

Messenger and Visitor.

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A WORD TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS.

The many letters of approval and the prompt remittances of hundreds of our subscribers are very encouraging to us, as we toil daily to make the *Messenger and Visitor* a power for good in these Maritime Provinces, and, especially, a blessing to our Baptist churches, by informing and stimulating them on and along all the lines of denominational work. Never was there a religious journal blessed with a more loyal constituency, than is our own paper. In hundreds of our homes it has had a place for more than half a century, and every year it is being welcomed to new homes. This honorable place in the Lord's service has been attained by the hard work of the editorial staff, and the hearty cooperation of the pastors and churches, in whose interest this journal has been conducted. And now we may say, "Whereunto we have already attained let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same thing."

It is with a jealous eye we watch any act or manifest purpose, or any carelessness even which may be prejudicial to our growth, or which may tend to the restraining of our usefulness. Our success must largely depend upon our success as a business enterprise. All the honest conditions of success, which apply to other enterprises, are in full force here; so we have before us the twofold purpose of doing religious work of the very best type, and making money, the last in order to the former. In this there must be a clear understanding and mutual purpose in the company and the constituency, that the present wants of our churches, which a religious journal alone can supply, may now be met, and a good foundation for future efficiency in this department secured.

It is the purpose of the Baptist Publishing Company (limited) to be benevolent. The management has been in the habit of supplying poor and worthy members of our churches and congregations with the *Messenger and Visitor* at reduced rates—to widows, for instance, who can ill afford to pay the full rate. This benevolent act has been taken advantage of by some of those well able to pay, to cut the regular price of the paper. We have occasionally helped worthy brethren, who, from various causes, had fallen in arrears, to get square on our books, by allowing a liberal discount on their bills. This we find is in some instances taken as meaning that we put a premium on tardiness, and quite too frequently this is urged as a reason why we should accept less than our regular prices. Now it can be readily seen that if these false views of the case should become popular, it would put it out of our power to assist those who are really needing our aid. We are doing the best we can to do our business on the one-price principle, and to treat all our subscribers honestly and fairly, and so we know we have a fair claim on all our pastors and people for a hearty support. Please look at your labels, and if possible, make them of recent date. Most of our pastors are agents and will be glad to forward any subscriptions to us.

A SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET containing much interesting and valuable original matter as well as selections, accompanies this issue. We are happy in being able to present our readers with a story—on the first page of the supplement—by Miss Grace Dean McLeod, of Berwick, N. S., whose "Acadian Stories" published in *Wide Awake*, and other contributions to literature, are winning for her a well deserved reputation. "The story of an Altered Announcement" will be found helpful as well as pleasant reading. The articles of Dr. Sawyer, Dr. Hopper, and Mr. Oakes in the interests of our educational institutions are worthy of attract attention. Mr. Shaw contributes an interesting article on Visianagram.

The *Examiner's* Boston correspondent says: "It is usually the impulse of a church without a pastor to lift up its head, stretch its neck, and look far and wide all over the other States, and even to the uttermost parts of the nation for the man. The Warren avenue church have been spending months thus occupied, and months have grouped themselves into years. After wearing of this tense attitude and taking a bird's-eye view of the suburbs, they are surprised to find that the man for whom they have been sweeping the whole national field of vision has been all the time living quietly in the town of Methuen, and his name is Rev. R. MacDonald. They called him gladly. He is young, vigorous, original, well furnished, and ready to do the best work of his life. It is expected that he will accept the call."

Mr. MacDonald is also a Nova Scotian, and studied at Acadia and at Newton. The same correspondent closes his letter with the following: "Our only vacant pulpit hereabouts is

that of the Temple church. But for months, with evangelists Moody, Harrison, and Earle, preaching day and night, they have had no leisure for the sensations of the forsaken. But when these extra and inspiring ministries close some strong personality will be needed to throw himself against the certain reaction and to hold the many converts to consecration and growth. May the Lord send a man to fill that big gap!

The missionary concert exercises prepared by some of our sisters of the W. B. M. U., will, we should think, be found very interesting and valuable for the purpose which it is intended.

We would again kindly remind our friends that it is an invariable rule with us not to print any verses, selected or original, or stanzas of hymns in our obituary columns. This may be thought ungracious by those who do not consider the matter; but so long as notices of death are inserted free of charge it is absolutely necessary. As it is, the demands upon this department outgrow our available space, and we request that those who write obituary notices will therefore kindly make them as brief as the circumstances of the case will permit.

The *Standard* tells of a good brother in Illinois, who, as a thank offering for the addition of one hundred persons to the church of which he is a member, gives to the Lord one hundred dollars, one half of which goes to the state mission and the other half to the foreign field. If the members of the churches connected with our Convention which have received special spiritual blessings shall feel themselves moved to make a special thank offering to the Lord in like manner, the treasures will be replenished and the boards and the missionaries will rejoice together.

The *Richmond Negro* is the best type we have seen. As a whole, he is intelligent, docile, self-supporting. We were informed by leading citizens that the population of the city was 35,000—an increase of 20,000 in the last decade, a phenomenal growth. The Negroes are said to be one-third of the whole people. They vote unrestrained; they have small provision stores, two book-stores, and publish a creditable weekly paper. They have equally good public school privileges with the white pupils. There are 4,968 colored teachers, of which there are 85 in all. The school report for 1890 shows the following gratifying facts: It will be remembered that the population is only one-third colored. The total number of white children enrolled were 5,781. The total number of colored children, 4,968. The average attendance of the white children was 93.9; of the colored children, 96.4. In such a condition lies the prophecy of the solution of the race problem. We have not space for comments. None are needed. The only fitting thing is to rejoice.

It is not exactly from a Free Thinkers' Association that we look for testimony as to the truth and value of Christianity. The following, clipped from the *Watchman*, will therefore be read with interest:

A special committee of the American Hebrew Free Thinkers' Association have issued a remarkable report upon their conviction as to the character and influence of our Lord. The committee was appointed to reply to a Jewish Rabbi who held that Jesus was either a myth or an impostor. This committee announces its conviction that Christianity cannot be the product of delusion or deceit; that the teachings of Jesus have broadened Judaism, and that life is most tolerable for the Jews among the nations that are most influenced by the spirit of Jesus; that since no Hebrew prophet has arisen for 1800 years to disprove the claims of Jesus, the Hebrews themselves should believe that Jesus Christ fulfilled their law. This committee says that they welcome proof from any quarter that Jesus is the promised Messiah. We believe that this paper, signed by Max Redgelt, Israel Panser and Meyer Levy, is altogether one of the most significant documents of our time.

Love is the supreme duty, it is the whole duty of man. But if love becomes to us a mere duty, then it is no longer love. Love is an emotion, but it is not a mere emotion that begins and ends in one's own breast. Real love is always unexpressably more than this. It is a holy passion—a divine energy that goes forth to seek and to bless. Love is lowly gentle, self-forgetful, often taking the place of a servant. Yet is his name above every name. Every knee shall bow to love and every tongue confess its majesty. Love has power; power to open doors when none other can prevail; power to conquer hosts to other force invisible. Love is of God, and he that loveth is born of God. It is the source and channel of spiritual blessing. God is love. God loves and gives His Son for us. Christ loves and gives Himself for us. Every voice that speaks truly in His name is treacherous with love. Love rocks a cradle. Love redeems a world. There are no talents so humble, there are none so great that they may not be employed in its ministry. He who has learned to be love's minister, has solved the problem of his life. He knows why he was sent into the world.

PASSING EVENTS.

AN EXCITING SCENE TOOK PLACE one day last week in the Newfoundland House of Assembly, and one which is significant of the intense indignation which is felt in that colony toward the imperial government. When the governor came to the council chamber to give assent to a certain bill, the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the members of the Assembly to attend him. Mr. Murphy, a St. John's member, moved that the House decline to wait on the representative of the imperial power in order thus to show their resentment at the tyrannical treatment of the colony. Speaker Emmons, Sir William Whiteway, the speaker, Mr. Bond, the Colonial Secretary and six others went; but fifteen members kept their seats. The galleries hissed those that went, calling them traitors, and wildly cheered those that remained in their seats, while speeches were made to justify what was done.

THE SITUATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND, growing out of its relation to the English government on the one hand, and the French power in the colony on the other, is exceedingly unfortunate and full of danger. There is, so far as we can see, no great moral wrong attaching to any of the parties concerned. The friction grows out of the difficulties of the situation, and these difficulties have come to be through undue concessions to France on the part of Great Britain in treaties entered into a hundred and a hundred and fifty years ago, or more. The Newfoundlanders are not to blame for feeling aggrieved and indignant at the situation in which they are placed, and the indignities which they have to endure at the hands of a foreign power. They see the French making annoying and insolent aggressions upon their territory, interfering with their natural industries and becoming generally a pest to the colony, and they are naturally impatient because they cannot obtain redress. The French, on the other hand, are scarcely to be blamed, if they are determined to hold on to and make use of all the rights and privileges secured to them by treaty. And the imperial government is placed in a difficult and embarrassing position between its desire to secure and protect the interests of its colonists, and its purpose honorably to perform all treaty obligations with France. It is quite possible that England has not, even of late years, been so much alive to the interests of her colonial subjects in Newfoundland as she should have been, but the difficulty is one of long standing and a little study of the problem makes it evident that it is not easy of solution.

NEWFOUNDLAND DESIRES THAT ENGLAND shall buy off the French claim. But France scorns the idea of accepting an equivalent in money. It is difficult, perhaps impossible, for Great Britain with honor to herself to offer any territory in exchange which France would be disposed to accept. If England would evacuate Egypt, probably France would surrender her claims in Newfoundland, but it is doubtful if this would favor in any part of the British Empire outside that province. It is true that certain matters in dispute are to be submitted to arbitration, but there seems to be no expectation that arbitration will advance matters much towards a final settlement or satisfy the people of the colony. Lord Knutsford's coercion bill, so called, lately introduced into the House of Lords, and intended to secure the performance of the conditions of the *modus vivendi*, is being held in abeyance in order that the Newfoundland delegates may have an opportunity of presenting the case of the colony to the government before such measures as the bill provides for shall be taken.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO OR LESS, it would not have taken France and England long to decide at what court of arbitration they would settle those difficulties. War was a serious matter in those days, it is still more so to-day; and nations are more likely to sit down and count the cost before they make that final appeal. But it will deserve to be regarded as a grand triumph of diplomacy if the troubles which have here stirred up so much bad blood in Newfoundland shall all be settled without the burning of powder or the shedding of blood. Unless something is done to mollify the present excited state of feeling nothing is more likely than that there will be fierce fighting between the people of the colony and the French during the coming summer.

The people of Newfoundland talk openly of settling their difficulties by getting annexed to the United States, but it is not at all evident that there is any way out of the wilderness in that

direction. No doubt the United States would consider Newfoundland a valuable acquisition, if it could be obtained peacefully, but it is quite certain that they would not desire to purchase it at the price of a war with either Great Britain or France. Even if England would consent to the annexation, the United States has no territory which it could give to France in exchange for her fishing rights upon the island.

NOTHING VERY STARTLING HAS OCCURRED in connection with Irish affairs during the week. Mr. Parnell's lieutenant, sent to America in quest of funds, do not appear to be meeting with a very enthusiastic reception. This was to have been expected. In the case of O'Brien Dalton and others charged with assaulting the police at the trial of Dillon and O'Brien in Tipperary, all were acquitted except Dalton, and in his case the jury disagreed. This same O'Brien Dalton knocked out several teeth and damaged an eye for Timothy Healy, M. P., a few days since at a political meeting at Cork. The campaign in N. Sligo grows hotter as election day, April 2, approaches. There is, probably, no hope for Parnell's candidate, as the weight of the priesthood is thrown strongly against him. The excitement which prevails is indicated by the fact that the town officials have asked for special protection in the shape of a detachment of cavalry. A large force of constabulary is on hand. Some time ago, Mr. Parnell challenged Mr. Healy to resign his seat in the House of Commons, that they might both appear to their constituencies for justification of the course pursued by each. Mr. Healy now accepts Mr. Parnell's challenge. Mr. Parnell has replied that he has placed his application for the Chiltern Hundreds in Mr. Nolan's hands, requesting him to forward it as soon as Mr. Healy submits himself before the electors of the division of Cork which he represents. Mr. Healy has sent his application for simultaneous presentation with that of Mr. Parnell. If this appeal to the people is really made, a hot fight may be expected in Cork. The opinion, however, seems to prevail that Parnell is not anxious to meet his constituents and that he will find some way to avoid the consequences of his rash challenge.

EMPT VIOLENCE HAS fallen upon Ramaniatra, governor of the province of Belang, Madagascar. The inhuman conduct of this man in causing the death of 278 persons—men, women and children, belonging to leading families in that province—was noticed in these columns a few weeks since. Later despatches say that Ramaniatra, together with his brother who is supposed to have instigated the massacre, has been executed on the spot where his victims were tortured and killed. The pressure brought to bear on the government of Madagascar by the fury of the populace and the influence of foreign residents proved sufficient to secure an investigation of the whole affair and the just punishment of the wicked governor whose conduct had been prompted by revenge and attended with diabolical cruelty.

THE FORM OF INFLUENZA known as la grippe appears to be scarcely less prevalent in America this year than it was last. A large number of cities are reported as more or less afflicted with the epidemic. From Chicago it is reported that the disease has grown more severe and more fatal since the beginning of March. Last week's death rate was declared to be unprecedented. The deaths since March 1 to Saturday were reported to be 900 as compared with 419 in the corresponding period of 1890.

A Saunter through Second Corinthians.

This epistle, born out of sore tribulation, finished in such subdued joy as only a passion-tossed soul-winner and gospel-father can feel, well repays the closest scrutiny of the ablest scholars, as the productions of some show. But the time is short—far too short—which the average reader allows himself for wandering through the pleasant meads, by the rippling streams of Scripture story and precept. And so long as this is the case, he must content himself with but a momentary glance at the rich, soul-filling treasures; a mere plucking here and there of the fragrant flowers and luscious fruits of divine truth, which cluster about it, and spring from it, and adorn and crown it in the grandest profusion. We cannot expect in this paper to attempt a plunge into all the wealth of beauty and strength this epistle affords, but as our title indicates we shall hope to gather a few handfuls by the way, of that richness, that may bring a touch of joy into a busy hour.

This epistle is especially burdened with rich personal experiences. These, from the peculiar temperament of the

subject and transcriber of them, are fortifying, in the truest sense, to the believer's assurance, consoling him and bracing his faith in his mission to his unsaved brethren as the King's ambassador.

The third and fourth verses of the opening chapter strike the key note of the epistle: "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies and the God of all consolation, who consoles us upon all our tribulation, to the end we may be able to be consoling those in any tribulation through the consolation with which we are being consoled ourselves by God." Our consolations, our comforts, our joys are the aftermath of tribulation, they are ours as a gift from God, to be shared with all who, like ourselves, are called to pass through the tribulation—the threshing floor of divine grace.

This consolation is given in various forms to the ambassador. The blessed assurance is given him that God overrules the rage of the brethren in his behalf; "In Asia, exceedingly, beyond power, were we weighed down, so that we despaired even of life; . . . but God, who raises the dead, out of so great a death rescued us; and will reserve," (this is wise argument) "in whom we have fixed our hope that even yet He will rescue" (1: 8, 9, 10). This confidence and hope supplies a grand incentive in his preaching, and no wonder he meets with such experiences as he narrates in the second chapter. "But to God be thanks, who at all times leads us in triumph in the Christ, and the fragrance of the knowledge of Him makes manifest, through us, in every place" (2: 14). What exaltation and joy of spirit is this! Even then there is here but a beginning, for, we read on, that those in whom this preaching has become a "fragrance out of life into life" (2: 16) are living memorials of joy to the preacher: "Our letters ye are inscribed in our hearts, noted and read by all men; manifesting yourselves that ye are a letter of Christ ministered by us" (3: 2, 3).

There is much consolation to the ambassador when he hears of faithfulness to the Word, and spiritual vigor in a church of his planting. "On this account have we been consoled; but, in addition to our consolation, much more abundantly rather did we rejoice on account of the joy of Titus, that his spirit has received refreshment from you all; that if anything to him in your behalf I have boasted, I was not put to shame, but as all things in truth we told you, thus also our boasting before Titus turned out to be truth" (7: 13, 14). The liberality of the church in temporal things is a source of joy, especially if it is apparent that this grace is the outcome of the possession of all other graces: "But, just as in everything ye are superabounding, in faith and discourse and knowledge and all diligence, and in the love which ye bear to us, that in this grace also" (the context shows what this means) "ye might be superabounding" (8: 7). "For, indeed, concerning the ministry which is for the saints, it is superfluous for me to be writing unto you. For I know your eagerness, as to which in your behalf I am boasting to Macedonians, that *Achaia* has been ready since last year, and your zeal stirred up the majority" (9: 1, 2).

These experiences may tempt the ambassador to boast a little, and, in Paul's case, such boasting might, under the circumstances, be allowed, since there was so much at stake to the church to which his letter was directed. "To be boasting is needless; it is not profitable, indeed; nevertheless I will come to visions and revelations of the Lord" (12: 1). Then follows the narration of an experience which even this apostle could not describe coherently; it left its effects on him however, and like Jacob, he came away from communion with Deity with a mark upon him, to remind him and all who come after that it is a dangerous honor for corruptible humanity to be ushered into the presence of Jehovah.

Wherefore, also, lost by the exceeding greatness of the revelations I should be unduly lifted up, there was given unto me a thorn in the flesh, a messenger of Satan, that he might buffet me" (12: 7). It will be safe for all ambassadors in these days to get into the position Paul finally took on this question: "Most gladly, therefore, will I rather boast myself in my weaknesses, that there may be spread over me (as a tent) the power of the Christ, wherefore I am well pleased in weaknesses, in insults, in persecutions, in necessities, in straits, in behalf of Christ; for, whenever I may be weak, then am I powerful" (12: 9, 10). "Finally, brethren, be rejoicing; be getting restored to order;" (get three new missionary families on your foreign field this year) "be receiving consolation; the same thing be regarding; be living in peace; and the God of love and of peace shall be with you" (13: 11).

M. B. SHAW.
Visianagram, Jan. 26.

Ontario Letter.

The month of March has well sustained its reputation for storms and justified the martial derivation of its name. We have had more cold, snow and wind within the past four weeks than during all the previous season. The writer speaks with authority, for he and his snow-shovel have kept the record together.

THE ELECTIONS.

are over at last, and as those on the winning side say, "the country is safe for five years longer." For this, Sir John will have to thank you seaside people in a large measure. Grip, our cartoonist, has put the situation on paper in one of his caricatures. The ship of state, with Sir John and the cabinet for crew, rides on the stormy sea of politics, with canvas torn by the election gales. On the shore stand three sturdy coast-guardsmen, named Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island respectively, tugging at the life-line thrown from the tossing vessel, and underneath the whole is the motto: "Pulled Ashore by the Fishermen."

Our minister of education, Hon. G. W. Ross, has just laid before the provincial legislature his annual report. In that document he shows that the

PUBLIC SCHOOL POPULATION of Ontario is 4,465,023, distributed over 5,677 school sections. The average attendance in rural districts is 47 per cent. of the registered number, in towns 60 per cent, in cities 64 per cent. The average cost per pupil is \$7.14 for the country, \$9.19 for towns, \$15.35 for cities and \$8.44 for the province generally. The separate schools are 213 in number, with 32,790 pupils and 546 teachers. In two eastern counties of Prescott and Russell, are 59 French schools with a total average attendance of 1,461 scholars or 48 1/2 per cent of the registered list.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

number 120, with 18,642 pupils and 427 teachers. Mr. Ross proposes establishing commercial departments in these schools for the benefit of those who do not wish to prepare for college or enter the professions. These are largely in the majority. Of the above quoted attendance, only 1,476 prepared for the matriculation and teachers' examinations. The remainder entered various departments of labor, in which a knowledge of commercial subjects would be of very great advantage. The total school population is 520,827, and the amount expended for education is \$5,145,370.

THE GRANDE LIGNE MISSION.

held its annual meeting in Montreal, February 19, in the French Baptist church. Rev. A. G. Upham, pastor of the Olivet church, retired from the presidency because of the pressure of his own work. Mr. Upham's retiring address was full of tenderly spoken wisdom. The treasurer's report showed \$14,800 expenses, \$25,000 laid out in extending the building, \$50,000 worth of mission property, cash and pledges \$10,000; making a total of \$100,000 as the financial value of last year's work.

Mr. A. A. Ayer was elected president, Mr. Joseph Richards, treasurer, and Rev. T. Lafleur, secretary.

OBITUARY.

From far off Calgary there comes word of progress. About eighteen months ago, Rev. Geo. Cross, B. A., one of our brightest young men, took charge there. As a result of his enterprise and the fidelity of his people, a tasteful building has been erected with seating for 225 people. The cost was \$2,100, of which \$1,500 have been paid, and an effort will be made to pay the remaining \$600 this year. Since the dedication of the chapel in September, 1890, seven have been baptized and several others received by letter.

The Queen street church, St. Catharines, suffered the loss of their building on Sunday, March 1, by fire. The insurance amounts to \$5,000, and the mortgage on the building was \$2,000. Thus they will have \$3,000 with which to replace the building, organ and furniture. They already have a heavy load to carry, but are already arranging to rebuild.

Rev. A. H. Munro, has resigned in St. Thomas to take effect in June next.

Rev. W. T. Graham leaves Onabruk Centre for Concession St., Ottawa.

Rev. Geo. Richardson resigns at Osgoode and goes to Buckingham and East Templeton.

Rev. R. R. McKay, B. A., finds his health so far improved by his sojourn of two years in Georgia, that he will return to Canada at once.

P. K. D.
Strathroy, March 20.

I believe thanksgiving a greater mark of holiness than any other part of prayer.—Norman McLeod.

Is the World Growing Better or Worse?

REV. J. A. FORD.

A newspaper reporter is said to have interviewed a number of Chicago ministers with the design of ascertaining why the churches were losing their hold upon the people.

This reporter has a large connection. Very many excellent people have drifted into similarly hasty conclusions from insufficient, if not totally false premises. A great many people are indifferent, if not hostile to the churches, but a great many people will likely continue to be.

There were people in Solomon's day who believed things were going to the bad, but Solomon rebuked them and intimated that their conclusions were incorrect, and that little close study and wider observation would result in less gloomy views.

It must be admitted at the outset that it is difficult to estimate correctly the actual value of moral forces. There are factors in the problem of religious progress that cannot be pressed within the limits of arithmetical calculation, but there are also those which we can examine and compare.

Granted that society has not yet reached its ideal, still history and sociology must have been studied in vain if we claim that it improves as we go back. It is not saying much to say that the pierced heart of the Nazarene, if we argue that the world which he came to uplift and save has been gradually sinking into a moral sepulchre.

From Germany and Great Britain the

From Germany and Great Britain the dregs of infidelity were vomited on us; all the leading universities were hot beds of infidelity. Dr. Dorotheus, reformer, insisted under the shadow of barbarism.

It is said that the writings of an age are the surest index of popular taste. If this be granted then the popular taste in the days of DeFoe, Fielding and Smollet was foul to the last degree.

It is a doctrine of blanks. It ministers to incompleteness. It has failed to adjust itself to the deepest needs of men. The soul is formed with longings and unbelief has never been able to satisfy.

By taking the world-wide view we will find our position equally well sustained. The whole population of the world at the present time is estimated at 425 millions. Out of this number there is a Christian population of 390 millions, including 30 millions of evangelical communicants.

It was an Easter custom that the master or teacher should sit on a higher seat, and the scholars or pupils on a lower seat at his feet, when the latter were receiving instruction from the former.

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all this is changed: slavery is practically an extinct system; or if it lives at all, it is only a single flag for a prison, existing under the shadow of barbarism.

It is studied with over 20,000 mission stations, while the missionaries, lay an efficient, toll in this mine of souls, and half a million heathen children study the Bible in the missionary Sunday schools.

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Freedom

Freedom from the tyranny of depraved blood by the use of this medicine. For nine years I was afflicted with a skin disease that did not yield to any remedy until a friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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Good News!

No one, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, carbuncles, pimples, or other cutaneous eruptions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood.

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APRIL 1

NASAR... It is a certain and speedy cure for the Head and Hair in all its various conditions.

CATAR... THE CANADIAN Sugar Refining Montreal

Ayer's Sarsaparilla... PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

HOTELS... CENTRAL HOUSE, 73 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

ELLIOTT'S HOTEL, 28 to 32 GERMAN ST., SAINT JOHN, N. B.

HOTEL OTTAWA, NORTH SIDE KING SQUARE, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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SECOND QUARTER. STUDIES IN THE BOOKS OF KINGS. (Condensed from Peloubet's Notes.)

Lesson II. April 12, 9 Kings 10: 18-31. THE GOOD AND EVIL IN JEHU.

GOLDEN TEXT. "Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart."—1 Sam. 16: 17.

I. THE MORAL CONDITION OF THE TWO KINGDOMS.—Both kingdoms were under the influence of the imperious, strong-willed, heathen queen Jezebel, the impregnation of idolatry. The huge Baal temple, built by Ahab (1 Kings 16: 32) in Samaria, with its staff of 450 white-robed priests was maintained with great splendor. That of Asherah, at Jezreel, with 400 priests, still polluted the land by its rites and worship. Sacred pillars and images glittered on all sides. Immorality was sapping the national character, and the future ruin of Jehovah worship seemed assured, if things continued as they were. In Judah the baleful influence of Jezebel was no less threatening; Athaliah, her daughter, replacing there the part her mother was playing in Israel. Wholly under her spell, her husband Achaz had allowed Baal worship to be set up, in its most repulsive features, in Jerusalem itself. The object of what took place was the saving of the nation. It was like some terrible surgical operation, which alone could save the life of the patient.

II. THE NEW DYNASTY OF JEHU.—Jehu was the tenth King of Israel, and the founder of the fifth dynasty. As to his ancestry, we learn that he was the grandson of Nimshi (2 Kings 9: 2), but he is usually called the son of Nimshi, who must have been a man of some mark. Gelkin thinks that Jehu was about 40 years old when he became king, and he reigned 28 years. He was a soldier from his youth. He was with Ahab when he went to Jezreel to take possession of Naboth's vineyard (2 Kings 9: 25), and he heard Elijah's terrible announcement of the king and his race (1 Kings 21: 17-24). He was Jehoram's general-in-chief at Ramoth-Gilead, and was left in charge of that fortress while Jehoram was absent at Jezreel on account of his wounds.

III. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE HOUSE OF AHAH.—Jehu was God's executioner for the punishment of Ahab and the extinction of his house. He first slew Jehoram, Ahab's son. Then Jezebel, Ahab's widow, was thrown out of her window by her own servants, at Jehu's command, and her body was eaten by the dogs in Jezreel, as Elijah had foretold (1 Kings 21: 23). Jehu's next move was to send to Samaria, the capital, and have the 70 sons and grandsons of Ahab slain. Ahaziah, the king of Judah, and a grandson of Ahab was slain. Driving in his chariot from Jezreel to Samaria, Jehu met 42 of the sons of Ahaziah's brothers (the brothers themselves had been slain by the Arabs before his accession to the throne) (2 Chron. 21: 19; 22: 1), and these he slew. Reaching Samaria all others of the family of Ahab were destroyed. None were left but Athaliah, queen of Judah, who was the daughter of Ahab, and her grandson Josiah whom she sought to kill, but did not succeed (2 Chron. 22: 10-12). Josiah was absorbed in the line of David. Athaliah reigned six years, and then was dethroned and slain, and the house of Ahab was extinct.

IV. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WORSHIPPERS OF BAAL.—Vers. 18-28. "And Jehu gathered all the people together." Under the pretense of wishing to serve Baal even more than Ahab had done, and thus placing king and court on Baal's side in religious matters, as distinguished from the neglect with which the idolatry had been treated during the previous reign. Jehu's principles were unknown, and therefore this declaration would give great pleasure and enthusiasm to the Baalites present. "But Jehu did in subtlety; deceitfully, treacherously. The blackest and most dangerous of lies are in the semblance of truth.

19. "Prophets of Baal; . . . priests." The prophets gave oracles to enquirers and taught the mysteries of the worship, the priests attended on the numerous sacrifices. "All his servants," Rev. Ver. his worshippers. The same word in the original that is translated worshippers in the latter part of this verse and in vers. 21, 22, 23. Probably only the more pronounced and leading worshippers would come. "For I have a great secret to do to Baal," Jehu says very truthfully, but they little dreamed that they were to be the victims. "Let none be wanting." Jehu's zeal would make thorough work. A little of that heaven left among the people might produce great evil in the future. "But Jehu did in subtlety; deceitfully, treacherously. The blackest and most dangerous of lies are in the semblance of truth.

20. "Proclaim a solemn assembly." A great religious meeting, as if he were intending to inaugurate the worship of Baal on a grand scale, after its decline during the last reign.

21. "And they came into the house of Baal." The temple of Baal at Samaria, built by Ahab (1 Kings 16: 32); in imitation of the temple at Jerusalem. There were no less than 450 priests connected with it. Probably the very temple of Jerusalem, a collection of buildings, having, in addition to the house of worship, rooms for instruction, and dwellings for the families of the priests. In order to understand how such numbers could find room, we must remember that the ancient temples had vast courts around them, which could contain many thousands. "The house was full," literally, brim full.

22. "The vestry." The place where vestments or garments were kept for the priests and worshippers. Such a room was provided in every temple (Exek. 42: 14). Cook thinks that it must refer to the robe-chamber of the royal palace, from which the king gave a foetal garment to each worshipper. Dresses were among the gifts continually bestowed on persons as marks of royal favor. "Vestments for all the worshippers." So that those who were to lay them would immediately recognize them by their dress. This expression shows that either it was customary for all the people to wear special garments while worshipping, unlike the custom under all other religions, or else, which is more probable, these worshippers were composed chiefly, if not wholly, of the priests of Baal, officiating in various parts of the country. These men would naturally flock to the solemn assembly in greatest numbers; and it may lessen our pity for them, to remember that they were not the poor deluded people, but the deceivers and impostors who led the people astray.

28. "And Jehu went, and Jehonadab the son of Rechab." On his way to Samaria Jehu had taken this man into his chariot (ver. 15), and associated him in his revolution. It was a great aid to the new king to have such a man with him. It would endorse him, and the people would strengthen him in his reforms.

Jehonadab, the son of Rechab, seems to have been a man of integrity and influence among his own people in the country. He was a good and happy man; the utter dissolution of morals in Israel would affect the feeble tribe to which he belonged, he induced his people, or at least his own family, to make a solemn covenant that they would abide by the same habits that had so long belonged to them. Nearly after the manner of this time, long after Ahab's house and kingdom had been destroyed, we find the family of Jehonadab keeping this covenant still in the days of Jeremiah (Jer. 35: 6-9). "I said unto the worshippers of Baal, Search. As the worshippers would be full of the thought that they were to become possessed of special privileges in the new reign, they were sure to be the best agents in excluding any who could not show that he had belonged to Baal's congregation before. "The worshippers of Baal only." The presence of persons belonging to other religions was usually regarded by the ancients as a profanation of the rites. In the case of the Greek mysteries such intrusion is said to have been punished by death. Consequently Jehu could give these injunctions without arousing any suspicion.

24. "Jehu appointed fourscore men." The temple probably had but one or two entrances and therefore 80 armed men could easily prevent the unarmed and panic-stricken multitude from escaping. "Life . . . for . . . life." This seems severe, but it was the common rule and custom (1 Kings 20: 39; Ex. 21: 23).

25. "As soon as he had made an end of offering." It is called Jehu's offering because it necessarily began with the offering of the victims. "An end of offering." Literally, when they had completed the offering. For the massacre, Jehu chose the moment when all the assembly was absorbed in worship. "Jehu said to the guard." The guard is that body of runners necessarily kept in the history as soon as a king was appointed, and which played a part in all state parades. Thus both Adonijah and Absalom provided them with fifty men to run before them, when they aspired to the throne (2 Sam. 15: 1; 1 Kings 1: 5). Such men were necessarily kept in the physical strength, and so well suited to do Jehu's work on this occasion. "And the guard . . . cast them out and went." The words "them" and "out" are both of them wanting in the original. The meaning is not that the guards cast the bodies out of the temple; they had no time for this; nor was it their business, nor was there any object to be secured by doing it. The guards cast and went. It is a terse and graphic description of the manner in which the guards went to the temple, and cast the worshippers behind them as fast as they were killed, and pressing forward to the interior. "Went to the city of the house of Baal." Most modern commentators agree that by this expression the temple itself is distinguished from the court in which it stood. The guard having slain all who were in the court, rushed on and entered the sanctuary, there no doubt completing the massacre.

26. "They brought forth the images, or pillars." Not the great image of Baal, for that was not cast out, but mere columns, obelisks, or posts, destitute of any shape into the semblance of humanity (see Tact. Hist. 2: 3). "And burned them," showing that they were of wood.

27. "They brake down the image of Baal." As the verb is the same as that used immediately afterwards for the breaking down of the house, we may be almost certain that this chief object of worship was of stone. "And made it a draught house." A place of refuse and filth. They put it to the utmost dishonor. "Unto this day," when the record was made, or when the book as we now have it was written.

28. "Thus Jehu destroyed Baal out of Israel." The worship of Baal never revived after this in Israel. The great work of Elijah was now complete. Jehovah-worship was once more triumphantly established as the national faith, but under the symbol of the golden calves of Bethel and Dan. Still one pillar to Ashtaroth was left remaining in Samaria (13: 6). The upas tree was cut down, but the stump remained and there were occasional shoots from its roots.

V. THE GOOD AND EVIL IN JEHU. THE EVIL. 29. "Howbeit from the sins of Jeroboam which he introduced, the calf-worship into Israel (see 1 Kings 12; and Lesson II. of First Quarter). "Who (better as Rev. Ver. Wherewith) he made Israel to sin;" by leading them to the borders of idolatry, in opposition to the command of God, "Golden calves." One in each place (1 Kings 12: 24), "Bethel" was in the south, and "Dan" in the extreme north of the kingdom of Israel.

31. "Jehu took no heed to walk in the law of the Lord God of Israel." The law forbidding all images of worship, but the Second Commandment. "A With all his heart." His disobedience was zealous. His obedience was half-hearted and partial. The golden calves were set up in a political measure, and Jehu did not think it policy to destroy them, lest his people join with Jeroboam.

30. "And the Lord said unto Jehu." Probably by the mouth of Elisha. "Because thou has done well . . . according to all that was in my heart." Jehu had been expressly ordered to smite the house of Ahab, (2 Kings 9: 7), and he is to be commended as a man who measures words and acts of obedience, for which God might see fit to assign him a temporal reward. God approved of Jehu so far as he had done right, but this does not commend the treachery and falsehood by which he won his work, as accomplished while he was better ways. "The children of the fourth generation shall sit on the throne." This promise was exactly fulfilled (2 Kings 15: 12) (1) Jehu's house reigned a hundred years. Jehu acted from temporal motives, and he had a temporal reward. The higher spiritual reward of a noble character, and communion with God, is always denied to such motives. (2) Good motives were mingled with the more unworthy ones. (3) Jehu was patriotic and saved his country from immediate and impending ruin. (4) Jehu was full of zeal, energy, and earnestness.

Johnie Crum on Sunday-Schools. Johnie says he is "going on to nine years old," and being asked by his teacher to write a "piece" on the benefits of Sunday-schools gave his views as follows:—

Benefit 1. Sunday-schools is a grate benefit to children, fathers and mothers. It gives us peace and happiness. Every Sunday morning my Pa and Ma gets up late coz Pa is always tired Sundays. After breakfast Pa always says, come bussel round children and go to Sunday-school, for Pa is tired and wants a little peace and rest Sundays. Then Pa goes and lays down on the sofa and smokes and reads papers all the forenoon. Ma she sees to gettin dinner, for Pa says he must have a good dinner on Sundays anyway. Ma has to take care of the baby two, for the hired girl is a catback and she won't stay home from church for nobody, and Ma being a protestant has to mind her.

Benefit 2. Sunday-schools save childrens Pa and Ma from going to church. One day the minister was up to our house and he told Pa and Ma they ought to go to church. And Pa says, O, I always send all my children to Sunday-school, and guess that will have to do. And so Ma and Pa don't go to church, but Ma says she would like to.

Benefit 3. Sunday-Schools saves childrens Pa and Ma from a good deal of money. When the minister told Pa he ought to help pay the Church expenses Pa said O I give my children a nickle a piece every Sunday to take to Sunday-School. But the minister said, yes, but the children gets it all back again in Cards and Books and Picknicks and Krampons. And Pa said well it is all I can afford.

Benefit 4. Sunday-School saves the big boys and girls from going to Church. When the boys get big enuff to smoke and not mind their Pa, then they stop going to Sunday-School. Only they go to Church some nites when the gu go along, and then they all set in back seats and chew gum. My Pa told Jim my big brother that he ought to go to Church regular. But Jim said there aint no need of my going more'n there is of your going. I have much more to do at home as you have. But Pa said he was tired on Sundays. Pa keeps a store, but every day he says times it so hard he don't sell much and don't have much to do.

Benefit 5. Sunday-Schools do a great deal of good to children. If it want for things they wouldnt know nothing. For their parents haint got no time to teach em. Children learn songs and verses and things. If they go regular and dont miss they get big pay for learning the be good. But when I am a little bigger I am going to do as Pa does and stay at home Sundays, and smoke and read the papers and have some of Mas big dinners. Ma gets awfully tired to all the time, and Ma is a woman, and Pa says to her, why to be tired, in glad I aint a woman.

Benefit 6. There is a great many more benefits to Sunday-Schools but I don't know any more.—Young Church man.

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Messenger and Visitor

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1891.

OUR EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The present year seems to be one of more than ordinary activity in educational affairs. The almost universal testimony from the schools both in Canada and the United States, so far as we have observed, is that the number of students in attendance this year is larger than usual—in many cases it is reported 'the largest in the history of the institution.' The law that to those that have shall be given, generally holds good in regard to colleges. The old and well established institutions, which have won for themselves prestige and influence, naturally attract the munificence of men who are willing to perpetuate their names in connection with a university, and to invest large sums in establishing foundations for educational work.

The large American universities go on from year to year augmenting their endowments and enlarging their fields of operation. Some of our Canadian schools also have grown sufficiently large and important to exercise this attractive power upon the wealth of the country. McGill, of late, especially is receiving magnificent additions to her endowments.

It is gratifying to see that in the United States the Baptists are maintaining their position well up in front of the educational movement. The Chicago University has come into the world, not as a struggling infant, but as a giant full grown, and, as a strong man rejecting to run a race, is equipping itself to enter the lists with institutions which have struggled up to greatness and favor through centuries of mingled disaster and success. The magnitude of its undertaking would indicate a faith that in its case, at least, the law of increase above noted will hold good; for in addition to its secured foundation of two or three millions, a good many other millions will, apparently, be necessary to the prosecution of its work all along the lines which have been projected. But for one to whom wealth comes so easily and in amounts so fabulous, as is the case with Mr. Rockefeller, it should be an easy thing to provide any number of millions which could reasonably be required to enable the new university to fulfill its mission.

Rochester is making an effort to lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes. In order to provide an additional endowment for chairs now established and to endow some five new professorships, required to put the university fully abreast with the demands of the present, an addition to its endowment of at least half a million is found necessary. Of this sum it is said that \$150,000 are within sight, and it is hoped the alumni of the university may be depended on for \$50,000 more. New York also is moving in for an addition to its endowment of some \$250,000, of which \$80,000 are required for the erection of new buildings for library and dormitories. Our brethren in Ontario have enlarged their educational work in the opening of the arts department and the strengthening of the theological department of McMaster University. The Baptists in these Provinces by the sea are not, we trust, content to lag behind. Our work moves forward gradually. There are no leaps and bounds. We have no Rockefellers or McMillans. But if our work is slow, its results are permanent, and we have no reason to be ashamed. If our institutions have not been dangled upon the knees of millionaires they have drawn deeply upon the sympathies and prayers and upon slender resources of many devoted Christian men and women. By this they have lived and shall live. We may with confidence challenge the world to produce better results in educational work on so limited a financial basis.

We have been glad to note that Saint Martin's Seminary has received some important contributions of late, and that a brighter day seems to be dawning upon that institution. Thus the Principal and the friends of the seminary are encouraged, and some who have heretofore at times almost despairingly, shouldered its financial burdens, are now enabled to face the future with thankfulness and hope. Certainly the earnest appeal of Dr. Hopper for means to wipe out the balance of indebtedness, to supply the "needs" of the institution and to fulfill its "hopes" should not fail to elicit a generous response.

We have before expressed our gratification at the important addition to its endowment which Acadia College has recently received through the generous gift of Mr. Burs. We hope that this may stimulate others to do as much for other departments of the college. The opportunities for doing good in connection with Acadia are by

no means exhausted. The Ladies' Seminary imperatively needs enlargement. The proposed endowment of \$25,000 for this branch of our educational work is exceedingly important. To neglect to make adequate provision for the education of our young women will be a serious blunder, involving irreparable loss to the denomination. The cause of Horton Academy is not less important. There is much need, as Principal Oakes shows in an article which will be found in the Supplement which accompanies this issue, that the school be put upon a better basis in order that its usefulness may be enlarged. There is a growing demand for more thorough academic instruction. It is needed as an adjunct to the college. It is needed also on independent grounds. It is high time too, in our opinion, that the question of establishing a manual training department was being seriously considered. This is a branch of instruction which will no doubt prove valuable to the student, and is likely to grow into popular favor. This matter, we believe, is under consideration by other schools in these provinces. More than a year ago President Sawyer invited the board of governors to consider the advisability of the establishment of such a department. It will be to the credit, as well as to the advantage of Horton Academy, if it shall be the first school in the Maritime Provinces to realize this idea.

COLLEGE DEGREES FOR THEOLOGICAL STUDY.

There appears to be some tendency to give academic recognition to students of theology. Some of the seminaries recently founded give degrees, and their patronage has been greater than it would otherwise have been. We observe that so distinguished a scholar as Dr. Angus, of Regent's Park College, London, is urging the conferring of degrees for theological study. He says: "The suggestion that no one should be deemed a theologian unless he has first taken his B. A. or M. A. is a suggestion that would not be tolerated in medicine or in law. And why should it be tolerated in theology? That there ought to be a respectable foundation in certain subjects is obvious enough. But to require more is neither wise in itself, nor consistent with existing practice in other departments." He thinks students should be matriculated and at the completion of his four years' course take the degree of B. D.—where he follows the theological course instead of the course in arts. As it has been, however, for the most part on this side the Atlantic, graduates of college study three years at a theological school and receive no degree. Had they given the same amount of time and study to medicine or law, they would have received a degree. Whether the scholarship of the academic recognition of work performed is a fair question. Whatever changes will add to the power of the ministry should be sought and obtained.

One of the difficulties formerly experienced in our theological work in these provinces was the absence of any recognition of theological study in the way indicated. And the difficulty will not be less now than formerly. The value set on degrees appears to increase. This matter will therefore require consideration should an attempt be made to establish a full department of theology in these Provinces.

But to undertake work so thorough and extensive as to qualify for a degree will require a considerable enlargement of resources for this branch of the educational service.

But whatever form the work may take the number of believers in the necessity of furnishing the means of preparation for pastoral work continues to increase. We graduate a large number of men; but our churches are not supplied by them. It is urged that men should be retained who will be willing and able to lead these churches. To do this further equipment will be necessary, and could easily be provided if united effort were made. If the denomination is to do its work the churches must have ministers, and whatever is necessary to this end should be the care of the denomination.

VOLUNTEERS FOR FOREIGN MISSION WORK.

The recent convention at Cleveland, Ohio, has brought the foreign mission work as related to the young men of the college prominently before the public. The convention was attended by representatives of all the leading missionary societies, and was addressed by well known missionary leaders, Dr. Gordon and Dr. Pierson among the number.

The movement is remarkable and suggestive. Some allowance must of course be made for enthusiasm that is born at large gatherings; but it must be remembered that college men are in general likely to give matters involving so much of their lives, careful consideration. And when it is noted that of the volunteers 330 have already sailed, it will be apparent that there is some earnest purpose in it. And the interest thus shown can scarcely end with its present state unless it is greatly checked by the indifference of the churches. Those now pledged to become mission-

aries will undoubtedly lead others to the same decision. Even those who do not finally go abroad, will be the more earnest laborers at home, because of their zeal in foreign work. The religious life of the colleges will surely be strengthened by this movement. So in every way the fruits must be good.

But of what use are missionaries unless the Boards have the means to send them to the various fields and maintain them there?

The financial aspects of the work come into distinct view when men and women are asking for the privilege of serving Christ in heathen lands, and the requisite funds are wanting. The new interest in the colleges should be attended with a new interest in the churches. If the young men and women in schools of learning are led to devote themselves to Christ's service, why should not the young men and women in the churches give themselves to making money for Christ's cause? Unless there is a general increase in contributions of the churches all over the land the volunteer movement will be largely hindered.

How is this movement to be accounted for? Is it of human or divine origin? Well, let us remember what takes place during the Week of Prayer. One of the principal subjects is the young people in the colleges. How many thousands of Christians pray earnestly at that time, and often besides, for college men. And here is part of the answer. Then we cannot put this development of interest by itself. It is part of the general religious life of the time. The churches and homes where these young people grew up influenced them; the patient labors and Christian lives of teachers, and the power of the Christian press may be regarded as helping to create the conditions that make this outburst of enthusiasm possible. And all these conditions are so evidently of the Lord that we can be no longer in doubt as to the source of the new born zeal among our young brethren of the schools. They must have been touched by the Divine Spirit and called to be separated to this great cause. If so, the Lord is in it so distinctly that we can almost hear Him saying again to all His disciples: "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

Readjustment.
 NO. IV. (CONCLUSION.)
 CONDITIONS.

A press of work has delayed the preparation of this last article. I advocate the scheme which I have proposed only upon the following conditions:

- (1) That each Board be first paid its present average income (i.e., its average income for the past three years).
- (2) That next there be equal apportionments to North-west, Grande Ligne, and Ministerial Education, until the North-west receives \$1000, Grande Ligne \$1000, and the income of our Ministerial Education Board is increased from \$500, to \$1500.
- (3) That all further increase in contributions be distributed so as to aid in bringing the amounts received by the various objects to the proportions proposed in the resolution, excepting only the appropriation to Home Missions, mentioned in the fourth condition.
- (4) (I shall state this further on.)
- (5) That inasmuch as there are special contributions to any of the several objects of the Convention Scheme (save Acadia College), these are to be taken into account in the apportioning of the general funds.

Although it was mentioned in my second letter, Bro. Bill must have overlooked the first of these conditions, or he would not have stated that the proposed scheme, if accepted, "would have the effect of diminishing the income of our educational institutions." The fairness of the fifth condition is evident. The third, being merely explanatory, needs no comment. The second I regard as important as any. No one should be allowed to feel that there is danger of the North-west or Grande Ligne receiving less than the amount mentioned. Dr. Sawyer's note in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of March 18, shows the necessity of this provision for Ministerial Education.

Of course, if our beneficence should immediately increase to the extent that we hope it will when our people once realize what great things they may accomplish through "a cent a day," these conditions will be unnecessary, for the various interests will be properly provided for by at once entering upon the plan of division embodied in the resolution. Nevertheless, it is well to make such conditions, lest we be accused of vain confidence.

PERCENTAGE SCALE.

I would suggest the following as the percentage scale most nearly in accordance with the spirit of the resolution:	
Foreign missions	52 per cent.
Home Missions (Provincial)	20 "
Home Missions (N. W. and Grande Ligne)	10 "
Acadia College	11 "
Ministerial Education, Aid and Relief	7 "
Total	100 "

It seems to me that but two objections can be urged that demand further remark.

(1) There is too great a proportionate allotment to Foreign Missions.

The resolution is not, in this respect, so revolutionary as Bro. Bill suggests. I stated, in moving it, that its apportionment to Foreign Missions was intended to include the amount raised by the Aid Societies. This fact must be borne in mind; for herein it differs from the present scheme, and it is this that modifies Bro. Bill's representation. Let us look at the actual state of affairs at present. We find from the treasurer's report (Year Book, page 103) that, last year, out of a total of \$22,000, Foreign Missions received \$5,321 from the Aid Societies, and \$5,433 from the Convention Scheme—a total of \$10,754, not very much less than 50 per cent. Now observe that for every dollar the churches are giving through the present Convention Scheme to Foreign Missions, the Aid Societies are giving another dollar. So long as they do this, the proposed scheme will not materially change the proportion that the Foreign Mission Board is now actually receiving, for these societies will contribute, as they are now doing, one of every two dollars assigned to Foreign Missions. I am by no means sure that the Woman's Baptist Missionary Union will not undertake to contribute \$1.00 to Foreign Missions for every \$2.65 raised for the general fund by the churches. Suppose we adopt the resolution at our next convention with the request, and I hope the understanding, that our sisters undertake this. Who can doubt their readiness to do any reasonable thing that would mean the carrying out of the appeal? I would not, however, condition the adoption of the resolution upon the above understanding. I believe that, whether or not the contributions of the Aid Societies increase in the above proportion, we should heed the request in the appeal; and I believe that the proposed scheme makes what provision is wise for the other branches of our work, while we are putting the force that our missionaries have asked for on the foreign field. We must either plan to carry out this appeal, or tell our missionaries that they are laboring under an hallucination and stop preaching it. Brethren, there are twenty young men at Acadia pledged to the foreign field—about the needed number. Shall we send them? Does it not seem that there is yet before us a blessing and a curse?

(2) The proportion allotted to home missions is too small. In regard to this, we must remember the first condition mentioned above, and also that, if we reach a cent a day per resident member (estimating the resident membership of the churches that have pastors as 30,000), the income of the Home Mission Board will be over \$200,000 dollars, instead of between seven and eight thousand as at present. The difficulty, however, lies in the fact that, although the Board is in the first guaranteed its present income, and although, after a certain stage, its income will increase \$200 for every \$1,000 of general increase, there will have to be an advance in our contributions of \$15,000, before the income of this Board will all increase. Accordingly, I suggest, as the fourth of the above mentioned conditions, that, after conditions one and two are fulfilled, the Home Mission Board be granted an increase of \$100 for every \$1,000 of general increase, until such time as the regular apportionments according to the above scale give it more—the amount necessary to the fulfilling of this condition to be charged to the Foreign Mission Board. This can be done without doing violence to the purpose of the scheme and would be but just.

Now, I trust that I have been able to make it clear that, while the scheme I have been advocating looks towards an advance in beneficence, it also (thus conditioned) provides perfect safety on the way to the great and gratifying increase that we believe will come.

It is to me a gratification to know that Bro. Bill agrees with me that the time has come "to readjust our Convention Scheme on a broader and more generous basis." Now shall we ask for "two dollars a year," or for "a cent a day?"

(1) I trust that, in my third article, I succeeded in showing that "a cent a day" is no unreasonable request to make of our people.

(2) I believe that a request for "a cent a day" will bring more money than one for "two dollars a year," even apart from the enthusiasm attending its additional power of accomplishment.

(3) I also believe that, inasmuch as the request for two dollars a year makes no adequate provision for the carrying out of the appeal, it lacks the enthusiasm of planning to do a thing, which would prove a most important influence in bringing up our finances.

A cent a day will enable us to carry out the appeal (I have authority for this statement). It will increase the income of our Home Mission Board three fold. It will increase Acadia \$2,800 over four-fold, giving her \$12,000. It will give the North-west and Grande Ligne \$10,000, to be divided between them as may be deemed best. Brethren, brethren, let us awake.

G. W. WILLIAMS.
 Dartmouth, March 24.
 * Do not fail to read Rev. J. A. Ford's article on the second page.

Acadia Seminary.

It will be remembered that the governors of the college, in their last report to the Convention, called attention to the fact that the Ladies' Seminary was in great need of enlarged and improved accommodations, and stated that a committee had been appointed to select a site and recommend plans for a new building. It has already been announced in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR that the governors, acting in accordance with their report to the Convention, have purchased the property lying next to the seminary on the east. The dwelling house now on the lot will probably be removed somewhat to the rear, and be used as a residence for a teacher. The rent from it will help to pay the interest on the cost of the property.

It is proposed to erect a building at the north-east corner of the present seminary, in which there will be a new and larger dining-hall, a suite of larger parlors, an ample studio, and in the east end four class-rooms and a chapel large enough to seat 150 or 200 persons. When this addition is completed, the principal entrance to the seminary will be from the street leading to the east side of the college. The grounds in front of the new seminary will be spacious, and can be easily brought into a very attractive state. Students coming from the village will enter the new class-rooms by a walk leading up on the east side of the lot. In the rear will be ample grounds for recreation, quite secluded and open to the south. By this arrangement the seminary will be so near to the college that young ladies studying the sciences can conveniently have the advantage of the college apparatus and museum, and can attend without inconvenience the public meetings of various kinds in the college hall, which have become so important a factor in the educational work on the hill.

The committee appointed to obtain funds for this much needed improvement have not been able to find any agent who would undertake to visit the whole field. They have, therefore, decided to divide the territory among themselves, and proceed to solicit subscriptions. B. H. Eaton and E. D. King, Esqrs., will have charge of the work in Halifax, and to the eastward. A. P. Shand and C. W. Roscoe, Esqrs., with the writer, will be responsible for a canvass of the central part of the province, and Rev. A. Cohon, assisted by H. H. Chute and H. H. Crosby, Esqrs., will bring the claims of the seminary to the notice of the people in the western part of the province.

It would give great encouragement, if a few individuals would respond to these appeals with large subscriptions. They could scarcely find a more deserving object, and the circumstances call for immediate action. It probably will require \$20,000 to make the additions and improvements proposed. In order that all may have an opportunity to assist, two subscription lists will be opened—one for subscriptions to the principal, to be paid at specified times, the other for subscriptions to be paid annually for a term of years, to be applied in payment of the interest on such sum as the governors may find it necessary to hire in order to complete the building.

It will be said that other appeals are so numerous and pressing that the one for the seminary will not find a hearing. I cannot believe this. The condition of our educational interests at Wolfville is such as to make it imperative that an honest and serious effort should be made to give better facilities to our school for young ladies. As at other times, when circumstances have indicated that it was our duty to advance, even though the way was dark and no one could tell whence help would come, nevertheless true and faithful helpers have appeared, and a way that seemed impossible has opened before us bright and hopeful, so I shall expect that helpers, true and faithful, will arise to make effectual this great service of the common good, which we have now undertaken.

A. W. SAWYER.

To the Editor of MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

It seems to me that the time has come for the ladies who have studied at the seminary in Wolfville to organize a society which shall sustain the same relation to Acadia Seminary that the Alumni Society sustains to Acadia College. There are ladies enough in these provinces who have studied at the seminary to form a most effective society—through which they might render most valuable assistance in the management of the seminary. Some years ago I suggested in your columns the desirability of the ladies organizing themselves for the purpose of removing the indebtedness on the present seminary building; but it was thought by those who were specially interested in the jubilee of Acadia College that such an effort on the part of the ladies would take from the latter movement. And so the matter dropped there. Last year I noticed in the catalogue of Acadia Seminary that no mention was made in the list of graduates from that institution of those who had studied at and received their diplomas from Grand Pre Seminary. I thought then, I think now, that the names of all the ladies who studied at this latter institution, and completed the prescribed

course of study, should find a place in the catalogue of Acadia Seminary. This Board of Governors concurred in the idea and appointed Prof. F. H. Eaton and Rev. J. W. Manning a committee to secure the names of all the ladies who graduated from Grand Pre Seminary. I have searched the old files of the Christian Messenger with some success. Prof. Eaton is out of the country and it falls to me to complete the work. The ladies would confer a great favor if they themselves will kindly assist me by sending to my address, Halifax, N. S., by post card, their name, the year of graduation, and their present P. O. address. I hope that the suggestion of an Alumni Society of Acadia Seminary may soon become a reality.

Halifax, March 26. J. W. MANNING.

The Census.

This is census year. Canada, with Great Britain, selects April 6 for taking stock of her population and productions. This is the third census; the second was taken in '81, the first in '71. It is desirable to have such uniformity that the figures of one decade can be compared with the others—thus our progress can be measured and our standing with other parts of Canada and other countries. There is one chief commissioner—George Johnson, Esq.—who works under the Minister of Agriculture, and fourteen officers—J. Parsons being in charge of Nova Scotia, Colonel Beer of New Brunswick, and Richard H. Hunt, Esq., of P. E. Island—with a commissioner for each county and city. Then each polling section has an enumerator, who, after being instructed, will visit every family and record the answers to the questions placed in the schedules for him to ask. Instead of leaving a slip containing the questions at each house some days beforehand for the head of the family to fill up as best he can, experience has proved that it is more satisfactory for the intelligent enumerator to have a personal interview with the head or some member of the family. There are eight schedules, each containing an average of twenty-five questions, and while only a few of these 200 questions require explanation, still the enumerator can throw light on some parts whereby more correct results are secured. These questions are not impertinent nor prying, and the officials are all bound to secrecy, so that the answers given are not divulged. The grand totals only for districts, counties and provinces are required and made public, but to get these totals the individual facts must be gathered and tabulated. The enumerators are, therefore, the most important officials, and on their intelligence and instruction, with the co-operation of the people, depends the accuracy of the census. The census returns influence for the next ten years the provincial subsidy, our representation in the Dominion Parliament, and the standing of each province. They are the measure of county and district progress, of farming, manufacturing, mining, and of the products of the forest. The fishery returns are gathered in a separate schedule (No. 9) through the fishery officers.

There is little liability of the enumerators missing any family, but there is danger of items of produce or small industries being omitted. If a person raises only one half bushel of potatoes or other vegetable it should be given, for 'tis 'the many littles,' etc.; so also if he raises only five or two pounds of grapes. And if he has only one duck or two chickens they must go in to make up the great Canadian hen. So, too, if a farmer has a lime kiln and burns some lime, it counts as an industry, and a shoemaker or dressmaker may control an industrial establishment.

There are more questions the student would like to ask, but the line must be drawn somewhere, and we think two hundred a fair limit. Persons temporarily absent, not having homes elsewhere, such as sailors, seamen, miners, etc., will be counted as at home. This is an outline of census-taking. Clergymen and leading people are invited to help this important work by encouraging words, and explanation of any points that, to their neighbors, may seem troublesome. We must all unite in making every district in our country show to the best advantage.

J. PARSONS,
 Chief Census Officer for N. S.
 Halifax, March 23.

Church Collections for Annuity Fund.

Fisherman's Harbor and Little Hope	\$3 00
Little Glace Bay	4 00
Cadwell, N. B.	2 00
Debert	3 05
Walsfield, N. B.	3 50
Lower Economy	3 40
Indian Harbor	412
Margaree	2 33
Port Medway	3100
Granville Ferry	2 75
Billtown	2 00
St. Marys	4200
Kempt, Queens Co.	170
Milford	1200
Lawrencetown and Valley West	5 00
Kentville	3181
Great Village	5278

Will the clerks and pastors of churches which have not taken collections, please attend to the matter. The funds need enlarging. The demands are increasing very fast. Will not every church come up to the help of the Lord?
 B. M. SAUNDERS, Treas.
 Halifax, March 23.

Halifax News.

MISSION CHAPEL OPENING.
 Under the auspices of the Methodist Church, there was a service held in the north city, on Sunday, the 15th day-school hall was the work and worship, with ligious services—a description has been published all columns.

It is proposed to carry this mission chapel for the members of the church friends who may be present on the work. Besides the there will be an every Sunday night, and meeting. Other work will as may be found practical.

The Rev. W. E. Hall has his work as pastor of The People are heartily and the prospect of a glorious pastorate is confident. He has plenty of hard work, as his appearance City pastorate are no Mr. Hall with his few employees will say.

Pastor Adams of the busy as he can adjust his surroundings and things. It will not be finds his people a trial but then there are a church than conservatism death is much worse, there are great possibilities to be seen which will be able to call the try; and together the will not only "Lift up they will also hold it up.

The new church Road, of which Mr. W. is making substantial number have been secured membership since the flourishing Band of Hope of the work of this year.

Great regret is expressed the departure of Bro. W. Dartmouth home. He has long enough to pursue our gatherings for Christing to be desired. month will be St. M. attainments will find development in the situation, on the ship Fundy. Dr. Hopper him a valuable help that a member of the Acadia to supply church, with a view the rumor is true, but brother are to be considered is worthy of the other be the case.

The Cornwallis street the leadership of Pastor for some special religious for a time past. doing a quiet and edifying people that can be seen on paper. The fills a grave responsibility, and rightly all the colored church. The time will soon be over will have to arise prove. They will be to enable them to do it will not be a length of the work.

At the communion night, the hand of tended to five—two baptism and three deep religious avowal nor indeed in the city of the church is a parlor concert's work of the pastor's wife to missions, was quite other ladies are common similar at an early

Pastor Archibald Plains and Sackville and Hatfield of another settled pastor former has had part of his field work him in his toil. Bro. removal. The field large enough to pastor's time. It be worked advantage of another church that union with mond's Plains is tiable. With brethren at Fall portion of service Hatfield is by him minister to step in word. From all this is greatly appreciated his charge. The in some respects back is its isolation.

The churches Bay are still purchased needed the state of these do. A good to a man on the and the field would one by any means helpful and app man would receive get his pay. A can be said of the is, these fields in the labor of years

Halifax News.

MISSION CHAPEL OPENING.—CHURCH NOTES, ETC.

Under the auspices of the North Baptist church, there was a very interesting service held in the northern part of the city, on Sunday, the 15th inst. A Sunday-school hall was then opened for work and worship, with appropriate religious services—a description of which has been published already in your columns.

It is proposed to carry on the work in this mission chapel for the present by the members of the church and other friends who may be persuaded to help on the work. Besides the Sunday-school, there will be an evangelistic service every Sunday night, and a weekly prayer meeting. Other work will be undertaken as may be found practicable.

The Rev. W. E. Hall has entered upon his work as pastor of the Tabernacle. The people are heartily united in him, and the prospect of a long and harmonious pastorate is confidently expected. He has plenty of hard work to do, as he has already learned, but that is what he likes, as his appearance seems to show. City pastorate are no sinecures, as even Mr. Hall with his few weeks of experience will say.

Pastor Adams of the First church is as busy as he can be adjusting himself to his surroundings and getting hold of things. It will not be surprising if he finds his people a trifle conservative; but then there are worse elements in a church than conservatism. Spiritual death is much worse. In this old church there are great possibilities, and it remains to be seen whether Mr. Adams will be able to call them forth. He will try; and together the pastor and church will not only "lift up the standard" they will also hold it up.

The new church of the Quinpool Road, of which Mr. Webb is the pastor, is making substantial progress. Quite a number have been added to its roll of membership since the organization. A flourishing Band of Hope is one feature of the work of this young church.

Great regret is expressed at the early departure of Bro. Williams from his Dartmouth home. He has been among us long enough to make his presence at our gatherings for Christian work something to be desired. The loss of Dartmouth will be St. Martin's gain. His attainments will find ample scope for development in the village, beautiful for situation, on the shores of the Bay of Fundy. Dr. Hopper ought to find in him a valuable helper. It is rumored that a member of the graduating class of Acadia is to supply the pulpit of this church, with a view to settlement. If the rumor is true, both the church and the brother are to be congratulated, for each is worthy of the other, as ought always to be the case.

The Cornwallis street church, under the leadership of Pastor Jordan, has had no special religious interest to chronicle for some time past. But Bro. Jordan is doing a quiet and effective work among his people that cannot be made to appear on paper. The pastor of this church fills a grave responsibility, for he is regarded, and rightly so, as the leader of all the colored churches in the province. The time will soon come when these brethren will have to arise and build, or else improve. They will need help from others to enable them to do so.

It will not be necessary to speak at length of the work of the North church. At the communion service in this month, the bond of fellowship was extended to five—two of them received by baptism and three by letter. There is no deep religious awakening in this church, nor indeed in the city. The regular work of the church is carried on as usual. A parlor concert, which was given by the pastor's wife to aid in the work of missions, was quite a success. Several other ladies are contemplating something similar at an early day.

Pastor Archibald, of Hammond's Plains and Sackville, Reese of Fall River and Hatfield of Jeddore, are the only other settled pastors in the county. The former has had some interest on one part of his field which has greatly cheered him in his toil. Bro. Reese contemplates removal. The field he occupies is not large enough to claim the whole of a pastor's time. It is so situated as not to be worked advantageously by the pastor of another church, and yet it would seem that union with Sackville and Hammond's Plains is the only thing practicable. With Pastor Archibald the brethren at Fall River will get their proportion of service and a little more. Bro. Hatfield is by himself, and has no brother minister to step in and cheer him by a word. From all that can be learned he is greatly appreciated by the people of his charge. The field is as attractive one in some respects. Its principal drawback is its isolation.

The churches around St. Margaret's Bay are still pastorless. If ever a people needed the stated ministry of the word these do. A good support can be given to a man on the East side of the Bay—and the field would not be an undesirable one by any means. The people are kind, helpful and appreciative. The right man would receive a hearty welcome and get his pay. And I believe the same can be said of the West side. The fact is, these fields must be occupied or else the labor of years will be gone.

Home Missions.

SPECIAL BOARD MEETING.

A special meeting of the Home Mission Board was held on the 23rd inst. REPORTS were received from Bro. I. Wallace, general missionary; L. A. Cooney, Rawdon and Maitland; W. G. Corey, Upper Newcastle, Queens Co., N. B.; and C. A. Collishaw, Sable River.

REPORTS. 1. Bro. Milton Addison, of U. B. Seminary, a mission to Newport, Hants' Co., N. S.

2. Bro. H. S. Shaw, of Newton Theological Seminary, a mission to Musquash, St. John Co., N. B., during the term of his vacation.

3. Bro. A. A. Shaw, of Acadia College, a mission in Carleton Co., as an assistant to Rev. A. H. Hayward, especially on the Aberdeen section, during the summer vacation.

4. Bro. M. C. Higgins, of Rochester Theological Seminary, is recommended to the Shelburne field for one year.

NOTICES. Student Labor.—Will the churches that desire to have student labor during the summer vacation kindly write me as soon as possible? There are a large number of men willing to work during the vacation and we hope that some of the churches, whose pastors have to cover a large territory, will ask for students to assist them.

"Fifty Years with the Baptist."—We have a few more copies of Dr. Bill's Baptist History. Any one sending me \$2.00 will receive a copy of the same. Here is a good chance to put \$2.00 into the home mission treasury and at the same time receive a book giving very interesting sketches of the "Fathers," and much other valuable information concerning the denomination in these provinces.

Year Books.—I shall be glad to send a copy of Year Book of 1890 to any pastor or member of mission churches, on application.

Act of Incorporation for Baptist Churches of Nova Scotia.—I am prepared to send a copy of the above act, passed in 1878, to any one desiring a copy. A. COXON, Cor. Sec'y. Hebron, N. S., March 23.

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR APRIL. That Visitation, with its workers, may share the blessing.

Programme for Missionary Exercise on Africa. Singing: "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." Responsive Reading: Supt.—Pa. 2: 8; School—Pa. 22: 27; Supt.—Pa. 67: 3; School—Isa. 45: 14; Supt.—Pa. 65: 1-2; School—Pa. 68: 31; Pa. 87: 4-6; Supt.—Phil. 2: 9-11; School—Isa. 19: 11; Supt.—Pa. 72: 17; School—Rev. 5: 9.

Opening prayer. Hymn. Exercise by infant class (left to their teacher to select). Recitation.—

THE CONGO. BY REV. S. D. PHILIPS, D. D. Where rolls the Congo River, In soft majestic flow, Or where its waters quiver In foaming falls below; O'er all its fertile borders Where millions live and die, Oppressed by sin's disorders—"Come, help us!" is the cry. Shall commerce track the region, And lead an eager train? Shall traffic with its legion Brave death itself for gain? And shall the Lord's anointed, Who know the truth and life, To save the world appointed, Be backward in the strife? Awake! ye hosts of Zion! Behold the favored hour; Your Captain's word rely on—His strength shall be your power. Forth to the land before you, His harbingers have gone, And now, His banner o'er you He calls, "Come on, come on!" Give, saints, as God hath given, And see us on your reward; Dense pagan darkness riven, And Christ received as Lord; While you the work engage, A continent in gloom Shall burst the chains of ages, And rise in light to bloom! Map Lesson. Collection. A five minute paper on Livingstone. Closing prayer. Closing hymn: "All hail the power of Jesus' Name."

Missionary prayer meetings were held on Thursday last, with the Fairville church in the morning, and with the Carleton church in the afternoon. The pastors of the churches in the city and some other of the brethren and sisters especially interested in missions were present. The importance of the subject would certainly have justified a much larger attendance, but the interests of our Foreign Mission were earnestly presented at a throne of grace, and gracious and profitable seasons were enjoyed. A mass missionary meeting is announced to take place in the Leinster street church on Tuesday evening of this week. Several of the pastors are to deliver addresses and the meeting is expected to be one of much interest. We learn that it is the intention to hold such a service quarterly in connection with some one of our churches in the city.

Quarterly Meeting.

York and Sunbury Counties' quarterly meeting was convened at North Keswick church, on 14th inst. The recent heavy rain prevented the Friday night session as appointed. On Saturday, a. m., a few gathered at 10 o'clock. The first session was occupied with devotional exercises, awaiting the arrival of other delegates. At 2 p. m. the meeting was organized by choosing Rev. J. H. Tupper, president, S. D. Ervine, clerk, pro tem. At 3 o'clock a very interesting conference meeting was held, led by Rev. J. H. Tupper, after which business was resumed. The evening session was devoted to the interest of missions. Rev. P. O. Reese preached a very suitable and impressive sermon from 1 John 2: 18; theme, "Love an appealing word." Addresses were given by Revs. Tupper, Knight, Ervine, Sunday, a. m., Rev. P. R. Knight preached from 1 Cor. 1: 9; theme, "Our fellowship with Christ." It was full of practical truth that must be helpful to Christians. A afternoon, Rev. B. N. Nobles preached from John 7: 37; This was the quarterly sermon, full and sparkling with Gospel truth and invitation. May God bless it to the good of souls. In the morning, a social session was held, at which we adjourned to meet with the 1st Keswick church, on the 2nd Friday in June (viz. 12th) at 7 p. m. Rev. W. D. Manser was appointed to preach the opening sermon; Rev. P. D. Crawley the quarterly; Rev. J. W. S. Young his alternate; Rev. B. N. Nobles to preach a missionary sermon. It was resolved that our missionary meeting be held in future on Sunday, instead of Saturday. Collections taken for home missions amounting to \$16.35.

S. D. ERVINE, Sec. Treas., pro tem.

Religious Intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

FREDERICTON.—Seven were baptized last Sunday, others will come to-morrow and on Easter Sunday. Special services will be held every afternoon and evening, except Saturdays, during the week preceding Easter Sunday.

KEWICK, N. B.—We are enjoying a gracious outpouring of the spirit's power. We have tried to be faithful in discharging duty. Now the promise is being fulfilled. God says, he that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him. Last Sunday four rejoicing converts were buried with Christ in baptism. We continue the work this week, which seems to be broadening and deepening. Wanderers are returning, and sinners are coming to Jesus in every meeting. We expect to begin special meetings at Macquash, when we get through here. Brethren, pray for us. S. D. ERVINE.

ST. JOHN.—The Baptist Ministers' Union met in their rooms on the 30th March. Present, Revs. Messrs. Parsons, Ingram, Gates, Martell, Mellick, S. Welton, Hickson, B. Welton and J. H. Saunders. The reports of the pastors was of work done and some good results seen. Additions reported: 2 by baptism, 5 by letters; precious seed, shall doubtless come with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him. Last Sunday four rejoicing converts were buried with Christ in baptism. We continue the work this week, which seems to be broadening and deepening. Wanderers are returning, and sinners are coming to Jesus in every meeting. We expect to begin special meetings at Macquash, when we get through here. Brethren, pray for us. S. D. ERVINE.

BRUSSELS ST., ST. JOHN.—Last Sunday was the 41st anniversary of the Brussels St. church. At 10 a. m. the church assembled for prayer. At 11 o'clock the pastor preached a practical sermon from the passage in 1 Sam. 7: 12: "Hitherto the Lord helped us." After the sermon five persons were baptized, making 29 persons that have been received into the church during the year. In the afternoon the pastor reviewed the Sunday school, and in the evening preached a sermon on Pentecost, from the text in Deut. 32: 31, "For their rock is not as our Rock, our enemies themselves being judges." An offering was then made for missions, and the services of the day closed with a short prayer meeting, at which several arose for prayer.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.—We are glad to be able to join the lists of churches reporting revival interests. Verily God is in our midst by His Holy Spirit. The hearts of parents and Sunday-school teachers rejoice together in the conversion of children and scholars for whom they have long prayed and labored. Not less than 17 have repented and turned to God during the past five weeks. Last Sabbath evening, before a congregation that crowded the church, nine followed their Lord in baptism—a most interesting group. More are waiting to follow. We praise the Lord for his goodness. Unusual interest prevails in all departments of our church work. We have a band of judicious and faithful workers. The average attendance at the Sabbath-school for the past three months has been about 175. Large congregations listen attentively to the gospel as it is proclaimed from Sabbath to Sabbath. Bro. J. W. S. Young, passing through town on his way to Pennfield, dropped into our social service on Wednesday evening of last week. We prevailed upon him to remain and preach for us on the Sabbath; this he did, and was cordially received by the people. He continued his journey to Pennfield to-day. Our sympathy and prayers follow him in his loved work.

W. C. GOUGHEN.

PORTLAND.—The Portland church was filled to its fullest seating capacity last Thursday evening, on the occasion of the celebration of the forty-ninth anniversary of its organization. On the platform were several of the city pastors and others, who some who were expected to present and take part in the exercises of the evening were unavoidably absent. Pastor Walton presided. Rev. James Spencer read the scripture and offered prayer. Rev. H. C. Mellick delivered an address on "Sociability in the Church;" Rev. J. H. Saunders spoke of the functions of the Church; and Rev. G.

O. Gates on the Church Member and the Church. The choir was assisted by members of the choir of some of the other churches and rendered excellent and appropriate music during the evening. An interesting part of the programme occurred near the close, when the pastor, on behalf of the Portland church, and congregation, in a few happy remarks, presented to Mr. C. B. Pidgeon a handsome cabinet as a token of appreciation of his valuable services as chorister. To this Mr. Pidgeon replied in a few appropriate words. A collection was taken amounting to over \$130. After the benediction had been pronounced the large congregation was treated to light refreshments, kindly prepared by the ladies of the church. The Portland church was organized in 1849 with 40 members, and its present edifice was dedicated in 1846. During its history it has had twelve pastors and over 1,000 persons have been received into its communion. Its present membership is 447, larger, we believe, than that of any other Baptist church in the city.

TURK.—Three candidates were baptized into the Tuskent church this afternoon at Riverview. The meetings will be continued next week.

HILLOREYS, Digby County.—God is revivifying His work here. We are in the midst of a gracious work of grace. Wanderers are coming back to the church. Sinners are coming to Christ. Many have given themselves to Christ, and many more are seeking the Saviour. I have seldom witnessed such a display of God's power. We are looking for greater things from God. W. J. BURTON.

CORNWALLIS ST., HALIFAX.—The column "News from the Churches" in the Messenger and Visitor, continues to bring good tidings to your many readers, and fills our hearts with joy. Nothing is more encouraging to the weary pastor and self-sacrificing church than to recognize the fact that the Great Head of the church is watching our Zion with diligent care, and that our labors will not be in vain in Him. United effort for the Lord will insure the blessing from heaven. In addition to our regular weekly meetings, we have held one extra meeting a week, with more or less regularity, since the week of prayer. These meetings have been seasons of great power, the church has been greatly revived, and wanderers have been restored and folded. On Sunday evening, March 22, it was my happy privilege to baptize two believers into the fellowship of the church. Thus the good work goes on; others are seeking the Lord, and we hope that they shall soon be able to rejoice in the freedom of the Spirit.

A. W. J. QUEBEC.—The Lord is letting showers of blessings fall upon His Zion in this quaint old city. The religious life of this people here of late has been rising, and earnest prayers have ascended to God for a revival. God, who is always true to His word, and who has said, "Ask and ye shall receive," has verified His promise to us; and we are rejoicing in the salvation of souls and in their obedience to His ordinance. Yesterday was a good day with us. At the close of the evening service five believers obeyed their Lord in baptism. One of the number was a divinity student in the Presbyterian college here. He expects to continue his studies at Acadia. He hopes to obtain an appointment under your Mission Board for the summer, and resume his studies at Wolfville in the fall. Another of the candidates is a prominent temperance worker and editor of the Christian Templar, a twenty-four page magazine. He purposes using his talents in a public manner for the Master. Two of the number were children of Deacon LeMaistre, who, we are sorry to say, is about moving with his family from Quebec to Pictou, N. S. Bro. LeMaistre, his wife and three children are members of the church here, and will be a great help in keeping up the Baptist mission started last summer in Pictou town. The other candidate is the head of a large family, all of whom, we hope, will soon follow his example. Rev. Wm. Meikle, the evangelist, is conducting evangelistic services in this city now. These services commenced last Wednesday, and there are already indications of good being done. We are looking for a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit in our midst. Those baptized last evening were received before Bro. Meikle's arrival. More anon. March 23. A. T. DYKMAN.

PERSONAL. We regret to learn that Rev. J. A. Ford of the Carleton church is laid aside with a severe attack of grippe. It will be seen by our Halifax correspondence that Rev. C. W. Williams has accepted a call to the St. Martin's church. Mr. Williams has won for himself an excellent report as preacher and as pastor. We shall expect to hear that he will be considered at St. Martin's the right man in the right place.

NOTICES. The 34th session of the Albert Co. Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Valley church on the second Tuesday in April at 2 o'clock p. m. The Lunenburg Co. district meeting will hold its next session with the Baptist church at Lunenburg, on April 7, beginning at 10 a. m. C. W. COREY. The third session of the district meeting of the St. Martin's group of churches will meet with the church at Penobscot, on Thursday, April 16th, at 7 o'clock p. m. It is very desirable that each church in the group be represented by pastor and delegates—delegates especially from the churches not having any pastor. T. A. BLACKBARD, Sec'y. Treas.

The April meeting of Hants Co. Auxiliary Mission Board, will be held (D. V.) with the church at Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. S., on Monday 6th, commencing at 10 a. m. Also, meetings in the afternoon. All churches in the district are requested to send delegates, as business of special importance is to come before the meeting. The change from Tuesday to Monday has been made on account of the probability of there being an election in Hants Co. on the 7th. By order of the Board, Sec'y. R. H. CREED, Sec'y.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—I wish to gratefully acknowledge the receipt of five dollars from Mrs. B. G. Fowns, of Hampton, Kings Co., for the benefit of the Batterton Ridge Baptist Church, of which Sister Fowns is a member. ISAAC N. ALWARD, Church Clerk.

Circular Saw Machine.



NOW IS THE TIME TO CUT UP CORD-WOOD.

AND any man who has a Horse Power can't make a better investment than in the purchase of one of our CIRCULAR SAW MACHINES. The Machine is especially different from that shown in the above cut, having a large and extra heavy balance wheel perfectly balanced; large Steel Arbor running in four hardened boxes; and Spring Table. It is furnished with either 24 or 30 inch saw, which is protected by a shield, and the machine is built throughout for strength, durability and efficient service.

REDUCED PRICES on application. W. F. BURDITT & CO., ST. JOHN, N. B. Send for our new and complete Catalogue of Farm Machinery.

EDWARD A. EVERETT, HARDWARE, WALL PAPER, PAINTS, GLASS, AND WINDOW SHADES. Painters' and Artists' Supplies.

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W. K. McHEFFEY & CO., IMPORTERS OF Dry Goods and Carpets. Now selling off FANCY DRESS GOODS.

SEND FOR SAMPLES OF—All-Wool Challies, Checked Gingham (French), and other Fancy Dress Stuffs. They are away down in price. W. K. McHEFFEY & CO., Telephone 29. 38 WATER ST., WINDSOR, N. S.

Miller Brothers, Manufacturers Agents for the Best PIANOS, ORGANS AND SEWING MACHINES. Pianos and Organs Warranted Seven Years Sewing Machines Repaired. 158 Granville St., HALIFAX, N. S. Telephone 768.

CARPETS & FURNITURE FOR SPRING 1891. An immense collection of Household Goods from the different markets of the world. A LARGE VARIETY OF ARTISTIC DESIGNS. A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF WORKMANSHIP, sensible and durable. Long looked for expectancy, a better quality of goods in all departments. Prices as high as the market.

CARPETS. FURNITURE. BEDDING, &c. TAPESTRIES, BRUSHES, HATHS, RUGS, CURTAINS, PILLOW SLITERS, BEDROOM SUITES, SLIDING DOORS, CHAIRS, TABLES, HAT RACKS, BABY CARRIAGES.

HAROLD GILBERT'S, 54 King St., St. John. For the CHILDREN'S LUNCH. Make SANDWICHES with Johnston's Fluid Beef. Spread on thin slices of Bread and Butter. DELICIOUS, ECONOMICAL, NUTRITIOUS.



ASK YOUR MERCHANTS FOR Yarmouth Woollen Mills TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS, FLANNELS, YARNS, &c. They will give you satisfaction both in appearance and wear being manufactured of all Pure Wool Stock.

HALL'S BOOK STORE, Fredericton. BAPTIST HYMNALS, SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES, PAPER, CARDS, GOSPEL HYMNS.

Headquarters for School Books, Sheet Music and Music Books.

The New Music Palace, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463. Washington Street, in the exact trade centre of Halifax, is the present central establishment of

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, and includes an elegant large retail store of 20 feet front, Piano Parlors of great beauty, and many halls, warehouses and offices devoted to the storing and sale of the largest stock of Music on the continent, and of every known kind, Orchestral or other Instruments. The store, from its situation, is accessible to all music lovers in Eastern Massachusetts, and by its universal system of advertising, mailing of lists and catalogue, extensive correspondence, and prompt in filling and expressing of goods ordered, practically stands at the door of every village, town, and is a neighbour to all the music and piano-lovers of the whole country.

Brantford Bicycles! HIGHEST GRADE "Little Giant" Boys' Safety. Only Boys' Safety with spring fork. 24" wheels. Rubber tires. Price, \$20.00. C. E. BURNHAM & SON, 83 & 85 Charlotte St., St. John, N. B. Mention this paper.

TO MY FATHER, REV. S. H. VIDUOR.

BY HIS ONLY DAUGHTER.

My father, long departed, unforgetten Through all these weary years, I write thy name to night with reverent fingers, Amid my falling tears.

Selected Serial.

ELVIRA;

THE-POWER OF THE GOSPEL.

A Story of the New Awakening in the Land of the Old.

By Mrs. HUNT MORGAN, Author of "Leah," "Catharine and Bayonet" &c

CHAPTER XLIII.

RENALDO.

How slowly the summer months lingered the hours away! Each day was counted by the anxious hearts which were in a constant excitement of expectant waiting for tidings of Renaldo.

"Our friend is in the care of One who is better able and willing to preserve him than we are," she said, softly, as if in answer to her father's last words.

"And we know certainly that we shall meet him in heaven, even if not on earth."

"His voice dropped, with a slight tremble, as she uttered the words. "That makes me unwilling to leave London," rejoined her cousin.

"I would fain be here to greet Don Renaldo when he comes, and I feel that I will."

"You will pardon my unseasonable intrusion, senora," he apologized to Senora de Ramirez, "but hearing that Don Fernando's birthday is here, I have brought with me what would win your forgiveness almost, if I had entered by the window at burglarious hours."

"You have a letter from Renaldo de la Suenete?" exclaimed the Countess, and glanced from one to another.

"Not precisely," he said, as his glance rested on Elvira.

"She has risen, on his entrance, and now stood, her eyes fixed again on the fire, as if reading some message in its bright depths. Her fingers played nervously with her watch-chain, but she gave no other sign of particular interest."

"Then what is it, senor?" asked the Senora de Ramirez. "You said you brought me a letter from Renaldo, and I am glad to hear of it."

"I have a letter from Renaldo de la Suenete," he said, as his glance rested on Elvira.

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fact. We have never talked about the Senora Elvira, and I fancy it was because we both felt that she was dear to each. I know you care for her. She refused me months ago."

"Renaldo's book slipped suddenly from his hand. "Refused?" he exclaimed.

"Yes; and I believe you would be doing her and yourself a wrong if you were to go back to Spain, to death if may be, without telling her that you love her; she may care for you."

"The word came shortly from the white lips of Renaldo.

"I could almost venture to say she does care for you," returned Macdonald. "She avoids you now you are here, though she used to speak warmly enough of you before you came. She does not speak to you if she can help it, while she is always ready to talk to me."

"You know that is true, which proves your inference a mistaken one."

"Macdonald paused in his walk, and a glimmer of a smile curled the corners of his mouth, hard set as it was with pain.

"I'll tell you what it is, my dear fellow," he said, "you know very little about human nature—the feminine half of it, that is—for a priest. I have seen more of it than you have, I believe; and, besides, I had my mother and sister."

"The young man's face softened and brightened as he named, with reverent affection, the two who had taught him to honor all women for their sakes, and in whom he had seen so truly the perfection of pure and noble womanhood."

"You love her, and you would like to see her?" said Renaldo, hesitatingly.

"Yes, just because I love her I wish you also to love her, to make her happy. I tell you again, De la Fuente, she refused me, and her frank friendship towards me is, of itself, enough to forbid my hoping that she will ever feel differently."

Renaldo rose, and joined his friend's promenade.

"Forgive me if I ask an indiscreet question," he said, "did you introduce her to me?"

"None; and I feared, that, her heart was set on some absent one. Now I know you I feel less pain in losing her; you are the worthier to win her."

"But you are not far from her, Renaldo, the color coming back to his dark face. "I thought you judge me far too kindly, yet even if I had a hope of winning such a heart, why should I dare to indulge in what would be only selfish happiness? I know that woman's heart, as you said, Macdonald; but I know enough to be sure that if Elvira's love were once aroused, it would be for ever. I dare not draw back from the work in Spain, to which my Lord calls me. I cannot take a wife there; she could not meet me in my peculiar circumstances, and in the present state of the country; while to win her affection, even if that were possible for me, and to leave her here as my betrothed, would be to give myself the content of knowing that I was beloved, while to her it would be only giving anxiety and sorrow. You know I go to a post of danger; think you that she could be happy if she cared for me? No, Macdonald; I must not seek it. Better do my own duty alone, and let her forget me."

"Do not do me wrong, my dear friend, you would not be so ungenerous as to wish the name finds happiness even in sorrow for the sake of one she loves."

"A paradox?" said Renaldo. "But I believe you are right."

"I am. Women are naturally paradoxical; the better the woman, the more paradoxical they appear to be. Everything possessing a high degree of intrinsic excellence is paradoxical."

"Yes," observed Renaldo, thoughtfully, "most of all, the Highest Example of excellence—equal with God, yet 'of no order' with Him in the form of God; yet 'humbled,' yet 'highly exalted.'"

"After a pause, Renaldo resumed, "You may be right, perhaps, in your other remark—it may be my duty to tell her. But it is difficult for me to see clearly my duty in very cordial friendship. The common affection which both entertain for one object, known by the freemasonry of love, known to each, and served as a bond of union to these two natures, too noble for any sentiment of envy or which, and amid many contrasts, yet possessed sufficient points of sympathy to render them almost as David and Jonathan in sacred amity. Both recognized instinctively in the other those principles of highest Christian excellence so well, but later, in his respect and warm fraternal affection. They were in Macdonald's rooms one evening, discussing Renaldo's approaching return to Spain.

"I did not think of your leaving us so soon," remarked the young Scotchman, presently. "There is abundant scope for you here in preaching the gospel to your countrymen. You will be in greater danger in Spain than many others. Is it prudence, or rashness, to go back, after once getting up of it?"

"I believe it is duty," answered Renaldo; and his words came with a sharp accent of suffering.

Macdonald rose, and walked to the window, and there was a pause.

And alone in his quiet study sat the true, grand-hearted Scotchman, his head resting on his folded arms, leaning on the study table. No tear fell from his manly eyes, no sigh escaped the burdened heart. Silently, and alone, that noble soul bid farewell to his last earthly love, and suffered unseen but by the Comforter. For he was with him—the promised Paraclete; and when morning broke the servant of God laid down his burden where so many had laid theirs before, and went forth to renewed toil of love for Jesus, feeling that earth could never be a desert while the Father's smile was there.

(To be continued.)

Getting Ready to be Happy.

Too many of us are looking forward to happiness in the future years instead of getting all the enjoyment possible out of the present. It is well to remember that the time never will come in this world when we shall have everything we want just where and when we want it.

The only way to be happy is to enjoy all we have to the utmost as we go along. It is right to lay up for old age in youth, right to prepare for a rainy day, but it is not right to be hoarding energies to put off until the future the happiness we might enjoy every day. It is far too common to see people working and saving, denying themselves all recreation and many comforts, to lay up money to buy more land to build a larger and finer house, or to save for their children, thinking that when they have accomplished this they will be happy and begin to take comfort. The hoped-for point may never be attained, or, if it is, sickness or death may have come first, and the dear ones whom we expected to be happy with may be gone forever.

How much better to use some of the good things of life as we go along—to make our humble homes as cheerful and bright as possible now, instead of waiting for a better house. Don't starve to-day, either body, mind or soul, thinking that you will rot to-morrow. Don't hoard and scrimp through all the best years of your life, that you may be generous in your will. Life is uncertain, and it is better to be generous now than to be so when you are no longer here.

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HUMORS OF THE SKIN Cured by CUTICURA

HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN, AND SCALP, whether itching, burning, bleeding, itching, or any other kind of eruption, colored, with loss of hair, or other simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, are speedily, permanently, economically, and infallibly cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier and greatest of all other remedies for the blood. This is strong language, but true. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Prepared by FEAR DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

DYSPEPTIC WIND-ROUSING

IT IS HARD TO CONVINCED the Chronic Dyspeptic that he can be cured, but he must be convinced, for the Cured Chronic Dyspeptics are the best of all advertisers for "DYSPEPTICURE."

"DYSPEPTICURE" is sold by all Drug stores and by the Proprietors, FEAR DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, 101 N. E. Street, N. E., Boston, Mass.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE - CHICAGO, ILL. Incorporated June 17, 1887, with a Cash Capital of \$50,000.

71 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

Dr. A. Owen, after years of experiment and study, has given to the world the Electric Belt that has no equal in this or any other country. Fully equipped with the latest scientific appliances.

It is found wherever man is found, and it does not respect age, sex, color, rank, or occupation. Medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic cases. Although electric current, as generated by the Owen Electric Belt, has been used for many years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined.

Our treatment is a mild, continuous galvanic current, as generated by the Owen Electric Belt, which may be applied directly to the affected parts.

The Owen Electric Belt is far excellence the woman's friend, for its merits are equal as a preventive and curative for the many troubles peculiar to her sex. It is nature's cure.

The following are among the diseases cured by the use of the OWEN ELECTRIC BELTS: Rheumatism, Diseases of the Chest, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Migraine, Headache, Dyspepsia, Impotency, Social Exhaustion, Lumbago, Paralysis, General Debility, Spinal Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Female Complaints, Urinary Diseases, Female Constipation, Indigestion, and all other ailments of the system.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians. It objects to employ the intervals of life are among the greatest aids to contentment that a man can possess.

"Gentle Spring" loses many of its terrors when the system is fortified by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. With multiple use, it will give you a long and happy life.

New York has had a literary reminiscence. Col. Waitcher Reid is editing Tallyrand and Col. Reid is editing Shakespeare. If Chicago doesn't thump her she will lose what in polite circles is termed her "prazarthar."

A distressing cough or cold not only deprives one of rest and sleep, but, if allowed to continue is liable to develop more serious trouble in the way of Congestion or Laryngitis, or perhaps Consumption. Use Baird's Balsam of Horehound.

That which a man really possesses is that which is within him; that which is without him is subject to accidents; possessed to-day, it may not be in existence to-morrow. J. Johnson.

Pattner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil still retains and justifies the good opinion of the best medical practitioners. Its virtues are attested by thousands of its patrons every where.

How cunningly Nature hides every wrinkle of her inconceivable antiquity under roses and violets and morning dew!—Emerson.

PROFESSIONAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. W. BRADLEY, DENTIST, MONCTON, N.B. 310e Cor. Main & Bedford Sts. Jan 1

CLIFFORD SAYRE, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, MONCTON, N. B.

Specialties: Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat. DR. DELANEY, DENTIST, HALIFAX, N. S.

Office—77 HOLLIS STREET, 2 Doors South Saller. Jan 1

Oable address—"King." Telephone No. 519 KING & BARRS, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. HALIFAX, N. S.

Money invested on Real Estate Security. Collections made in all parts of Canada. MONT. McDONALD, BARRISTER, &c., PRINCESS STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

HERBERT W. MOORE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Equity, Concessor, &c. OFFICES: Room No. 7, PROSPECT BUILDING, Prince William Street, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

W. P. BONNELL, D. D. S., DENTAL ROOMS: 22 GERMAIN STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

JAS. C. MOODY, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur, Office and Residence, corner Gerrish and Grey Streets, WINDSOR, N. S.

IMPORTANT BELLS TO THE STUDY OF THE INTERNATIONAL S. S. LESSONS FOR 1891.

History, Prophecy and Gospel, edited by E. H. Johnson, Address, 11, President of Brown University, 50 pages, \$1.75

REQUISITES FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS: The S. S. Superintendent's Handbook, 75c.; Roll and Registers, Library Records, Cards, Collection Envelopes, Labels, Class Books, Library Numbers, Minute Books, Money Barrels, Thousands of Reward Cards.

REQUISITES FOR CHURCHES: Church Covenants per 100, and a half-price 50c.; Letters of Dismissals, per quire, 25c.; Church Treasurer's Record, 25c.; Church Minute Books, per 100, 25c.; Collection Envelopes, plain or printed; Blank Books, &c. Communion Services supplied.

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ: The Greatest Thinker in the World, \$0.20; The Perfected Life, \$0.25; Peace be with you, \$0.25; Natural Law, Cloth edition, \$0.25; Plain Facts about the Theatre, Johnson 25c.; My Abolition Days, Brock 25c.; Grace and Truth (abridged), Mackay 15c.; The Christian Science of Holy Writ, 25c.; The Pioneer Secretary of Modern Missions, Rev. W. J. Stewart, 10c.; Sermons and Studies, 25c.; The Crisis of Missions, Peterson, 35c.; The Conversion of the World, 25c.; Bible Characters, Moody, 30c.; Twelve Select Sermons, Moody, 30c.; Children's Secret of Health, 50c.; The Bible, 50c.; Do, Vol. 1 & 2, cloth, each 1.00; Yesterday, To-day and Forever, 1.00; The Baggy and the Baggy, 20c.; Do they believe? W. B. Boggs, 20c.

Lesson Helps ordered quarterly should be returned for second quarter at once. BAPTIST BOOK ROOM, 120 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX. GEO. A. McDONALD, Secy-Treas.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. '90. Winter Arrangement. '91. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 28th NOVEMBER 1890, the Train of this Railway will run Daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Trains will leave Saint John, Day Express for Halifax & Campbellton, 7.10; Accommodation for Moncton, 8.10; Fast Express for Halifax, 10.10; Express for Sussex, 11.10; Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal, 12.55.

A parlor car runs each way on express trains leaving St. John at 7.10 o'clock and Halifax at 7.15 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal leave St. John at 12.55, and take sleeping cars at Montreal.

Trains will arrive at Saint John, Express from Sussex, 8.30; Fast Express from Quebec & Montreal, 10.10; Accommodation from Point du Mont, 12.55; Day Express from Halifax, 10.10; Fast Express from Halifax, 12.30.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal and Quebec are lighted by electricity, and heated by steam from the locomotive. All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. D. FOTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 26th November, 1890.

YOUR SUPPORT IS SOLICITED BY WOODLILL'S - GERMAN BAKING POWDER.

IT CONTAINS AMMONIA, ALUM, & SODA. It is the best for all purposes, and is the only one that will not burn the goods. It is the best for all purposes, and is the only one that will not burn the goods.

"I think you ought not to venture another winter in London," said Don Fernando to his cousin, as he noticed the air of lassitude with which she leaned back in her easy chair, after joining in the conversation. "I spoke to Macdonald about it to-day, and he offered to accompany me to Devonshire if I wished to select you a winter lodging. He says it is quite warm there in comparison with London, and he recommended some place I forget whose English name he will go with me, if you are willing, Elvira. Last winter tried you sadly."

"I give all my friends a great deal of trouble," replied the senora, regretfully. "I really do dread the winter, and London fogs, which choke me almost, but it is so strange that I should be so frail, while Senora de Ramirez, who endured almost unto death, seems far stronger than formerly."

"Yes indeed," added Elvira, "often think that such an ordeal as I have through which Madre Catalina passed was more likely to render her, at least, an invalid for life, than to permit her to recover so much health as she has."

"It is not so very surprising that it should be so," said the senora. "I have heard that a great shock sometimes acts as a mental tonic; and the very fact that I have passed through it seems to give me such a feeling of rest and confidence in him who trained me so mercifully, a deliverance! But I think, with you, senora Conde, that a milder air would be better for your cousin."

"I shall remain in London for the present," returned the Conde. "I shall, of course, accompany you to your new lodgings, senora, since you agree to my wish for Elvira; and we shall often come to see you both. Really travelling is very quickly done in these days! I have lived out of the world so long, that it is perfectly marvellous to me! Yet all these modern conveniences do not bring us news of our friend, whom we left in danger." And he sighed.

There followed a long silence, in which each heart was dwelling on the thought of him to whom they all owed so much. Elvira sat by her father, looking into the fire with that straight, grave look of sweetness which had become the habitual expression of her face. The Conde touched her hand caressingly.

K. D. C. IS GUARANTEED TO CURE DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Stand for Jesus; bravely stand on the Lord's side, firm Gladly follow His command Whatsoever He bids you do Turn not for the world as From the straight and narrow In the footsteps of our Guide We can never go astray

Speak for Jesus; boldly speak Words of comfort and Of life strength unto the Words of warning come Tell the story of His love Sound His praise where Who came down from heaven To redeem our world from

Live for Jesus, daily live That the world may see That your life is His you have lost one eye, but you have gained two eyes; you have lost one hand, but you have gained two hands; you have lost one life, but you have gained two lives.

There's a work for each of us, there's a cross for each of us, but the laborers are few, and the harvest is great. If you are strong, if you are healthy, if you are rich, if you are powerful, then you are a steward of God's gifts. Use them for His glory.

THE HOME. Every duty, even the most trivial, is a part of the whole. Let us be diligent in our duties, for the Lord is looking on.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE. Examine gingerbread, roll one cup of molasses, tablespoonful of soda, pour it over one egg, and one vinegar together and one tablespoonful of ginger to roll; bake carefully.

STRAWBERRY PUDDING. mould, sprinkle a handful bottom, lightly butter a layer of bread; put a layer of strawberries, sugar, and flour; over all a custard flour and three eggs; fill steam one hour and send to the table.

PRUNE JELLY. Soak in a quart of water the soaked them, put on a pound of sugar and an hour. Remove the prunes, and put them in a colander to drain; boil the water in a steam one hour and send to the table.

of butter to a cream, powdered sugar, the eggs, and half a cup given. Sift together a teaspoonful of salt and a half of baking into the mixture. Smooth, add a teaspoon tract and bake in with buttered paper. Use to half an hour; being careful not to suddenly upon it. sifted thickly over it, baking, improved it can cover it with ic blocks.

A MERRY heart does dine, and merriment than pertain for the. Whosoever drinks moderation. Do a meals or on an em to form a part of Make the initial boiling. Those who inasmuch as should n Brain workers can on the stimulus of and scantily fed it. To dyspeptic rather, and may be using it. Persons strong should not a tion—Table Talk.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

News Summary.

DOMINION.

—La Grippe is reported prevalent in Fredericton.

—Montreal street cars began to run on wheels again on the 28th ult.

—The Digby Courier has been presented with a bunch of Mayflowers.

—Sixteen horses were burned in a fire in Phillips boarding stables, Montreal, on Saturday.

—Subscriptions in London to the Springhill sufferers' fund amount to £300. The Prince of Wales has subscribed £25.

—Large quantities of potatoes are being shipped from Fredericton for Boston and New York markets. Prices range from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bushel.

—To strengthen the hair, thicken the growth, stop it from falling out, and where it is gray to restore the youthful color, use Hall's Hair Restorer.

—It is understood that the Agricultural Society for York will ask the provincial government for a grant in aid of an exhibition in Fredericton next fall.

—As the days grow longer the sun grows stronger, and the wet and slush that follows are the sure forerunner of cold in the head. Nasal Balsam instantly relieves and permanently cures.

—A young man named Wm. Wray, acting temporarily as brakeman on the M. & B. R., in attempting to board a rapidly moving car at Buctouche, on Friday last, fell on the track and received severe and probably fatal injuries.

—The Manitoba legislature has voted down a motion that Catholic schools be paid their proportion of the school grant pending a decision of the constitutionality of the school act, which is now before the courts.

—The five floors of the new Y. M. C. A. building about finished on Dominion square, Montreal, gave way and fell with a crash. A defective pillar is said to be the cause of the disaster. Although forty men were at work they all along to windows and escaped.

—The lobster fishing is now quite lively along the Neck shores and at the Islands. Very good catches are reported from many localities. It is said that inshore traps do not fish at this season nearly as well as those further off shore. This is a hint dropped by an old fisherman, and we give it for the benefit of all.—Digby Courier.

—A destructive fire occurred on Friday morning last at Robb's foundry, Amherst, which was destroyed by fire a few months ago. The boiler shop, which was the only building saved at the first fire, and the moulding shop, which was built with its valuable contents remaining of patterns, &c., were destroyed. The loss is estimated from \$7,000 to \$10,000; insurance \$1,300.

—The Charlottetown Guardian says Messrs. Hunt, McDonald, Ferguson and McLean have forwarded a memorial to the Dominion Government, praying that in consideration of the great scarcity of fodder on the islands, the government remit, all or part of the cost of freight on hay by Stanley for the benefit of the farmers, many of whom, unless some such assistance is rendered, will not be able to save their cattle.

—Delegates were appointed March 25, from the Newfoundland legislature, to proceed to London to plead the case of the province with the British government in view of the threatened *modus vivendi*. The delegates are Sir William Whitesey, Speaker, Emmons of the government side and A. B. Morine of the opposition. The delegates from the legislature committee will be either Mr. Harvey or Mr. Hitt. They sail from St. John's at the first opportunity, March 31.

—An interesting case has been commenced in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff is the Rev. Mr. Jordan of Halifax, pastor of the Campbell street Baptist church (colored). Some months ago he applied at the Amherst restaurant near the railway station for dinner. The owner of the saloon refused to grant the Rev. Mr. Jordan a request, because, it is said, the latter was colored. He consulted a lawyer, which resulted in an action for damages against Mr. Hamilton for \$5,000.

—There was some excitement in Amherst one day last week over Scott Act matters. While the case against Isaac Campbell of the Terrace hotel was progressing, Inspector Casey applied for a special search warrant such as is provided for in the Act. On a hint, some parties left the court suddenly and retired to the Terrace hotel while the papers were in preparation for Casey. While the latter and his assistants were on the way to the hotel the barroom was stripped by parties inside. Casey and four others forced the door open with a heavy deal, after a good deal of trouble. They found only empty bottles, glasses and a large quantity of Adam's ale. Subsequently a conviction was obtained against Campbell for selling. It is reported five actions, for \$5,000 each, will be entered for damages against the parties who forced open the premises. It is reported that Casey's hat had a narrow escape from a brick outside.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, almost the last of the great generals on the Confederate side in the American civil war, has passed away at the age of 82. Gen. Johnston was one of the pall bearers at the funeral of Gen. Sherman, and at that time, it is said, contracted a cold which aggravated a trouble of the heart to which he was subject, and resulted in his death.

—First annual report of the New York Pasteur Institute gives information as to the results of the preventive inoculations against hydrophobia performed at this institute during the first year of its existence. From February 18, 1890, to February 18, 1891, 828 persons having been bitten by dogs or cats, came to be treated. These patients may be divided in two categories: 1st. For 643 of these persons it was demonstrated that the animals which attacked them were not mad. Consequently the patients were sent back after having had their wounds attended, during the proper length of time, when it was necessary. 2nd. In 185 cases the anti-hydrophobic treatment was applied, hydrophobia of the animals which inflicted bites having been evidenced clinically, or by the inoculation in the laboratory, and in many cases by the death of some other persons or animals bitten by the same dogs. No death caused by hydrophobia has been reported among the persons inoculated. Indispositions have been treated free of charge.

Jubilee Fund—Acadia College.

RECEIPTS SINCE LAST REPORT:

George H. Franklin, Canard.....	\$5.00
X. Z. Chipman, Wolfville.....	25.00
Rev. J. W. Manning, Halifax.....	50.00
F. P. Hockwell, Wolfville.....	2.50
O. P. Goucher, Wolfville.....	1.50
Dr. A. B. Stronach, Melvern Square, N. S.....	5.00
Mrs. A. B. Stronach, Melvern Square, N. S.....	3.00
Harry Stronach, Melvern Square, N. S.....	2.50
Oliver Jones, Esq., Moncton.....	100.00
Rev. J. H. Fosby, Yarmouth.....	5.00
Total	\$199.50
Before reported.....	16,954.50
Total	\$17,154.00

A. C. CONNOR, Sec'y Jub. Com.

Helron, N. S., Feb. 20.

The above report was sent forward some time ago, but for some reason did not appear. There are still a few unpaid subscriptions. We would kindly request those who made them to remit as soon as they can.

Gratefully Acknowledged.

We wish to express our gratitude to the members and friends of the Baptist church who made us a visit March 2nd, and after spending the evening left us as the richer by forty dollars. This is a donation indeed, not salary.

Petiole, G. W. SEVERMAN.

—Rev. M. P. Freeman makes grateful mention of the kindness of his people in Gasperaux in giving him a donation on March 17, at the house of Mr. Edward Kenne, of \$45; and also of the generosity of the friends in the New-Scotland section of upwards of \$25 in cash and useful articles.

A Rare Opportunity for Bible Students.

An especially interesting programme for the coming spring and summer has been planned by the Bible Institute at Chicago, of which Mr. Moody is president. About the middle of April Rev. Dr. W. G. Moorehead, of Xenia, Ohio, whose scholarship and ability as a Bible teacher are well known, begins a three months course of lectures. Rev. James Stalker, whose life of Christ is familiar to Bible students, will be at the Institute a few days in May. In July and August, Rev. F. B. Meyer, of Regent Park Chapel, London, will be the leading lecturer. Mr. Meyer's personal work among the poor of England has fitted him to be a competent authority on work among the masses, and his books on spiritual themes are among the most reliable and helpful now published.

Three Gospel tents, accommodating variously from 350 to 1000 people, will be located in neighborhoods where the Gospel is sadly needed, and placed in the charge of experienced evangelists.

Ministers, evangelists, missionaries, lady teachers and Christian workers of every class will have an opportunity to learn the best plans and methods along aggressive lines in these tents, and in the various forms of mission work connected with the Institute. Mornings are spent in class-room, and afternoons and evenings occupied with study and personal efforts among the unconverted.

The entire course covers two years, but the school is open the year round, and students may enter at any time and stay as long as convenient. Four dollars per week will cover all necessary expenses in the men's department, and in the ladies' department the cost of board is three dollars and a half per week. As far as possible, all will be accommodated in the Institute buildings. Those obliged to room outside will find the cost a trifle more. No charge is made for tuition. Any who desire to attend should write at once to the Supt., R. A. Torrey, 80 W. Pearson St., or Mrs. S. B. Capron, Supt. of the Ladies' Department, 232 La Salle Avenue, Chicago.

—For suppressions, female weakness, nervousness, etc., Dr. Williams' Pink Pills never fail. They have no equal as a blood tonic and nerve builder. Equally good for men and women.

Marrriages.

HASEL-COX.—At Coal Creek, March 30, by the Rev. W. T. Corey, Michael Havel, of Chipman, Queens County, to Bertie Cox, of Canning, Queens County.

SCHNEIDER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, March 18, by Rev. L. M. Weeks, Thomas H. Simonds, of St. John, to Mary O. Buck, of Dorchester, N. B.

WALKER-NEWMOME.—At the Dartmouth Baptist church, March 18, by Rev. C. W. Williams, William H. Walker to Miss M. Newcome, both of Dartmouth.

LEWIS-SHARR.—At the residence of the bride's parents, March 18, by Rev. L. M. Weeks, Charles L. Lewis to Annetta Sears, both of Taylor Village, Westmorland Co., N. B.

BELLEY-GRAY.—At the 2nd Baptist church, Springfield, March 18, by Rev. S. H. Cornwall, Sanford H. Bolyes, of Kingston, to Agnes D. Gray, of Springfield, Kings Co., N. B.

BEATTY-SERVES.—At the home of the bride's father, Salem, March 20th, by Rev. W. Camp, George L. Beatty to Ella Maude, eldest daughter of Henry B. Steeves, all of Albert County, N. B.

REYNOLDS-DARVISON.—At the residence of the bride's father, at Portaupee Mountain, Col. Co., N. S., March 18, by Rev. T. B. Layton, John W. Reynolds, of Ellsworth, Maine, U. S., to Ella S., eldest daughter of Edmund Davidson.

Deaths.

VAUGHAN.—At St. Martins, March 7, Jane W., widow of the late Capt. William Vaughan, aged 74 years.

MCLAUCHLIN.—At Gibson, March 16, infant daughter of William and Francis McLaughlin, aged 6 months.

MINER.—At Gasperaux, N. S., March 14, infant daughter of Watson and Bertha Miner, aged 8 months.

BAKER.—At East Margareville, N. S., March 18, Helena M., only daughter of Mrs. Jane Baker. Her end was peace.

UNDERWOOD.—At Gibson, March 5, Grace Maud, infant daughter of Frank and Annie Underwood, aged 15 months.

PICK.—At Black River, Kings Co., N. S., March 18, Sophia, wife of the late Deacon Jas. Pick, in the 57th year of her age.

CHEWILL.—At Freeport, on the 18th inst, suddenly, of paralysis of the heart, Capt. Thomas Churchill, aged 70 years. The deceased passed away trusting in God.

STIRK.—At Port Lorne, March 15, Mrs. Harriet Stirk, at the age of 65, passed on to the better land. She was for many years a consistent Christian and enjoyed the comforting presence of her Saviour in "the valley."

ESTABROOKS.—Suddenly, at Marysville, March 15, Elijah Estabrooks, in the 70th year of his age. Bro. Estabrooks had been for many years a member of the Baptist church at Nashua, and died in the triumph of faith. Many relatives and friends mourn the loss of one so esteemed.

MCLEAN.—At Cumberland Bay, Grand Lake, on the 20th inst, Mrs. Matilda E., aged 42 years, wife of Wm. G. McLean, after a protracted illness and much suffering. She resigned her six little boys into the hand of a covenant-keeping God, kissing each a long farewell.

FRISBEE.—At Springfield, March 15, of paralysis, James Emory Frisbee, aged 60 years. Our brother, professed faith in Christ some years ago and was a worker in prayer and conference meetings for the Lord, but for the last two years has been so afflicted that he lost all use of the organs of speech. May God bless the widow and fatherless.

REAGH.—At Prince Albert, March 19, of pneumonia, Mrs. Ann Reagh, relict of the late Isaac Reagh, aged 76 years. She leaves two sons and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. She lived a Christian life, and now has gone to be with Jesus. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. L. J. Tingley to a large congregation.

NEASON.—Thomas Nelson, of Newport, N. S., died Feb. 24th, aged 78 years. He was noted for the meekness of his spirit, and as we looked upon his face so calm in death we could feel that his was the blessed sleep from which none ever wakes to weep. He was baptized and received into the Newport church by Rev. A. Freeman. The Lord bless the widow and fatherless.

KEELER.—At Dartmouth, March 14, William Keeler, aged 68 years. Mr. Keeler was for long years a much respected resident of Dartmouth. He was granted a long and active life, but at last his summons came, and, spared all suffering during his last hours, he passed away. His large family, a number of whom are valuable members of the Dartmouth Baptist church, have the sympathy of the entire community in this time of grief.

FOSTER.—Jane, aged 46 years, beloved wife of Edward Foster. Sister Foster was baptized by Rev. A. W. Barnes 44 years ago, uniting with this church, of which she has been a live and zealous member. She will be much missed in our social services, as she always filled her place. This makes the eleven deaths in our little village since the 8th of December last. Our ranks are being thinned out. We need recruits. Who will enlist? There are loud calls for volunteers.

Beware

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as" Pearlina. IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, do the honest thing—send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York.

For W. B. M. U.

Little Glace Bay, per E. A. Martell, F. M.....	\$6.00
Wallace, per Louisa A. McKim, F. M.....	3.00
Port Hillford, Mrs. Jacob Road, F. M., \$1.00; Mrs. Peter McConnell, F. M., \$1.00.....	2.00
Milton, Yr. Co., per Mrs. W. E. Truffy, F. M.....	3.50
Antigonish, per Mrs. J. M. Brough, F. M., \$2.00; H. M., \$13.86.....	15.86
Alexandra, per Maud Jones, F. M. 12 00	
Dorchester, per M. Bessie Weeks, F. M., \$2.50; H. M., \$2.50.....	5.00
Port Greenville, per Mrs. Fred Newcombe, a special offering, F. M., \$7.00; H. M., \$6.00; N. W. M., \$5.00.....	18.00

Mrs. MARY SMITH,
Treas. W. B. M. U.
Amherst, March 24.

—A Distressing Cough often causes the friends of the sufferer as much pain as the sufferer himself, and should receive immediate attention. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, &c., and in many well attested cases it has effected a perfect cure of consumption.

FLOUR, FEED, & C.

I am prepared to offer

Mixed Cars of

GOLDEN EAGLE, DAISY, STAR, GOLDEN LION, SNOWBALL, LAKE VIEW, BRAN, SHORTS, &c ;

f. o. b. schmr. at Carleton, St. John, N. B., JUST AS LOW as f. o. b. Boston.


Terms—Sight Draft, with Bill of Lading attached.

As freights and insurance from St. John to Bay of Fundy ports are cheaper than from Boston, you will save money by ordering through me.

W. FRANK HATHEWAY,

17 and 18 SOUTH WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Have You? Many Millions Have



accepted James Pyle's invitation to try his wonderful discovery, *Pyle's Pearlina*; for easy washing and cleaning. You couldn't count them in a lifetime. Some of the twelve million housekeepers in this land must have accepted very often. That's the way with Pearlina. The wise woman who investigates, tries it; the woman who tries it continues to use it. A daily increasing sale proves it. The truth is, there's nothing so acceptable as Pearlina. Once accept its help, and you'll decline the imitations—they don't help you. It washes clothes or cleans house. It saves labor and it saves wear. It hurts nothing, but it's suited to everything. Try it when it suits you, for it will suit you when you try it.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Influenza and Consumption yield at once to the wonderful power of this remedy. None genuine unless signed.

OF "I BUTTS"

BIRDCK BLOOD BITTERS

Cures HEADACHE.

Cures HEADACHE.

Cures HEADACHE.

A Prompt Cure.

DEAR SIR.—I was very bad with headache and pain in my back, my hands and feet swelled so I could do no work. My doctor-in-law advised me to try B. B. B. With one bottle I felt so much better that I got one more and so on until I can work as well as ever.

AMBER HILLS, Tilsburg, Ont.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. Co.

CHANGE OF TIME.

TWO TRIPS per WEEK.

AFTER MONDAY, March 26, 1891, and until further notice, one of the Steamers of this Company will leave

ST. JOHN BOSTON,

—FOR—

Via EASTPORT & PORTLAND,

Every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 7:30 Eastern Standard Time. Returning, leaves Boston every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 8:30.

Through first and second class Tickets can be purchased and Baggage checked through from all booking stations of all Nova Scotia railways, and on board steamer, City of Monticello between St. John, Digby and Annapolis. Also, Freight billed through at extremely low rates.

C. E. LAECHLER,
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Boston.

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Manager Portland.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, ELOCUTION & PAINTING.

FOR YOUNG LADIES, CON. PRINCES & GENTLEMEN, ST. JOHN.

To open MAY 15th for a summer session of eight weeks. Regular school year begins Sept. 1st, 1891. Special arrangements have been made with a leading Soprano Soloist of Boston to teach a limited number of pupils. Also, a Violinist from the New England Conservatory, Boston, will take charge of the Violin Department. Miss WHELAN, from the New England Conservatory, Boston, will have charge of the Vocal. Miss ALEXANDER, graduate of the Boston School of Oratory, will take charge of the Elocution. Board, including room furnished, bedding provided, at \$1 a week. Send for Catalogue.

JENNIE D. FITCHES,
Director School of Music, St. John, N. B.

T. H. HALL

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

SPRING STYLE HATS.

We have new in store part of our spring stock of Hats and Caps, consisting of:

- 100 doz. Christy's London Silk Hats;
- 300 doz. Christy's London Soft Hats;
- 24 doz. Christy's London Silk Hats;
- 60 doz. Domestic Silk Hats;
- 105 cases Domestic Soft Hats;
- 35 cases Domestic Soft Hats;
- 100 cases New York Soft Fur Hats;
- 10 cases New York Soft Fur Hats;
- 200 doz. Domestic Straw Hats;
- 250 doz. English Sailor Hats;
- 650 doz. New York Straw Hats;
- 360 doz. Cloth, Silk and Velvet Hats.

To which will have weekly additions during spring and summer from English, United States and domestic factories.

C. & E. EVERETT, 11 King Street.

VENETIAN BLINDS.

If you are wanting either Venetian or Shutter Blinds, send your order to us as we guarantee satisfaction.

HARDWOOD FLOORING.

A large lot of kiln-dried Flooring on hand

DOORS, SASHES, WINDOW-FRAMES, BALUSTERS, &c.

A. CHRISTIE W. W. Co.

CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN N. B.

FOR SALE,

BLAKE'S IMPROVED STEAM SINKING PUMP.

Capacity at ordinary speed, 60 gallons per minute, which may be increased to 80 if necessary. In perfect order. Inquire at A. SINCLAIR & CO.'S, ST. JOHN.

THE STREET CALLED "B"

BY EVA LOVETT CARP

The street called "B" and I
Smooth, and down a hill
And he who starts its croak
Much cure for trouble
But at the entrance is a sign
"Here put away Endeavor
For down the street called
You reach the house called
The house called "Never"
A grim and ghastly town
Whose broken windows, shorn
And ruined turrets lower
While from the casement glow
A warning shrieks forever
"Take heed! the street called
Leads to the house called
What matter tho' the street
And flowers tempt my rest
Tho' strife be hard, and yet
And easy the surely find
If, at the end, I surely find
That Hope and I must
When down the street called
I reach the house called

THE STORY OF AN AUNT'S NOUVEAU


The people gave but little notice to the minister's sermon. They were hymn-booking for the occasion, straightening their ties, gloves, or some like act of the general relaxation of the hour sermon.

They did not need to know their service—8 o'clock; prayer-meeting; the regular Wednesday meetings during the school in the vestry and at Mission Sabbath-school of Victor and Van 3.30. With the exception of school, they had been years, for the sermons were never read mechanically. He, too, but from habit he held for him as he called the school in the vestry he had announced the sermon drew his people's looked up at him. He troubled, but while they went on reading: "The high-school at the corner Vandylke St. has been Not fifty in the whole knew of it except for its minister. She was not minister as the others were, but vent over her hymn flush was fading from the eyes that knew him were other signs of unready instantly, a trouble owned rugged face.

The middle pew in belonged to the minister the young girl in the was his only sister. pants were his half-sister's.

He was a young man His call to preach had sound, and in lowly at had he obeyed his call in other to Christ city church gave their rest, and gave him also point his substitute during vacation, Dr. Deems' Maxwell Golding. He verted under Dr. De and in one way and eyes had kept sight of strength and consecration.

It was uphill work was large; part of the of them factory hands mills near the church. ing of the city church organization, had through element of "toil" in wealthy congregation were so distinctly separate. It was "charge," if the you content to treat them. They liked to be told was right to do; but the minister poking days and Mondays to did it, or not. This the wealthy portion of least it should leave the young man moved his mother's elegant his quarters in the fact. "We rich can but kingdom" anyway," a mented on the move you see Max better those who go easier. not sorry he has gone devoted to him she whole time to help work, and I am dete go out with the other and not be an extrane



FROM EAST TO WEST, THE ORB OF DAY SMILES ON THE SOAP THAT LEADS THE WAY.

IDEAL SOAP.

MADE ONLY BY WM LOGAN ST. JOHN, N.B.

ALL EVERYWHERE EVERYTHING EVERYWAY ALL

THE TIME ON IN BY METHODS

WHITE CROSS GRANULATED SOAP

GIVES THE BEST SATISFACTION.

UNITED STATES.

—1,000 cases of la grippe are reported in Dubuque, Iowa, an equal number of cases in Troy, N. Y.

—Margaret Lynn died in Cambridge, Mass., March 27, aged 113 years. She was born in County Derry, Ireland.

—J. W. Woodworth of Revere, Mass., writes, "I suffered a week from toothache; one application of your 'Toothache' cured me. We found it very valuable in Pneumonia, Headache, &c." All dealers.

W O A K H A L L



OUR SPRING STOCK is now complete, and consists of 800 Men's Tweed Suits, 500 Men's Black Worsted Suits, 400 Young Men's Suits, 600 Boys' 3-piece Nicker Suits, 1,000 Children's 2-piece Suits, 3,000 pairs Men's Pants, 800 pairs Youths' Pants, 400 pairs Children's Pants, 10 cases Shirts (all kinds), Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Suspers, Umbrellas; 1 car load Trunks and Valises, 3 cases Macintosh Waterproof Coats, with and without Capes; 20 cases English, Scotch, Irish and Canadian Tweeds, for our Custom Tailoring department. You will find the very latest on all our counters. Our Stock is an immense one to select from.

MEN'S ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS—\$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.75, \$9.50, \$10.50, \$12.50.
MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS—\$7.50, \$8.75, \$9.50, \$10.50, \$11, \$13.50.
MEN'S BLACK WORSTED SUITS—\$7.50, \$10.50, \$11.50, \$12.50, \$14.00.
MEN'S BLACK CORKSCREW SUITS—\$11.50, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$18.00.
MEN'S BLACK PRINCE ALBERT SUITS—\$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00.
YOUTHS' TWEED SUITS—\$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$9.50.
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS—\$6.50, \$7.50, \$9.50, \$10.50, \$12.00.
MEN'S WORKING PANTS—\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.
MEN'S FANCY DRESS PANTS—\$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50, 4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00.
MAGINTOSH WATERPROOF COATS—\$6.00, \$7.75, \$9.50, \$10.50, \$12.50, \$14.00, \$15.00.

CUSTOM SUITS TO ORDER.

TWEED SUITS—\$17, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25.
BLACK WORSTED SUITS—\$19, \$21, \$22, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$30.

CUSTOM PANTS TO ORDER.

TWEED PANTS—\$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50.
WORSTED PANTS—\$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00.

PRICES
CHILDREN'S SUITS,
 AGE 4 TO 12 YEARS.

\$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50,
 \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25,
 \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00,
 \$4.25, \$4.50, \$4.75,
 \$5.00, \$5.25, \$5.50,
 \$6.00, \$6.25, \$6.50.



PRICES
BOYS' SUITS
 AGE 10 TO 15 YEARS.

\$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50,
 \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.25,
 \$4.50, \$4.75, \$5.00,
 \$5.50, \$5.75, \$6.00,
 \$6.25, \$6.50, \$6.75,
 \$7.00, \$7.25, \$7.75.



CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

During the year 1891 you can depend on getting just what you want in the way of Custom Made Garments. Our Stock of English, Scotch, Irish and Canadian Cloths is complete, and we shall continue to add from time to time as the Seasons come around, all the latest Novelties in Suitings, Trousering and Overcoatings. We import our Cloths direct, together with the Trimmings we use. Mr. J. P. Hogan, our Cutter, has supervision of this department, and you are sure of satisfactory results. His garments are made artistically in the most fashionable styles.

SCOVIL, FRASER & COMPANY,

CORNER KING AND GERMAIN STREETS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

me the thought that in calling him from the stable I had exposed him to the chance of being drowned, and, as he swam aimlessly about, I hid my eyes so that I might not see him perish. But, recalling the story of his shipwreck, I began to think that if he could breast the rough waves of the Atlantic, he could live long enough in the smooth waters of the St. John to swim to the shore; and a wild sort of idea entered my mind that he could not only save himself, but might in some way save me also. So I began to call him again at the top of my voice.

"Duke, Duke!" This way, old fellow! I kept repeating. He could not see me, for I was hidden by the branches but he followed the sound of my voice, and, aided by the current, soon reached the tree. Very carefully I descended from my perch, got into the canoe, and, as he came alongside, I reached out my hand and patted his nose, that just projected from the water. Then, seeing that he had his halter on with a rope attached, I caught hold of the latter. The little fellow at once began to swim away, and I tried to stop him; but, to my surprise, instead of my being able to hold him, the canoe was drawn clear of the tree, and, for good or ill, I was once more afloat upon the swollen river. The pony could, of course, make no headway against the current, and took his way directly across it. If it had been far to the end of the willows, it would have been impossible to have kept the canoe out from under the branches, and it would have inevitably been upset; but, fortunately, my tree of refuge was only a very little way from the end of the row, and I was soon free from that danger.

"At first my spirits grew very high at the thought that I was having such an unexpected ride behind 'His Grace'; but when I saw the fierce strength of the current out in the open river, and the immense quantities of drift stuff that were being carried down, I became frightened. The Duke was struggling manfully to reach the other shore, which was more than a mile distant. I did not think he could do it, and knew that to attempt to do so was perilous; for we were in danger of being struck by one of the hundreds of pieces of drifting wood and trees, which were being borne along by the river. I tried to get him to turn and swim directly down stream; but could do little to guide him, and was afraid to do that little for fear of upsetting the canoe. We were being carried down all the while, notwithstanding his efforts. As we got further from the shore-line the danger increased, yet I feared to let go the rope; for while I held it I did not seem to be utterly helpless. At length a great tree came floating down, the branches of which I could not escape if I did

not drop the rope and drift with the current.

"Goodby, Duke," I said, and tears came into my eyes, for I thought I was bidding him a last farewell. Then I let the rope slip through my fingers; I had not the courage to throw it down. The pony swam on, and the canoe drifted away from him so quickly that I was many yards distant before I could sufficiently control my voice to call to him to follow me. When I did so, calling him every endearing name he was accustomed to hear, he turned toward me, but just at that moment the tree came down between us, hiding me completely from him. Whether he tried to follow, I do not know. When after what seemed a long time the tree floated by, for being much heavier and deeper than the canoe it floated more rapidly, no sign of the pony could be seen.

Then for the first time I looked back to where our house had stood. It was some distance away, but I could make out the eglars that used to stand before the door. They were in their old place; but of the house there was no sign, and I knew it had been swept away. It seems strange to me now that my first thought on realizing that our house was gone was that the doll I had got at Christmas, and which mother said was the last one I must expect, for I was in my teens now, was lost beyond hope of recovery. Then I began to think of father and mother, and though I never for a moment believed that father could not take care of them, I cried very bitterly. I was well enough practised in canoeing to know that I was in no immediate danger, and growing used to my situation, gained confidence, and even managed to possess myself of a sick, which drifted near, and with this I hoped to be able to steer to the shore, if ever the canoe took me near enough to a favorable spot. In the meantime I sat as low as possible to prevent my being upset, and watched sharply along the shores for signs of the others.

"I had drifted for seven or eight miles when I heard a shout from behind me, and, turning carefully, saw a canoe coming toward me as fast as two men could paddle it. It seemed almost to fly over the water, and was beside me almost before I had time to think who the men could be. When they came alongside, dropping their bark canoe by mine with wonderful skill, I saw that they were Indians. I did not know their names, but I had seen them often at our place. They knew me at once, and one of them said:—

"What Captin's poppoe do in canoe?"

"After I had answered in as few words as possible, they talked together for a few moments in their own language, and then the one who had already spoken said to me:

"Um guess um know where findum Captin."

"Then his comrade gently lifted me into their canoe, and, after tying mine astern, resumed their paddling. The sense of safety was so great, the confidence which the stalwart men inspired was so much of a relief that I began to weep again, but this time for joy. The Indians, thinking that perhaps I feared harm at their hands, tried to reassure me.

"Pappose all right. Big John no hurtum poppoe," said one; and the other rejoined:

"Soon findum Captin. Pretty soon water run so fast, then Captin stopum raft."

I told them that I was not afraid, but am sure that they did not believe me; for they kept up their protestations of goodwill until I grew calm again.

After an hour of sharp paddling, Big John pointed ahead with his paddle, and said:

"There Captin."

"I looked. There, sure enough were some people on the bank; and in a few minutes we were near enough for me to recognize father, whose tall, erect form could be distinguished anywhere.

"Mother! mother!" I called, or rather shrieked, and rushed close to the water as the Indians steered to the shore. Tom wading out, so as to be the first to greet me. He lifted me from the canoe as soon as it was near enough, for he was a strong fellow, though only sixteen, and, carrying me to the bank, gave me into mother's arms. How they all laughed and cried over me! To the Indians the performance was inexplicable—for tears under any circumstances, especially on an occasion of joy, were to them unaccountable; but they showed the respect of men they were when father offered to pay them for saving me, for they refused any reward except a pig of tobacco.

"We were, of course, much troubled as to the probable fate of Duke; for he was a greater hero in our eyes now than ever, although we did not fully appreciate how much I owed to him. The worst that any of us supposed likely to have happened, after we had talked for a little while and I had explained how I had spent the night, was that I would have had to remain in the tree until father and Tom could have reached me, which would have been some time during the day; for they had already borrowed a canoe from a settler and were about starting in search of me when they saw the Indians coming. We did not know then how narrow my escape from death had been; but when, after a few days, the water went down and we returned to what had been our home, we saw that a great mass of drift stuff had been carried down right across our farm, had overturned the barn, and

piled up against the row of willows, breaking them down so that I could not distinguish which of them had afforded me a refuge. The people who lived above us, and were much less exposed to danger, told us that the "jam" had passed down shortly after sunrise, so that if the Duke had not come to my aid, I would have inevitably been crushed to death or been drowned.

"As for Duke, he proved able to take care of himself, and some weeks later we got him home safe and sound."
Canada Presbyterian.

PARSON BULKLEY'S ADVICE.
 A TRUE STORY OF THE LAST CENTURY.

The church at Pelham Center was in trouble. Deacon Joslyn had given up coming to afternoon service. He thought he was too feeble to endure the long strain of two services. The minister thought otherwise, and regarded the deacon's absence as a direct affront. The church had begun to take sides in the matter, and a serious division had resulted. Achash Joslyn, the deacon's pretty daughter, had left the "singers' seats" on account of the trouble, and had taken her special friends with her. Everything was at sixes and sevens, and collateral difficulties had sprung up in the train of the original ones, until the church at Pelham Center was in danger of dissolution.

A meeting of the congregation resulted in nothing, except that a committee was appointed to consult Parson Bulkley, of Chichester. "He is a sage counselor," said Deacon Truesdell. "He is the one to tell us what to do."

So fervent prayer was offered for the success of the committee, and they rode away to Chichester to lay their case before the wise and venerable pastor of that parish. It was especially requested that he give his advice in writing and send it as soon as he could.

It so happened that Mr. Bulkley had a farm on a distant part of the town, which he had let to a tenant over whom he kept a sharp lookout, and to whom, from time to time, he sent good counsel as to the farm work. At just this juncture he happened to be forwarding a letter to his tenant as well as one to the Pelham church.

In due time the Pelham people were convened to hear Parson Bulkley's letter. Deacon Truesdell, who was the moderator of the meeting, broke the seal with great impressiveness, and glanced down the page. Then he looked around in a bewildered way, mopped his forehead, and applied himself again to the letter. The deacon was a scholar; so the people, though they could not help seeing that he was puzzled, felt a comfortable assurance that he would somehow get through it.

"This letter," began the sorely embarrassed moderator, "is couched in

such peculiar terms that we may need to take considerable thought before we arrive at our excellent brother's precise meaning. Let us pray for light upon the subject."

Accordingly a lengthy prayer was offered, after which the good deacon read as follows: "You will see to the fences that they be built high and strong, and you will take especial care of the old black bull."

This mystical advice fell like so much Sanskrit upon the listening ears of the congregation. Suddenly a discerning brother arose and announced earnestly that the parson had probed the matter to its depths, and had suggested just the remedy needed.

"Do you not see that the advice to repair the fences means that we should take good heed in the admission and government of our members? We must guard the church by our Master's laws, and keep out strange cattle from the fold. In a particular manner should we set a watchful guard over the devil—for what else can Parson Bulkley mean by the 'old black bull'? It is he that has done so much harm of late."

It is recorded that this interpretation was perfectly satisfactory to the Pelham church, and that their animosities speedily subsided. Deacon Joslyn came to both services each Sunday, as had been his wont, and Miss Achash again warbled in the choir. Of what the tenant thought when he received the church's letter, there is, unfortunately, no tradition.—*Congregationalist*

THE NEW YORK FREE KINDERGARTEN AND ITS WORK.

Last March the first kindergarten was opened at 351 East Fifty-third Street, near First Avenue, and was successful from the first. This fall it reopened, while a second school has been begun in Sixty-third Street, and its support assumed by the Associated Alumnae of the Normal College, after whom the school is named. The Kindergarten Association expect to open a third school soon. The first kindergarten has sixty children enrolled, and has been obliged to turn away others because it had no room for them.

At nine o'clock each morning a troop of little children may be seen hurrying to the school in East Fifty-third street. Some are brought by their careful mothers, while many a three or four year old trudge along unwatched save by other children who are scarcely older. They gather in a large room on the ground-floor—a vacant store, in reality—and through its large double windows and door, which face the south, the sun comes streaming in. An engraving occupies the most prominent place, while a few colored plates of birds and flowers, frameless, and bits of paper-weaving and pasting, the children's own work, help to

brighten the white walls. A piano stands at one side, and every now and then a little one steals up, and cautiously touches the keys, and listens with delight to the beautiful sound. The two teachers and their helper work with each child with a pleasant word. The faces are bright and eager, and in nearly every case have been made shining and clean, and the hair has been smoothly brushed. Proudly they walk in and give their teachers the penny that the parents have trusted to them. This little sum is spent for the bright paper and materials which the children use, but its payment is not compulsory, and many a child comes daily without it. But in most instances the parents prefer to send it, while the teachers encourage the practice, for the lesson of honor and responsibility which it teaches the children.

The kindergarten's morning talk is perhaps her best work, for she strives to adapt it to each child, and to teach him to open his eyes to the world around him. Very few of these children know that there is a moon or stars. Whether the sun shines or not, whether there are leaves on the trees, he knows not. The different days of the week are as unknown a mystery to him as the fact that he has a right and left hand. The social education, too, is of great value. To get his way by force has been the only way of dealing with his kind that the street child has known. Here in the kindergarten he learns to live peacefully and happily with others, to protect the weaker, to be generous and forgiving. Here, too, he is taught that God, the creator of all, is his merciful and loving Father.

When her three hours' teaching is over, the kindergarten's work is not yet finished. She supplements her teaching by visiting the parents, learning from them much that throws light on the character of her charges, and trying to interest the mothers so that they may aid and not undo her influence. One of the most encouraging points of her work is frequently finding that the dullest, most inattentive child has carried his lesson home, and that in a feeble way the tiny seeds of good are struggling to grow.

In other cities the support of such kindergartens has been assumed by individuals and organizations, the association in each case taking the burden and care of the school, which is named after its supporter. It is greatly to be wished that such a fashion might become popular in New York. The sum needed for the support of a kindergarten is \$1800, which is small in comparison with the incalculable moral, social and intellectual training of children, who, taken from homes often unclean and unhealthy, spend half their day amid refined surroundings under sympathetic intelligent teaching.—*Harper's Bazar*.

