

# Messenger and Visitor.

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No. 11.

The Unfriendly Senate. The United States Senate has passed a bill, known as the Alaska Right-of-Way Bill, extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way of railroads in Alaska. One section of this bill—Sec. 13—has a very direct and important bearing upon the Commercial interests of Canada. The section alluded to reads as follows:

"That under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury the privilege of entering goods in warehouses and merchandise in bond, or of placing them in bonded warehouses at the port of Wrangell, District of Alaska, and of withdrawing the same for exportation to any place in British Columbia or the Northwest Territory without payment of duty is hereby granted to the Government of the Dominion of Canada and its citizens or citizens of the United States whenever and so long as it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, (who shall ascertain and declare the fact by proclamation) that no exclusive privilege of transporting through British Columbia or the Northwest Territory goods or passengers arriving from or destined for other ports in Alaska is granted to any person or corporation by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and that the privilege has been duly accorded to responsible persons or corporations operating transportation lines in British Columbia or the Northwest Territory of making direct connection with transportation lines in Alaska, and that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has consented to and is allowing on behalf of the citizens of the United States the entry, free of duty, of all miners' outfits and a supply of provisions and clothing, the whole not exceeding in quantity one thousand pounds for each citizen of the United States proposing to engage in mining in British Columbia, or in the Northwest Territory, and that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has removed all unequal restrictions as to the issue of miners' licenses to all citizens of the United States operating or intending to operate in British Columbia or in the Northwest Territory.

And, further, that fishing vessels of the United States having authority under the laws of the United States to touch and trade at any port or ports, places or places, in the British Dominions of North America shall have the privilege of entering such port or ports, place or places, for the purpose of purchasing bait and all other supplies and outfits in the same manner and under the same regulations as may exist therein applicable to trading vessels of the most favored nations, and of transshipping their catch, to be transported in bond through said Dominion, without payment of duties, in the same manner as other merchandise destined for the United States may be thus transported."

Senator Turner and others argued that it was unfair to incorporate in such a measure as this a demand upon the Dominion Government that it yield important fishery rights which had been held for a hundred years. But an amendment by Mr. Turner to strike out the part of the section relating to the fisheries was lost by a vote of 34 to 16.

This action on the part of the United States Senate, though, considering the traditions of that body, not greatly surprising, is none the less exasperating to Canada and is certainly not of a kind to promote friendly relations between the two countries. If this country had no rights in reference to the navigation of the Stickeen river, upon which Fort Wrangell is situated, the demands of the Senate, in return for the offered transshipping and bonding privileges, would be preposterous. But the navigation of the Stickeen is secured to British vessels by treaty rights, and these rights—if the opinion of the Canadian Minister of Justice be received—include the privilege of transshipment at Fort Wrangell. It is doubtful, of course, whether this Senate bill as it stands will receive the endorsement of the House of Representatives and the President. It now stands indeed as an embarrassment to present plans of our Government for the development of Canadian commerce with the

Yukon Country. But certainly it will have no effect in persuading Canada to surrender to the United States the protected rights of our fishermen upon the Atlantic coast. If Canadian vessels cannot transship their cargoes at Wrangell—at which point it becomes necessary to employ vessels of light draft for the shallow waters of the Upper Stickeen—then, it is said, the smaller steamers can go down the coast 150 miles to Fort Simpson—a port in Canadian territory—to receive their cargoes, and the projected railway from Teslyn Lake to Telegraph Creek, if built, will have to be extended southward to a seaport well within the Canadian border. The worst of it is that the legislation passed by the U. S. Senate, if carried into effect, is likely to provoke retaliatory measures on the part of Canada and so to promote unfriendly feelings between the two countries.

The United States and Spain. The relations of the United States and Spain have apparently not changed materially during the past week. President McKinley has declined to accede to the request of the Spanish Government for the recall of Consul General Lee, and Spain it appears has decided not to insist. There is as yet no report from the Court of Inquiry into the Maine disaster, nor is the public informed when such report is to be expected. It is evident that both governments regard war as a possibility by no means remote. Spain is taking steps to strengthen her navy. The United States is doing likewise, and is otherwise adopting measures to prepare for war. On Tuesday of last week, Congress unanimously, amid patriotic demonstrations, passed a bill appropriating \$50,000,000 to be used at the discretion of the President for national defence. There appears, however, at present writing, to be somewhat less immediate danger of war than a week or two ago. Of neither the Executive nor the Congress of the United States is the temper unduly belligerent, and the voting of so large a sum for national defence is regarded rather as a measure necessary to preserve peace than an indication that the country is to be plunged into a war, since to be unprepared would be under existing conditions, to invite attack. The jingoes of the country, having shouted themselves hoarse without much effect, have apparently stopped to take breath and the calmer voice of the nation is commanding attention. For Spain, in her relations with Cuba, the choice, it would seem, must lie between abandoning the colony entirely and engaging sooner or later in a war with the United States. The former alternative is exceedingly galling to Spanish pride and the latter could only end in the proud old nation being driven from her last position in the western hemisphere, her national power hopelessly crippled and her prestige among the nations quite destroyed. There seems no probability that in such a struggle Spain could count upon any alliance with European nations, though probably from Germany, Austria and France she might have sympathy and more or less of indirect assistance, for the great American republic is not greatly loved by the Continental nations. Spain, however, would have small cause to thank these nations for any such assistance as they would render, since the result of the conflict could only be to subject her the more securely to their power.

War Clouds. At the present time there is but little actual warfare being carried on in the world, but the political sky is black and thundrous, both east and west, with rumors of war. Those who have been persuading themselves that, so far as its civilized portions are concerned, the world is entering a period of perpetual calm, and

that the tempests of war will no more sweep over the earth as of old, must find themselves rudely shaken in their comfortable dreams by the present threatening aspect of affairs. It is true that war which has often seemed imminent in Europe has been for many years now warded off, and it is devoutly to be hoped and prayed for that a merciful Providence may still restrain the wrath of the nations and hold them back from war. But no one who regards the signs of the times can fail to recognize that they are terribly ominous of a conflict which, if once begun, no living man could dare to predict where it would end. With the past ten days the three most powerful nations in the world have made appropriations for the strengthening of their navies aggregating the sum of \$240,000,000. Great Britain has taken a position in regard to China from which it seems impossible to recede without great loss of prestige as well as a surrender of commercial interests that seem vital to the empire's prosperity, and the British Government evidently recognizes that the position taken may involve war with Russia and perhaps also with Germany and France. Considering her vast extent of territory and her widely scattered colonial possessions, the prospect for Great Britain in entering upon a war in which half the world may be against her, and the rest of it for the most part perhaps giving her little help or sympathy, becomes a matter of tremendous moment. Lord Salisbury may well be pardoned if, understanding as perhaps few other men do the contingencies involved, he has hesitated and declined to take a position which must mean war, so long as any other honorable course is open. It is evident however, that the temper of the British public will not permit the Government, if so disposed, to yield before the menace of Russian power in the far East. A conflict is regarded as very possible if not inevitable, and the nation is gathering its strength for what may be a life and death struggle with its enemies. Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, has told Parliament that, with the expenditure on naval works for the year, the naval estimates amount to \$127,000,000. Adding this to the army estimates makes over £48,000,000 (\$240,000,000) to be expended on British defences for the year, exclusive of the amounts to be spent on the Indian army and the armies of self-governing colonies.

Pacific Cable. The discussion of an all-British Pacific cable has been revived by recent action on the part of the United Empire League. A committee of the League, appointed for that purpose and consisting of Rev. Principal Grant, Sir Sanford Flemming, Lieut. Col. Denison, Mr. George Casey, M. P., and Lieut. Col. Hughes, M. P., waited on Premier Laurier on Thursday last, in the interest of the cable scheme. It is proposed that Great Britain, Canada and Australia shall unite in establishing their means of communication between the mother land and her principal colonies. It is urged that with such backing the money required could be obtained at the cheapest possible rates, and that, since all the land lines in Australia are owned by the different Governments of that continent, they would in their own interest see that sufficient business was supplied to the proposed Pacific Cable to insure its successful operation, there being available, it is said, two or three times the business required to make the cable pay. Along with the somewhat sentimental consideration that the cable would be a symbol of imperial unity, the advocates of the scheme also urge its importance in face of the probability that in the near future the Pacific Ocean is to be the scene of most important international events.

## Historic Creeds and Baptist Churches.

BY R. S. MACARTHUR, D. D.

An address delivered before the Baptist Young Peoples' Union, Montreal, Feb. 17th, 1893.

Mr. President and Christian Friends:

Coming from the land of my adoption to the land of my birth to address you in this most interesting convention, conflicting emotions fill my heart. Here are the graves of my kindred dead, and here the homes of my kindred living. Here as a boy I gave my heart and life to Jesus Christ as my Saviour and Lord; and here I gave my enthusiastic loyalty to the Baptist denomination as representing the teachings of the New Testament regarding the subject and the act of baptism. With larger experience, riper age, and broader opportunity for knowledge, I emphatically reaffirm the convictions of my boyhood. The battle regarding the meaning of the word baptism has been fought, and the victory has been won. No scholar in Germany, Britain, America, or in any part of the world, can deny the Baptist view regarding that word without impugning his own scholarship. Linguistic science, church history, ecclesiastical art, and New Testament interpretation, alike by the profoundest scholars and the humblest Christians, emphatically teach that believers are the Scriptural subjects of baptism and that immersion is the Scriptural baptism. Baptism is the great apostolic and catholic ordinance. Thus do I congratulate you that we are in line with the most advanced scholarship of the day in the views we hold and the ordinances we observe.

I congratulate you also that we belong to a great and growing denomination. I confine my statistics at this point to the United States, as I am more familiar with the facts in that land. In 1870 the population of the United States was about 38,000,000, and the number of Baptists at that time was, in round figures, 1,500,000. The population of that country today is about 70,000,000, but the total membership in Baptist churches, not including seven or eight bodies that are Baptist but not in full membership with us, is nearly 4,000,000. The United States is probably the most rapidly growing country in the world, yet its population will not double since 1870 for perhaps ten years more, but the number of Baptists has already increased more than two and a half times during this period. It is thus seen that Baptists are growing more rapidly than is the population of the country; and Baptists receive almost no growth from immigration, as do Romanists, Lutherans, Episcopalians and Presbyterians. If the stream of immigration were cut off, it is extremely doubtful whether the Roman church would long hold its own in the United States.

### BAPTIST STATISTICS.

The net gain of Baptists last year was 110,000; we gain more than 1,000 churches each year, and from 800 to 1,000 ministers each year. We have now, as already stated, nearly four million members of Baptist churches; we have 41,000 church organizations, 28,000 ordained ministers, seven theological seminaries, with \$3,500,000 of property; 27 educational institutions for women, with \$3,500,000 property; 51 seminaries and academies, with \$3,000,000 worth of property, and 36 universities and colleges, with \$16,000,000 worth of property; and we have 130 periodicals devoting their strength to the good of men and the glory of God. There are not fewer than 12,000,000 of the population who are identified with our churches or congregations as members or attendants; while boastful Romanism has only 7,800,000 in its whole constituency. It is thus seen that full one-sixth of the entire population of the United States is either members or adherents of Baptist churches. In 1784 there was but one Baptist in our country to 92 of the population; in 1810, 1 to 42; in 1840, 1 to 30; in 1860, 1 to 22, and today there is 1 to about 17. The value of our church proper is not less than \$80,000,000. We have in recent years made remarkable strides in the direction of higher education, probably no church of any name having given so much money to colleges and universities during the last quarter of a century as have Baptists.

### INFANT BAPTISM.

I congratulate you also that as a denomination we make the Word of God our only rule of faith and practice. We consistently adopt the famous dictum of Chillingworth, "The Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, the religion of Protestantism. Historically, Baptists are not Protestants; they never were organically in the Roman church, and so never were obliged to protest as a body against its grievous errors. Doctrinally, they are the most consistent of all Protestants. The moment a church observes infant baptism it leaves the rank of consistent Protestants and passes over into the camp of the Romanists. There is neither a command for nor an example of infant baptism in the New Testament; and when it is observed as a church ordinance the principle of the Roman church, substituting the traditions of men for the teachings of the Bible, is introduced and recognized. Great authorities of many denominations can readily be quoted endorsing this view of the unscripturalness of infant baptism.

Thomas Fuller, the historian, says: "We do freely confess there is neither express precept or precedent in the New Testament for the baptism of infants."

### SOME AUTHORITIES.

Luther says: "It cannot be proved by the sacred Scriptures that infant baptism was instituted by Christ, or begun by the first Christians after the Apostles." Neander says: "Baptism was at first administered only to adults, as men were accustomed to conceive of baptism and faith as closely connected. We have all reason for not deriving infant baptism from apostolic institution." Prof. Lange says: "All attempts to make our infant baptism from the New Testament fail. It is totally opposed to the spirit of the apostolic age, and to the fundamental principles of the New Testament." Dr. Hanna says: "Scripture knows nothing of the baptism of infants." Prof. Lange's words are weighty, and should be carefully pondered by Protestant defenders of this Papal emanation, when he further says: "Would the Protestant church fulfil and attain to its final destiny, the baptism of new-born children must of necessity be abolished. It has sunk down to a mere formality, without any meaning for the child."

If we do not accept the dictum of Chillingworth, what authority shall we adopt? Shall we accept the historic creeds as our guide? What men formulated in one century other men can oppose in another century. The manner in which most of the so-called historic creeds were formulated tends greatly to rob them of authority. They were, for the most part, mere compromises between contending parties; they are therefore entitled only to the authority of such compromises. The more we know of the circumstances of their formulation, the less importance are we disposed to attach to their affirmation. Let us examine some of these leading creeds in their order. Strictly speaking neither the so-called Apostles' or Athanasian Creed is Ecumenical; only the Nicene Creed rises to the dignity of that title. It is impossible in this brief review to go into all historical details, but the salient features of these creeds and the manner in which they were prepared can be presented even in an address of this character.

### "THE APOSTLES' CREED."

The so-called Apostles' Creed, or Symbolum Apostolicum, is an early summary of the Christian faith with most of whose statements most of us are heartily agreed. We fully appreciate the high praise which Augustine gives it. It is to be highly esteemed, as a compendium of doctrine, for its intrinsic worth and for the veneration in which it has been so long and so deservedly held by many bodies of Christians. One can almost agree with Dr. Schaff, when he says that though it is, "not in form the production of the Apostles, it is a faithful compend of their doctrines, and comprehends the leading articles of faith in the Triune God and His revelation, from the life everlasting, in sublime simplicity, in unsurpassable brevity, in the most beautiful order, and with liturgical solemnity; and to this day it is the common bond of Greek, Roman and Evangelical Christendom." We object, however, to its title. It is not, in any natural sense of the word, the Apostles' Creed. It never ought to have been called by this name. This title is an example of what has been called a "pious fraud." The most that can be claimed for the title "Apostles' Creed" is that it fairly represents the facts of Christian faith as taught by the Apostles. We also know well that the clauses relating to the descent into hell, and to the communion of saints, are of later origin than the other portions of this creed. It may be affirmed that the so-called Apostles' Creed was substantially in existence from the end of the fourth century; but in its completed form it cannot be traced to a period earlier than about the middle of the eighth century. If this statement be correct, then it is about four centuries later in its present form than the earlier forms of the Nicene Creed. The clause "He descended into hell," is one whose origin is involved in great doubt, and whose teachings are not accepted by many devout believers and profound scholars. We know that an alternative form is suggested, and if that form were universally adopted, fewer criticisms would be pronounced upon this confessedly beautiful compend of doctrine.

### AN OBJECTIONABLE CLAUSE.

But it would be much better entirely to omit this objectionable clause. It is based on a passage of Scripture whose interpretation is extremely doubtful. It adds nothing valuable to the thoughts expressed by the associated clauses. It is quite unnecessary to state—especially as the Scripture is doubtful on the point—where our Lord was between His crucifixion and resurrection. Thus a few changes and omissions would greatly add to the value of this creed for popular use; and such changes have been made in the Peoples' Worship and Psalter, of which volume your speaker is an editor. Men today are quite as competent to make needed changes in creeds as were those who made other changes through several centuries. We can do our thinking today quite as well as other men did theirs in their day. Each age must do its own thinking. The tendency is to give the truths taught by Christ precise dogmatic statements. Formulations of Christian doctrine are the expression of the Christian consciousness and reason of different periods. The fact makes a judicious study of creeds peculiarly valuable. The early objects of the creeds was to distin-

guish between Christians on the one hand, and Jews and Pagans on the other; but no creed ought ever to be the rule of faith. That position and authority belong to the Bible alone.

### THE NICENE CREED.

To the Nicene Creed more serious objections may be offered. The circumstances of its origin tend greatly to lessen the authority of its statements. We know that the controversies regarding the person and work of Christ which began in the second century were prolonged into the third and fourth centuries under various phases of belief, and forms of statement.

### INVOLVED IN OBSCURITY.

It is also true that the Nicene Creed does not now appear in its original form; and the history of many of its later clauses is involved in greater obscurity. Whether they are to be attributed to the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Council is not generally known even by the most careful investigators. Some affirm that the enlarged creed appears in a work written before the meeting of the latter council. The exact facts probably never will be known. It must be admitted also that these creeds are not, to any great degree, conservators of doctrine; they are often devious rather than unitive. The Nicene Creed did not stop the sway of Arianism even at that time; it magnified, and in a certain sense dignified, Arianism, and led, for a time at least, to its more rapid spread. Creeds are not conservative of doctrine in England or America today. The churches whose creeds are longest and strongest differ more among themselves as to their faith and practice than do churches in which there is no creed, in the technical sense of that term. This is not the expression of an opinion, it is not the formulation of an argument; it is simply the statement of an historical fact. The Nicene Creed, moreover, is in some of its parts too abstruse, too metaphysical and philosophical for general adoption. It is difficult for any man to give a clear interpretation of some of its expressions. There may be doubt as to whether the form in which it appears in English properly represents the thought of the original, but the interpretation, after a true translation has been made, is much more difficult than the translation itself. It would puzzle any teacher of religion to make an explanatory statement of some clauses in this creed which would be intelligible to the minds of immature thinkers and inexperienced believers, or even to those of maturity and experience. That creeds have their use we do not for a moment deny; but that they should be thus thrust between the Christian and his Bible we do not for a moment believe. Whatever tends to debase, or even disparage, the Word of God is so far to be rejected. We are unable to see the advantage of emphasizing the value of elaborate creeds. We cannot discover their practical use in Christian life and work; and we know that in many instances they have divided the church when a simple statement of God's Word would have united God's people. It is often much more difficult, as already suggested, to interpret the creeds than to interpret the Scriptures on which their statements are supposed to be based. The Nicene Creed did not settle the contradictory opinions in the church at that time. Especially was the doctrine of the person of Christ immediately disputed by the Arians, the semi-Arians and Eusebians. There was also difference of opinion as to whether or not the Holy Spirit was created by the Father. Several Synods met, but failed to agree upon any statement regarding these and other matters. The result was that certain additions to the Nicene Creed were adopted at the Council of Constantinople, A. D. 381. Not until the fifth century were the words "and from the Son" (Filioque) added. The Filioque clause was adopted by the Western church at the Council of Toledo in the year 589; but this creed has remained without this clause as the Ecumenical Creed of the Eastern church. The fact is, in proportion as creeds become inclusive they also become exclusive. They are, therefore, as was said before, divisive rather than unitive.

### THE ATHANASIAN CREED.

The so-called Athanasian Creed, or the Symbolum Quicunque, as it is often called, is known as one of the three great creeds of the church, but no intelligent student now supposes that it was prepared by Athanasius, the famous father of the fourth century, whose name it bears. He himself nowhere mentions it in any of the old MSS. of his works; neither do any of his contemporaries or writers immediately following him. Prominent men of the Church of England, while adopting the creed as a whole, strongly disapprove of its damatory clauses. These damatory clauses are quite shocking in their severity and assumption; indeed, they are little less than blasphemous. It is difficult to conceive how uninspired men dare so pronounce condemnation upon their fellow-men. Rather than be obliged to recite such creeds, many excellent Christian men would become open infidels; indeed, the tendencies of such creeds is to multiply unbelievers. Although received in the Greek, Roman and Anglican churches, this creed is omitted from the service of the Protestant Episcopal church in America, its omission led to very sharp discussion, but the opponents of this creed prevailed. How can men, without doing violence to all their reasoning powers, adopt creeds which

attribute regenerating creeds which affirm of purgatory, and who substantiation or even that several so-called amount of heathen principle of sound Christian taught in Protestant Scriptural Christian Such doctrines are If such teachings we men would rather I superstitious devote necessitates. It is a Anglican churches a the so-called Athana told, mumble the stultify their intellig them. Such creeds as or moral dishonesty, than half believe ma

After the so-called general symbols of the reformation. At the Church of Rome four statement of doctrin previous creeds. The aggression of Prote Famous Remonstrat synod to settle the church, was passed Westminster Assembl was issued June 12, 1643, and was solemnly op the two Houses of Pa Tuisse. Among the great deliberations son, Lightfoot, Colen greatly predominated terianism is on all th began in 1643, and there was a sitting at these five and a half this is the latest, so the Confession is a cal doctrines; it is scholarly beauty. learning and piety; ant thought of a gre colored the history practices of several national reform org Confession. In 1643 of Dr. Lightfoot, v giving the choice as t baptism, and in the y their decision, and d legal mode of bap human parliament, a the ultimate author minister Confession, document remarkab scholarly breadth and can speak lightly of confession. Were y strongly oppose the it ought rather to b wisdom and theologi byterian church mus made, rather than Westminster Confess conserve doctrine. not secure unity no what practical grain denomination has no term, and yet, with in America today, it practice than are the and strong creeds." student of current cl it is to go to the Wo practice than to allo creeds which were of promises—to come b

### THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

The Lambeth Confession of 1878, which is a historic Episcopal church unity. It was pate be "locally ad tribution to the varied called of God into it analyzes the remarks pate, he inevitably fi apostolic succession present a great ma endorse the Historic successors, and, in th have had successors, the claim to an unbro terms. This church of the church, calli Many in Europe w various names, ape The Protestant Epis and some other chur selves on their apost it was necessary that Lord; the office, the

attribute regenerating power to baptism, infant or adult, creeds which affirm the existence and purifying power of purgatory, and which teach as true the dogma of transubstantiation or even consubstantiation? The fact is that several so-called Christian creeds contain no small amount of heathen superstition rather than the true principle of sound Christianity; and these principles are taught in Protestant as well as Roman churches. A Scriptural Christianity repudiates these errors in toto. Such doctrines are alike unscriptural and unreasonable. If such teachings were genuine Christianity, many true men would rather be intelligent unbelievers than the superstitious devotees which faith in such teachings necessitates. It is well known that ministers of some Anglican churches ask their assistants to recite parts of the so-called Athanasian Creed; other rectors, we are told, mumble the damnatory clauses. They would stultify their intelligence and conscience by repeating them. Such creeds are a temptation to intellectual inanition or moral dishonesty. Better fully believe a few things than half believe many things.

LATER CREEDS.

After the so-called Athanasian Creed there were no general symbols of faith worthy of attention until the reformation. At the Council of Trent, 1545 to 1563, the Church of Rome found it necessary to give a more detailed statement of doctrine than could be found in any of its previous creeds. This became a necessity because of the aggression of Protestantism. On Nov. 23, 1641, "The Famous Remonstrance," suggesting the calling of a synod to settle the peace and good government of the church, was passed. Out of this proposal came the Westminster Assembly. The ordinance summoning it was issued June 12, 1643, and on July 1, 1643, the assembly was solemnly opened in Westminster Abbey before the two Houses of Parliament, with a sermon by William Tuissie. Among the notable divines participating in these great deliberations were Rutherford, Gillespie, Henderson, Lightfoot, Coleman and Selden. The Presbyterians greatly predominated. The stamp of Calvinistic Presbyterianism is on all the acts of the assembly. The sittings began in 1643, and continued until February 22, 1649; there was a sitting as late as March, 1652; and during these five and a half years there were 1163 sessions. As this is the latest, so it is the most elaborate of the creeds. The Confession is a comprehensive summary of theological doctrines; it is prepared with great logical skill and scholarly beauty. It is a remarkable monument of learning and piety; and it strongly expresses the dominant thought of a great spiritual movement which has colored the history of nations, and the principles and practices of several denominations. All students of national reform ought to be familiar with this great Confession. In 1643 the Assembly, through the influence of Dr. Lightfoot, voted by a majority of one against giving the choice as between immersion and sprinkling as baptism, and in the year following Parliament sanctioned their decision, and decreed that sprinkling should be the legal mode of baptism. It is interesting that it was a human parliament, and not the Divine Word which was the ultimate authority regarding baptism. The Westminster Confession, as I have already remarked, is a document remarkable for its rhetorical skill, for its scholarly breadth and for its Christian devotion. No one can speak lightly of so historic, learned, and devout a confession. Were your speaker a Presbyterian he should strongly oppose the revision of this historic confession; it ought rather to be left intact as a monument to the wisdom and theological learning of its age. If the Presbyterian church must have a confession, let a new one be made, rather than attempt to cut, trim and remodel the Westminster Confession. But these great creeds do not conserve doctrine. The Westminster Confession does not secure unity now in the Presbyterian church. Of what practical grain are these creeds today? The Baptist denomination has no creed in the technical sense of the term, and yet, with its nearly four millions of members in America today, it is more nearly a unit in faith and practice than are the churches which have their "long and strong creeds." This fact which no intelligent student of current church history will deny. Better far it is to go to the Word of God as the rule of faith and practice than to allow the creeds of very fallible men—creeds which were often the result of unscriptural compromises—to come between the conscience and its God.

THE HISTORIC EPISCOPATE.

The Lambeth Conference made much use of the term "Historic Episcopate" in discussing the question of church unity. It was proposed that the Historic Episcopate be "locally adapted in the methods of its administration to the varied needs of the nations and peoples called of God into the unity of His church." When one analyzes the remarks made regarding the Historic Episcopate, he inevitably finds an implication of the so-called apostolic succession. So long as this implication is present a great majority of Christians will refuse to endorse the Historic Episcopate. The apostles have no successors, and, in the very nature of the case could not have had successors. The Roman church puts forward the claim to an unbroken succession in the most dogmatic terms. This church excommunicates all other branches of the church, calling them heretic and schismatic. Many in Europe who call themselves Protestants of various names, are the Roman church in this regard. The Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, and some other churches of various names pride themselves on their apostolic succession. But we know that it was necessary that an apostle should have seen the Lord; the office, therefore, was incapable of succession

as soon as the original eye-witness had passed away. The claim of an uninterrupted clerical succession cannot be substantiated by satisfactory proof. All churches that make this claim trace their line, to some degree at least, through the channels of the Roman Pontiffs; but many of the records of these early hopes are lost, and can never be found. We do not know that the Apostle Peter ever acted as bishop in Rome. The fact is that this boasted lineage is a worthless myth. The claim made by some churches is offensive to other churchmen; it is promotive of bigotry, and destructive of the spirit of unity. It tends constantly toward a dangerous exclusiveness; it is also as unwise in policy as it is uncharitable in principle. Dr. G. A. Jacob, late head master of Christ's Hospital, and the author of the "Ecclesiastical Policy of the New Testament," says: "The apostles had no successors in their office; they stand alone as the divinely inspired teachers, legislators and rulers in Christ's church and kingdom." With this statement unprejudiced church writers will heartily agree. In the very nature of the case the apostles could have no successors. It is not possible that the great majority of believers can accept the "Historic Episcopate" as the term is ordinarily understood, as a basis of unity in the church of Jesus Christ. More and more do Baptists see the wisdom of making the Word of God the only rule of faith and practice. It cannot share its divine authority with creeds made by men. It has an enlarging, expanding and self adapting meaning which makes it the book for all centuries and countries. Human creeds are stiff, cold, formal and mechanical, but the Word of God is living and life-giving. Let us love it, obey it and rejoice in it. To support its teachings our Baptist fathers lived and died. We belong to a noble army of Baptist confessors and martyrs. No church has given nobler testimony to the teachings of the Bible. The Baptist who is not joyful in and grateful for his ancient, heroic and saintly ancestry must be hopelessly ignorant of a brave history, or hopelessly indifferent to the chivalrous, loyal and divine in human character and in Christian fealty. The Baptist who is ashamed of his principles is a Baptist of whom his principles might well be ashamed. Let us stand loyally and lovingly by our ancient faith, our historic position, and our Holy Bible. While it stands we shall stand, and "the word of our God shall stand forever."

MUST BE A BAPTIST.

If I take the Bible only as my guide, I must be a Baptist; if I discard it and take the traditions of men I could not consistently stop until I had reached Rome. But I am not likely to start on that downward grade. If I were not a Baptist logically I should have to be a Romanist. The Catholics are perfectly consistent but unscriptural; grant their premises and logically you must adopt their conclusions. The Baptists are also consistent and at the same time Scriptural; grant the Baptist premise and you must accept the Baptist conclusion. But the Congregationalists, the Methodists, the Presbyterians and Episcopalians are not consistent. Their position is half Romanist half Baptist. They have no logical standing ground. There are but two logical positions, one of which is held by the Romanists, the other by the Baptists. Every consistent, logical and unprejudiced thinker will take one or the other. Here, on the Word of God, Baptists stand; they are consistent Protestants; they antedate existing denominational divisions; they are truly apostolic. Baptism is the Catholic and apostolic ordinance. Their position is impregnable. God has given them wonderful prosperity. They are increasing in the United States today, as we have already seen, much faster than the population of this most rapidly populating country in the world; they are in sympathy with all progressive American ideas, and at the same time are loyal to the Word of God. They love their brethren of all denominations; they are ready to unite with them in all forms of Christian activity. They use constantly the Master's prayer for His disciples—"That they may all be one, as Thou, Father, art in Me, and I in Thee, that they may also be one in us."

If ever there is organic unity, it will begin at the baptism. Every denomination in Protestant Christendom and in the entire Roman and Greek churches can agree upon baptism, that is, immersion, as taught by our Lord and His apostles. The Greek church, numbering quite 50,000,000 of adherents, has ever been a most witness on behalf of baptism. The Roman church joyfully accepts it, and all the Protestant churches join hands with these two great bodies. On no substitute for baptism such as pouring or sprinkling can all the denominations agree. We are not now arguing a point, we are simply stating a fact. Do men really want organic Christian Union? Are they in earnest when they proclaim this desire? Are they willing to follow Christ into the waters of baptism? Are they willing to join hands with their brethren in all centuries and in all climes? Here is the opportunity; here is the truly apostolic and Catholic ordinance.

If they will but follow apostolic injunction and example then all can say: "We are buried with Him by baptism unto death." And then there may be, if it is desired, organic union without doing violence to the convictions of any, and in acknowledged harmony with the Word of God and its recognized interpretations. On but few points is the scholarship of the world so nearly a unit as it is in regard to the meaning of the "baptism," and as to the practices of the apostles and the early church. It would be easy to fill pages with the names of learned authorities on all these points, and the simple-minded disciple of the Lord Jesus, with no guide but the New Testament, comes to the same conclusion. May the Holy Spirit lead all believers into all truth.

Historic Documents.

I have fortunately found among the papers of the late Rev. Edward Manning a large part of the Minutes of the Association held at Cornwallis in 1809, which I now offer the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. No copy except this is known to exist. When these are printed I will offer the articles of Faith and the Covenant adopted at Yarmouth. By publishing them in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR they will be preserved with certainty. Persons desiring to preserve these old documents can cut them from the paper and keep them. All who have files of the old

minutes can supplement them from these publications. E. M. SAUNDERS.

Minutes of the Nova Scotia Baptist Association held at Cornwallis, June 26, 27 and 28, 1809.

Monday, June 26, 1809.—At 11 o'clock Brother Harris Harding preached from Acts 13.

At 2 p. m. chose Brother J. Dimock, Moderator, and Brother Edward Manning, Clerk, and Brother William Chipman an assistant.

Churches.	Died.	Dis.	Ad.	Ex.	Num.
Argyle—Enoch Towner	1	...	1	3	123
M. and Messenger, Yarmouth,	...	...	30	...	250
Digby—D. Shuck and S. Saxton,	1	...	...	1	68
Granville—Elder J. Manning, Deacon Delap and Israel Potter, Messengers,	...	...	...	...	70
Annapolis—Elder Chipman, Dea. Rice, D. Marton, D. Fellows and Dea. Randall,	3	...	...	3	146
Cornwallis—E. E. Manning, Deacons M. Chipman and Walter Reed, Brother Peter Crandall and William Chipman,	...	...	7	1	65
Horton—Elder T. S. Harding, Deacons Benj. Kinsman and Peter Bishop, and Simon Fitch, Esq.,	2	1	4	...	276
Chester—Elder J. Dimock, John Bradshaw, N. Floyd, T. Hubley, Messengers	1	1	4	...	122
Newport—Deacon Dimock, James Stephens, William Smith Messengers,	1	1	10	...	90
Wakefield,	...	...	...	...	...
Prince William—L. Hammond, Messenger,	...	...	...	...	30
Kingsclear,	...	...	...	...	...

Waterbury—Letter mislaid, but Brother James Manning knows their standing that they wish to continue in fellowship with the Association, 50

St. Martins, 52  
Sackville—Elder J. Crandall, 40  
Peticodiac branch of the Sackville church, 33  
Onslow—Nathan Cleaveland, Pastor, 15  
Amherst—Elders Thomas Ansley and Joseph Crandall,

who by their letter and messengers requested to be received as members of this Association and were received by vote.

Voted that Elder Henry Hale, from the United States, take a seat with this Association.

Voted that a copy of the circular letter prepared by Elder T. Harding be sent to the churches that are branches of this Association.

The Association voted to withdraw fellowship from all churches who admit unbaptized persons to what is called occasional communion and consider themselves a regular close communion Baptist Association.

Prayer by the Moderator and adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The records end here. They close on the upper part of a page left blank and written on afterwards. The following page is still blank. I account for it in this way: The records are in the hand writing of Edward Manning, but William Chipman was his assistant. At the point where the records end it is probable Mr. Manning gave the work into the hands of Mr. Chipman. At the close of the Association Mr. Chipman, who wrote a very fine hand, has copied what Mr. Manning wrote and his copy went to the printers. In 1808, at Yarmouth, the Association ordered the articles, plan of the Association minutes and circular letter to be printed. It is possible they still exist and that other minutes—i. e., between 1807 and 1808 inclusive—may yet be found. Will all friends who have old papers look over them for this purpose.

E. M. S.

Take Time to Pray.

We are to take time for prayer, and to take time in prayer. Prayer is not only not to be omitted; it is not to be hurried. We are to approach God in prayer not only with a sober, but with a calm mind. Dew falls, we are told, only when the atmosphere is still, and the dew of prayer will fall abundantly on our souls, only when we are at leisure. Have you to confess that in this busy age you have so much work to do that prayer is thrust into a corner? Then the lesson of this word for you is plain. Take a holiday. Do more by doing less. To pray well is to work well. Luther, a far busier man than any of us used to say of his heavy days that he had so much work he could not do with less than two or three hours of prayer. The lesson is one of immense importance for the church of Christ today. Our activity is one of our greatest snares. We forget that it is of more importance to have power with God than to have power with man. Yet we have only to read the biographies of the most eminent workers that God has ever given to his church, to find that the secret of their power did not lie so much in what they did in the presence of men, as in what they did in the presence of God. They waited until they had got into touch with the power of God, and then went forth to do God's work. From scripture, from history, from the lives of God's saints comes the call, "Be at leisure when you pray."—Rev. George C. McGregor.

## Messenger and Visitor

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### Editorial Notes.

—In connection with some reminiscences of the late Rev. Donald Fraser, of Marylebone Presbyterian church, an amusing story is related of a Scotch minister, who fell into disfavor with his people on the ground of not being "very soond on the Sawbath question." The evidence of his heterodoxy was that he was seen at his manse window, "dandling his bit bairn up and doon in his arms and makin' the maist deevilish faces at it, and him a meenister at it the Sawbath day." This story, it is said, Dr. Fraser used to repeat with great enjoyment.

—"Miss Clara Barton, who is conducting the Red Cross work in Cuba," says The Watchman, "finds that the American papers had given her a very erroneous idea as to the relations of the authorities to her relief work. She recently said to a friend that everyone, from the Governor General down, had given her every possible assistance. But, she added, it was the same in our Armenian work. I had the same sense of humiliation the over way in which our people spoke of that. Had it not been for the help rendered us by the Turkish officials we could not have done much. . . . I wish our people could understand."

—It is well said by the Sunday School Times that few miscalculations are so wrong as those which come from a false standard of values. "The man who cheats another thinks that he has the best of a bargain, because the character for honesty and truth which he sold he valued at less than the few dollars which he gained. Yet those few dollars a single day of honest labor might have given him, while that lost innocence, that is beyond price, can never be recovered. . . . Let us be careful that we do not sell for a mess of pottage that which is of infinitely higher value."

—The reports concerning Mr. Gladstone's health continue to be of a conflicting character. It has been stated that he is suffering from necrosis of the bone of the nose, for which he was expected to undergo an operation. The latest report we have seen represents that Mr. Gladstone's health continues to improve since his return from the South of France. He is now on the coast of Bournemouth, and his daughter reports that he is very much more vigorous in movement than for some time past. His voice is said to be strong and clear and his mental capacity and appetite for work as strong as ever. But according to the Westminster Gazette Mr. Gladstone has stopped work. His friends read to him, play for him and favor him with many visits.

—The insane opposition of the natives of India to necessary sanitary and remedial measures in dealing with the plague has led, during the past week, to a very serious outbreak in Bombay, making it necessary to place the city under military control and to order cavalry to assist in patrolling the streets. Two English soldiers who were walking unarmed in the streets were set upon by the mob and killed. Many policemen were seriously injured. In several instances Europeans who were traversing the native sections of the town were beaten or stabbed, some being dangerously injured. Plague ambulances in several places were seized and burned, attempts were made to burn the hospitals and the European nurses had narrow escapes. At one of the hospitals the house surgeon, Mr. Gillespie, was badly wounded. In this case the mob was repulsed

by the soldiers and several rioters were killed. The situation at last accounts was one that caused a good deal of uneasiness.

—An editorial writer in the Congregationalist regards the Missionary Convention held in Cleveland, Feb. 23-27, as a significant event in modern Christian history, indicating on the part of the leaders in missionary endeavor, strong faith, great ability and high culture, in connection with well-considered principles and methods. Prominent in the Convention were men educated at Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, Yale, Princeton or Toronto. "In the intelligence of those who composed the gathering, in their concentration of thought upon a single topic, their enthusiasm, their faith, their personal consecration and their hopefulness of being able to do just what God commands, this convention has perhaps never been surpassed. . . . Most inspiring were the faith of its leaders and its members in the Lord Jesus Christ, their catholicity toward one another and their sympathy with the needs of the non-Christian world. So was the confidence which they exhibited in the certainty that every promise which Christ has made will be fulfilled, and that no one who is called to be a missionary need doubt that it will be possible for him to enter upon missionary work; and so was the assurance which all seem to cherish that nothing more is necessary than to acquaint the church with the real condition of the heathen world, and the fact that thousands of youth are waiting to take the gospel to it, in order to obtain the necessary funds. Nothing more inspiring has been seen since the days of the apostles."

### Death and Victory.

In the Bible lesson for the current week we have a most remarkable revelation of human wickedness, which is all the more striking from the relation in which it stands to a man of spotless life and heroic virtue. This glimpse of life at the Herodian Court, with its shameless licentiousness, its adulterous and incestuous marriages, its cowardice, its debaucheries, its bitter and cruel hatreds, and its sacrifice of everything that men and women of religious faith and moral virtue hold dear, is instructive; for it is but the common and legitimate fruit of an age given to skepticism and license. We have here in miniature what, in the imperial city and in the court of the Caesars was, at this time and later, presented upon a scale of so vastly greater magnitude,—that life so awful in its unparalleled and inhuman wickedness, so shameless and so monstrous in its abandonment to voluptuousness and revengeful passion, which Sienkiewicz has with masterly power depicted in the pages of his celebrated book, "Quo Vadis."

The contrast between Herod and Herodias on the one side, and John the Baptist on the other, is great, and the conflict between what they represent is constant and inevitable. Herod, licentious, weak, superstitious, cowardly, faithless, but perhaps not utterly without some sense of respect for a great and good man, not wholly indifferent to reproof, some grain of conscience left in the man perhaps compels him to listen to the words of John and forbids him wholly to despise the prophet of the Lord; and Herodias, the guilty partner of Herod's life and throne, equal in wickedness, stronger in purpose and more cruel and revengeful in spirit than her husband. And, on the other side, God's prophet, stern in virtue, honest in speech, fearless of the face of man, declaring to king and peasant the word of the Lord, and preaching to all men the gospel of repentance. This contrast, this conflict of good and evil, was no new thing in the world. It is as old as man's wickedness and the grace of God. This story has many counterparts in history and human life. A remarkable one is found in the story of Ahab and Jezebel, and their relations to John's great prototype, Elijah. This same conflict goes on still, and on one side or other of it men and women range themselves according to their affinities. For ever the flesh has desires against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh. The two are contrary one to the other. The flesh and the spirit have their representatives in these modern times as well as of old, and it is an important question for men and women to decide, whether they are really on the side of John or on the side of Herod and his queen.

A good man's voice may be silenced, but his influence cannot be destroyed even by putting him to death. When John had been shut up in the strong castle of Machærus, he could no longer speak to the multitudes and publicly denounce the iniquities of Herod and his court. But he found opportunity, it seems, to speak to the king privately, and Herodias still feared and hated the prophet. When she had seen the ghastly proofs of his death, she doubtless congratulated herself that her enemy was forever

dead and silent. But for Herod, at least, John was not dead. He seemed still to see that face and hear that voice which he had known so well. He could not forget the words of that brave man who, he knew, had spoken to him in faithfulness and truth. Herod's superstitious apprehension that John was risen from the dead had in it an element of truth. The good man's work of faith is never lost. The influence of his life is not buried with his bones, but is perpetuated and enlarged in his successors. So long as God lives, the work of his servant cannot perish. In the increase of Christ's kingdom the work of all his brethren is perpetuated and glorified. John is not eclipsed by Jesus, but the name and glory of the servant are perpetuated and perfected in his Lord.

### A Visit to Some Lumber Camps.

Permit me, through the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, to report a visit to the lumber camps at Trouser's Lake, Tobique. Being stationed on the field as a missionary under the Baptist H. M. Board, I felt it my duty to visit the lumber camps, especially those that were infected with the fever, and also being personally invited by some of the lumbermen, I accordingly started, although somewhat frightened after hearing so many unfavorable reports in regard to fever, etc.

Oh how long the road seemed! We went over hills, and through valleys, with nothing but the snow covered trees around us, except a stray moose or caribou that occasionally crossed the portage before us. We thus journeyed along till noon, when we came to the lumbering ground. Here we meet the portage teams. Soon a pleasant fire is crackling, over which is suspended a huge tea kettle. Here we gather and are soon chatting as if we were always acquainted. John Smith, of Upper Kent, amused us with some very good stories about hunting and proposed some peculiar schemes for kidnapping rabbits. Mr. Smith is portaging and made my journey as pleasant as possible. Dinner over we were ready for the road, and I may say I never enjoyed a heartier meal, or one that tasted better than did that biscuit, butter, sweet cake, and cold boiled pork.

We finally pursue our way towards the camp, which we reach at eight o'clock at night, having driven a distance of twenty-five miles. Here we find a building made of gigantic logs 50x25 feet, upper and lower berths running the full length of the camp on one side; on the other side is the table, which extends the whole length of the building. We find a crowd of fifty men, including five Indians. Thomas Everett, the foreman, greets me in a very friendly manner and makes me feel very much at home. Soon we are seated at table, partaking of a delicious supper prepared by Barney Giberson. The men are smoking, making axe handles, washing, mending, singing songs or playing the violin. They eye me very suspiciously and are debating in their minds whether I am a pedlar or phonographer. On learning I am a preacher they are somewhat taken back. At half-past eight we announce our service; we distribute hymn books and they collect around the table and on the seats, and we commence by singing "All hail the power," which was sung excellently. I preached a short sermon from John 3:18. Never was there a more attentive assembly. God's presence was felt, and I never seemed to be more appreciated than by those hardy toilers. After the service one of the Indians, Frank Molten by name, came and shook hands with me saying: "Brother, you done me big heap good; me thank you very much." Thought as I grasped his hand if I was the means of doing one soul good that would pay me for all my trouble. After staying for another day I leave the camp at daybreak for the John Giberson camp, situated on the left leg of Trouser Lake.

Trouser Lake is called from its being shaped like a pair of trousers. The two legs are formed by a narrow neck of land running about two-thirds the length of the lake. It is a beautiful lake, surrounded by some of the finest scenery in New Brunswick. Mr. Giberson's camp is about midway on the left hand leg right at the shore. Mr. Giberson is an expert lumberman and is putting in three millions. His camp is one of his own building, and is divided into two parts, sleeping and dining rooms, and is well lighted and ventilated. We held one service, which was well attended, and we had good attention. In the afternoon Mr. Giberson, the foreman, supplied me with a pair of snow-shoes and sent a man with me to direct me to Mr. Hopkins's camp on the western leg of the lake. This was a new experience to me being on snow-shoes, only once before, but after having them adjusted by Mr. White, the popular cook, we venture forth walking on four feet of snow. After walking two and one-half miles without any accident Camp No. 3 was reached. Here we found things about the same as at the other camps. Chas. Larlee Perth is cook, and here let me say he has found the secret of touching men's hearts—through their stomach. He is the soul of neatness, and the many acts of kindness he showed me when there will ever be remembered. We preached to a very attentive crowd in the evening. The camp is a model; the ceiling high and well ventilated. Next morning I went Camp No. 4, which is the depot. This camp is finely built and supplied with all the comforts of a hotel, including all kinds of literature. James Biard is cook here, and he makes the same kind of bread and mince pies our mother's used to make. After supper we held our last service, and as usual there was good attention, and like Philip, who joined himself to the Ethiopian church, we preached unto them Jesus. I hope it will have the same effect, and be the means of bringing several to know Christ. After a good night's rest we started for home well pleased with our journey, and we hope we have been the means of brightening some lives. The fever epidemic has passed. I never before visited a cleaner and healthier lot of camps, and let me say during the sickness of the men no one could be more considerate than Mr. MacNair, who in the roughest of the weather drove the doctor over the portage when the roads were so bad they were compelled to stay out one night. A contribution of \$25 was given towards the erection of the church at Sisson Ridge. Since my return I have heard that much good was done during my visit.

Sisson Ridge, March 7th.

D. P. MILLIN.

### Toronto

The winter season has been a very bright cheer upon our faces. The breeze like their back-dates Less "racket" was though the government in the circle we smoke.

Toronto, it should be noted, has been a foot into. It extends over three miles. The new City Hall, has already been completed. Privileges are as big as ideas and small. Here are a new closing; The President now in Gen. Woodley, Ten Pole; Chaplain S. Awakening; North Army; The Abernethy and Parity infinitum.

Of course the science and Father before them and have to turn his courage to a metropolitan bill.

It would be difficult to find a Prohibition sentiment day afternoon, the over 3000, has been heard famous speech. This work, carried out will crystallize the principles and action. volley, but at once. It will be a wonder for very long, of course in social college whose stipend edition of the

Things at the ponderous course-work accomplished that of writing to hand at hockey, class work, Class Homes," and my take back rank. Thank strong an excellent school for their Theo. Course Arts. Fyfe Miss spiritual uplifting life time. H. H. sult several of the vention at Cleveland in second edition enthusiasm. The Strong, of Rochester Society. He gave "Qualifications" address on "The Redemption." B. pression.

Toronto, March

### From

A word from the vention of the U. uninteresting as the vention of the M. North Carolina Southern Convention, imperium in the readers of the ticularly to the w their own State.

North Carolina said to be 160,000 600 ordained ministers sent to the St. seventh annual increase of membership 13,540, of which by baptism for the reported was 914, the financial status within the State during the year for ing support of the churches were organized. At the last ses

Toronto and McMaster Notes.

The winter season now over, we gratefully hold out our hands to spring, which has already broken a week's bright cheer upon us. March frisked in "like a lamb," save for the breeze over the Provincial elections, which, like their back-date posters, are now quiet with the past. Less "racket" was never known over an election, and though the government was only saved "so as by fire," in the circle we move there is not even the smell of smoke.

A BIG CITY.

Toronto, it should be known, is no small town to set foot into. It extends eight miles along the lake front, and over three miles from there to the northern suburbs. The new City Hall now under erection, a magnificent pile, has already cost \$2,000,000, yet not finished. Privileges are as big as the city, and even those of the biggest ideas and capabilities have to regret they are so small. Here are a few pieces of the season's programme now closing: The World's W. C. T. U. with its immortal President now in glory; Laurier and the New Canada; Gen. Woolley, Temperance Orator; Nansen and the North Pole; Chaplain Searles and Prisons; D. L. Moody and Awakening; Nordica and Music; Gen. Booth and the Army; The Aberdeens and a Big Ball; Mrs. Dr. Anna Shaw and Purity; Mons. Pol Plaucon and music; ad infinitum.

Of course theological students, with a tender conscience and Father Time at their back, with a pile of books before them and a small purse with a hole in, would have to turn his coppers over many times and screw up his courage to a high pitch in order to take all of such a metropolitan bill of fare.

HIGH TIDE TEMPERANCE.

It would be difficult to find a higher or fuller tide of Prohibition sentiment than that of Toronto. Every Sunday afternoon, the whole winter, the Pavilion, seating over 3000, has been filled with an intelligent audience to hear famous speakers in the interests of Prohibition. This work, carried on by the Pro. League, it is believed will crystallize the already strong sentiment into principles and action. Principal Grant yet fires an occasional volley, but at once has a score to down his arguments. It will be a wonder indeed if the Principal does not, before very long, either decide to take a post graduate course in social economics or cease to preside over a college whose students are likely to be a second multiplied edition of their teacher.

MCMASTER.

Things at the Hall are moving steadily on in their ponderous course—much energy is expended and a lot of work accomplished. The only recreation some have is that of writing letters. Others take life easier—try a hand at hockey, skating and at long walks. With class work, Class Rallies, Debates, Mission Days, "At Home," and much preaching, one must "hustle" or take back rank. McMaster, while providing a Theo. Course strong and broad enough for all men, is an excellent school for undergraduates, who, while taking their Theo. Course, may elect special studies from the Arts. Fyfe Missionary Day, with its inspiration and spiritual uplifting, gives all students an opportunity of a life time. H. H. Mot visited us recently, and as a result several of the University attended the S. V. Convention at Cleveland, and brought back the Convention in second edition, which all received with consecrated enthusiasm. The chief recent event was the visit of Dr. Strong, of Rochester, under the auspices of the Theo. Society. He gave a pactical address to the students on "Qualifications for the Ministry," and a very strong address on "The Relation of Evolution to the Fall and Redemption." Both addresses created a profound impression.

J. HARRY KING.

Toronto, March 3.

From North Carolina.

A word from the territory of the Southern Baptist Convention of the United States will not, I trust, prove uninteresting as far north as the field of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Although North Carolina forms part of the constituency of the Southern Convention, it has its own State Convention, *imperium in imperio*, and what I have to report to the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR relates particularly to the work of North Carolina Baptists within their own State.

North Carolina Baptists (exclusive of the negroes) are said to be 160,000 strong, with 1,600 churches and about 600 ordained ministers. According to the statistics presented to the State Convention at its last and sixty-seventh annual session in December, 1897, the reported increase of membership for the year then ending, was 13,640, of which number 8,350 represents the additions by baptism for the year; the number of Sunday schools reported was 914, with a total membership of 66,046, and the financial statistics from the forty-four associations within the State showed a total sum of \$389,561.00 raised during the year for all denominational purposes, including support of the churches themselves. Eleven new churches were organized during the year.

At the last session of the Convention the treasurer

reported \$15,256.07 received for State Missions during the year just closed,—being \$5,294.94 more than was received the previous year, and the largest amount received for the purpose in the history of the Convention. The records show that in the last twenty years the missionaries of the Board of State Missions have, among other things, organized on destitute mission fields over 500 Baptist churches within the State.

In Home Missions the State Convention works under the direction of and in co-operation with the general convention of the Southern States, known as the Southern Baptist Convention, and above referred to. The same is true of Foreign Missions. The Home Mission work includes the labors of 14 missionaries among the negroes of four of the Southern States, and 4 of these missionaries are working in North Carolina. In a recent number of the "Biblical Recorder," the organ of the North Carolina Baptists, it is shown that one-eighth of the whole number of Baptist churches and one-eighth of the total membership in the Southern Baptist Convention is the product, humanly speaking, of the labors of the Home Mission Board of that Convention during the past fifty years. It may afford a sort of "cold comfort" to our brother Cohoon to learn that so far as the share of this State in Home Mission work is concerned, the North Carolina Board is complaining, in its last report, that the number of those who contribute to this work does not equal one-third of the church membership, and that about two-fifths of the amount given is received in the last month of the financial year.

Foreign Missions.—The Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention had last year in the six fields—China, Japan, Africa, Italy, Brazil and Mexico, 80 missionaries and 170 native helpers; and these workers baptized 660 persons during the year. The total receipts for the year were \$125,681.99. North Carolina for the last fiscal year of the State Convention contributed \$8,854.26 to this work. It may be worth noting that this Foreign Mission Board conducts its business with such economy that last year only 13 per cent of all the receipts was consumed in the expenses of management. It is an interesting fact that the first missionaries sent to central China by Southern Baptists, just fifty years ago, went from North Carolina.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host," not the "new women"—the *fin de siècle* She-Men, but simply—"the women." We are justly proud of our Woman's Missionary Aid Society, and the Baptists of this State have their corresponding auxiliary force in the Woman's Central Committee, which collected last year, through its various local societies, over \$6,200.00 for State, Home and Foreign Missions. Since the year 1886, \$37,771.88 has been realized for missions through this agency.

By no means the least interesting and important work undertaken by North Carolina Baptists is the maintenance by their Convention of the Thomasville Baptist Orphanage founded in the year 1884. The project in 1884 met with much opposition in the Convention, but the sympathy of the people, from the first, went out to this institution and their contributions have always flowed in liberal measure for the support of the children. A grand success has justified the undertaking. Since the establishment of the Orphanage, 480 children have been enrolled from 69 counties of the State. There are now in this institution about 170 children. There are on the ground 16 brick buildings, 5 of which are occupied as homes and dormitories. The institution is entirely free of debt. Mr. Archibald Johnson, of Thomasville, one of the Board of Trustees, informs me that the only qualification for admission is that of the orphan's need, and that no questions are asked as to denominational connection. Such a work as this suggests Spurgeon and his beloved Stockwell Orphanage. The institution has its official organ in "Charity and Children," published in Raleigh.

The Baptist periodicals published in Raleigh, in addition to that last mentioned, are "The Biblical Recorder," a weekly journal which has stood for over sixty years the faithful advocate of every object dear to the Convention, the "North Carolina Baptist," an excellent religious paper, and the "Wake Forest Student," published by the students of Wake Forest College. From a perusal of the last issue of the "Student" I should judge it to be considerably above the average of college journalism. I have been most cordially and hospitably treated by the Editorial staff of the "Recorder," and by Messrs. Edwards and Broughton its publishers, whose extensive publishing house in Raleigh forms a centre of Baptist influence in the state. In this connection I should refer to the "Baptist Book Store" in Raleigh which is doing a flourishing business, profitable financially to the Convention to whose revenues it contributes largely, and profitable also, in a wider sense, to the cause of truth whose interests this enterprise so widely promotes.

To tell anything now of the work of education, to which the Convention of this State largely devotes its energies and resources, would trespass too heavily on our editor's columns, but, if he ever grants indulgences, perhaps he will suffer me to the extent of a column in a future issue, to say something on this phase of the work being done by Baptists here.

In reviewing the financial side of what is being accomplished by the Baptists of this State, it should be borne in mind that North Carolina is not a wealthy State, comparatively, nor indeed was it, before the blight of civil war fell so disastrously upon it thirty-five years ago. There are no very rich men in the churches, I am told, and the money collected comes from the rank and file of a denomination numerically large but, financially, indifferently well off.

The fact that Raleigh, the capital with a population of about 16,000, has seven Baptist churches, is fairly indicative of the ratio of Baptists to the population generally in this State.

In conclusion, let me add that in addition to the 160,000 white Baptists represented by the State Convention of North Carolina, there is an estimated membership of 130,000 in the negro churches of the State. These churches have their own separate Convention doing their own independent work, but co-operating to some extent with the whites in the work of evangelizing the spiritually destitute among their own race.

W. F. PARKER.

Pinehurst, N. C., March 9th.

Book Notices.

Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada. Edited by George M. Wrong, M. A., Professor of History in the University of Toronto, assisted by B. H. Langton, B. A., Librarian of the University of Toronto. Vol. II.—Publications of the year 1897. The University of Toronto: Published by the Librarian, 1898, Toronto: William Briggs. Price, paper cover, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.50.

This volume of 238 large octavo pages, handsomely printed on heavy paper of fine quality, presents a critical survey of the historical publications of Canada, and those relating to Canada, published during 1897. The scope of the work is, however, somewhat wider than its title indicates, since Canadian books belonging to other branches of literature are also given consideration. The various works are arranged, according to their subjects, in five general classes: I. Canada's Relations to the Empire; II. The History of Canada; III. Provincial and Local History; IV. Geography, Economics and Statistics; V. Law, Education and Bibliography, with some twenty-seven pages, at the end of the book, devoted to works of Verse and Fiction. It is hardly necessary to say that the reviews of the more important works considered are careful, scholarly and discriminating. Students of Canadian literature—especially the historical department of it—will find the volume of large interest and value.

"Tell Them," or The Life Story of a Medical Missionary. By George D. Dowkontt, M. D. New York: Office of the Medical Missionary Record, pp. 250. Price, cloth, 60 cents; limp covers, 30 cents.

This little book is written in terse and vigorous English, and the graphic story of the author's life holds the attention of the reader very strongly. Dr. Dowkontt was the son of a Polish lancer, who found his way to London and married an English girl, whose faith and character as a Christian had a strong influence upon her son. After some experience as a newsboy and chemist's assistant, George, in 1859, at the age of seventeen, joined the Royal Navy. His slight knowledge of medicine led to his being made an assistant in the ships hospital—a position in which he continued for some years, and was then appointed to a similar position in the Dockyard at Portsmouth. Later he accepted an appointment to Medical Mission work in Liverpool, and in 1897 came to America, studied medicine in Philadelphia, received the degree of M. D., and has since been engaged in Medical Mission work in New York City. The story of Dr. Dowkontt's conversion and his experiences in connection with the religious and philanthropic work to which he felt led to devote himself is one of deep interest. His life, as he describes it, has been one of trust, which recalls and parallels in many respects that of George Müller. We judge that Dr. Dowkontt's course of procedure has frequently not been of a kind that prudent men would advise, but he has been actuated by a sincerely Christian spirit and an unselfish desire to help those who most needed it. Evidently God has honored his faith and greatly blessed him in his work. His little book, giving the record of his work, will be widely read and with great interest.

The New Testament. American Bible Union Version. Improved Edition. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

This edition of the New Testament Scriptures is the result of the work of a committee consisting of Dr. Alvah Hovey, of Newton, Dr. Henry G. Weston, of Crozer, and the late Dr. John A. Broadus, appointed by the Executive Board of the American Baptist Publication Society, for the purpose of meeting a demand for an improved edition of the Bible Union version. The reputation of the Biblical scholars composing the committee is in itself a strong assurance that their work has been judiciously performed. To meet the wishes of many readers the improved edition has been issued in two forms, one of which retains the Bible Union's translation of *baptizo*, immerse, the other has the Anglicized form of the Greek word. In the copy before us the word is translated. The book is of convenient size for carrying in the pocket, has good plain type on good paper, with limp leather back and gilt top.

A History of the Unitarians and the Universalists in the United States. By Joseph Henry Allen, D. D., and Richard Eddy, D. D. New York: The Christian Literature Company.

This is volume X. of the American Church History Series. It is really two books under one cover, since each author has performed his work quite independently of the other. The scope of the histories, it should be remarked, is much wider than the title would indicate. Both go back, if not to the beginning of the world; at least much farther than the beginning of the United States. Dr. Allen goes back to the Waldenses of pre-reformation days, and traces the development of Unitarian doctrine through Servetus, Socinus, the Polish Brethren and the Unitarians of Transylvania. With the VIIIth chapter he comes to the English Pioneers of Unitarianism. Two valuable chapters deal with the fortunes of Unitarian dissent in England and with the VIIIth chapter he reaches New England. This chapter has to do with the Antecedents of Unitarianism in New England. The following chapter with the Period of Controversy and Expansion, and the final chapter presents the New Unitarianism.

In tracing the history of the Universalists, Dr. Eddy also starts with a pre-reformation chapter, in which a number of great names which are believed to have favored more or less strongly the views for which modern Universalists stand are passed in review. Among these names are Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Methodius, Marcellus, Diodorus, Theodore of Mopsuestia, John Scotus Erigena and others. In a second chapter the author takes a general survey of his subject from Luther to the present time, and the remaining chapters are concerned with Universalism in America. These histories though somewhat brief are perhaps sufficiently full to meet the needs of the general reader. In respect to literary merit the volume compares favorably with those of the series which have preceded it. Neither of these denominations has increased rapidly in America. The number of Universalist church organizations in the United States in 1890, according to the census of that year, was 956, and the whole number of church members 49,190. New York, Massachusetts, Ohio and Maine having about half of the whole. The Unitarians have 421 church organizations, with an aggregate membership of 67,749, a little more than half of whom are in Massachusetts.

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

### Kathleen.

The Story of an Irish Girl.  
BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"Kathleen, is it possible that you are crying again? Did I not tell you that I should discharge you if I found you indulging in this foolish whimpering any more?"

Poor Kathleen O'Neill had been dusting the elegantly furnished drawing-room, and she stood before an exquisite little painting of one of the blue, sparkling Irish lakes, set in gold-green shores, with a sky beyond like liquid amber—stood, with her apron to her eyes, and her ruddy cheeks deluged in tears.

"I couldn't help it, ma'am," she sobbed, "but it puts me in mind of home!"

"Home!" scornfully echoed Mrs. Arnott. "Your home! A shanty in a bog. It isn't likely that you ever saw such a spot as that!"

"Deed did I, then, ma'am," answered Kathleen, "and many a time. For we lived just beyant them same green shores, when—"

"There, then, that will do," said Mrs. Arnott, coldly. "I do not care about any reminiscences."

Kathleen did not understand the five-syllabled word, but her quick nature comprehended the bitter, sarcastic tone. The tears were frozen in their fount—the scarlet spots glowed in either cheek.

"She looks down on me as if I were a dog!" Kathleen thought to herself. "And sure it's the same flesh and blood God has given to both of us. How should she like it, I wonder, if it was her in a strange land, and never a kind word spoken to her! Oh, if I could but see the old mother, and little Honora, and Teddy, that's but a baby yet! But the wide blue sea rolls between us, and it's all alone I am!"

Poor Kathleen! The sense of desolation came upon her with a sickening power just then, as she stood before the picture of the sweet Irish lake, with the wet splashes on her cheek, and Mrs. Arnott's cold, hard voice yet sounding in her ears.

"It's a great trial to be obliged to do with these wild, untutored Irish."

Kathleen was just bringing up the tray, and Mrs. Arnott's words sounded distinctly in her ears, as she paused on the top step to get breath.

"Of course, my dear," said Mrs. Tudor Audley, sympathetically. "They're bad—thoroughly and systematically bad, the whole lot of 'em. I'd send them all back to their native country if it lay in my power."

"I wish they were all at the bottom of the sea," said Mrs. Arnott, sharply, "and then perhaps we should have a chance to employ Swedish or Chinese, or somebody that would at least earn their bread. Is that you, Kathleen? Why don't you bring the ice-water in at once, instead of standing dawdling there?"

Kathleen obeyed, but the dreary, homesick feeling that thrilled through all her pulses can scarcely be described.

"If I was only at home agsin," she thought, "in bonny Ireland, where the poorest and the meanest have a kind word for each other! They scorn and hate me here; and sure I've tried to do my best, but the lady has got a heart of stone, and even the little child in the nursery, with their French maid, make game of Irish Kathleen."

And the lonely exile wept herself to sleep upon her solitary pillow that night. It was a mere closet of a room, without either light or ventilation, that she occupied. Mrs. Arnott thought any place was good enough for Kathleen O'Neill; the bed was hard and insufficiently provided with clothing, but as Mrs. Arnott carelessly observed, it was, no doubt, a great deal better than what she had been used to at home. And she had just paid Messrs. Isaacson & Co. a thousand dollars a piece for draping her drawing-room windows with lace and brocade—so, of course, there was nothing left for such a trifle as the comfort of her servants.

"Is Kathleen sick, mamma?" little Julian Arnott asked one day; "she cries so much, and she looks so white!"

Mr. Arnott, a stout-built, good-hearted man, of forty or thereabouts, glanced up from his newspaper.

"What does the child mean, Lucretia?" he asked of his wife. "I hope you look a little after your girls."

"Of course, I do," said Mrs. Arnott, sharply. "Kathleen is only moping. She's a silent, sullen thing, at best, and I shall discharge her next month. Natalie has a cousin who wants the place."

"Has she any friends in this country—Kathleen, I mean?"

"Not that I know of."

"Seems to me I wouldn't discharge her, then. It would be rather hard, unless she has actually been guilty of some fault."

Mrs. Arnott bit her lip.

"Gentlemen understand nothing of the management of a household," said she, tartly. "These girls haven't our sensitive natures either; they are quite used to knock-

ing around the world. Are you going down town now?"

"Yes."

"I wish you'd stop and ask Dr. Hart to stop here this morning. Little Clarence is feverish."

"Anything serious?"

"I hope not," the mother answered; "but I always like to take these things in time."

Dr. Hart looked grave over Clarence's little crib; he involuntarily uttered the name of a malignant type of fever just then raging in the city.

"I wish you had sent for me before," said he; "but I fear it is too late to secure the exemption of your two other little ones. But with constant care I think we may save the little fellow. You have a good nurse?"

"An excellent one. I can trust Natalie as I would myself."

"You are fortunate," said the doctor.

He had scarcely closed the door behind him, when Natalie came to her mistress.

"My month expires to-morrow, madame—will you pay me my wages, and let me take my departure at once?"

"But, Natalie, the baby is sick—"

Natalie shrugged her shoulders.

"One's first duty is to one's self, madame. I would not risk the infection for twice you pay me."

And Natalie packed her trunk and departed without even coming into the nursery to bid little Clarence good-by.

The cook was the next to give warning. Matilda, the laundress, took herself off without any such preliminary ceremony.

"I know what the fever is," said she. "And missus can't expect we're going to lose our lives for a bit of money."

"I'm going, too," said the seamstress. "Mrs. Arnott wouldn't have lifted her finger if we'd all been dying, and I believe in doing to others as they do to me."

And almost before she knew it, the stricken mother was left all alone by the bedside of her suffering babe. Neighbors crossed on the other side of the street, like priest and Levite of old; friends contented themselves by sending to inquire; even hired nurses avoided the malignant fever.

"Is there no one to help me?" she moaned, wringing her white jeweled hands together. "Have all pity and charity and womanly sympathy died out of the world?"

She turned at some fancied sound—Kathleen O'Neill was at her side, busied in arranging the table.

"I thought you, too, had gone, Kathleen," she cried out.

"Sure, ma'am, what should I be going for?" asked Kathleen, simply, "and the bits of childer sick, and you in the sore trouble? I nursed the little brothers and sisters through the fever at home, and I know just what needs to be done."

And she took little Clarence in her arms, with a soft tenderness that went to the mother's heart.

"Are you not afraid, Kathleen?"

"What would I be afraid of, ma'am? Isn't the good God's sky over us all, whether it's the green banks of Ireland or the church steeples in this great confusin' city? Oh, ma'am, don't fear. He'll not take the bonny baby from us."

All Mrs. Arnott's children had the fever—last of all she was prostrated by it—and Kathleen watched over every one, faithful, true and tender.

"Kathleen," Mrs. Arnott said, incoherently, the first day that she sat up, with the Irish girl carefully arranging pillows about her wasted form, "oh, Kathleen, I don't deserve this."

"Sure, ma'am, if we all had our deserts in this world, it's a sorry place it would be, I'm thinkin'," laughed Kathleen.

"But, Kathleen, I was so cruel to you—so heartless!"

"We won't talk of it, ma'am, dear," said Kathleen, evasively.

"But say just once that you forgive me?" pleaded the lady, once so haughty.

"I forgive you, ma'am—as free as the sunshine!" Kathleen answered, softly.

"And you'll stay with me always and be my friend, Kathleen?"

And Mrs. Arnott put up her lips to kiss Irish Kathleen's fresh, cool cheeks.

The years that have passed since then have made men and women of the little people that Kathleen nursed through the fever; and strangers who visit in Mrs. Arnott's house, scarcely know what to make of the plump, comely, middle-aged woman who moves about the house, apparently as much at home in it as the matron herself—who is always consulted about everything and trusted with all secrets.

"Is she a housekeeper, or a servant, or a relation?" some one once asked. And Mrs. Arnott replied:

"She is my true and trusted friend, Kathleen O'Neill!"—Journal and Messenger.

### \* \* \* Nettleton's First Parish. \* \* \*

The Wrestle With the Organization.

BY ALLEN CHESTERFIELD.

Before Nettleton's coming to Eastfield, when the Church was looking around for a pastor, Deacon Bisbee dropped down to Boston to interview the Board of Pastor-

al Supply. He had read in the religious papers occasional appeals in behalf of that institution, and he thought it would pay to test its possibilities. It being Saturday, he had to wait quite a long time for his turn while a lengthy procession of men arrayed in Prince Alberts and carrying grip-sacks passed in and out of the room. He gathered from fragments of the conversation, which he could not help overhearing, that opportunities for the remunerative preaching of the gospel in and around the New England capital were in inverse proportion to the number of applicants. He had a chance also to admire the coolness and tact with which the Man in Charge handled the various applicants when they manifested a little irritation at being obliged to adjust their twenty-dollar ambitions to their ten-dollar chances, and his sober eye almost twinkled when it was suggested to two or three men, for whom nothing could be provided, that there was plenty of room on the Common, and that they were sure of an audience at any hour of the afternoon. The deacon did not propose to commit to the institution, whose presiding genius he finally met face to face, the important trust of selecting a minister for Eastfield, but he wanted to get some suggestions; and he wound up his description of the ideal desired with this most emphatic declaration, "We must have an organizer."

So it came about that Nettleton began his work with the impression strong in the community that he was going to make his church members work, and he himself was banking considerably on his talent in this direction. He had spent one of his college vacations clerking in a White Mountain hotel, and during his senior year in the seminary he was president of a tennis club, and successfully conducted a tournament, the management of which required some nice planning. He had read Parish Problems and one or two other books on the practical side of a minister's work, and so he was prepared to look upon his church as a "force and not as a field." What satisfaction he would take plowing up virgin soil, in finding for each person his work and in unifying the various activities when they were fairly in running order.

Among the notices handed to him on the first Sunday after his installation was one relating to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, another about the Junior Endeavor and a third announcing a sale by the Seek-No-Further Circle of the King's Daughters. His eyes widened a little with surprise. He knew already about the Senior Endeavor Society and the Happy Workers and the Brotherhood of Andrew and Phillip, but he was not till then aware of the existence of other organizations in the church. "They are all good things, anyway," he said to himself, "but I guess I'll drop into them all and see what they amount to, though."

So the late afternoon of that very Sunday found him observing a dozen boys and girls in their early teens whom Miss Susie Dresser was trying to imbue with proper ideas. They were not any more frolicsome than the average youth of their years; and they said their verses readily enough. A part of the hour was devoted to business, and from the proceedings Nettleton gathered that the Junior Endeavor had its full quota of officers and was tolerably well supplied with outlook, social, flower and other committees. Something was said about sending delegates to the State Convention, and Nettleton inferred that there was no dearth of candidates for the honor. On Wednesday afternoon of that same week occurred the fortnightly meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, whose complete title Nettleton subsequently discovered included the additional words, "Auxiliary to the Middlesex Branch of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions." About twenty women were present, and he recognized at once Susie Dresser, Mrs. Deacon Bisbee and the Spinnet sisters. It was a good meeting—Susie Dresser led it and Julia Greenleaf read extracts from Life and Light, and naturally the new pastor was called upon for a few remarks. Nettleton expressed his gratification at seeing so many present, hoped that the numbers would increase, and then said that, deeply interested as he was in foreign missions, he believed that in order to save the world we must first save America, and that he felt that now and then this woman's society ought to look out upon the field of home missions. After the meeting he was at once informed that there was already in the church a Woman's Home Missionary Society, equipped with a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and meeting once a fortnight through the winter.

"Do you ever meet together, or do you ever exchange greetings?" he inquired.

"No," replied Susie Dresser.

"Who belongs to it?"

"Mostly the same women you see here, though of course they have a different set of officers."

Nettleton mused a moment and then observed, "I don't see any of the young ladies or high school girls here."

"O, well," rejoined Mrs. Bisbee, "they never come. They have their own societies. There's the Junior Auxiliary for the girls over sixteen and the Mission Band for the younger girls and boys."

"Who runs these organizations?" pursued Nettleton, still bent on fully probing the situation.

"O, they have their own officers, of course," answered Mrs. Bisbee, "but Jane Spinnet sort of oversees the Mission Band and we are hoping that your wife will help out with the Senior Auxiliary."

Nettleton ran rapidly over in his mind his wife's qualifications for such service, and among other things, by a singular freak of memory, recalled the fact that she had carried most successfully a leading part in the Midsummer Night's Dream, which her college class had given Senior year. Just at that moment he did not exactly see how that histrionic talent could be put to use in connection with the Junior Auxiliary, but his naturally

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hopeful disposition led him to believe that it would work in somehow, so he replied, very cheerfully, as he bade the ladies good-by, "I'll speak to her about it."

Nettleton's diagnosis of the value to the church of the Seek-No-Further Circle of King's Daughters cost him \$1.40, and he thought the information came quite cheaply, considering what expensive luxuries church sales usually are. The girls looked very pretty in their light evening gowns. The young men of the town were there in considerable numbers, and the affair had quite a society tone, while the presence of the Bisbees and the Spinnet sisters, who on principle went to everything that took place under the roof of the church building, no matter what hour of the day or evening it occurred, kept the occasion from becoming too *recherché*. The practical outcome of the evening was twofold. Nearly \$50 was laid aside for the William Lloyd Garrison Institution for Destitute Negroes in Southern Alabama and the other King's Daughters circle in the church, the Look Up and Look Out Circle, was stirred out of the state of inanimation into which it had fallen, and its members resolved that they would have a broom drill in the course of a month, and so totally eclipse the splendor of the current performance.

As the weeks went by Nettleton was continually discovering some new organization in his church, or the paleontological remains of some old and yet unburied one, or the rudiments of some new one that would surely do the work that the others had failed to accomplish. It was, therefore, hardly to be wondered at that on Sunday evening, when he and Mrs. Nettleton and Organist Durham were having one of their late suppers, that he should break forth with these remarks: "I declare I don't see what Deacon Bisbee meant when he said that this church wanted an organizer. I guess he meant it wants a re-organizer or a deorganizer."

"O, he meant all right," said Durham. "I've lived here longer than you two, and I've got to know the deacon pretty well, and he undoubtedly felt that with all the machinery set in motion by the energetic predecessor the church didn't amount to very much as a concrete force in this town. He was probably mistaken in his idea that we needed more and stronger organization, but he's after the same thing that you are, for stiff as his theology is he loves this church as the apple of his eye."

"Well," rejoined the youthful pastor, "something's got to be done, for I can't count on my fingers the organizations that I've come across already. It was bad enough when I confined my observations to the women, but the men are pretty well tied up, too. There's the Brotherhood and the Sunday Evening League and the Boys' Brigade, and now some of them want a branch of the Knights of King Arthur."

"And the worst of it is," put in Mrs. Nettleton, "the more we organize the more they want to organize. Instead of working the organization to its utmost capacity they think when it begins to pull hard that some new combination will do the business. Only this last week Susie Dresser was here to see whether we couldn't start a Cradle Roll. We have a Mothers' Meeting already, but she thinks we ought to work the baby carriage idea, too."

"No, that isn't the worst of it," rejoined Nettleton. "The very worst of it is that nine-tenths of my members are still drones, despite all these numerous organizations offering them a chance to work, while on the other hand the other tenth is worked to death. Look at Susie Dresser herself. Look at Frank Appleton. To begin with he is president of the Endeavor Society. Then he is vice-president of the Brotherhood. He is also assistant superintendent of the Sunday School and chairman of the executive committee of the Men's League. How many offices he holds outside of the church I don't know, except that he is president of the County Endeavor Union and treasurer of the Y. M. C. A., and yet Frank, too, seems possessed with the idea that we aren't sufficiently organized."

By this time supper was over and the young pastor stretched himself on the couch. Durham hummed a strain from his evening postlude. Mrs. Nettleton poked the fire, and then slyly asked, "What are you going to do about it, Steve. My old professor in philosophy used to say, 'If you are going anywhere you must start from where you are.'" "Yes," said Nettleton, swiftly, "and I'd like to start out tomorrow morning with a decapitating axe. There'd be twenty-five less committees in my church before night. Nine-tenths of the members of these committees are mere figure-heads any way. What I want to know," he continued, "is what's become of the First church in Eastfield, now that it's all overlaid with organizations and committees? Wouldn't I like to start in some out-of-the-way place where they'd never heard of modern methods and international conventions!"

"Come now, Nettleton," remonstrated Durham, "don't be an extremist. You can't fight against the spirit of the age."

"I know that as well as you do, Durham, but I can and I will exalt the spirit of the Gospel and of the primitive church. I'll tell you what I'm going to do. Beginning next week, I'm going to have three consecutive prayer meetings with this general subject. Being a church member in Eastfield in 1807, the first evening we will take up—What Is the Christian Church and What Is It For? the second evening, The Christian's Culture of His Inner Life, and on the last evening The Christian's Individual Work for Christ."

"Good enough programme," said Durham, "but do you think the people will come out?"

"I shall plead with them," said Nettleton, with intensity. "I shall ask them to come as a personal favor to me, for my soul is wrought up on this matter and I have something to say to my people."

"Well," said Durham and Mrs. Nettleton, simultaneously, "we'll come, anyway."

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

B. Y. P. U. Prayer Meeting Topic—March 20.

"The Risen Life, and its Earthly Signs." Col. 3: 1, 2, 5, 8, 12-17.

The little word "if" at the beginning of the lesson is our point of departure. Everything depends upon which side of that *if* we stand.

If we be risen with Christ, we are on the safe side, if not, then we are on the wrong side. The first thing to do is to get on the right side of that *if*. The Father continually insists that this shall be the first consideration of every conscious soul. The next thing to do is to fix the heart's affections "on things above, not on things on the earth." Let this life be a preparation for the Heavenly Life.

Time, is in reality for us the vestibule of eternity. The place where we remain for a brief time in preparation to enter the large building, that becomes our permanent abode.

Alas! how many there are, that make time the building and eternity the porch, by setting their affections on things on the earth.

The lesson tells us of two things to be done in order to perfect this preparation work. Some things are to be put off, and some other things are to be put on.

1. The things to be put off, are found enumerated in verse 5 and 8. They belong to "the old man." They just fit him. They are the things in which he delights. They did not belong to man originally it is true, but have been given to him by Satan, and we have inherited them. He sees to it that the supply does not run short. Ready made clothes of the devil's workmanship they are. They are to be put off. But how shall we put them off? Ah! the devil has made them such a tight fit that we are prisoners in them, and Jesus Christ has come to liberate us. We must apply to Him. Just as soon as we realize ourselves prisoners in them and come to Him for freedom, He will release us.

2. What then? Christ brings to us the new suit made for the "new man." Put it on. It will be found to fit, made to order. This new suit is found described in verses 12-17. A girdle comes with this suit—charity or love, the bond of perfectness. In ancient times the girdle was used to bind snugly around the person the loose flowing robes that would be a hindrance to active movements. We are expected to be active in the Lord's service, and love will indeed remove many hindrances that would otherwise greatly interfere with our work.

Let us see to it that we have on the new suit. How it does become the child of God! Don't let any portion of the old suit appear, seeing "ye have put off the old man with all his works." Let there be much meditation on the things that comprise the "old suit," and the things that comprise the "new." The things that comprise the new suit are the Earthly Signs of the Risen Life.

J. W. BROWN.

Nictaux.

South Rawdon B. Y. P. U.

As we very much enjoy reading reports from other B. Y. P. U.'s, we thought that others might like to hear from us. Our Union has not a great number of active members, but those we have seem to be interested, and anxious to see others coming to the Saviour. A few days ago a twelve year old member was asking for invitation cards; a proof that the little ones want to do all they can. Our officers are Rev. R. Mutch, President; Mrs. James Wier, Vice President; Sister Ellie Wood, Rec. Sec., and Bro. Fred Wier, Treas. We pray that God will bless all our young people and make them a power for good in our land. E. M. MARLETTE, Cor.-Sec'y.

Kings County B. Y. P. U.

The County Rally held at Kingstow Feb. 8th, was a grand success. Not a minute of waste time from 7 to 10 p. m. President J. B. Morgan presided. The papers read were excellent. J. P. Neily showed very plainly "why every church should have a young people's society. Too often our young people are neglected after being received into our churches; give them something to do; let their latent energies be directed in helping God's cause.

Mrs. J. B. Morgan's paper "Importance of Junior Work," was practical and touching, showing the importance of training the young minds for Jesus. "What our young people should read," by Mrs. C. H. Martell, was listened to with great interest. Among the many good thoughts presented was the need of good, helpful literature placed in our Sunday schools and homes. Revs. W. N. Hutchins, D. H. Simpson received a goodly number of questions. We are sure the interrogators and listeners will not soon forget the answers, especially to the questions: Is the B. Y. P. U. scriptural? Does the young

The Young People

people's meeting hurt the regular church prayer meeting? What is the work of the B. Y. P. U.? etc. The programme was interspersed with good music by the Kingston choir. The meeting closed with prayer and benediction by Rev. C. H. Martell.

MRS. G. L. BISHOP, Cor.-Sec'y.

Prince William, B. Y. P. U.

We regret that we cannot report anything of special interest, particularly of a spiritual nature, from this society at present. Late in the fall its members gave a very interesting musical and literary concert, realizing from the same the sum of \$8.16, which, with nearly \$15 more that they had on hand, they very kindly gave toward the payment of the pastor's salary, for which both church and pastor extend their hearty thanks. The B. Y. P. U. officers for the first six months of '98 are: Josiah Lawrence, Pres.; Bertie Jewett, Vice-Pres.; Ludlow Hoyt, Treas., and Arthur Jewett, Sec'y.

F. B. SEELY.

The Baptist young people of Annapolis met in their semi-annual convention at Nictaux on January 11, a large number of delegates being present. An enthusiastic social devotional meeting, led by Rev. E. W. Steeves, preceded the formal opening of the convention. When Mrs. J. W. Brown, the president, had taken the chair and opened the session with the usual preliminaries, she introduced Rev. W. C. Parker, who gave a very hearty and much appreciated address of welcome, which was responded to in a happy manner by Rev. F. M. Young. They followed reports from a large number of societies, all of which indicated a healthy and vigorous condition. The reports showed that there were 513 enrolled members of young people's societies in the county, of whom 441 are "active"; that there are 169 taking the C. C. C. work; that there are about 50 "Unions" taken; and that the average spiritual condition of the societies is fair. Following these reports a number of interesting papers were read: "The Young People in our Churches," Reginald Morse, B. A.; "The Sacred Literature Course a Necessity to our Young People," Stephen Rogers, B. A.; "An Ideal Method of teaching a S. L. Class," C. F. Armstrong; "How best to utilize the material of the Missionary Conquest Course," Rev. Lew Wallace, B. A. The evening meeting was an exceedingly interesting one and brought together a large congregation from all the country around. The evening was given up entirely to educational matters and the speakers were Professor J. P. Tufts and Dr. Trotter, of Acadia University. Prof. Tufts' subject was, "Annapolis County Students at Acadia." Among many interesting facts he said that the names of 80 of Annapolis County boys was on the list of Acadia graduates. He said the county has one in every six and a half of her graduates and this year one in four are from Annapolis. Dr. Trotter followed with an able and enthusiastic address, in which he urged upon our young people the claims of Acadia College. All felt that the meeting was an inspiration and of great profit to our young people. E. L. STEEVES, Sec'y.

Our Juniors.

Dorothy's Valentine.

Wee Dorothy sits by the little stand, With paper smooth and white, A pencil held close in the chubby hand, Her eyes with smiles are bright.

She has drawn a tree, and painted green The leaves of a vivid hue, Her flowers are the brightest ever seen, Their size is marvelous too.

Fairville, St. John, N. B.

DEAR JUNIORS,—Our Union has eighty-one members enrolled, and an average attendance of about forty. We meet every Friday afternoon at four o'clock. Miss Stuart, our pianist, educates us in singing for the first fifteen minutes. Miss Jewett, our superintendent, has charge of the C. C. Courses, and our pastor, Rev. G. R. White, gives us a blackboard lesson, which we find very interesting, and sometimes he tells us a Bible Story. ALMA MCKENZIE.

The Heart's Love Letter.

Rutherford's letters were written more than two centuries ago, yet the smell of the myrrh has not yet departed. Most eminently have they been blessed. They are not historical letters. They contain neither politics nor biography. They are not argumentative, like Pascal's, nor descriptive, like Walpole's. They are pure devotion, a Christian heart's love letters, the outflow of a sweet fountain that sent forth healing waters. Cecil used to call Rutherford, "one of his classics." Baxter said, "Hold off the Bible, and such a book the world never saw." One of his golden sentences gives us the secret of his unusual union—"The cross gives much to say."

## Foreign Missions.

### W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

*"We are laborers together with God."*

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

#### PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH.

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

#### Notice.

We take pleasure in announcing that our W. B. M. U. Convention will meet at Truro in August. The meetings will be held in Immanuel church. The very kind and hearty invitation of the Baptist sisters of Truro was gratefully received and accepted. Truro is a beautiful town; a more hospitable people cannot be found. Ample accommodation will be provided for all our delegates, so with the blessing from on high, for which we all must pray, we may expect a very interesting and helpful Convention.

The Union Missionary meeting of St. John and Fairville W. M. A. S. will be held in Leinster St. church, Thursday, March 17, at 3.30. Basket tea at 6 o'clock. Evening meeting at 8 p. m. Speakers, Rev. J. T. Burhoe, Dr. Steele and Rev. M. C. Higgins. Very interesting services are expected. All are cordially invited to attend.

#### Bellisle Creek, Kings Co., N. B.

The "Maud Harrison" Mission Band was organized the 29th of last August, with eight members. At present we have a membership of nineteen. Our meetings, which are held the third Wednesday afternoon in each month, are eagerly looked forward to by the members. We have so many encouragements in this good work that we long for the time to come round when we can get together and talk them over. Miss Harrison has written us a very interesting letter, wishing us to keep up a regular correspondence with her. This will be a great help to us in keeping up the interest. As we hear directly from our representatives, of the trials and difficulties they are called to endure and of the good work that is being done through them, we cannot but be deeply interested in giving the gospel to the poor perishing Telugus. We have taken as a special object for prayer, Miss Harrison's Sunday School class of eight little girls. She has given us their names and certain ones among us are praying for certain ones of the class, and are looking forward to the time when we shall hear of them accepting Christ as their Saviour. The money we raise is sent for the support of B. Annie Bellisle, who, with her husband, is doing such good work out at Chekkagoorda. In a recent letter from Mrs. Churchill we hear very encouraging reports of her work. She writes: "Mr. Churchill and I, my Biblewoman and native preachers, were out to Chekkagoorda the 1st of December, and we were so delighted to mark the growth of the Christians there, and I found out that Annie was teaching the women to pray and the young boys and girls to read. I had them up and examined them and they are doing very well. I hear good accounts on every hand of Annie and her work. She is very quiet but goes about her work steadily and does it. My Biblewoman, Siamma, whom I had with me, spoke in most glowing terms of the work Annie is doing among the women of the village."

Our hearts are filled with gratitude and praise to God, who has blessed our feeble efforts and has enabled us to be of some service to His cause in the dark places of the earth, and we earnestly pray that the good work may continue to spread until very many shall be brought out of heathen darkness to become workers in the Master's vineyard.

A. A. MILLER, Sec'y.

### Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

Last week the attention of the friends of our Foreign Mission work was called to a "Forward Movement" which is to find expression in the erection of a Mission House in Tekkali this year, to be completed before 1898 expires. The missionaries are a unit in their desire to see the work accomplished at once. We shall need it to be occupied in 1899. The land has already been purchased. The compound wall has been built and some of the necessary outbuildings, as well as the foundation of the Mission House, well and truly laid. Nearly \$1,000 have already been expended and another \$2,000 is needed to complete the work already well in hand. The distance of the compound from the town is about one-eighth of a

mile, admirably situated for the work of the mission. The distance from the East Coast railway station is about four miles, which is called Nanpada. The sea is only about two miles distant. Tekkali has a population of about 7000 people. It is larger and more important as a mission centre than any other town between Chicacole and Berhampon, which is a station of the English Baptist mission. Tekkali stands in the midst of a thickly populated district. Within a radius of four miles there are sixty villages. Mr. Sanford says: "There can be no proper room for doubt that this place should be occupied as a mission station, and we are the people to attend to the matter." Here, then, is our opportunity. Let us seize it and make the most of it for the Christ of heaven. We can do it. Let the Foreign Mission Day, the last Sunday in March, be truly observed by our churches, Mission Bands and Sunday Schools and B. Y. P. U.'s, and a special offering be taken for the work and the thing is done. Thank-offerings will be received from any source. There are certainly 2000 Christians in these provinces who could each forward one dollar to the Treasurer of the F. M. B. before the end of March for this specific purpose. Who will be the first to do so?

Miss Newcombe writes: "I am taking memory work and find the memorizing in Telugu of an equivalent to one-half John's gospel no light task, but a delightful one, nevertheless. I hope this work will be of great benefit to me in my work here. It certainly must be a help to have even this much of God's word so that I can make use of it at any time. It has been a great help in enlarging my vocabulary too, and in helping me get the Telugu mode of expression. I am looking forward with such hope and joy to entering more fully into active work as soon as Conference and the first exam. is finally despatched. Oh to know that I can tell something of the love of Jesus to those around seems almost too good to be true."

Miss Clark writes: "I feel that the work here now (in Chicacole) is in a very interesting stage. The people listen so well, and so many seem almost ready to step out from caste and confess Christ. One woman has come lately from the mat-making class, and I think she is only one of many that will come out in the street. A few evenings ago I was up to the washerwoman's village, and in talking to them said that a washerwoman had been baptized in Aukulampars two weeks before. At first they were much surprised that one of their class could become a Christian, but after showing them that he did not have to give up his work, but only his caste, they began to see that what was expected of them was not so much as they had thought. It does seem strange that they think that when they accept Christ they must give up the work that they have always been brought up to do, and it is very hard for us to get this idea out of their minds. As I look over the past year my heart is full of thankfulness. I am very well and able to work every day among the people, and I do enjoy the work so much. I think I love it more now than ever I did."

Miss Harrison writes: "We have just finished one of the best conferences in the history of the mission. It was a continual feast—a sitting apart in heavenly places with Christ Jesus. We had some serious questions to decide, but there was throughout a plain, yet gentle, expression of views. . . . We have passed our first examinations and feel that we are ahead of where we were a year ago. It was a satisfaction to be able to understand what the missionaries said in the Telugu Association. It is easier to understand the missionaries' Telugu than the native Telugu, but that will be easier next year."

Bro. Hardy writes: "I see the need now as I did not and could not before; and while I was the happiest man in all the Maritime Provinces when you appointed me to this work, my joy increases as I remember that God has called me into His grace and then sent me out here to bear witness for His name."

"These poor people need the grace of God which is able to lift them up and keep them from falling back again into the awful pit from whence they were taken, and I praise God that such is the message He has sent us here with. The need is very great but more abounding is the grace we have to announce."

"We had a grand time at the Conference. The Holy Ghost was the unseen actor in all the meetings. You did not go beyond the limits of the truth when you told me that the band of missionaries was a noble one. They are all true men of God, and entirely devoted to the cause of Christ. Men who do not know them may do some croaking, but those who know facts and the men well know how to appreciate their worth."

### The St Martin's Seminary Indebtedness.

Since last report there have been received the following amounts: "N. J.," South Boston, \$1; Carleton, \$50;

Sackville, \$40; Greenwich Hill, N. B., \$20.50; St. Stephen, \$50.60, a total of \$162.

Carleton has not quite reached the desired per capita. Sackville has now \$59 to her credit. St. Stephen has raised the amount asked. Pastor Goucher writes: "I presented the matter from the pulpit some three weeks ago preparatory to the canvass of committee of collectors. The people have responded readily and willingly. It will be too bad if all the churches do not come to the help of the brother in this matter. There is not a church in the province, however poor, but can raise its 50 cts. per member if it goes about the work in the right way. A little system will work wonders."

Deacon Chas. Wallace in his work at Greenwich Hill is a worthy example of the man who does not take "no" for an answer. Here is a little church of 66 members, without a pastor, which promptly contributes its portion. It has done well, and it should stimulate others to quickly and with system secure and pay their proportionate amounts.

A. H. CHIPMAN, Treas. of Com.

### On the Sunny Side.

On Tuesday evening of last week a considerable number of the friends of Rev. J. L. and Mrs. Shaw gathered at their residence, on Horsfield Street, and, in token of their Christian regard, presented them with a sum of money amounting to something over \$100.00, contributed by their friends in the several Baptist churches of the city and Fairville. Rev. J. W. Manning was called to the chair. Rev. J. T. Burhoe made the presentation in felicitous terms. Mr. Shaw replying appropriately. There were also short speeches by Rev. Dr. Carey, Deacon J. F. Marsters and others, and, after prayer by Mr. Manning, coffee and other refreshments were served, and thus a pleasant evening was concluded. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, who have both been ill, are, we are pleased to know, improving.

#### Receipts of Associated Alumni of Acadia from December 1 to March 1.

Rev. J. E. Tiner, \$1; Rev. R. E. Gullison, \$1; Miss C. J. Clarke, \$4; Rev. J. C. Morse, \$5; E. H. Armstrong, \$5; Rev. S. B. Kempton, \$6.

AVARD V. PINRO, Sec'y-Treas.

Wolfville, March 1.

## Was All Run Down

**No Appetite and a Tired Feeling All the Time—  
New Brunswick People Tell What Hood's  
Sarsaparilla Has Done For Them.**

"I was all run down and had no appetite. I had a tired feeling all the time. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it." Mrs. G. I. BARNETT, Central Norton, N. B.  
"My father has been in poor health for a number of years. He took four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has done him much good. It has relieved his cough and built up his system." EVA C. BENSON, Seal Grove, N. B.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Price \$1.  
Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion and biliousness.  
Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

#### A BOOK

**For Every BAPTIST to Read  
AND READ NOW.**

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

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

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

#### BAPTIST BOOK ROOM

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

This mod-  
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Write to our  
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# La Grippe Cured

This modern malady has become dreaded not more for its direct fatality than for the weakness of body and mind it leaves behind it. Prolonged debility, permanent prostration, melancholy and suicide follow La Grippe. For this disease there is no remedy superior to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"The best remedy for La grippe that I know of is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

Rev. JOHN K. CHASE,  
South Hampton, N. H.

"My wife and five children were taken down with La grippe, while the disease was so widely prevalent. I doctored them with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before using quite two bottles my family was restored to health. I know of several obstinate cases of the same complaint which were also cured by this remedy."

J. PARMINTER,  
Paulletto, Minn.

"I was cured of La grippe by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

C. S. THOMPSON,  
Pub. "Signal," West Farmington, O.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Write to our doctor. We pay him to advise you free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

### Recognition Service

On the evening of March 7th a recognition service for the new pastor was conducted by the North River Church. A large and representative gathering of the congregation was assembled.

Rev. W. H. Warren preached from 1 Thes. 5: 12, 13. He made practical application of the thoughts that the pastor is a worker, an overseer, and an admonisher, and urgently set forth the duty of the church "to know" the pastor to "esteem" him and to be at peace among themselves. The discourse was as thoroughly profitable, as it was timely and interesting. The senior deacon of the church, Jacob Baine gave the hand of fellowship to the pastor and his wife. The Moderator of the association, being absent on account of illness, the welcome to our Island work was extended by Rev. J. C. Spurr. Being the longest settled in our midst his welcome was interspersed with facts relating to our cause, and grateful reminiscence. His heartiness was such that Pastor Browne was moved to a touching response. The writer addressed the church emphasizing her duty toward the pastor.

The North River church is grouped with the Long Creek, Clyde River and Kingston churches. The group forms a large interest. The people are prosperous and among our most intelligent Island inhabitants.

In the addresses of the meeting just reference was made to their loyalty to the Baptist cause. Appreciative mention was made of the ministry of fathers Ross and Davies, nor was Pastor Higgins' good work on this field forgotten.

Pastor Browne and his wife have met with a most cordial welcome to his new field. The genuine enthusiasm of this service was truly indicative of this. It takes time and energy to conduct recognition services, but they most surely pay pastor and people.

The Island cause welcomes these additions to our numbers. It is expected Rev. E. J. Grant will soon settle at Summerside, as he has accepted a call to the church. Three laborers are still wanted to man the vacant fields—Ablerton and Springfield, Dundas, Annandale, Montague and Georgetown groups.

C. W. CORRY.

### The P. E. Island Baptist Conference.

The P. E. Island Baptist Conference held their regular quarterly meeting with the church at Belmont (Lot 16) on Tuesday and Wednesday March 1st and 2nd. Tuesday evening meeting was devoted to Foreign Missions. C. W. Jackson presented in a brief address the Missionary Spirit of the gospel. Pastor E. A. MacPhee with the aid of a map gave an instructive talk on the work of the Maritime Convention in India. Pastor Spurr followed with the "Present needs of India" and Pastor Price, President of the Conference enforced the remarks already made. Wednesday morning dawned wild and blustering, but despite the storm the following churches reported: Belmont, Tyne Valley, Summerside, Bedeque, Tryon, Cavendish, North River, Alexandra, East Point. Pastors Corey and Browne were both unavoidably detained at home. The church reports were favorable. Several fields reported candidates for baptism awaiting the spring. East Point has recently determined upon the erection of a new church building. An application from the Murray River field for the ratification of an appeal to the Home Mission Board for a grant was read. As this demand exceeded any previous grant to this field the Conference instructed a committee consisting of Pastors Corey, Spurr and MacPhee, who were to hold a recognition service for Pastor Carter on that field, to enquire into the needs of the church and recommend them to the Board for as large a grant as they deemed necessary.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to the reading and discussion of papers, prepared by Pastors Warren, Spurr and Price, on Practical Sermonizing, The Minister as a man among his people, and The Homiletic value of a study of Hebrew, respectively. These papers were most practical and intensely interesting, and the discussion participated in by pastors and laymen will no doubt prove helpful to all.

In the absence of Pastor Browne the Quarterly sermon was preached by Pastor MacPhee. His subject was most appropriate to the occasion and appealed strongly to the devotional nature of his hearers. His text was Ps. 42: 2. The after service, led by Pastor Warren was most impressive. One pleasing sight was the number of young, middle aged and aged who stood up in response to the call for those who had united with the church since the Conference met with them two years before. After suitable expressions of thanks for kind entertainment, Conference adjourned to meet at Cavendish in June. All unite in pronouncing this the most profitable session in some time. It was agreed that as many of the pastors and people as possible meet at North River on the evening of March 7th for a recognition service for Pastor Browne. Collection for denominational work, \$4.46.

C. W. JACKSON, Sec'y.

Three small children of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Comer, of St. Louis, Mo., were fatally burned Wednesday. They had been left alone by the parents, who were attending a funeral. It is thought the fire was caused by an explosion of kerosene.

## Radway's Pills

Purely Vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

- LOSS OF APPETITE,
- SICK HEADACHE,
- INDIGESTION,
- DIZZY FEELINGS,
- FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
- BILIOUSNESS,
- DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTIBILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These Pills in doses from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills taken daily by those subject to biliousness and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price 25c. per Box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. RADWAY & CO. 7 St. Helen st., Montreal, Can.

### Personal.

We were pleased to have a call the other day from Pastor T. H. Munro, of Pennfield. Brother Munro is in vigorous health and reports an encouraging interest on his field of labor.

Dr. Steele, of Amherst, supplied the pulpit of the Germain St. church on Sunday last and was heard with much interest. He remains in the city during the week and preaches to the Germain St. congregation again next Sunday.

Evangelist Martin, we are pleased to see, is able to be out and at work again. He preached on Sunday and holds services on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week in the Main St. church.

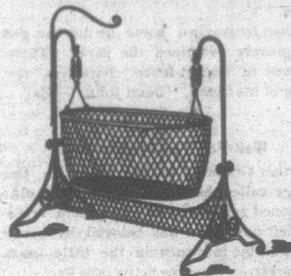
At a meeting of the directors of the Wiscasset and Quebec Railway held at Wiscasset, Me., Wednesday Godfrey P. Farley was elected general manager.

### Notices.

The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Counties Baptist quarterly meeting will convene with the Jacksonville Baptist church on the third Friday in March at 7 o'clock p. m., preaching by Bro. Merritt. Missionary sermon by Rev. J. W. Rutledge, quarterly sermon by Rev. A. H. Hayward. We hope to see a large attendance of ministers and delegates.

THOS. TODDY, Sec'y-Treas.  
Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 18th.

When You Purchase a "Little Beauty Hammock Cot."



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

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

When You Pay more than \$60 for a Cycle you should have something special—Now OUR \$60 EMPIRE Highest Grade American Goods, has everything that every other Machine has at \$75, except our SPECIAL GRADE King of SCORCHERS



Special Quality, Special Duplex Tubing, Special Chain Alignment, Special ore baths, and locked adjustments to bearings, and other special features.

\$85 List. \$75 Cash. E C HILL & CO 101 Yong St. Toronto Agents Wanted

### SEED OFFER.

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

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

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

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

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

THE BAIRD COMPANY, LIMITED,  
Woodstock, N. B.

## Dick's Blood Purifier

### For Horses And Cattle

PUT UP AS A POWDER. GIVES NEW LIFE. INCREASES THE FLOW OF MILK IN COWS.

LEWIS HILLS & CO. DICK & CO. AGENTS MONTREAL PROPRIETORS

## DE WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

THE MOST PROMPT, Pleasant and Perfect Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Pain in the Chest and all Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases.

The healing anti-consumptive virtues of the Norway Pine are combined in this medicine with Wild Cherry and other pectoral Herbs and Balsams to make a true specific for all forms of disease originating from colds.

Price - 25c. and 50c.

### Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retards the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, in children, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. See All Druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Karsenarilla.

## Hood's Pills

### The Old and the Young ARE ALIKE CURED BY THE USE OF GATES' FAMILY MEDICINES.

AVONDALE, Picton Co., January 14, 1898. Messrs. C. Gates, Son & Co.:

Dear Sirs:—This is to certify that my father had an attack of the La Grippe, about four years ago. The doctor was called and said he would do nothing for him as he was so old, being then 84, but when there is life there is hope, and having your Bitters and Syrup in the house, we began to give them to him, when he got better, and after about three months was entirely recovered. He is now in his 96th year and is well and hearty. Your CERTAIN CHECK speedily cured a neighbor woman of Cholera-morbus. My grandchild, about two months old, was taken with Diarrhoea and was taking doctor's medicine for some weeks, but it continued getting worse and it became chronic, so that the child got to look like an old person; it was plain to be seen its little life was fast ebbing away. Now I had your CERTAIN CHECK in the house but not at that time being acquainted with its use I was for some days afraid to give it to a child so young and weak. I was convinced if the child did not get immediate relief it would die, so I told its mother to put 2 or 3 drops of the CERTAIN CHECK in its bottle (as it drank from the bottle) and in about 24 hours it was noticed the child was a little better, this was continued for about a week when it was all right, and is today a healthy child. I am, Gentlemen, Yours very truly, EDWIN MURRAY.

Sworn before me this 15th day of January, 1898. ANGUS McDONALD, J. P.

### A Business Education

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

### THOROUGHNESS

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

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

### PUTTNER'S is the best of EMULSION all the

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

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



**Old People's Troubles.**

Hard for the old folks to move about—constant backaches to bother them in the daytime—urinary weakness to disturb their rest at night.

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**

Strengthen the Kidneys and help to stir up the declining years comfortable.

Mr. W. G. Muggford, Chestnut Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., writes:

"For the past two years I have had much trouble with disease of the kidneys and non-retention of urine, was dropped and suffered a great deal with pain in my back. I have been greatly benefited by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills."

### The Home

#### Telling a Fortune.

Even in this intelligent age of the world there are too many people who believe in the humbuggery of "fortune telling;" but if all so-called fortune tellers were as frank as the one mentioned in the following story, which may or may not be true, they would have fewer patrons than they now have. A man was having his fortune told.

"I see," said the "seventh daughter of a seventh daughter," contracting her eyebrows, "I see the name of John."

"Yes," said the sitter, indicating that he had heard the name before.

"The name seems to have given you a great deal of trouble."

"It has."

"This John is an intimate friend."

"That's so," he said wonderingly.

"And often leads you to do things you are sorry for."

"True; every word."

"His influence over you is bad."

"Right again."

"But you will soon have a serious quarrel, when you will become estranged."

"I'm glad of that. Now spill out his whole name."

The fortune teller opened one eye and carefully studied the face of the visitor. Then she wrote some cabalistic message, and handed it to him in exchange for her fee.

"Do not read it until you are at home," she said solemnly. "It is your friend's name."

When he reached home he lit the gas and gravely examined the paper. There he read in picket-fence characters, the name of his friend, "Demi John."—Ex.

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#### Wait For The Mad to Dry.

Father Graham, as everybody in the village called him, was one of the old-fashioned gentlemen of whom there are a few left now. He was beloved by every one, and his influence in the little town was great, so good, so active was he.

A young man of the village had been badly insulted, and came to Father Graham full of angry indignation, declaring that he was going at once to demand an apology.

"My dear boy," Father Graham said, "take a word of advice from an old man who loves peace. An insult is like mud; it will brush off much better when it is dry. Wait a little till he and you are both cool, and the thing is easily mended. If you go now it will only be to quarrel."

It is pleasant to be able to add that the young man took his advice, and before the next day was done, the insulting person came to beg forgiveness.—Exchange.

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#### Value of a Happy Home.

"Better is a dry morsel and quietness therewith, than an house full of sacrifices and strife."

A home may be crowded with good things, but with all these good things, if strife has its abode there, it is an unhappy home. On the other hand, there may be only a dry morsel, but if quietness reigns there it is a happy home.

You may live in a mansion finely furnished; your table may be furnished with the richest provisions that the markets can afford; you may have servants and all else that this world can afford, but what do all these things amount to if there be contention and strife in that home? What a luxury is a happy home!—Christian Standard.

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#### Only a Little.

Every day a little knowledge. One fact in a day. How small is one fact? Only one ten years pass by. Three thousand six hundred and fifty facts are not a small thing.

Every day a little self-denial. The thing that is difficult to do to-day will be an easy thing to do 365 days hence, if each day it shall be repeated. What power of self-mastery shall he enjoy who seeks

every day to practice the grace he prays for?

Every day a little happiness. We live for the good of others, if our living be in sense true living. It is not in great deeds of kindness only that the blessing is found. In "little deeds of kindness," repeated every day, we find true happiness. At home, at school, in the street, in the neighbor's house, in the playground, we shall find opportunity every day for usefulness.—Selected.

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At the house-furnishing shops is seen a new tool for the carver, which will be especially liked by the inexperienced. This is a joint divider, and is a rather formidable looking combination of knife and scissors, which cuts the toughest joint in a fowl or bird at once. It may be added that the practice of having the joints carved in the kitchen and served in slices from a platter is a very sensible one to adopt in the average private family. It is one man out of twenty who is a good carver, and the other nineteen simply accept their ignorance in the matter, and never try to better it. If the mistress of the household superintended the carving in the kitchen for a few meals, she would find that any but a very stupid maid learns very quickly how to slice roast beef, lamb, mutton, or a fowl properly, and the relief it would be to the former carver, as well as to the other diners, cannot be appreciated until it is experienced.

Cocoa is as useful in making chocolate frosting as the plain chocolate. A confectioner's recipe for a quick soft frosting is to mix a heaping tablespoonful of cocoa with a cupful of confectioners' sugar. Enough warm water is then added to make it spread easily over the cake—perhaps four tablespoonfuls or possibly a little more. If a bit of essence is desired to tone the chocolate flavor, it may be used.

Preserved orange peel is useful for putting into cakes or pies with raisins or whatever dried fruits may be used. Wash the peel in several waters, then boil it in clear water until it can be pierced with a straw. Drain the peel, and when cold remove the white or inner skin with a spoon. Make a syrup in the proportions of half a pound of granulated sugar to half a pint of water; using sufficient liquid to cover all the peel. Put it over the fire, and when the syrup comes to boiling put in the peel and place it over the back of the fire so it will cook slowly until clear. Then place the pan where the contents will boil and the surplus syrup will be quickly absorbed. Spread the peel upon plates and stand it in a warm place over nights to dry. The peel may be cut into shreds and will keep in a tin box or closely covered jar any length of time. Candied orange peel is particularly nice in Indian pudding.

\*\*\*\*

#### Make Old Dresses New.

Diamond Dyes the Simplest and Easiest Way of Home Dyeing.

Their Great Superiority Over All Other Ways of Home Dyeing—A Ten-Cent Package Will Color From One to Five Pounds of Goods—Colors That Will Not Wash Out in Strong Soapsuds.

Success in home dyeing depends wholly upon the kind of dyes used. With Diamond Dyes, if the simple directions on the package are followed carefully, and the special dyes for cotton are used for cotton and mixed goods, and the wool dyes used for woolen, there is absolutely no chance of failure.

Diamond Dyes are very simple and easy to use, and by using a stick to lift the goods while in the dye bath, there is no need of soiling the hands. For beauty, brilliancy, and fastness, no other dye stuffs, whether for home use or for the dye-shop, equal the Diamond. The latest scientific discoveries are used in their manufacture, they are guaranteed the strongest and fastest of all known dyes, and their solid colors will not wash out in the strongest soapsuds, nor will they fade when exposed to the sunlight.

The Diamond Dyes once, and see how easy it is to make old and faded dresses, waists, ribbons, coats, etc, look like new.



and K. D. C. Pills the Great Twin Remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Free sample to any address. K. D. C. Company, Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., and 137 State St., Boston, Mass.

**Watch Repairers JEWELLERS**

Jewellery made to Order and Promptly Repaired.

**SILVERSMITHS ENGRAVERS**

Letter inquiries and mail orders solicited. Largest Stock in the Maritime Provinces to select from.

**M. S. BROWN & CO.**

Established 1840.

128 and 130 GRANVILLE STREET Halifax, N. S.

**Great Advances**

Have recently been made in methods of teaching commercial subjects—Book-keeping and Correspondence especially. Our methods are not those of five or even two years ago, but the very latest, embracing the latest features at the close of 1897.

Our Shortland is also the best—the Isaac Pitman.

Catalogues to any address.

**S. KERR & SON.**

**No You Never**

Can have NICE FLAKY ROLLS LIGHT BISCUIT GOOD PANTRY

While using some of the BAKING POWDERS now sold

**ONLY WITH WOODILLS GERMAN BAKING POWDER**

Can these results be secured.



**MONT. McDONALD,**

BARRISTER, ETC.

Princess St. St. John, N. B.

**S. S. LIBRARIES.**

Published by The Am. Rep. Pub. Society, latest and best books, in sets. It will pay superintendents to send me for descriptive circulars and prices.

**T. H. HALL, St. John.**

**Can Asthma Be Cured?**

To those who have suffered untold agony from this disease, we can say without fear of contradiction

**YES!**

**Liebig's Asthma Cure**

NOT ONLY GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF BUT CURES

Do not despair because other remedies have failed to cure you. It costs you

**ABSOLUTELY NOTHING**

To try our Asthma Cure in every case a

**Sample Bottle WILL BE SENT Free?**

By mail to any person afflicted, who will send us name and Post Office Address.

Liebig's Asthma Cure cures Asthma, Hay Asthma, or Hay Fever, (Acute or Chronic) Bronchitis. Mention Messenger and Visitor.

A Treatise and general rules sent with each sample.

If You are Afflicted write and send your name at once.

**THE LIEBIG CO,**

4X Brunswick Ave. TORONTO, ONT.

Thou art the King God.—Mat. GRN

Lesson

"I knew a man miles and back, great expense, weeks in his sun. An hour with it have amply repaid. To even see the is helpful.

"Christ is the of spiritual life months study with pily we do not h says, "I will com abide with you alway, even unto either as to time o

"It is not fish Agassiz, but souls be no more intere

From this chart that make up the Christ. This out heart. It can be and repeated by the scholars in it any portion of the place in the life of see his whole life, the Father in his cradle to the cro the return to heav trait, the marvelou character, as reveal

We have been st we will study them been, as it were, lo through a telescope and tints that no un now we will look at its beautiful const glory of God. The like sentences writt so large that we ca a time, though fut ing.

Note the beginnin the life of Christ d years.

Note how long the (thirty years) for th of work.

Note how the worl way, continued till established, and then Note the years of their characteristics.

Note the steps in t work, and how the founding of his kin should come.

Note the three grea named from the co wrought and taught.

FIRMSIDE TRAVEL

We look at the lif other point of view, vividness, if we trac Jesus upon the map scholar in Tom Bro traced on a map by u the famous retreat u under Xenophon, w way the journeys of J to Calvary. At each p a brief description of chief events which e we have a large map v files on them markin place as we come to it.

1. Thus we can start
2. Then go down
3. Go up to Nazaret so many years.
4. Take the journey Jerusalem and return.
5. Go with Jesus Bethabara to be baptiz
6. To the wilderness days.
7. To Bethabara ag disciples joined him.
8. To Cana with his wrought his first mirac
9. To Capernaum an Jerusalem for the pass
10. The journey th Galilee, Nazareth, and so on through all his j to this quarter's lessons

REVIEW BY WOR

A very interesting r by means of word pictu tions of the various ac of the quarter, and the what lesson is referre sons may draw the pictu and read it to the schoo lessons of this quarter adapted to this method of a distinct and often a dra

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

First Quarter.

REVIEW.

Lesson XIII. March. 27.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.—Matt. 16: 16.

GENERAL REVIEW.

"I knew a man who went a thousand miles and back, and supported himself at great expense, to be with Agassiz a few weeks at his summer school at Penikese. An hour with the great naturalist would have amply repaid the trouble and expense. To even see the master of any department is helpful.

"Christ is the master in the department of spiritual life. We are to have six months study with him and of him. Happily we do not have to go to Judea. He says, 'I will come to you and make my abode with you,' and 'Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world,' either as to time or space.

"It is not fish we experiment on, as did Agassiz, but souls, ourselves. So there can be no more interesting study."

From this chart study the various things that make up the outward visible life of Christ. This outline should be learned by heart. It can be put on the blackboard and repeated by the whole school. Drill the scholars in it till, whenever they read any portion of the Gospels, it shall find its place in the life of Christ. Thus shall we see his whole life, from his coming from the Father in heaven and the manger cradle to the cross, the resurrection, and the return to heaven. Let us see his portrait, the marvelous picture of his perfect character, as revealed in the Gospels.

We have been studying the parts; now we will study them as a whole. We have been, as it were, looking at particular stars through a telescope, revealing a brightness and tints that no unaided eye can perceive; now we will look at the whole sky with all its beautiful constellations showing the glory of God. The individual events are like sentences written on the sky in letters so large that we can see but a sentence at a time, though full of meaning and blessing.

Note the beginning and the unfolding of the life of Christ during his first thirty years.

Note how long the period of preparation (thirty years) for three and one half years of work.

Note how the work of John prepared the way, continued till Jesus had been fully established, and then ended.

Note the years of public ministry and their characteristics.

Note the steps in the development of his work, and how they are all leading to the founding of his kingdom when the time should come.

Note the three great ministries of Jesus named from the countries in which he wrought and taught.

PERSIDE TRAVELS WITH JESUS.

We look at the life of Christ from another point of view, and it gains reality and vividness, if we trace out the movements of Jesus upon the map. Like the Greek scholar in Tom Brown at Oxford, who traced on a map by means of colored pins the famous retreat of the ten thousand under Xenophon, we may trace in the same way the journeys of Jesus from Bethlehem to Calvary. At each place we may call for a brief description of the town, and for the chief events which cluster around it. If we have a large map we may use pins with strings on them marking the name of each place as we come to it.

- 1. Thus we can start with Bethlehem.
2. Then go down with Jesus and his mother to Egypt.
3. Go up to Nazareth, where Jesus lived so many years.
4. Take the journey to the passover at Jerusalem and return.
5. Go with Jesus from Nazareth to Bethabara to be baptized.
6. To the wilderness to be tempted forty days.

- 7. To Bethabara again, where his first disciples joined him.
8. To Cana with his disciples, where he wrought his first miracle at the wedding.
9. To Capernaum and return, thence to Jerusalem for the passover.
10. The journey through Samaria to Galilee, Nazareth and Capernaum. And so on through all his journeys belonging to this quarter's lessons.

REVIEW BY WORD PICTURES.

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

One of the most striking features of the March Magazine Number of The Outlook is an article by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie on Wordsworth and the Lake Country, entitled "The background of Wordsworth's Poetry." Mr. Mabie spent some time last summer in the Lake Country, and writes the fresh impression of that beautiful region upon him, and with a strong sense of the intimacy between the poet and the physical surroundings in which he was placed. The article is admirably illustrated by ten reproductions of unusually fine photographs. (\$3 a year. The Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.)

PORT MULGRAVE, June 5, 1897. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

DEAR SIRS,—MINARD'S LINIMENT is my remedy for colds, etc. It is the best liniment I have ever used. MRS. JOSIAH HART.

We Make a Line of Cheap BEDSTEADS WASHSTANDS TOILET STANDS, CRADLES, Etc.

Write for Catalogue and Price List. J. & J. D. HOWE, Furniture Manufacturers, Factory: East end of Union Street. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Odorama

the perfect tooth powder, has become popular in Canada as everywhere else where used, because of the hygienic results attained in its use; especially has this been noticeable amongst children in the recent Government inspection of them. Then it is so easy to get the children to use Odorama; they like using it, and thus form habits that parents acknowledge secures them good, sound teeth the rest of their lives. Ask your druggist for it and do not take any other. 25c. Odorama is never sold in bulk.

NONE BETTER—NONE SO GOOD.

STRENGTH CAME BACK.

The Anvil once more rings with the strokes of his hammer.

Mr. Thos. Porteous, the well known blacksmith of Goderich, Ont., tells how sickness and weakness gave way to health and strength. "For the past four years my



nerves have been very weak, my sleep fitful and disturbed by dreams, consequently I arose in the morning unrefreshed. I was frequently very dizzy and was much troubled with a mist that came before my eyes, my memory was often defective and I had fluttering of the heart, together with a sharp pain through it at times. In this condition I was easily worried and felt enervated and exhausted. Two months ago I began taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills: since that time I have been gaining in health and strength daily. They have restored my nerves to a healthy condition, removed all dizziness and heart trouble, and now I sleep well and derive comfort and rest from it. That Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a good remedy for Nervousness, Weakness, Heart Trouble and similar complaints goes without saying." Price 50 cts. a box at all druggists or T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Laxative Pills cure Dyspepsia.

Was There Ever A Greater Victory?

Paine's Celery Compound, the World's Famous Disease Banisher, Saves the Life of Mr. Church.

All Other Medicines had Failed and Death Was Fully Expected.

As a Spring Medicine for New Blood, New Strength and Sound Health, Paine's Celery Compound is Recommended by Thousands.

The complete cure of Mr. John A. Church, of Coldbrook, N. S., and the production of his strong letter of testimony in favor of Paine's Celery Compound are of themselves sufficient to convince every sick person that Paine's Celery Compound is a medicine honestly prepared and recommended for the curing of all sick people. No other medicine known to medical science can so well and so promptly restore lost strength and vitality in the spring months.

It is not the common medicines of the day that physicians prescribe and the best classes of people recommend. It is only a wonderful and marvellous life restorer like Paine's Celery Compound that can command attention and respect. Mr. Church writes as follows:

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., GENTLEMEN:—It is with pleasure that I give testimony in favor of your marvellous

medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. I had an attack of lagrippe which put me into such a condition that I could not sleep or eat. I was completely run down, had extreme nervous prostration, and lay for days in a half stupefied state.

After spending all my money for medicine which did little good, I gave up to die, when one day a paper on Paine's Celery Compound was brought to me. I at once procured the medicine and derived great relief from the first bottle. I slept better, ate better, and digestion improved. After using nine bottles I feel like a new man. I can truly say that Paine's Celery Compound snatched me from the grave and gave me a new lease of life.

I earnestly urge all sufferers to use Paine's Celery Compound, feeling sure it will cure them. Do not spend your money for medicines that cannot cure you.

Yours truly, JOHN A. CHURCH.

Advertisement for FURS by Dunlap, Cooke & Co. Manufacturing Furriers, Amherst, N.S. Includes text: ALL ABOUT FURS, A LITTLE PAMPHLET ISSUED BY, DUNLAP, COOKE & CO., TELL YOU HOW TO JUDGE GOOD FURS, WRITE THEM FOR PRICES, Victoria St-Amherst, N.S., Hastings St-Vancouver, B.C., Wholesale Manufacturing, 26 EMERY ST. MONTREAL.

Sea Foam Floats A Pure White Soap

Made of the Finest Grade of Vegetable Oils. Best For Toilet and Bath. Saint Croix Soap Company, Saint Stephen, N. B.

EPILEPSY FITS FALLING SICKNESS CONVULSIONS AND SPASMS

CURED LEIBIG'S FIT CURE

Is the only successful Remedy for Epilepsy and its kindred affections. This disease is increasing at an alarming extent. It is claimed by Scientists that one person in every 500 has this disease in some form or other, therefore there are today 10,000 sufferers in the Dominion of Canada. We wish every sufferer to use Leibig's Fit Cure and will send a large

FREE SAMPLE

Of Leibig's Fit Cure to any sufferer sending us his name and address, which will be sent by mail securely sealed (in a patented mailing tube), direct to your post office address, thus saving from 25 to 50 cts for express charges. As we have gone to considerable expense in putting samples in these mailing tubes, we would ask you to enclose 10 cts to cover cost of postage. Mention Messenger and Visitor.

Send name and address to THE LIEBIG CO., 4% Brunswick Ave. TORONTO.

From the Churches.

HILL GROVE, N. S.—Last Sabbath it was my privilege to baptize two happy young men into the fellowship of the Hill Grove church, Digby Co.

March 7th.

MIDDLETON, N. S.—Monday night a large party of happy people gathered at the Baptist parsonage and, after spending a very pleasant evening, presented Pastor Locke and wife with cash and valuables, which, with sums subsequently handed in, make a substantial and much appreciated donation of over thirty-five dollars.

WOLFVILLE.—Rev. H. R. Hatch has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Wolfville Baptist church. He is at present in Maine, but will return with his family in a few days and enter on the work of the pastorate. He is a native of Maine, a graduate of Colby University and of Newton Theological Institution. He was assistant Professor of Hebrew at Newton for four years. He is well received here and enters on his work with hopeful prospects.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.—The work is progressing favorably with us. Three were welcomed to our membership at our last communion, and a good degree of interest is manifested. The heart of Pastor Young has been cheered by the gift of \$1.40 as an eighth anniversary donation from the church. Perfect unity prevails in the church, and all seem to be united in a common desire for Zion's prosperity.

March 10th.

UPPER ECONOMY.—During the past year the sisters have placed new matting in the aisles of the church, and new carpeting to the pulpit and below. A new set of lamps has also been furnished; all paid for. On the evening of March 2nd, Pastor J. Clark and wife were invited to the residence of Bro. P. Fletcher where a sumptuous supper was spread in honor of Mrs. Clark's birthday. Mrs. Clark was the happy recipient of useful presents and warm congratulations.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. B.—On Sunday last I baptized the following:—Whitfield B. Steeves, Roswald K. Steeves, Frank C. Steeves, Walter W. Steeves, Sadie E. Steeves, Harvey F. Rogers and Clifford W. McLatchy. These together with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fillmore were received into the Wellington section of the 1st Hillsboro Baptist Church. The interest in all departments of church work is good. We expect Rev. W. B. Hinson during the month to speak to us on Foreign Missions.

WEST YARMOUTH CHURCH.—We held our annual roll call on the first of the year. It was largely attended, and was enjoyed by all. We had letters from 15 non resident members which made it very helpful as we remember that the Lord is taking care of the absent ones. They kindly sent the church an offering. On last conference we received one on experience, which is a valuable accession to the church. Our meetings at Overton section of the church have been of great power of late. Some are looking forward to baptism. We are looking and praying for a rich blessing.

LAWRENCETOWN, N. S.—The work of the Lord is moving on hopefully. Old debts are being paid and the church generally is getting in a better condition. Special services are now in progress and we hope for God's blessing. It may not be out of place for me to mention several acts of kindness shown me since I came. Among others I would mention a surprise party by the young people of the church on Hallowe'en night, when they brought vegetables for the winter and other useful articles. At Christmas the three sections combined and gave me a handsome sleigh and robe. Again on the evening of March 1st the friends gathered at the parsonage and presented me \$41.56, chiefly in cash.

CHESTER.—A few special meetings in the town with encouraging results. Some are yielding to Jesus, and the indifference and lukewarmness on the part of members has given place to a spirit of joy and holy enthusiasm. What better is a Baptist church than a ritualist, unless filled with the Holy Spirit? Bro. Blakeney of New Ross was down a few nights and preached like an apostle. Bro. Whitman of Chester and Bro. Monroe our Methodist pastor also added much to the spiritual profit. Baptized yesterday Harding Freda and Saida Evans. The Lord has of late removed two of our members and two little girls who would soon have been in our Sunday School have gone to be with Jesus.

NORTH RIVER, P. E. I.—We have been laboring with the people of this field a little over one month, and although the requirements of the service include a large amount of hard work on the part of the pastor, the people are so kind and helpful, and so anxious to assist us in our labors, that the most severe undertaking becomes a pleasure. In all sections of the field the interest is good. In spite of very bad roads the congregations are large. This seems to be a country where everyone goes to meeting, and a few snow banks do not prevent the people from being in their places in the sanctuary. In our conference meeting at North River last evening, six candidates were received for baptism. Quite a number more are about accepting the salvation that is in Jesus. We are praying that not only this parsonage but also the whole island may soon be gladdened by a mighty outpouring of the blessed Spirit.

DIGBY, N. S.—The many friends of our Baptist cause in Digby, will be glad to learn that we are sharing in the great revival blessings that are now being showered upon the county by the Lord of the Harvest—as a partial result of the campaign we baptized five rejoicing converts on the morning of Mar. 6th, and gave the hand of fellowship to six at the evening service on the same day. Last night Mar. 11th, we received six more with the prospects of a number more. There are as yet a score who have said "pray for me." We have with us a most excellent fellow helper, and a "sweet singer in Israel" Bro. Hugh A. McLean well known in St. John. The solos of this brother have made profound impressions on the large audiences that gather nightly in our large vestry. Pastors who are not afraid to do evangelistic work, would do well to obtain the help of this singing evangelist. He is a thoroughly cultured singer, and it gives me a real pleasure to recommend him to my brethren in the ministry who need that kind of help. I must make grateful mention of the very great help and sympathy I am daily receiving from our dear Brother Rev. J. E. Goucher. During my thirteen months stay in Digby it has been my joy to welcome 30 members to the fellowship of the church in town and one at Rosaway. Evidences of wise leadership on the part of former pastors abound. We have recently lined our baptism, Bro. McLean will continue with me in Digby for a few days, after which we will continue the work at Broad Cove and Rosaway.

CROW HARBOR, GUYSBORO CO.—I know we can say the Lord is with us, for we feel His presence every day. We held special meetings, at the beginning of this year, in this place for ten days—in Whitehead and Cole Harbor, (both churches belong to this field) a week in each place. We felt God wonderfully blessed us in those meetings and has continued to do so. The young as well as the old people are taking an interest in God's work, all seem anxious to know more of Jesus. We have beautiful prayer meetings; out of 100 members in this place, I have heard 75 praise God. Out of 27 in Whitehead, 22 acknowledge His goodness and mercy. In Cole Harbor I have heard 16 out of 17 rejoicing in Christ Jesus our Lord. Things were not quite like this when I came here, nearly five months ago, but God be praised, He has wonderfully blessed us, and by His grace we are trying to live a good, a godly life. Feeling myself to be the weakest of all God's servants I humbly ask, that in your prayers you will not forget.

NEW BRUNSWICK CONVENTION RECEIPTS. Rev. J. W. Menning, for Home Missions, \$135.52; Springfield church, York County, Home Missions, \$4.60; Alma church, Home Missions, \$5.30; Rev. C. N. Barton, Home Missions, \$2; Collected by Rev. J. H. Hughes, Home Missions, \$40.50; St. Stephen church, Home Missions, \$13; 1st Springfield church, Home Missions, \$5.50; 2nd Springfield church, Home Missions, \$2.50; Hon. H. R. Emerson, for Seminary debt, \$50; Harvey church, for printing annuals, E. M. Steeves, \$1; 1st Springfield church, for printing annuals, Rev. S. D. Irvine, \$2; 1st Hillsboro church, for

printing annuals, Rev. W. Camp, \$2; Hope-well Hill church, for printing annuals, Des. J. M. Peck, \$1; Valley church, Hillsboro, for printing annuals, W. H. Gross, \$2; Des. E. F. Hughes, for printing annuals, \$1; Brussels Street church, for printing annuals, H. Cosman, \$2; 1st St. Martins church, for printing annuals, \$2.25; 1st and 2nd Cambridge church, for printing annuals, Rev. C. W. Townsend, \$2.50; Fairville church, in aid of Home Missions, grant for Tabernacle church, \$17.25; Pastor S. D. Irvine, Home Missions, \$3.52; Pastor R. M. Bynon, Home Missions, \$1. Total, \$297.44. Before reported, \$859.19. Total, \$1,156.63.

J. S. TITUS, Treasurer. St. Martins, N. B. Feb. 8th.

ALUMNI MATTERS. AN OPEN LETTER. To the members of the Associated Alumni of Acadia College:

As will be seen by reference to our last annual report the Association has adopted a new method in making nominations to the Board of Governors. This year each Alumnus may have the privilege of nominating his choice for the positions. Explanatory notices have been mailed to all members whose names and addresses appear in our books. Should any member fail to receive the notice sent, he may advise the Secretary to that effect and another notice will be forwarded at once. The attention of each member is called to the matter of collections. The receipts of the treasury have been small, owing partly to the efforts being made along other lines. Members must not lose sight of the fact that the obligation of the Association is a continuing one. The Forward Movement Fund is not designed to free the Association from the work undertaken. Our support as pledged continues to be necessary, and at the present time it seems especially undesirable that through lack of effort on our part we should burden others with our obligations. It is impossible for the Treasurer to call on each member personally. Three months yet remain of the current financial year, and every member must see the necessity of forwarding his contribution promptly. The annual meeting of the Association will be held June 1, next. It is desirable that there be as large an attendance as possible. Propositions of special importance in regard to our work are to be laid before the Association, such as will demand careful attention.

AVARD V. PINHO, Sec'y-Treas Alumni.

VERANDAHS!

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

Good Work! Low Prices!

A. CHRISTIE WOOD WORKING Co. CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

FRED. De VINE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY, PUBLIC, Etc. Office: Chubb's Building Cor. Prince Wm. and Princess Streets. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Don't Have a Leaky Roof! Make sure that it can't leak by using EASTLAKE STEEL SHINGLES



They are easily and quickly laid—are fire and storm proof—and have given the best of satisfaction wherever used. imitations won't please you, genuine EASTLAKES will. Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, 1196 King Street West, Toronto.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Acknowledgment. Permit me to acknowledge the kindness of loving friends on my field in presenting me with a beautiful fur coat as a protection from wind and cold during the long drives rendered necessary in the accomplishment of the work upon this field. Thus pastor and wife have been well protected from the driving blast of a New Brunswick winter. My gift was from Waterside section to the extent of \$7. The balance came from friends in Harvey. May the Lord richly bless the givers, and grant that their hearts may experience even richer blessings than my body when enveloped in the fur coat given me. This is only one kindly act in a series shown me by the 1st Harvey section of my field during my pastorate thus far. T. BISHOP. Harvey March 8th.

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

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Mrs. Thos. McCann, Mooresville, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with biliousness, headache, and lost appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak; but after using three bottles of B.B.B. my appetite has returned, and I am better than I have been for years. I would not be without Burdock Blood Bitters. It is such a safe and good remedy that I am giving it to my children."

Wolfville Real Estate Agency. Desirable Residences and Building Lots for sale in the town of Wolfville, N. S. Also a number of Farms in the vicinity. Properties secured for persons wishing to purchase or rent. Address: AVARD V. PINHO, Barrister, Real Estate Agent, &c. Wolfville, N. S.

Walter B. CAN. Illustration of a woman in a long dress, likely related to the Real Estate Agency or another advertisement.

AKERI of the Wickham Pastor S of Kars, FOWLE the bride field, Kin Ervine, ton, to BELV the bride, Rev. A Belya daughter All of Whitte Weymont Giffin, Ge N. S., to ROGER March 8, Rogers, of Charlott CHUTE- age, Digby Pastor B. Bear River Councillor Pleasant, I WEBBER vulsions, Austen Wel ROBINSON diphtheria, Nathaniel J JENKS.— Parrsboro, 5th, Alfred Lawson and GREEN.— S., Feb. 25th son of James years and tw interred in Harbor. DOANE.— aged 16 years by typhoid were stricker are now reco sympathy of WOOD.—A March 5. Mr 86th year of baptized by revival in B He was a con highly respect FOWRETH.— Elizabeth, wi years. Sister years a cons herst Baptist before God, a meek and qu the just is b MILLS.—A Katie, daught daughter of th the fourteenth the physical li the spiritual li HATT.—At one of the m the Chester lad he was and proved a f pastor, who c that he has go pray that some Hill may be b CORNUM.—A Chester, at the Henry Cornum children. Bro the church not was baptized by clear to all that to redeem the gence to make Religion was h his vital breath.

MARRIAGES.

AKERLEY-AKERLEY.—At the residence of the bride's father, Holland Akerley, Wickham, Queens Co., N. B., March 8, by Pastor S. D. Ervine, Wilfred E. Akerley, of Kars, to Agnes G. Akerley, of Wickham.

FOWLER-KEIRSTEAD.—At the home of the bride's father, Wm. Keirstead, Springfield, Kings Co., March 9, by Pastor S. D. Ervine, W. W. Walker Fowler, of Hampton, to Bessie May Keirstead, of Springfield.

BELYEA-MACDONALD.—At the home of the bride, MacDonald's Point, March 9, by Rev. A. B. MacDonald, William A. C. Belyea to Bessie J. MacDonald, second daughter of the late Nehemiah MacDonald. All of Wickham, Queens Co.

WHITEHOUSE-BARR.—At the parsonage, Weymouth, March 5, by Pastor H. A. Giffin, George Whitehouse, of New Tusket, N. S., to Ella Barr, of Harlem, N. S.

ROGERS-HYDE.—At Charlottetown, March 8, by Rev. C. W. Corey, Joseph Rogers, of Bedeque, to Isabella Ross Hyde, of Charlottetown.

CHUTE-DALEY.—At the Baptist parsonage, Digby, N. S., on February 23, by Pastor B. H. Thomas, Edward Chute, of Bear River, to Kate B. Daley, daughter of Councillor Alexander Daley, of Mt. Pleasant, Digby Co., N. S.

DEATHS.

WEBBER.—At Chester, Oct. 5th, of convulsions, Gertie, the daughter of Bro. Austen Webber.

ROBINSON.—At Chester, Oct. 3rd of diphtheria, Annie, the daughter of Bro. Nathaniel Robertson.

JENKS.—At the residence of J. W. Day, Parraboro, Cumberland Co., N. S., March 5th, Alfred Murray Jenks, infant son of Lawson and Bertha Jenks, aged 8 months.

GREEN.—At Sonora, Guysboro Co., N. S., Feb. 25th, Clarence J. Green, beloved son of James and Laura Green, aged three years and two months. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Fisherman's Harbor.

DOANE.—On February 26, Percy Doane, aged 16 years, was taken from our midst by typhoid fever. His mother and sister were stricken with the same disease, but are now recovering. The parents have the sympathy of the community.

WOOD.—At Lakeville, Kings Co., N. S., March 5, Mr. Wentworth Wood, in the 86th year of his age. Our brother was baptized by Evangelist Young during a revival in Billtown about ten years ago. He was a consistent church member and a highly respected citizen.

FORREST.—At Amherst, N. S., Feb. 26, Elizabeth, wife of Nelson Forrest, aged 71 years. Sister Forrest has been for many years a consistent member of the Amherst Baptist church, walking humbly before God, adorned with the ornaments of a meek and quiet spirit. "The memory of the just is blest."

MILES.—At Salem, N. S., March 13, Katie, daughter of Louis Miles and granddaughter of the late Rev. Geo. F. Miles, in the fourteenth year of her age. Though the physical life faded away like a flower, the spiritual life matured and ripened.

HAY.—At Beach Hill, Norman Hatt, one of the most excellent young men of the Chester church. When only a little lad he was baptized by Pastor Kempton and proved a faithful helper to the present pastor, who can, though in tears, rejoice that he has gone to be with the Lord, and pray that some other young man of Beach Hill may be baptized for the dead.

CORKUM.—At the Upper Windsor Road, Chester, at the good old age of 77 years, Henry Corkum, leaving a widow and eight children. Bro. Corkum did not unite with the church until four years ago, when he was baptized by Pastor Parry, and it was clear to all that so far as possible he wished to redeem the time, and by greater diligence to make up for what he had lost. Religion was his constant theme, prayer his vital breath.

CHASE.—Mrs. Chase, widow of the late Rev. John Chase, died this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. W. Sawyer. She was nearly 90 years of age. She was in her usual health until within an hour of her death. Suddenly and quietly she passed "to where beyond these voices there is peace." Mrs. Chase was a lady of great worth and much beloved for her personal qualities and her labors of love.

TINGLEY.—At Cape Enrage, Feb. 12th, Eliza, aged 82 years, beloved wife of Daniel Tingley. Our sister has been an invalid for many years. In her working days the house of the Lord was her favorite resort, and whilst so long deprived of these, to her hallowed associations she maintained a deep interest in the Lord's work until called up to her reward. A kind husband and two sons survive her.

THEAL.—At Hampton, Feb. 24th, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Hedley Theal passed to her rest at the age of 44 years. She was a great sufferer, but bore her sickness with perfect patience, being reconciled to the will of her Master. Hers was a useful life, proving they also serve who "wait." She demonstrated to those about her that a Christian can die without any fears respecting the future. Hers was a triumphant home-coming.

HALL.—At St. Croix, Annapolis Co., March 20th, Mrs. Ann Hall, widow of the late David Hall, aged 74 years. Over fifty years ago our sister found the Saviour in whom she has ever since trusted. Many years ago she was left a widow with the care of a large family. In every time of perplexity she sought direction from God, and found in him a never failing friend. She was a member of the Hampton Baptist church.

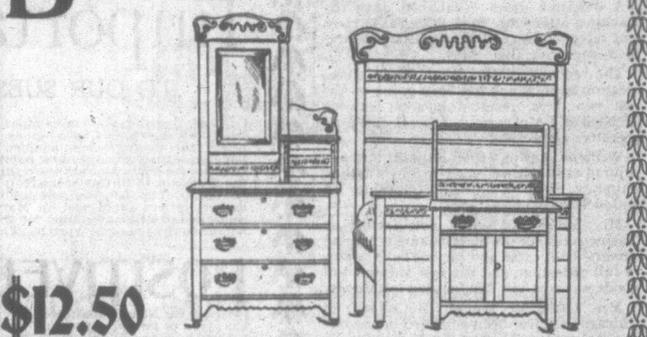
BAILEY.—At Blissville, Feb. 27th, Dora M. Bailey, aged 31 years, passed from her earthly home to her home on high. When it became apparent that the end was near, she became very anxious about her future state. Christ appeared as her great deliverer and gave her the peace she so anxiously sought for. She left a widowed mother, one sister and two brothers to mourn their sad loss. Funeral conducted by O. N. Mott, assisted by Rev. T. O. DeWitt.

JENKS.—At Five Islands, Colchester Co., N. S., Jan. 18th, of typhoid fever, Bertha, beloved wife of Lawson Jenks, aged 23 years. Rev. Mr. Gray, Presbyterian, conducted a service at the home of her parents where she died. Her remains were brought to Parraboro where a second service was held, conducted by Rev. E. H. Howe, Baptist, and Rev. Mr. McLean, Presbyterian. Her remains were followed by a large procession to their last resting place. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Jenks and all the relatives of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

WELCH.—Rufus, son of Bro. J. R. Welch, was found frozen to death in the woods between Upper Economy and Pleasant Hills, Feb. 19th. Great sympathy is felt for the family. He was 16 years of age, with a mind that did not manifest the average development as years went by. At the funeral service Pastor J. Clark endeavored to press home some comforting yet practical truths from the Master's words, "Unto whomsoever much is given of him shall much be required, and to whom men have committed much of him will they ask the more." Luke 12: 48.

Flick.—At Port Hillford, Guysboro Co., N. S., Feb. 13th, Samuel Flick, aged 34 years. In the year 1860 he professed faith in Christ, and was baptized by the late Rev. Henry Eagles into the fellowship of the Port Hillford church, and his religious continued to be active and practical to the end. He was planted by the river of water and his leaf did not wither. Perhaps the secret of his living interest in the cause of his Redeemer might be found in the fact that of all the money that came into his possession, one tenth was sacredly set apart for the Lord's cause. Though he had not an abundance of this world's goods, and met with many difficulties and some heavy losses, yet all his trials were borne in a spirit of trustful faith which taught him to say "Thy will be done." When he returned from meeting on the evening of Sunday the 6th of February, after worship

BEDROOM SUITS



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

Manchester Robertson & Allison

THE GREAT CHURCH LIGHT

with his family, he complained of not being well, and on the following Sunday passed away to be with Christ, which is far better. He has left a widow, three sons and four daughters to sorrow, but not as others who have no hope. May the dear Lord comfort them in all their affliction.

Grateful Mention. Some dear friend, whose present residence is Advocate Harbor, N. S., and who writes over the signature of N. N. C., has recently sent us the sum of \$10. Our sincerest thanks are extended to this friend, as well as to our Heavenly father who careth for us. W. C. GORRY, Woodstock.

DR. TAYLOR'S CURES ASTHMA FREE. DR. TAYLOR'S CURES ASTHMA FREE. DR. TAYLOR'S CURES ASTHMA FREE.

ADAM'S READY RELIEF. Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with ACHES AND PAINS.

SMITH'S Chamomile Pills. Make No Mistake. DO NOT DESPAIR Until You Have Tried What SMITH'S... Chamomile Pills Can Do for You!

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

Walter Baker & Co., Limited. Established 1870. Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocos and Chocolates. On this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufactures. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

News Summary.

British exports to Canada during February increased 23 per cent.

A despatch from Allahabad says the Kachins, a Burmese hill tribe, have risen and have massacred five military policemen, capturing their guns.

The recount in the West Elgin, Ont., election case, which has been going on the last two days, resulted in a tie between McNish and McDiarmid, Liberal and Conservative respectively.

William Lewin, the Halifax fireman injured at the Tower road fire by a falling chimney, died Wednesday morning. A widow survives him.

Mr. James S. Neill's new factory at Nashwaakia for the manufacture of lumber drivers' boot calks and bicycle balls is now in full operation, and the first shipment of goods was sent out Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, of Chicago, has just been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. She is a graduate of the Union College of Law in Chicago. Her husband is a lawyer.

British officers serving in Indian regiments are now required to learn the dialect of their men in addition to Hindustani, Pushtee, Punjabi, Hindi, Khaskura, Tamil and Marhatti are among the languages they must acquire.

Upward of 30,000 postage stamps were utilized by a Baltimore woman in the preparation of the costume which won the fancy dress prize at a masked ball the other night. Five weeks were spent in stamp collecting and three in the making of the dress.

Miss Lou M. Fisher, aged 16, died at her home at Pamecha, Conn., Wednesday afternoon from excessive nose bleeding. The girl was attacked about a week ago and since then the attending physicians have been able to afford but temporary relief.

Signor Felice Carlo Cevalletti, the Italian poet, dramatist, publicist and the well-known member of the Chamber of Deputies for Corte-Olona, was killed at Rome on Sunday in a duel with swords with Signor Macola, a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

The San Domingo mine in the Santa Fulvia district, Mexico, was burned Thursday night. Two watchmen were roasted alive. The loss amounts to half a million dollars and it will be twelve months before the mine can be operated.

The granddaughter of old Commodore Vanderbilt, the handsome dashing wife of young Jack Wilmerding, is an insane patient at the Bloomingdale asylum, New York. She was sent home from Europe four weeks ago by her father, Colonel Vanderbilt Allen.

Rev. Dr. Barrass, assistant editor of the Christian Guardian, and one of the most noted older generation of Canadian Methodist ministers, is dead at Toronto, aged 77. Frank Tyrell, a prominent barrister of Morrisburg, Ontario, died at Montreal on Monday while undergoing an operation for internal trouble.

Property valued at \$1,000,000, having a frontage on Broadway, New York, has been presented to Columbia University by Joseph F. Loubat, known in Europe as the Duc De Loubat. The donation will be used for the library endowment fund and the million dollars given by President Low to construct the present library building will place the library on an independent basis forever.

Last year only 50,697 tons of sugar were produced in Cuba. More than three times as much is known to have been produced this season, and a careful estimate of the total yield is somewhere from 225,000 to 300,000 tons. One hundred and three plantations are grinding as compared with only sixty-four last year. This indicates that the Spaniards have made some progress in pacifying the island.

Three sets of statistics in the government reports point clearly to a steady growth of prosperity in Ireland. They show that emigration is rapidly decreasing and the amount of money in the savings bank is greater than ever before. They also show that evictions and outrages are becoming less numerous. Out of the total number of emigrants last year the United States got more than 88 per cent.

A special to the New York Herald from Washington says: Secretary Long has given orders to Commander W. H. Brownson, now on duty as a member of the board of inspection and survey, to leave at once for England and France to inspect the vessels which have been offered this government and to report without delay if they are suitable for service in the United States navy. Commander Brownson will not only look at the vessels which have been offered, but will examine other warships under construction for foreign nations, and should he report that any are desirable and ready for sea this government will undoubtedly enter into negotiations with the nations which ordered the ships looking to their sale to the United States.

Important Notice

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND READERS

Since its publication last October, nearly 50,000 copies of the New Illuminated Holy Bible have been distributed by religious papers, as premiums, etc., at about one-quarter regular price; this being the plan adopted by the American Bible House to speedily advertise and popularize their beautiful new publication. This plan has proved so successful that the New Illuminated Bible is now known throughout the continent, and is every where recognized as the most superb edition of the Holy Scriptures ever made. In consequence of this eminently successful introduction, the publishers announced that their special distribution at introductory prices would end on March 1; but in response to numerous requests they have consented to extend the time for 30 days, so that our liberal special offers, as given below, will be continued until April 10. This is

AN EXTENSION

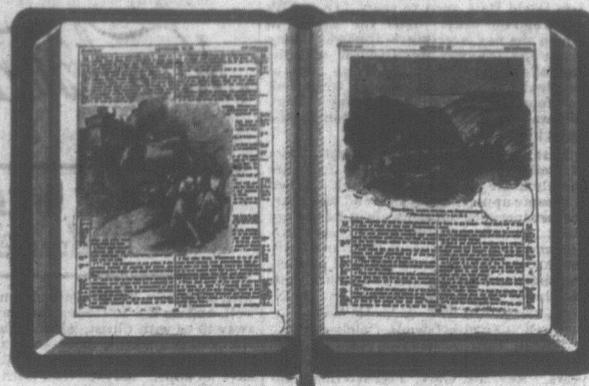
of our Contract with the American Bible House enables us to continue our remarkable offer on the new Illuminated Holy Bible another 30 days and orders will therefore be accepted at our special prices

Until APRIL 10.

POSITIVELY YOUR LAST CHANCE

to secure the New Illuminated Holy Bible at the wonderfully low introductory prices now prevailing. The American Bible House has given us formal notice that the advance will positively take effect on April 10. DO NOT DELAY! ANOTHER DAY. Our offer to furnish a magnificent \$10.00 Bible for only \$2.75 seems at first almost too liberal to be genuine; but letters from thousands of delighted patrons and testimonials from a host of eminent biblical scholars and divines are sufficient evidence that we can and do supply this

Superb Gallery of Scriptural Art at one-fourth Regular Price.



This is a greatly reduced photographic reproduction of Style No. 3. Full Morocco, Red-under-Gold Edges, round corners, Divinity Circuit. A beautiful Book.

REGULAR PRICE, \$15.00.

OUR SPECIAL PRICE, including a year's subscription to this paper, \$5.00

This Beautiful Bible is essentially different from any other edition of the Holy Scriptures. The pictures actually illumine—i. e., "throw light upon"—the text. No other really illustrated Bible in existence has the self-pronouncing Text—every proper name accented and diacritically marked—a complete Concordance and full Marginal References. No other Teachers' Bible has such large and legible type; none more beautifully printed and elaborately bound. This magnificent edition is clothed in all the beauty that Art can give to such sublime material. The

800 Charming Pictures

are real gems of genius—original conceptions of the greatest artists of our day, produced expressly for this Bible, at a cost exceeding \$50,000.00. Each is an eye-teaching, heart-reaching sermon on the living reality of the Bible narrative. The

LARGE OPEN TYPE

renders the text quite as legible as that of the large Family Bible. From now until April 10, but not afterward, this superb book will be within the reach of every one of our readers. Do not neglect your final opportunity.

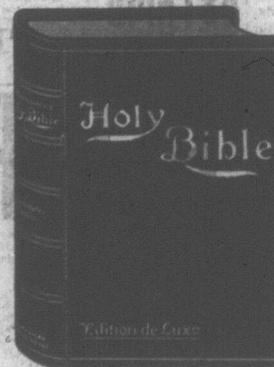
THESE LIBERAL SPECIAL OFFERS ARE GOOD UNTIL APRIL 10.

OFFER No. 1. Style No. 1, bound in Fine English Cloth, regular price \$10.00. Special introductory price, including 1 year's subscription to this paper, \$4.00. Or this Bible alone, \$2.75.

OFFER No. 2. Style No. 2, bound in Full Morocco, Limp, red-under-gold edges; regular price, \$12.50. Special introductory price, including 1 yr. sub. to this paper, \$4.50. Or this Bible alone, \$3.25.

OFFER No. 3. Style No. 3, bound in Full Morocco, Limp, Divinity Circuit, round corners, red-under-gold edges; regular price \$15. Special introductory price, including 1 year's subscription to this paper, \$5.00. Or this Bible alone, \$3.75.

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ILLUSTRATED HOME BIBLE, Style 4.

A NEW EDITION OF LUXE Was issued by the American Bible House, on March 1; very elaborately bound in heavy Seal Morocco, with thick beveled board sides. This edition is intended to take the place of the large Family Bible, and to be used in the pulpit or chapel. It is substantially made, to last for generations—one of the "heirloom" kind. This edition has been prepared in response to a great demand for an

ILLUSTRATED HOME BIBLE

It is printed from the same plates as the New Illuminated Bible, and contains the same illustrations and colored plates. The regular price is \$16.00; but we have secured the privilege of offering Style No. 4, until April 10 only, on the following special terms:

OFFER No. 4. The Illustrated Home Bible, Style No. 4, bound in Full Seal Morocco, heavy beveled boards, hand-made cases, gold edges; regular price, \$16.00. Our special price, including 1 year's subscription to this paper, \$7.25. Or this Bible alone \$4.00.

PLEASE UNDERSTAND CLEARLY that the above special orders hold good only until April 10, after which date we can supply no more Bibles at the prices quoted, either in connection with a subscription to this paper or otherwise. We earnestly advise immediate action, in order to secure one of these beautiful Bibles before the advance in prices. Address at once,

A. H. CHIPMAN, Bus. Man, Messenger and Visitor, St. John, N. B.

People

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

A NEW PREMIUM



THE LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN.

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

FOR SALE.

One Smith American Cabinet Organ, in perfect repair, at a great bargain. Chapel style. A rare chance for a church to obtain a fine organ very cheap. Enquire of PASTOR B. H. THOMAS, Digby, N. S., Box 114.

WANTED.

Agents for this paper. To successful canvassers, devoting part or all of their time to this work, we can offer attractive inducements. Write for particulars.

It is always help on the fr month will be the course of the work but inefficient on board one as who has judg his work, will deal in the us season. The will break an uses far more does not take as such a ma There is als ing competent leave home o the work will same as if he w out his man v breakage. Hi as to how muc and he will see who is kind an is worth more Very few farm ing, swearing found who will guage. Certain whom we are t who will eat at player's family tible manners. hands who are habits as to person. It is n such. After managing a far hired help, I fir obtain desirabl way of good wa too long days i which any intel willing to give will never have class of help he ence American

We do not gre but, as every on large quantities the way in whic not be amiss. tropics, and som in the temper Florida and the them in large i have a very per of the tropics as Those shipped t fore they are pineapple ripens grew, the fragra you that it is rip try it; and the when eaten can those who have home. Oftentim land. Notably i known as the Florida. These tion, and it is sai to till the groun ever a little pock pineapple is pl weather they gr plants sometimes to six feet. The plants are which grow arou and which are no but left to devel ready to utilize t used which spring old plant. The p in about eighteen planted. They ar feet apart each w which make the disagreeable, unles protected by cloth They are of many plantations embr Farming. News Lime is used not to improve its cond

The Farm.

Hiring Farm Help.

It is always best to employ only efficient help on the farm. A few dollars extra a month will be repaid many times over in the course of the year by the difference in the work between a first-class hand and an inefficient one, and it costs as much to board one as the other.

There is also great advantage in employing competent men if the farmer wishes to leave home occasionally. He can feel that the work will go on in his absence the same as if he were there. If anything gives out his man will know how to repair the breakage.

Pineapples.

We do not grow pineapples in the north, but, as every one knows, we eat them in large quantities; hence, something about the way in which they are grown should not be amiss.

The plants are multiplied through sets which grow around the base of the fruit, and which are not removed with the fruit, but left to develop until the planter is ready to utilize them.

News and Notes.

Lime is used not to add to the soil, but to improve its condition.

It has been decided at the Massachusetts station that eleven per cent of the toad's food is composed of insects and spiders beneficial or indirectly helpful to man, 18 per cent of insects and other animals directly injurious to cultivated crops or in other ways obnoxious to man.

American Agriculturist says that for late forage a mixture of barley and peas is superior to oats and peas, as the barley attains a much greater height than the oats and remains in good condition until killed by freezing weather.

The secretary of agriculture has issued a notice that the contagious scab exists among sheep in the United States, and that it is a violation of law to transport any stock affected with said disease from one state or territory to another.

American plows are used now pretty much all over the world.

Crimson clover is strongly advocated as a catch crop to be sowed in all cultivated crops at last cultivation.

Importance of the Hay Crop.

Will B. Powell of Crawford County, addressing the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture, said that Pennsylvania mows each year 3,000,000 acres of grass, this amount only being exceeded by the state of New York.

A new meat freezing process is being operated in Australia. In the old method of freezing the meat from the outside the animal heat of the interior is driven inward, being gradually confined in a gradually decreasing space till the temperature of the concentrated heat is such as to cause putrefaction.

In the famous Peabody model tenements the London Daily News says there is a population of no less than seven hundred and twenty-five to an acre, yet the birth rate is five in one thousand above the average rate, and infant mortality is twenty-two in one thousand below the average.

TESTIMONY OF A

Crimean Veteran

The Secretary S. P. C. A. Recommends

EGYPTIAN RHEUMATIC OIL

To Egyptian Rheumatic Oil Co., For many years I suffered with RHEUMATISM in my lower limbs and used many so-called remedies without receiving any benefit.



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



Cures While You Sleep Whooping Cough, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh. During recent years an important change has taken place in the treatment of certain diseases of the air passages.



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

IT PAYS to insure in the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION, because of its sound financial position, its moderate premium rates and its unexcelled profits to policy-holders—Policies unconditional—Guaranteed extended Insurance, paid up and cash surrender values—All claims paid immediately upon receipt of proof of death.

NOTICE OF SALE. EQUITY SALE.

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

# The Thing

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been a household companion in our family for years. I take it every Spring, beginning in April. It tones up my system, gives me an excellent appetite and I sleep like a top."

H. B. WILDEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

# For Spring

## N. B. Home Missions.

The regular monthly meeting of the N. B. Home Mission Board, was held in St. John, March 1st, which was well attended and proved to be of deep interest. Reports were received from Gen. Missionary Rev. F. D. Davidson who is pressing his work with vigilance and some success. He is now assisting pastors in Albert Co. Also from Missionary pastors, Revs. I. W. Carpenter, C. N. Barton, Geo. Howard, M. P. King and R. M. Bynon. These reports reveal that, notwithstanding the hard rough winter with its many drawbacks, our missionaries have received encouragement in their work, some of them special seasons of refreshing and ingathering.

Now dear brethren let us stand by our missionaries. They are working for God and us, remember. You have through your Board promised them aid, let us see that they get it promptly. Let offerings be taken in every church for Home Missions, and forwarded to our treasurer, that our missionaries be paid and the work of God advanced. S. D. ERVINE, Sec'y.

Beautiful life of Frances Willard, by Anna A. Gordon, for 21 years her Private Secretary, introduction by Lady Henry Somerset. The only authorized life story with tributes by Dr. Newell Durght Hillis, Frances E. Clark, President Christian Endeavor Society, Margaret Bottome, President Kings Daughters, and a score of other celebrities. The only book authorized by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Commissions the same to all agents. Send 50c. for prospectus copy and complete outfit to Earle Publishing House, box 94, St. John, N. B. Act immediately.

If your children are well but not robust, they need Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.

We are constantly in receipt of reports from parents who give their children the emulsion every fall for a month or two. It keeps them well and strong all winter. It prevents their taking cold. Your doctor will confirm this.

The oil combined with the hypophosphites is a splendid food tonic.

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

## To Aid You In Your Study

of the Sabbath School Lessons you could use to advantage "Arnold's Notes on the Sabbath School Lessons for 1898," "Peloubet's Suggestive Illustrations on the Gospel of Matthew." Each of these books is much to be desired. You may have them both for two new paid subscriptions and twenty cents. Or, the first named for one new paid subscription and the second for one new paid subscription and twenty cents.

Get them!

## News Summary.

There were thirty-six failures in the Dominion this week, against sixty-one in the corresponding week of 1897.

The dowage Countess of Elgin, mother of the Viceroy of India, is dead. She was a daughter of the first Earl of Durham.

Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K. C. M. G., British minister at Peking, has been created a Knight Companion of the Bath for recent services.

Prince Albert of Belgium was given a dinner by the President at the executive mansion Friday night in honor of his visit to Washington.

Nomination in Russell county, Ont., for the provincial Legislature took place Friday, Marier (Conservative) and Guibord (Liberal) are the candidates in the field.

It was announced at New Brunswick, N. J., by President Scott, of Rutgers College, Friday that Miss Helen Gould had made a gift of \$20,000 to the college.

Georgé E. Scroggie was fined \$5 and costs in the Toronto police court Wednesday. He refused to pay his fare on the street railway because he was not provided with a seat.

For some days General Gascoigne, commander of the militia forces of Canada, has been in Washington as the guest of the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail declares French support of Spain would not exceed platonic sympathy and that there is no likelihood that the friendliness of Austria or Germany would extend further.

Two C. P. R. freight trains collided on a curve near Rideau Bridge, Ont., Thursday night, resulting in the total destruction of both engines. About twenty cars were wrecked. No lives were lost.

Matthew William Pruyn, ex-M. P. for the county of Lennox, Ont., which he represented in the Conservative interest, died at Napanee on Thursday, aged 79.

In the Supreme Court at River Honda, L. I., Friday William Seaman, of Wolverhampton, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Sing Sing for the theft of a bicycle. It was his second offence.

Monticello, the county seat of Wayne county Ky., was nearly destroyed by fire Friday. The court house, jail, two hotels, half a dozen stone houses and many dwellings were burned. Loss over \$75,000.

George N. Curzon, Thursday, in the House of Commons, said no communications on the Cuban question had been exchanged between the British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the government of the United States.

The battleship Maine relief fund started by Mrs. Long and other Washington ladies amount now to \$2,268. Payments are being made from the fund as ordered from time to time by the committee to needy families of the sailors and marines lost in the Maine.

Fishery Inspector Chapman, Moncton, had a narrow escape from drowning at Buctouche last week. While making a tour of inspection on the harbor he accidentally fell into a hole in the ice and with difficulty extricated himself from the water which is 30 feet deep at that point.

The British minister, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, visited the Chinese foreign office at Peking on Tuesday and lodged a strong protest against the cessation of Port Arthur to Russia. The latter power is still exerting pressure to bring about the dismissal of the British railroad engineers.

It is said that Japan has warned Russia that if the latter refuses Port Arthur Japan will retain Wei-Hai-Wei and islands adjacent. It is also said the Japanese admiralty has ordered the men-of-war building abroad to be hurried.

Mrs. Charles Hughes, of Merrimackport, Mass., found her three-year-old child, Raymond, drowned in a pool of water two feet deep beside the roadway Friday. The child was returning home from a visit to its grandparents a short distance away and fell into the pool.

A sensation has been caused in Paris by the announcement that Comte Ferdis and Walsin Esterhazy, on the advice of counsel, has abandoned his prosecution of M. Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the ill-fated prisoner of the Isle of Devils, for defamation in accusing him of having written the Bordereau.

Adrian Braum, a convict in Sing Sing prison, New York, murdered his wife who was paying him a visit in prison Sunday afternoon. While sitting together conversing, a few feet away from Detective Jackson's desk. Braum suddenly raised his arm and drove a knife with terrible force against the left side of his wife's neck, severing the great blood vessels and almost instantly killing her.

HALIFAX, N. S., December 31st., 1897.

W. W. OGILVIE, Esq.

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

Your very truly,

MOIR, SON & CO.

## A Dress Goods Bargain

Seven yards (enough for a dress) of pure wool French Serge for \$1.50, in the following colors: Black, Navy Blue, Cardinal, Garnet, Green, Mid Brown, Dark Brown.

This is not a flimsy, loose woven goods, but a close, evenly woven, heavy material.

We have only a limited quantity in this lot, and cannot procure any more at the price when it is gone.

If you would like a dress, order by mail, inclosing price and 20c. extra for postage, state color wanted; and if the goods do not turn out as well as you expected, you can have your money back.

If you should order samples the probability is the goods would be all sold by the time you got the samples and then sent your order, so order at once and get a bargain.

FRED A. DYKEMAN & CO.

97 King Street, St. John, N. B.

## AN EARLY SPRING

Has begun at our store. Our new spring clothing has opened up and more opening up every day.

Don't forget to give us a call.

Men's Suits here from \$3.75 up.

FRASER, FRASER & CO.

40 and 42 King Street,

CHRAPSIDE.

St. John, N. B.

Burn  
E.B. Eddy's  
Matches  
They never fail

THE CHRISTIAN VOLUNTEER

Vol. XIV.

The Provincial University.

up for discussion by Mr. Fowler, member of the recent session. Mr. Fowler's criticism by the Hon. obtained permission follows:

Whereas, there are in equipped colleges, in Brunswick; and when it is established in the science of agriculture of this house to \$8,844.48 to the University discontinued with a view to provide for agriculture.

It seems evident from the fact in the daily press exists in Fredericton pronounced feeling in embodied in Mr. Fowler and how widespread it is. Very naturally to the change proposed. It is also very natural those who in one way or another have been connected with its history work, the University friends who are prominent.

The interest thus evinced is most praiseworthy. The idea that College education has great importance to the education under whose most potent influence can feel. But the statement printed above, in the University of New Brunswick, and the attention, and suggest a supply in the matter of the demand. These average as well equipped demands for higher education as does the University it seems fair to assume some of them at least increased rapidly in the three decades, the attention not increased at all. As to in Mr. Fowler's notion could easily be found now attending the University and the transference of the educational interest be sufficiently evident much attention to the higher education can be obtained under distinctly reality of this conviction, persisting and maintaining at very large expense, and denominations of the face of these considerations two questions: 1. Why the trouble and expense for higher education is so largely making for the Roman Catholics, Baptists, and other denominations in this Provincial Institution with more student than is being done in colleges whose doors are