalade, Orange, Transparent.**—Squeeze out all the juice from a dozen oranges, or from twelve China and twelve Seville. Strain, steep the pulp after the juice has been expressed, in a little water, rinse it well in it, and pour the water through a muslin with the rest of the juice. Boil together with a pound and a half of sugar, clarified, to each pint of juice. Skim and boil for about twelve or fifteen minutes. The rind of a Seville orange, rubbed off on a few lumps of sugar, will improve the flavor of marmalade.

**Spring Work.**

It is surprising how dingy our houses begin to look as the end of winter approaches. The housekeeper's eye sees here the need of fresh paper, and there the crying out for paint. Carpets which seemed quite fresh a few weeks ago will soon have to be taken up and shaken and replaced upon the floor. Huppy is the housekeeper who possesses hard wood floors and rugs and who can thus minimize the labor of the spring house-cleaning. When we think of it, it seems absurd to cover our floors with heavy fabrics which must be nailed down and which can be taken up and cleaned only at a cost of much physical labor and no little pains.

Still, carpets have by no means had their day, and there will always be a large contingent who prefer them, upon the whole, to rugs, which have a way of tripping people up, slipping out of place, and which have not somehow the permanent air that a beautifully tacked carpet has.

Part of the spring work of the housekeeper is connected with the remodelling of the wardrobe for another season. It is wise, when one can, to get the burden of the sewing over before the hot weather really comes. The best manager I know has always had a habit of taking a month in the early spring, sitting down with her daughters, and managing the campaign of spring sewing. She organizes her plans and carries them out, then gives the whole four weeks steadily to the summer wardrobe; but when the time is passed, the family are free to think of other things, and as they look at the skirts, shirt waists and aprons and other garments which their hands have fashioned, they have an agreeable sense of work well done.

In the early spring, great care should be taken to see that closets, garret rooms and cellars are entirely clean. The predatory moth and the insidious insect of one kind or another must be routed while still in the embryo state, or, better still, never allowed to get so much as a foothold in your home. People who are immaculate in their neatness are seldom disturbed by vermin. It is the careless housekeeper whose pantries and closets are run over by marauders of whom the name is legion.—'Intelligencer.'

**Extreme Weakness**

RESULTING FROM POOR WATERY BLOOD.

Heart Palpitation, Dizziness and Weakness in the Legs Followed Until the Sufferer Felt that His Case Was Almost Hopeless.

From the Mirror, Meaford, Ont.

No man in Meaford is better known or more highly respected than Mr. Patrick Delaney, who has been a resident of the town for nearly forty years. Mr. Delaney is a stone mason by trade, and has helped construct many of the buildings which go to make up Meaford's chief business structures. Hearing that he had received great benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter of the Mirror called to obtain particulars of the cure, and Mr. Delaney cheerfully gave him the following statement: "Last March," said he, "my health became so poor that I was compelled to quit work. The chief symptoms of my illness were extreme weakness in the legs, loss of appetite and palpitation of the heart. The least exertion would cause my heart to palpitate violently, and if I stooped to pick up anything I would be overcome with dizziness. My legs were so weak that I was compelled to sit down to put my clothes on. The doctor I consulted said I had a bad case of anaemia. He prescribed for me and I took three bottles of medicine, but all the while I actually grew worse until I became so weak and emaciated that it seemed impossible that I could recover. Having read of the cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I determined to give them a trial. From the first box I noted an improvement in my condition. My legs became stronger, my appetite improved, and by the time I had used four boxes I felt better than I had done for months. That the pills are a wonderful remedy there is not the least doubt. I can do light work about home without experiencing any of the unpleasant sensations that I once underwent. I feel an altogether different man despite the fact that I am now sixty-seven years of age. All I can say is that I attribute my present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I would advise any other similar sufferer to try them."

To those who are weak, easily tired, nervous, or whose blood is out of condition, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills come as a blessing, curing when all other medicines fail and restoring those who give them a fair trial to a full measure of health and strength. The pills are sold only in boxes, bearing on the wrapper the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**The Blues**

Ever have them? Then you know how dark everything looks. You are completely discouraged, terribly depressed. A little work looks like a big mountain; a little noise sounds like the roar of a cannon; and a little sleep is all you can secure, night after night.

The truth of the matter is, your nerves have been poisoned and weakened with the impurities in your blood. You want a blood-purifying medicine—a perfect Sarsaparilla—that's what you want. You want

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**  
the strongest and best nerve tonic you can buy.  
\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the doctor freely all the particulars of your case. You will receive a prompt reply. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

**13 Running Sores.**

Mr. Stephen Wescott, Freeport, N.S., gives the following experience with Burdock Blood Bitters.

"I was very much run down in health and employed our local physician who attended me three months; finally my leg broke out in running sores with fearful burning. I had thirteen running sores at one time from my knees to the top of my foot. All the medicine I took did me no good, so I threw it aside and tried B.B.B. When one-half the bottle was gone I noticed a change for the better and by the time I had finished two bottles my leg was perfectly healed and my health greatly improved.



1884. 1901.

Of Good Quality, Contains Nothing Injurious, WAS THE REPORT ON

**Woodill's German,**

BY MAYNARD BOWMAN,  
PUBLIC ANALYST,  
October 7, 1884.

And it continues to hold the same good reputation.



From Journal of Education, Nova Scotia.

**SHORTHAND.**

"The Education Department does not at present propose to issue certificates for proficiency in this subject. The certificate issued by the Business Educators' Association of Canada on the Sir Isaac Pitman System will be accepted."

The only College in the Province having authority to issue this certificate is the MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE, Halifax, N. S. Kaulbach & Schurman, Proprietors.

**CHURCH BELLS**  
Chimes and Pells,  
Best Superior Copper and Tin. Get our price.  
MOSHANE BELL FOUNDRY  
Baltimore, Md.

# The Sunday School

## BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

First Quarter.

Lesson XIII. March 31.

REVIEW.

Read Isa. 52:13; 53:12.

GOLDEN TEXT.

He is despised and rejected of men.—Isa. 53:3.

EXPLANATORY.

KEY WORDS AND OBJECTS.

Learn these key words and objects suggesting the great truths of the lessons, or select others which may seem more fitting.

KEY WORDS.	LESSON.	OBJECTS.
Anointed	I	Supper
King	II	Palms
Sought	III	Temple
Discourses	IV	Enemies
Watch	V	Virgins
Use	VI	Talents
Remember	VII	Cup
Prayer	VIII	Garden
Betrayed	IX	Judas
Tried	X	Mockeries
Innocent	XI	Plate
Sacrifice	XII	Cross

WORD PICTURE REVIEW.

A very interesting review can be made by means of word pictures or vivid descriptions of the various scenes of the Quarter, and the scholars can decide what lesson is referred to. Different persons may draw the picture, or scholars may be requested to write out the description and read it to the school. Most of the lessons of this Quarter are particularly adapted to this method of review. Each is a distinct and often a dramatic picture.

REVIEW BY PICTURES.

A very interesting review can be made by means of the many pictures, in a great variety of forms, which can be made to illustrate and impress this part of the life of Christ.

GREAT TRUTHS.

These lessons are crowded with great truths pertaining to salvation. Emphasize:

1. The character of Jesus Christ revealed by these scenes.
2. What in it should lead us to love him and serve him with all our hearts.
3. What we should especially seek to imitate and make part of our own characters.
4. What great truths are taught concerning the love of God.
5. What great truths as to the way of redemption from sin.

### THE KIND OF RELIGION WE WANT.

We want religion that softens the step and turns the voice to melody and fills the eye with sunshine and checks the impatient exclamations and harsh rebuke; a religion that is polite, deferential to superiors, considerate to friends; a religion

### FAT TRAVELLERS

Live On Grape-Nuts.

When one looks at commercial travellers, found, smooth, and well kept, it is hard to believe that any of them have to be particular about the selection of food; but many of them do nevertheless, and their care in this respect is one cause of their healthy appearance.

Frank W. Clarke, who travels for Ar-buckle Bros. says that he began using Grape-Nuts Food when he found it on a Hotel menu, and ever since that time has eaten Grape-Nuts from one to three times a day, carrying a package in his grip. So he could have it whenever the hotel's did not serve it.

He says: "About eight years ago dyspepsia got a hold of me and gradually weakened my stomach so that it would not take all kinds of food. I had to drop a number of articles which is a hard thing for a travelling man to do. Then the question was 'what could I get to eat that would not distress me?' When I found Grape-Nuts Food it solved the problem, and since taking on this food my stomach has gradually gotten well so that I feel in fine shape."

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Grape-Nuts is pre-digested in its manufacture, and can be easily assimilated by the weakest kind of a stomach, while at the same time it contains the most powerful elements of nourishment, strong in the elements of phosphate of potash, which, united with albumen go to make the gray matter in the nerve cells and brain. People that are not properly nourished can solve the problem by using Grape-Nuts Food.

that goes into the family and keeps the husband from being cross when dinner is late and keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tracks the newly washed floor with his boots and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and the door-mat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross and amuses the children as well as instructs them; cares for the servants besides paying them promptly; projects the honey-moon into the harvest-moon and makes the happy home like the eastern fig tree, bearing on its bosom at once the tender blossom and the glory of the ripening fruit. We want a religion that shall interpose between the ruts and gullies and rocks of the highway and the sensitive souls that are traveling over them.—Helpful Thoughts.

### YOUR OWN CROSS THE BEST.

There is a poem called "The Changed Cross." It represents a weary one, who thought that her cross was surely heavier than those of others about her, and wished that she might choose another instead of her own. She slept, and in her dreams she was led to a place where many crosses lay, crosses of divers shapes and sizes. There was a little one, most beautiful to behold, and set in jewels and gold. "Ah, this I can wear in comfort," she said. So she took it up, but her weak form shook beneath it. The jewels and the gold were beautiful, but they were far too heavy for her.

Next she saw a lovely cross with fair flowers entwined around his sculptured form. Surely that was the one for her. She lifted it, but beneath the flowers were piercing thorns which tore her flesh.

At last, as she went on, she came to a plain cross, without jewels, without carving, with only a few words of love inscribed upon it. This she took up and it proved the best of all, the easiest to be borne. And as she looked upon it, bathed in the radiance that fell from heaven, she recognized her own old cross. She had found it again, and it was the best of all and lightest for her.

God knows best what cross we need to bear. We do not know how heavy other people's crosses are. We envy some one who is rich; his is a golden cross set with jewels. But we do not know how heavy it is. Here is another whose life seems very lovely. She bears a cross twined with flowers. If we could try all the other crosses that we think lighter than ours, we should at last find that not one of them suited us so well as our own.—J. R. Miller

### PRAYING AND WORKING

Whatever we beg of God let us also work for it, if the thing be a matter of duty, or a consequent to industry; for God loves to bless labor and to reward it, but not to support idleness. And therefore our blessed Saviour in his sermons joins watchfulness with prayer, for God's grace are but assistants, not new creations of the whole habit, in every instant or period of our life. Read Scriptures and then pray to God for understanding. Pray against temptation; but you must also resist the devil and he will flee from you. Ask of God competency of living; but you must also work with your hands the things that are honest, that ye may have to supply in time of need. We can but do our endeavor, and pray for blessing, and then leave the success with God; and beyond this we cannot deliberate, we cannot take care; but, so far, we must.

To this purpose let every man study his prayers and read his duty in his petitions. For the body of our prayer is the sum of our duty, and we must ask of God whatsoever we need, so we must labor for all that we ask.—Jeremy Taylor.

### SHIELD AND BUCKLER.

"He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust; his truth shall be thy shield and buckler."

God is said to have brought the Israelites out of Egypt on eagles' wings. Now eagles, when removing their young ones, have a different posture from other fowl, proper to themselves, carrying their prey in their talons, but young ones on their backs, so interposing their whole bodies betwixt them and harm. The old eagle's body is the young eagle's shield and must be shot through before her young ones can be hurt. Thus God, in saving the Jews, put himself betwixt them and danger. Surely God, so loving under the law, is no less gracious in the gospel; our souls are better secured, not only above his wings, but in his body; your life is hid with Christ in God. No fear then of harm; God first must be pierced before we can be prejudiced.—Thomas Fuller.

Forgot Himself.—Wife: "My dear, you haven't a cold, have you?" Husband: "No." "None at all." Rheumatism? "Not a particle." "You don't think it will rain, do you?" "No longer. Why?" "This is Sunday, and it's most church time."—New York Weekly.

Brown: "I understand that Senator Green wanted you to act as his private secretary." Simmons: "He did; but I wouldn't accept the position, because I should have to sign everything Green, per Simmons."—Providence Journal.

An old lady was telling her grandchildren about some trouble in Scotland, in which, of course, the chief of her clan was beheaded. "It was nae much of a head, to be sure," said the good old lady, "but it was a sad loss to him."

A school-boy at a prize examination furnished the following biography of the patriarch Abraham: "He was the father of Lot, and had two wives. One was called Ishmael, and the other Hagar. He kept one at home, and he turned the other into the desert, where she became a pillar of salt in the daytime and a pillar of fire by night."

Father (meaningly): "Who is the laziest boy in your class, Tommy?" Tommy: "I don't know, pa." Father: "I should think you would know. When all the others are industriously studying or writing their lessons, who is it sits idly in his seat, and watches the rest instead of working himself?" Tommy: "The teacher."—Glasgow Morning Times.

### How to Wash Woollens.

No part of the laundry work is, as a rule, so unsatisfactory as the washing of the woollen garments. The structure of wool fibre is so different from that of linen and cotton that it should receive different treatment in the laundry. Rubbing and wringing cause the wool fibres to knot, thus giving us a thickened and shrunken fabric; therefore woollen goods should be sopped and squeezed to remove the dirt, and the water should be pressed out, not wrung out.—Ladies' Home Journal.

## IN SOME CASES

### A Single Package of the Pyramid Pile Cure is Sufficient to Cure.

This may seem a broad statement when it is remembered that few diseases are so obstinate to really cure as piles; some physicians going so far as to say that a painful surgical operation is the only permanent cure, but the many and remarkable cures made by the Pyramid Pile Cure in the past few years have proven that surgical operations are no longer necessary, and that it is by far the safest and most reliable remedy yet discovered for this common and often dangerous trouble.

The harmless acids and healing oils contained in the Pyramid Pile Cure cause the blood vessels to contract to a natural condition and the little tumors are absorbed and the cure is made without pain, inconvenience or detention from business.

Dr. Williams, a prominent official surgeon says: "It is the duty of every surgeon to avoid an operation if possible to cure in any other way and after many trials with the Pyramid Pile Cure I unhesitatingly recommend it in preference to an operation."

Mr. Phil Owens of So., Omaha, writes that after suffering two years from an aggravated case of itching and protruding piles he was cured by a single 50 cent package of the Pyramid Pile Cure purchased from a local druggist, he says, "I fully expected the trouble would return but am happy to say for the past year and a half have been entirely free from the disease and I can not speak too warmly in favor of the Pyramid Pile Cure."

A bill clerk in one of the large wholesale houses of St. Louis, says: "My occupation as billing clerk was so confining and sedentary that it finally brought on an aggravated attack of rectal trouble, which my physician diagnosed as itching and protruding piles and recommended a saline which he prepared and which gave me some relief for a few hours after using and then the trouble would come back as bad as ever; one of the other clerks advised me to try the Pyramid Pile Cure and I now feel like thanking him every day for recommending it as a single 50 cent package cured me and I have had no trace of piles since, something over six months."

Hundreds of pile sufferers, who had almost decided to undergo the pain and danger of an operation have been astonished to find that the Pyramid Pile Cure which can be purchased at any drug store was far safer, better and more effective than an operation could possibly be.

## YOU DON'T Catch Cold You develop it.

In each person's system are myriads of germs which under favorable circumstances develop into a cold. The coughing, sore throat and discharge from the head and lungs are not the cold but simply the results of the efforts of nature to dispel the poison.

Each attack leaves the system weaker to repel subsequent ones with the result that one becomes "subject to colds." Then come weak lungs and next Consumption.

### Shiloh's Consumption Cure

is a specific for building up the system and supplying the blood with the power to destroy disease germs. "Shiloh's" is thorough and scientific. It cures—not in spots—but through and through.

Get a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure at your druggist—use two thirds of it and if you are not satisfied with the results take it back and the whole of the purchase money will be refunded without question.

In Canada and the United States, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. Great Britain, 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

## Messenger and Visitor

A Baptist Family Journal, will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50, payable in advance.

The Date on the address label shows the time to which the subscription is paid. When no month is stated, January is to be understood. Change of date on label is a receipt for remittance.

All Subscribers are regarded as permanent, and are expected to notify the publishers and pay arrears if they wish to discontinue the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

For Change of Address send both old and new address. Expect change within two weeks after request is made.

**FREE GOLD RING**

Set with a superb Turquoise surrounded by sparkling Pastas Hill diamonds given for selling only 10 beautiful finished sets. Full sized (5 x 7 in. Cabinet Photographs of Queen Victoria) \$100.00. Everybody wants one. They are going like wildfire. Write for photos, and then, return the money, and we send this magnificent Ring in a plush lined case postpaid. The Photo Co., Box 70, Toronto.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

### LOW RATE SETTLERS' EXCURSIONS

Colorado, Utah, Montana, Kootenay and PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

One way Second Class Tickets good going on MARCH 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th and APRIL 2d, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th, 1901.

For particulars of rates, train service, etc., write to

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

## Real Estate

For sale in the growing and beautiful town of Berwick.

I have now for Sale several places right in the village in price from \$700 to \$3,500. Some of them very desirable properties. I have also a number of farms outside on my list. Some of them very fine fruit farms, from \$1,500 to \$7,000. Correspondence solicited and all information promptly given. Apply to—

J. ANDREWS, Real Estate Broker, Berwick, N. S. March, 1901.

**MAGIC FOUNTAIN PEN**

FREE

Write with a Richman PATENT FOUNTAIN PEN. It produces the finest ink by simply dipping into water, and writes equal to the most expensive fountain pen. 50¢ to 1.00. We will mail sample pen and charges. Send 10¢ for the only 10¢ pen, and receive now a large 64-page book, packed full of Pen, Fountain, Ink, and many other things. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog of names and books free with our order. Address: RICHMOND BOOK Co., Toronto, Ont. (Mail this paper).

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

FREDERICTON.—Two young believers were baptized Sunday, March 10. On Sunday evening, March 17, four more were baptized.

TUSKET, N. S.—During the month of February we received eleven into the fellowship of the Tusket church, nine by baptism and two by better.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.—There are indications of the Spirit's quickening and converting work in our midst.

ANDOVER, N. B.—The meetings are increasing in interest. The pastor baptized eleven here yesterday, one was received on experience, others have professed conversion and a large number requested the prayers of Christian people.

HOPWELL, ALBERT COUNTY, N. B.—We have been holding a few special meetings at Lower Cape and the Lord has greatly blessed us.

CLEMENTS CHURCH.—Since last reporting the Lord has graciously revived his work at Waldeck, a section of the Clements church.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.—Since the beginning of the year we have held about six weeks of special services. The severe weather was against us but we had tokens of the divine presence.

ST. MARTINS, N. B.—We are glad to report that the Lord is answering prayer and reviving his work among us.

DORCHESTER, N. B.—Sixteen new members have been received into church fellowship as a result of the work in town, eleven for baptism and five by letter.

Moncton church is moving forward encouragingly. All the Sunday services and the week night services are largely attended.

LOCKPORT, N. S.—The Lord has visited us in this place with a large blessing. We have just ended six weeks of special services held on four evenings of each week with an occasional afternoon service.

WOLFVILLE, N. S.—Evangelist Gale left here last Monday, 11th inst, to commence special services at Kentville. His meetings here were held in College Hall and in the Baptist church, and have been a means of great blessing to many.

MAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.—Since the middle of February we have been engaged in special services with very gratifying results. J. M. Whyte, Toronto, a member of the Whyte Bros. who are well known all over Western Canada and many of the States as successful singing evangelists and author of "Battle Songs of the Cross," "The Great Redemption," Temperance and other songs assisted him for over three weeks.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Hants Co. Quarterly Convention met at Hantsport, N. S., March 5th, at 10.30 a. m. A half hour was spent in devotional exercises, led by the president, Pastor D. W. Crandall, and the work of the Convention was taken up at 11.

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

was assisting in the special services at Wolfville. In the absence of the County Secretary, L. H. Crandall was elected Secretary pro tem.

The afternoon, after devotional exercises led by Bro. Stack of Windsor, was given to Sunday-school work.

On Tuesday evening a large audience assembled at the missionary service. Meeting opened with music, Scripture reading and prayer.

It's this night coughing that breaks us down, keeping us awake most of the time, and annoying everybody in the house.

Coughing All Night.

It's this night coughing that breaks us down, keeping us awake most of the time, and annoying everybody in the house.

Temperance Reform in New Glasgow.

A vigorous campaign for the enforcement of the Scott Act has recently been inaugurated in our town. A mass meeting was held in James Presbyterian church on the evening of January 11th.

Use the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

AGENTS WANTED NOW Our Memorial Volume Covering The Whole Story of THE QUEEN'S LIFE AND TIMES

is now ready, and we want intelligent men and women everywhere to act as Agents for this superb work. This Book is a Large, Handsome Volume, profusely illustrated with SUPERIOR HALF-TONE ENGRAVINGS.

Wanted. AGENTS in unoccupied territory for the finest line of bicycles ever constructed.



**Weak Women**  
are made strong with PEARL-LINE. The little woman manages, easily, a big wash; house-cleaning cannot frighten her. Don't depend on your strength as you have to with Soap. PEARL-LINE does the work—your wit plan it. PEARL-LINE saves at every point. It is a regular steam-engine in the struggle against dirt.

**MARRIAGES.**

**PRICE-PARKER.**—At Doaktown, Feb 27th, by Pastor M. P. King, Jessie A Parker of Doaktown to James A. Price of Ludlow.

**HICKMAN-HULL.**—At Glace Bay, on the evening of March 4th, by the Rev. A. J. Archibald, M. A., Geo. W. Hickman to Amelia E. Hull, both of Glace Bay, C. B.

**FIDDLER-THOMPSON.**—At Chipman, N. B., on 11th inst., by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, R. Somers Fiddler to Sarah A. Thompson, both of Northfield.

**BAKER-FAULKNER.**—At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Woodstock, on the 7th, by the Rev. Thos. Todd, Walter B. Baker of Woodstock and Annie A. Faulkner of Maple Wood, county of York.

**DIXON-CLEVELAND.**—At Alma, N. B., Feb. 6th, by Pastor F. N. Atkinson, Isaiah C. Dixon and Rebecca Cleveland, both of Waterside, N. B.

**BACKMAN-MCGEE.**—At the residence of the officiating minister, Kentville, N. S., Feb 11th, by Rev. C. H. Day, William de Blois Backman of Port Williams to Edith McGee of Canning.

**NORTH-COLEMAN.**—At the residence of the bride's parents, Kentville, Feb. 27, by Rev. C. H. Day, William Oscar North to Carrie E. Coleman, both of Kentville, N. S.

**SIBLEY-WEST.**—By Rev. Dr. Lorimer, at his residence in Brookline, Mass., Jan. 23rd, Edward R. Sibley of Weston, Mass., to Mrs. Hannah E. West of the same place, daughter of the late Rev. R. S. Morton.

**FLEMING-YORKE.**—At Diligent River, Feb. 11, by Rev. D. H. MacQuarrie, Harry A. Fleming of Advocate, N. S., and Florence M., daughter of Geo. Yorke of Diligent River, N. S.

**YORKE-VICKERY.**—At Diligent River, N. S., March 4, by Rev. D. H. MacQuarrie Albert M. Yorke and Bertha M., daughter of Jonathan Vickery of Diligent River

**DEATHS.**

**AMOS.**—At Ludlow, March 10th, Nellie C. Amos, child of James Amos, aged 2 years and 7 months.

**FORBES.**—At Parrsboro, N. S., March 3, after a lingering illness, Lawson, son of John Forbes, age 27

**COOK.**—At Parrsboro, N. S., March 3 after a prolonged illness, Frank C., only son of Capt. C. Cook, age 27.

**DANIELS.**—At Lawrencetown, N. S., on March 12th, of pneumonia, W. Burton Daniels, aged 68 years.

**TAYLOR.**—At Wittenberg, Colchester county, N. S., on the 5th inst., Joseph Douglas, youngest child of Joseph and Anne Taylor, aged 5 years and 3 months

**ROBINSON.**—At Williamston, N. S., March 11th, after a severe and painful illness, borne with Christian resignation, John Robinson, aged 22 years, leaving aged parents, two sisters and a brother to mourn their loss.

**MCVICAR.**—At the Range, N. B., on the 11th inst., after a brief but severe illness, John McVicar, in the 71st year of his age, leaving a wife, two sons and one daughter. A worthy and consistent member of 2nd Grand Lake church.

**JENNEX.**—At Oyster Pond, Jeddore, March 24th, Lavina, aged 4 months, child of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Jennex. "Suffer the children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

**SNOW.**—At White Head, N. S., March 8, in the forty-eighth year of her age, Eliza Snow, wife of Deacon Samuel Snow. Throughout her protracted illness, which lasted about two years, she exhibited a patient spirit, and when the summons came she was found reconciled to God. The deceased leaves a husband, mother, six children, two brothers and two sisters in mourning.

**MYERS.**—At Goldboro, N. S., on Feb. 28, Maggie, beloved wife of William Myers, at the age of 34 years. Deceased was a worthy and consistent member of the Goldboro church, and bore her last painful illness with Christian fortitude and submission. A husband and five children, —one an infant of six weeks—are left to mourn an irreparable loss.

**EHLER.**—At Queensport, N. S., March 5th, in the eighty-second year of his age, Mr. John Ehler, passed to his heavenly reward. For a number of years he had been in declining health and the end was not unexpected. Our brother found Christ when he was young in years and became a member of the Crow Harbor Baptist church and remained such until his death. He was a strong advocate of "Baptist doctrines" and desired the "sincere milk of the word." The funeral services were conducted on the following Thursday by Pastor Berrie, at the home of the deceased, after which the remains were conveyed to Guysboro for interment. Rev. W. I. Croft of Guysboro attended service at the grave. The deceased leaves a wife, two daughters and a number of brothers and sisters to mourn their loss.

**ILLSLEY.**—At Kentville, Feb. 9, died Annie Grace, aged 15 years, daughter of Deacon B. H. Illsley of the Baptist church. Of a beautiful and thoughtful nature, this young sister early manifested an interest in spiritual things. By her kind and loving disposition she greatly endeared herself to the members of her family and to her friends. About a week before she died, she, in communication with her pastor assured him of her trust in Jesus as her Saviour. Without fear she awaited in calmness the approach of the dread messenger, and in the last, when her eyes were closing on earthly scenes she murmured, "I'm going home." May God comfort the hearts of the stricken father and mother, who are thus called upon to mourn the loss of a dear one, for the second time within a year!

**FALT.**—At Antigonish, Feb. 20th, Catharine, beloved wife of Brother Arthur Falt, fell asleep in Jesus, in the 31st year of her age. During her long sickness, she was a very patient sufferer. Though she longed to live for the sake of her husband and little child, yet she sweetly said, "Not my will, but thine be done." Jesus was very precious to her all through her days and nights of suffering. A short time before she passed to her heavenly home she asked her pastor to sing, "I know that my Redeemer lives," etc., and in the last hours of her earthly life, the prayer was on her lips, "Come quickly Lord." To such, "to die is gain." Kind and loving hands and hearts tenderly ministered unto her, and are now left to mourn, but not as those without hope. May the God of all comfort reveal himself in all love to the bereaved husband and kindred and light up their hearts and homes.

**SHANKEL.**—At Hubbard's Cove, Halifax county, March 4, aged 80 years, Brother Joseph Shankel. Our brother was born at La Have Lunenburg county, Aug. 12, 1820. When 21 years old went to Greenfield, Queens county and began life for himself and for God. There he was baptized by the Rev. B. Taylor and united with the Baptist church. There too he married Miss Lucena Hunt and God blessed him in the church, in his home and in his business. After the death of his wife he moved to Hubbard's Cove in 1870 and united with the 2nd St. Margaret's Bay church. He was probably the first Baptist who settled at "the Cove."

**GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900**

The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a

**GOLD MEDAL**

to **Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.**

the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

**BAKER'S COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES**

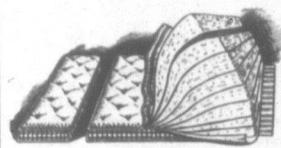
are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package, and are made only by

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**Ostermoor Patent, Elastic Felt Mattress**



is the perfect Mattress of to-day.

Patent Elastic Felt is made from purest selected cotton, specially made into light, airy fibrous sheets, of wonderful elasticity, an unrivalled mattress filling. The process of interlacing the felt secures absolute uniformity in thickness and softens every square inch, exactly duplicating the other, thus giving a mattress that will never yield or pack.

**The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress**

is on sale in our Furniture Department at \$16.00 for 4 feet 6 inches wide; 4 feet wide, \$14; 3 feet 6 inches wide, \$12.50; 3 feet wide \$11.00. Send for booklet, "All about the Ostermoor Mattress."

*Manchester Robertson & Allison*

and as there was no place where Baptists could meet for worship he agitated the erection and largely built it of his own means, while it was building opened his own house for public worship. On April 2nd, 1872 he was again married to Miss Bessie Dimock, a granddaughter of Father Jos. Dimock. She was a true helpmeet and during the four months of suffering previous to death watched him faithfully. One of Bro. Shunkel's children is the wife of Rev. J. E. Tiner of Salisbury and one is a member of the Sophomore Class at Acadia. Others are workers in the church that will sadly miss our brother and all are hoping for a reunion in the better land.

**COOK.**—Again we mourn the loss of an esteemed member of the Chebogue church, in the person of Mrs. Caleb Cook, who passed to the home above on the 4th inst., aged twenty-eight years. Married less than a year ago, she and her husband settled in a cosy home here in Acadia, but on the death of her mother two months later, leaving her father and brother alone, she did not hesitate to break up her own home, and return with her husband to the old home that she had just left, that she might take care of her father. Mrs. Cook was the youngest daughter of our highly esteemed brother, Deacon John Holmes, for whom, as well as for the sorrowing young husband, sister and brothers, the deepest sympathy is felt. In the departure of Mrs. Cook, the Chebogue church loses another of its most consistent and valued members and we feel the loss keenly. Her mother who died a few months ago (and of whose death no mention was made in the MESSANGER AND VISITOR) was also a beloved member of the same church. Thus, with the recent loss of three prominent sisters and the conversion of a goodly number of young people, the experience of this old and honored church, has been a striking co-mingling of sorrow and of joy.

**Dr. J. Woodbury's**

**Horse Liniment, FOR MAN OR BEAST HAS NO EQUAL**

As an internal and external remedy.

We, the undersigned, have used the above named LINIMENT for COUGHS, LAMENESS, etc., in the human subject as well as for the Horse, with the very best of results, in highly recommend it as the best medicine for Horses on the market, and equally as good for man when taken in proper quantities: W. A. Randall, M. D., Yarmouth. Wm. H. Turner, Charles I. Kent, Joseph R. Wyman, ex-Mayor, R. E. Feltors, Lawrencetown. Manufactured at Yarmouth, N. S., by

**Fred L. Shaffner, Proprietor.**

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

**Pain-Killer**

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME, PERRY DAVIS & SON.

**RENEW**

—YOUR ORDER FOR—

**Second Quarter Lesson Helps, etc., AT ONCE**

through GEO. A. McDONALD, 120 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

Terms: CASH WITH ORDER.

P. S.—Just to reduce Stock we have reduced all our Teachers' Bibles to 50% OFF.

Send for Price List.

"The Kingdom of Song" is a seller. Get it. 30c. single copy.

Here is another brother who has found the denominational paper a good companion to live with. Rev. Dr. Kempton, of Dartmouth, in forwarding (among others) the subscription of Deacon James Gaetz, says: "Dea Gaetz is an old subscriber. He says he has taken the MESSANGER for 57 years, and always paid in advance, and he also says that he has enjoyed the paper the last three or four years more than ever before in his life. He at any rate thinks that the paper improves continually."

Dear Sirs,—I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, and lately have been confined to my bed. Seeing your MINARD'S LINIMENT advertised, I tried it and got immediate relief. I ascribe my restoration to health to the wonderful power of your medicine.

LEWIS BUTLER, Burin, Nfld.

### Courage Brother and Sister!

#### Paine's Celery Compound IS ABLE TO RESCUE AND SAVE THOUGH DISEASE AND SUFFERING MAY BE DRAGGING YOU DOWN TO THE GRAVE.

While Paine's Celery Compound with promptness and certainty cures the ordinary ills of life that people suffer from in spring time, its medicinal virtues and powers are far-reaching enough to banish disease and suffering even after the sufferer has been pronounced incurable by his or her physician.

Paine's Celery Compound has, according to the honest testimony given by hundreds of well known Canadian people, dragged them from certain death at the eleventh hour, and blessed them with a new lease of life. Mrs. Louisa Warner, of Montgomery, N. W. T., writes thus:

"For some years past my nerves and system were almost wrecked by narcotics, used to alleviate pain. The doctors could not help me, and I thought I would forever have to remain a slave to deadly drugs. I often longed for death as a release from my sufferings. After enduring agonies that were terrible, I determined to try Paine's Celery Compound, without any full hope that it would cure me. When I had used a part of the second bottle, I thought it was doing me good; I could sleep well, and did not faint so often, and I decided to continue the use of the medicine. After the use of fifteen bottles, I am completely cured. I feel so strong and well now, and have such perfect health, that I sometimes think it is too good to be true. For the benefit of thousands of poor sufferers from disease and the deadly effects of narcotics, I give my statement—an assurance that Paine's Celery Compound will cure them."

"What makes you late?" asked his mother.

"The teacher kept me in because I couldn't find Moscow on the map of Europe," replied Johnnie.

"Mother— And no wonder you couldn't find Moscow. It was burned down in 1812. It's an outrage to treat a child that way." —Selected.

"Are you an old sea dog?" asked four-year-old Bobby of his sailor uncle whom he had just met for the first time. "Yes, that's what they call me," was the reply. "Well, then," continued Bobby, "let me hear you bark."

Grump: "Do you call this steak fit for a Christian to eat?" Waiter: "We hain't anxious about de religion of our customers, boss." —Selected.

Nell (excitedly): "Here's a telegram from Jack Punter of the 'varisty team.'" Belle: "What's it say?" Nell: "It says: 'Nose broken. How do you prefer it set, Greek or Roman?'"

Clerk: "Perhaps you'd like to look at some goods a little more expensive than these." Shopper: "Not necessarily, but I would like to look at some of better quality." —Philadelphia Press.

### DIAMOND DYES

#### Clothe Age and Un-sightliness with Life and Beauty.

Do you ever try to dye over your faded and unsightly garments? Tens of thousands in Canada do this work successfully and well. To those who have not tried this work of true economy, we would say, "there is money in it when you do the work with Diamond Dyes." Old dresses, suits, skirts, capes, jackets, blouses, silks, ribbons, etc., can easily be renewed and made to look as well as new goods at small cost. Ten cents for a package of one of the fashionable colors of Diamond Dyes will save you several dollars. This work of renewing and transforming can only be well done when you see the Diamond Dyes. Ask your dealer for them; take no common substitute.

### News Summary

Dr. Leyds announces that Mr. Kruger will ignore the surrender negotiations between General Botha and Lord Kitchener.

Canal boats are being made ready for the opening of the Erie canal, which is expected to be about April 20.

Ontario government had a majority of ten in division at the close of the budget debate on Tuesday.

The Duke of Sutherland has returned the rents of some of his Scotch crofters who have sons serving in South Africa.

The nomination of candidates for the Dominion by-election in North Bruce was held on Wednesday. James Halliday, Conservative, and J. E. Campbell, Reformer, were nominated.

By the explosion of the boiler in the Boremus laundry, Chicago, Monday morning eight people were instantly killed, 29 were injured and several are missing.

Sir Henry M. Stanley celebrated recently his 60th birthday. He is still as vigorous and apparently as robust as in the time of his African explorations.

The Parrboro Record understands that Capt. George E. Bentley, of Port Greville, is getting out the frame of a large schooner, which he will build at Port Greville during the coming summer.

Counterfeit \$2 Dominion bills bearing King Edward's head are in circulation in Toronto. The counterfeiting is rough and easily detected, and the bills are of smaller size than the genuine article.

The Charlottetown Board of Trade ask the Dominion government for a bonus of one cent a pound on beet sugar manufactured in P. E. Island, the bonus to run for three years.

The British House of Commons by a vote of 250 to 163 defeated the second reading of the Congested Districts (Ireland) bill, one of the main features of which was the appointment of a board with power to bring about the compulsory purchase of land.

Germany's responsibility for the troubles that occurred in Samoa two years ago and resulted in the killing of American and British officers and men and the partition of the Samoan islands will be determined by King Oscar of Norway and Sweden.

The London Lancet says that deaths in England from starvation have fallen from 18 to 12 in 1,000,000; deaths from scurvy 1 in 1,000,000 have remained stationary; but with deaths from intemperance the case is quite otherwise—they have risen from 45 per 1,000,000 of those living in the year 1878 to 77 per 1,000,000 in 1897.

Premier Farquharson submitted the question of the validity of the prohibition law passed at the last session of the P. E. I. Legislature to the minister of justice, who gave it as his opinion that, notwithstanding the Manitoba act had been found invalid, the Island act was good law, and quite within the power of the Legislature to enact.

The Duke of Argyll, who is better known as the Marquis of Lorne, and who has more literary pretensions than any other member of the royal family, has been selected to write what will be considered as the court biography of Queen Victoria. The work will be published in parts, the first of which will appear some time this year, but it may be a long time before it is completed.

As a result of a manifestation against the Jesuits by students of the polytechnic school in Lisbon, the police entered the institution and struck many with swords. Among the wounded are some infantry and cavalry cadets. The affair has caused lively indignation and the assembled students have passed resolutions addressed to the house of peers and chamber of deputies denouncing the brutality of the police.

The British naval estimates for 1901-02 amount to £30,875,000, an increase of over £2,000,000, chiefly for shipbuilding. There is an increase of 3,745 in the number of officers and men. The new shipbuilding programme provides for three battleships, six armored cruisers, two third class cruisers ten torpedo boat destroyers, five torpedo boats, two sloops of war and five submarine boats. On some of these vessels work was begun in 1900. All the ships will be in course of construction this year.

The American Baptist Publication Society has done a good thing in changing The Colporter to Good Work. In some respects the papers are similar, but Good Work has a larger scope and contemplates subjects and discussions which did not belong to The Colporter. The new paper is an attractive sixteen page monthly, well illustrated, progressive, suggestive and eminently helpful in every department. Attention is called to the fine premiums offered. Send to 236 and 238 Washington Street, Tremont Temple, Boston, or the nearest branch house, for any further information.

# HERE IS HEALTH

## For all who have Weak Lungs



### This is a Positive Cure for all Throat and Lung Troubles, also CONSUMPTION

## THESE FOUR REMEDIES

Represent a New system of treatment for the weak and for those suffering from Consumption, wasting diseases or inflammatory conditions of nose, throat and lungs.

The treatment is free. You have only to write to obtain it.

Its efficacy is explained as simply as possible below.

By the new system devised by DR. T. A. SLOCUM, the great specialist in pulmonary and kindred diseases, all the requirements of the sick body are supplied by the Four remedies constituting his Special Treatment known as **The Slocum System.**

Whatever your disease one or more of these four preparations will be of benefit to you.

According to the needs of your case, fully explained in the Treatise given free with the free medicine, you may take one, or any two, or three, or all four, in combination.

A cure is certain if the simple directions are followed.

The Remedies are especially adapted for those who suffer from weak lungs, coughs, sore throat, bronchitis, catarrh, CONSUMPTION, and other pulmonary troubles.

But they are also of wonderful efficacy in the upbuilding of weak systems, in purifying the blood, making flesh, and restoring to

weak, sallow people, vigorous and healthy constitutions.

The basis of the entire System is a flesh building, nerve and tissue-renewing food.

Every invalid and sick person needs strength. This food gives it.

Many people get the complete system for the sake of the Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, which they themselves need, and give away the other three preparations to their friends.

The second article is a Tonic. It is good for weak, thin, dyspeptic, nervous people, for those who have no appetite, who need bracing up.

Thousands take only the Emulsion and the Tonic.

The third preparation is an antiseptic Balm or Jelly. It cures catarrh. It helps all irritation of the nose, throat and mucous membranes. It gives immediate relief.

Thousands of our readers need the Oxo-Jell Cure for Catarrh without any of the other articles.

The fourth article is an Expectorant, Cough and Cold Cure. Can positively be relied upon. Is absolutely safe for children, goes to the very root of the trouble, and not merely alleviates, but cures.

The four preparations form a panoply of strength against disease in whatever shape it may attack you.

### NO CHARGE FOR TREATMENT.

You or your sick friends can have a FREE course of Treatment. Simply write to THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express office address, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

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.

### PEERLESS PACKAGE OF GAMES

AND HOME AMUSEMENTS!  
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 Fox and Geese, 1 game Nine Men Morris, 1 game Fortune, 1 game Rummikub, 13 Magic Tricks, 1 game Clairvoyant, 1 game Show-Your, 1 game Tabourex, 1 game Pastimes, 275 Select Autograph Album Verses, Magic Age Table, 50 charming Comedians with Answers, 11 Parlor Games, Magic Music, The New Book, Order of the Whistle, The Great Game of Rival (size 12x18), Secret of Ventriloquism. All neatly packed and mailed, post-paid, for only 15 cents; 2 packages 25 cents. Big catalog of books and novelties with each order. Address EXCELSIOR BOOK CO., Toronto, Can. (Mention this paper.)

**The Farm.**

**Farm Gléanings.**

In England there are to be found lands which have been under cultivation for a thousand years and to-day produce crops the like of which we never see. Why? Because the restoration of as much as has been taken has been reduced to a science.

Farming properly followed is as sure and good a business as any other. It may be a slow process of acquiring a competence, but it is the most certain and the most independent one. With industry and economy a comfortable living can be made by cultivating the soil, with less labor and risk than by any other honest method known. Stick to the farm.

Following is a tested method of preventing rabbits from eating young apple trees. On butchering day take a pail and catch the blood from hogs and apply with a brush to trees; painting as high up as the rabbits can reach. Do this twice a year and the rabbits will never touch your trees. This we have tried and found to be a sure preventive.

Every cellar should have a swing shelf and a suspended wire safe to secure food from rats, mice, flies, etc. The safe is easily made by nailing four pieces of scantling to the studding of the ceiling and having them reach to within four feet of the floor. Within the scantling put two shelves and a top. Cover the sides with fine wire netting, making one side a door.

Many farmers fail, just because they cannot market their wares. Farmers must be merchants in a way; therefore, study your market as the successful merchant studies his, and learn what your market calls for. My advice to a young man who contemplates being a farmer, is to serve six months at least in a good live green grocery store, and it is just as good a school for the young woman who is a farmer's daughter or thinks of being a farmer's wife.

What is required to make a good farmer, is brain, muscle energy, pride and experience. Brain enough to advance ideas, muscle and energy enough to carry them out, and the proper pride and experience to back up these attributes. It is a fact that most all sturdy, successful farmers throughout the land have codes and systems of their own formation, system often very unlike their neighbor farmers and yet founded on a good solid basis which turns out good results.

**LADIES IN MEXICO.  
Undone By Coffee Poisoning.**

Down in the City of Mexico, in the country that raises its own coffee, they have plenty of stomach trouble and nervous headaches brought on by coffee drinking.

A lady writing from there says, "I have used coffee for a long time and was inordinately fond of it. At any time I would cheerfully have given up all the balance of my meal if necessary, in order that I might have the coffee, but I acquired a wretched, muddy, blotchy complexion, had prolonged attacks of excruciating nervous headaches, was troubled with insomnia, and finally complete nervous prostration, that horror of horrors.

I was compelled to give up coffee for it was the poison that worked my undoing, then I concluded to take on Postum Food Coffee. I did not believe in it and knew I would not like it, for I could not think of anything that was to take the place of my beloved coffee.

I was driven to despair by illness and willing to try most anything to obtain relief. Imagine my surprise when I made Postum Cereal Coffee according to directions and liked it as well as any coffee I ever drank.

So the problem was solved. I began to improve in health, could sleep well nights my headaches disappeared, and I kept gaining in flesh, until I went from 118 pounds to 150, and I am now perfectly well and feel so. I have been able to do an enormous amount of extra work that would have been absolutely impossible under the old conditions.

Please do not use my name in public. Name can be given by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Keep them dry and cool. Therein is the whole unpatented secret for success in keeping onion sets over winter, and bringing through in good condition for spring planting. Unfavorable seasons will sometimes effect the color of them and not give that good ripening which makes the hardest quality of bulb which insures with proper care the best wintering. Again, an unwise handling of them after they are ripened, such as putting them temporarily into barrels or boxes, will cause heat to be developed and the heat which always follows. Onions once sprouted are of but little value with the best of after care; the bulb is absorbed by the sprout, withers up and is worthless.

The black knot, as the blight which affects plum trees and generally proves fatal, is termed, is a disease which needs the most heroic measures to save the tree. There has never been found a cure for it. While spraying may prove beneficial—more as a preventive, however, than a cure—there is nothing but the knife can stop the spreading and consequently the death of the tree. As soon as it appears all the effected parts should be cut away and immediately burned, and the tree carefully watched thereafter for further appearance on the tree itself, of the disease. It may be necessary to sacrifice the best limbs, yes the tree itself, but the disease must be checked or the whole cluster of trees will be ruined. The season when there are no leaves is a good time to attend to this, as the knots can then be easily seen.

A successful farmer is busy the year round and requires a system the same as a well regulated newspaper or any other business requiring systematic work. In a measure he might be compared with the newspaper publisher. In the first place he 'sets his type' by selecting his seeds and caring for his shrubs and plants in the fall so that they will winter over successfully. Then he 'makes ready' through the winter by resetting his fences building gates, hauling out manure, clearing land, etc., so as to have everything in good shape for spring work, then he does his 'printing' by ploughing, sowing and cultivating his different crops, and then his 'wrapping' and 'mailing,' by harvesting and hauling his stock and grain to market, and 'cleaning his presses' by paying off his bills.

For eighteen years I have kept a man from nine to twelve months every year, writes a successful farmer. Being a school teacher, I was away a part of each week during the school term, but at home through the summer vacation. I always tried to have an understanding with the man I hired before the work began, and among other things, no smoking nor profanity would be allowed on the premises. The Sunday chores would be divided, he having every other Sunday, and I was never particular if he had more than half the Sundays, or quit early some Saturday afternoons. As to wages, I never try to hire lower than my neighbors, but pay going wages for good men. When a horse was occasionally wanted it was not refused. A good bed and room were always provided and he was treated as I myself would wish to be treated if places were reversed. We quit work at six o'clock, except occasionally at haying and harvest. Holidays were always given, and the man sent to town or to mill sometimes. These last may seem trifles to mention, but it shows confidence and trust, and is always appreciated by the hired man. When manure is to be drawn and I am at home, we each have our own wagon to load and unload, thus making the work easier for both. I may here say that I never have any difficulty in engaging my man the second season if I care to, and it has frequently been done.

A good story is told of Miss Ruth Bryan, daughter of the erstwhile great William Jennings Bryan. She started to school one morning not long ago, and after a desperate run for a street car, finally succeeded in catching it. As she took her seat she gasped, "Well, I'm glad one of my family can run for something and get it."—The Review.



**ANOTHER POINT.**

It costs no more to finish a good skirt with "Corticelli Skirt Protector," that will outwear the skirt, than to "rebind" the garment several times with cheap "bindings."

"Corticelli Protector" is always in place, easily put on, looks well, can be got to match any shade, will not chafe fine shoes, will not shrink, sheds dust and dries quickly when wet.

Sewed on flat, not turned over edge.  
Sold everywhere.

**STEEL AIR RIFLE** **FREE**

Given for selling 21 doz. beautiful photographs of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, at only 10c. each. These photos are full cabinet size and are splendidly finished in the very finest style of photographic art. People are eager to buy them. Everybody wants a picture of the Queen. This rifle is of the best make and model, with nickel-plated trimmings, improved goose and gite pistol grip and walnut stock, and shoots shot or darts with terrific force and perfect accuracy. Write and we mail photos. Sell them, return money, or—send your splendid rifle, all charges paid. **THE HOME ART CO. 80, 82, 84, TORONTO.**

**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.

**Marriage CERTIFICATES.**  
30 cts. Per Dozen, Postpaid.  
Paterson & Co., St. John, N. B.  
*Printed in Colors on Heavy Line Paper*

**Spring Cloths Just Opened**

Varied enough to suit all comers. Imported and Domestic Woolens for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. While prices are low satisfaction is guaranteed.

**Ladies' Tailoring a Specialty** **J. P. Hogan, TAILOR**  
Opposite Hotel Dufferin. 101 Charlotte Street.

**FREE CAMERA AND OUTFIT** for selling 15 beautiful photographs of Queen Victoria at only 10c. each. These photos are full cabinet size, splendidly finished in the very finest style of photographic art. Everybody wants a picture of the Queen. This camera is of a picture 2x2 inches. The outfit consists of 1 box Dry Plates, 1 8 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 Printing Frame, 2 Developing Trays, 1 1/2 Developer, 1 1/2 Ruby Paper, 1 1/2 Silver Paper and full Directions. Write and we mail photos. Sell them, return money, and we send camera and outfit carefully packed, postpaid. **THE HOME ART CO. BOX 5 TORONTO**

"I suppose," said Miss Snapp's fiancé, you will be sorry when I marry your sister and take her away to live with me."  
"No," replied her little brother; "I never did like you much, anyhow."—Philadelphia Press.

"Say, you," cried the victim in the crowded trolley car, glaring up at the transgressor, "my feet are not made to stand on."  
"That's so," replied the other, pleasantly. "You don't need them for that while you've got a seat, do you?"—Philadelphia Press.

**ARE YOU DOING WELL?**

If you are not satisfied with your position write to us. We believe we could help you in a way that would be profitable to you. We need the help of reliable men and women all over the country. Those having a good education preferred, but trustworthy persons of ordinary intelligence will do. No canvassing or travelling necessary. Write for particulars to Glasgow Woolen Co. Dept., D. Toronto, Ont.

IN THE AIR.

The Germs of La Grippe are Conveyed Through the Atmosphere.

No one can escape the La Grippe germ because when an epidemic of the disease is prevailing the air is laden with it.

The reason everyone does not have the disease at the same time is because the persons who are enjoying perfect health are able to successfully resist and throw off the infection, while those, who for any reason are not in the best of health fall ready victims.

The first symptoms are those of acute catarrh, resembling a hard cold and if prompt treatment is applied at this time, it can easily be broken up; one of the best remedies at this stage is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, sold by druggists everywhere and if taken freely, say one tablet every hour or two for two or three days, the danger of pneumonia and serious complications will be averted.

The Rev. L. E. Palmer, Baptist clergyman of Ceresco, Mich., makes a statement of interest to all catarrh and grip sufferers. He says: "Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have certainly been a blessing to me. I have used them freely this fall and winter and have found them a safeguard against La Grippe and catarrhal troubles from which I had suffered for years. I feel that I can freely and conscientiously recommend them."

Persons who suffer from catarrh of the head and throat are very susceptible to La Grippe and such will find a pleasant, convenient and safe remedy in this new catarrh cure.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are composed entirely of harmless antiseptics and may be used as freely as necessary as they contain no cocaine, opiate or poisonous drug of any kind.



The Dainty White Things

that are washed with SURPRISE Soap—a little Surprise Soap and still less labor—are not only clean but uninjured.

You want the maximum wear out of your clothes. Don't have them ruined by poor soap—use pure soap.

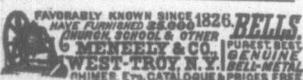
SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

Consumption is the bane of our country. It destroys hundreds of precious lives yearly. Upon the first appearance of the symptoms, or where a predisposition to this dread disease is feared,

PUTTNER'S EMULSION should be at once resorted to. Begin with small doses, but take it regularly and persistently, and you will surely benefit. Many a life has been saved by taking this invaluable remedy in time.

Be sure you get PUTTNER'S the original and best Emulsion.

Of all druggists and dealers.



News Summary.

The Dutch Minister of War, Keland, has resigned in consequence of a recent antagonistic vote in the Chamber. He was appointed July, 31, 1897.

A compulsory voting bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature. The penalty for not voting under this measure is to be \$5, or ten days imprisonment.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, ex-M. P., of MacDonald, Man., has been appointed to a position in England as an officer of the department to test cattle being exported to Canada.

Marconi the wireless telegrapher, arrived Thursday from Liverpool. He expects to stay in America a month and he will visit the New England coast and Nova Scotia to find sites for receiving stations for his aerial system.

Admiral Van Reyden, surgeon general of the United States navy, has prepared an interesting statement showing that there were more casualties in the navy during the recent trouble in China than there were during the entire Spanish-American war.

It is reported that a large band of military deserters of different nationalities are committing depredations between Peking and Tien Tsin. A small squad of Germans encountered the band and were compelled to retire. The cavalry have been despatched to despatch the marauders.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Wolseley replied to Lord Lansdowne's strictures on him and said the War department, under Lord Lansdowne, had not adopted his advice. After speeches by Lords Lansdowne, Salisbury and Rosebery Lord Wolseley's motion for papers was voted down.

A negro school house at Corbet, Texas, has been burned by incendiaries. The negroes in the neighborhood were warned to leave in 48 hours. Several shots were fired into a negro house, but no one was injured. The negroes fear a race war as a sequel to the recent burning of John Henderson.

Sir William MacDonall has made a donation of \$150,000 to McGill University to be used for the endowment of chairs of botany, chemistry and physics. A further donation of \$60,000 has been received from the Misses Dow, of Montreal, to fund a chair of political economy in memory of their uncle, William Dow.

A strange phenomenon is now watched at Palermo, Sicily. A heavy red cloud has extended over the city, the sky being a deep red. The rain falling resembles drops of coagulated blood. This phenomenon, which is called "bloody rain," is attributed to dust from the African deserts, transported by the heavy south wind now blowing.

Personal.

Dr. Kempton of Dartmouth writes us that he has been suffering from an attack of acute laryngitis, which has given him quite a shaking. He is thankful, however, to have escaped pneumonia, and is now improving very fast. We trust that he will not cultivate the company of the March winds. We want so good and so valuable a man as the pastor at Dartmouth to keep as strong as possible and for so long a time as possible.

Rev. Dr. Steele of Amherst writes that he visited Rev. David McKeen at Athol on Sunday 10th inst., and found him weak through suffering. Has not been able to preach for many weeks. He is comfortably placed in a new home and surrounded by five of his children, who with Mrs. McKeen do all in their power to alleviate his pains. His hope is firm in the gospel he has preached to others for half a century and he wishes me to give this message to all his friends, "And now I commend you to God and to the word of his grace, who is able to build you up and to give you the inheritance among all them that are sanctified?"

Rev. W. E. Bates, pastor of Amherst Baptist church, like many others of our pastors, was unable to be in his pulpit on the 10th inst., but his place was taken by the assistant pastor, Rev. Mr. Hartley, whose ministrations were very acceptable.

Rev. I. D. Morse preached strong and inspiring sermons at Ge'main street on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Morse went to Fredericton on Monday to speak there on Tuesday afternoon and evening. On the first of April they go to Yarmouth where he will supply the First Church during Pastor Mode's absence on a tour to Palestine.

Rev. I. W. Corey has removed from Kenosha, Wis., to Chicago, and has entered upon his work as pastor of the Ravenswood Baptist church in that city, with fair prospects of a fruitful work. Bro. Corey is one of our New Brunswick boys, a graduate of Acadia. He was pastor for a time of the Fairville church and was highly esteemed by his brethren here. His many friends in the Province will wish him large success in his new field of labor.

Acknowledgement.

On February 20 the members of the church and congregation at Waldeck presented us with a donation amounting to \$27 in cash and useful articles, for which we wish to express our hearty thanks. L. J. TIMOLYX.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Baptist churches in Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties convened with the Bristol Baptist church, March 8th.

Friday Evening Pastor Cahill preached an excellent sermon which was greatly appreciated. The following morning the business session was held, when accounts were heard from the churches represented. These reports were of an encouraging nature and caused all to rejoice in the power of God. All regret very much that Centreville and Richmond churches are without pastors.

The Conference service was led by Evangelist Marple, who brought before us the great promises of God. Pastor Martin then gave an address on the power of Christ which was truly manifested in the service.

An excellent missionary service was held in the evening in which the speakers, Martin, Stirling, Marple and Demmings endeavored to show Christians their duty to this great cause.

Pastor W. S. Martin preached the Quarterly sermon, which was well received. Subject: The Needs of the Church in the 20th Century. Pastor Stirling preached a helpful sermon on Salvation, after which Mrs. Martin gave an instructive Bible reading.

Many of the pastors having to go home before the close, Pastor Martin spoke again in the evening on the gospel report, which was truly the gospel of the Son of God.

The next gathering will be with the Andover Baptist church the 2nd Friday in June.

R. W. DEMMINGS, Sec'y.-Treas

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

LOW RATE SETTLERS EXCURSIONS BRITISH COLUMBIA and PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

One way Second-class Tickets good to start on Tuesdays, March 12, 19, 26, April 2, 9, 23, 30, 1901.

Rate from ST. JOHN

To NELSON, B.C.	
TRAIL, " "	
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Equally low rates to points in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and CALIFORNIA.

For particulars of rates, train service, etc., write to A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B. or W. H. C. MACKAY, C. P. Agent, C. P. R. St. John.

Business Men's Backs.



Too much rush and bustle, work and worry fall to the lot of the average business man. Kidneys can't stand it; they fail to filter the poisons from the blood properly. Urinary trouble, general languor and pain in the back are the natural results. A man can't attend to business properly if his back aches—no use trying.

Only one sure remedy that never fails—

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Take a hint from business men who have used them: "I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills, which I procured at the Medical Hall here, for rheumatism and pains in the small of my back, with which I have been afflicted for the past six years. They did me so much good that I heartily recommend them as an excellent medicine for rheumatic troubles and backache." CHARLES C. PILKEY, dealer in agricultural implements, Orillia, Ont.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure backache, lame or weak back, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, sediment in the urine, too frequent risings at night, rheumatism, and weakness of the kidneys in children and old people. Remember the name, Doan's, and refuse all others. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

LAXATIVE PILLS

work while you sleep without a gripe or pain, curing biliousness, constipation, sick headache and dyspepsia and make you feel better in the morning. Price 25c. at all druggists.

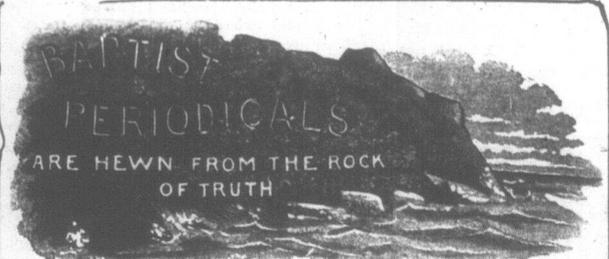


Solid gold or silver chain bracelet given for every competition. Beautifully finished full size cabinet photographs of the Queen, at 10c each. Everyone wants a good picture of Her Majesty. Write and we'll mail the photos. Sell them, return the money, and receive this beautiful bracelet in a neat box, postage free. THE HOME ART CO., Box 710, Toronto, Ont.



EARN THIS WATCH

Full photographs of Her Majesty Queen Victoria at 10c each. These photos are full cabinet size and are in the very finest style of photographic art. Every person would like to have a good portrait of Her Majesty. This makes our photographs easy to sell. Write and we'll mail photos. Sell them, return money, and we'll send you this handsome polished nickel watch, with ornamented edge, hour, minute and second hands and genuine American lever movement. It is accurate and reliable and with care will last ten years. Write to-day. THE HOME ART CO., Box 710, Toronto.



QUARTERLIES		MONTHLIES	
	Price		Price
Senior	4 cents	Baptist Superintendent	7 cents
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per copy! per quarter!			
LESSON LEAFLETS		HOME DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES	
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Bible	1 cent each	Senior	5 cents
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ILLUSTRATED PAPERS			
	Price, per quarter	Price, per year	
Young People (weekly)	13 cents	50 cents	
Boys and Girls (weekly)	8 "	30 "	
Our Little Ones (weekly)	4 1/2 "	25 "	
Young Reader (semi-monthly)	4 "	16 "	
Young Reader (monthly)	2 "	8 "	
(The above prices are all for clubs of five or more.)			
Good Work (New), in place of "The Colporteur," (monthly) . . . . . Price, 25 cents			
per year, in clubs of ten or more, 20 cents per year.			

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