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WATERS.

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
VOLUME LVII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLVI.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1894.

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

The next session of the Western N. B. Association is to be held in Chipman, and it is expected that it will be an occasion of special interest to our brethren in that place, as this is the jubilee year of the Baptist cause in Chipman, the first church having been organized in 1844.

We publish elsewhere in this issue a part of a discourse on temperance, by Rev. J. J. Baker. It was delivered first to his own people in Leinster Street and afterwards to the Baptist congregation in Carleton. As will be seen, it deals especially with the condition of things in St. John, but its statements and arguments will have a very general interest for our readers, and especially, at the present, for those of Nova Scotia. The conclusion of the sermon will appear next week.

On our second page will be found a sketch of the life and labors of Rev. Obed Chute, by Rev. Dr. Saunders. It will, no doubt, be read with interest by many. Rev. H. F. Adams also contributes a second article on baptism. On account of the demand made upon our space by articles bearing on prohibition, a subject of special interest to many of our readers at the present time, we are unable in this issue to find room for a number of contributions which have been received.

THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR did not say, as the *Telegraph* intimates, that a man of double life, like "Boss" McKane, could be a good Baptist. In our expressed opinion he is so far from that that it is a lamentable thing if such a man finds a place in any Christian church. Happily for the churches men of that character generally prefer other company than that which is to be found in a Christian church. But when it happens that a man who combines great wealth and influence with an evil life, finds it to be in accordance with his interest or his liking to maintain his connection with a Christian church, it requires more strength and Christian courage than some churches possess to deal with him as he deserves.

In another column will be found an account of a literary entertainment and supper given by the two literary societies connected with Horton Collegiate Academy. This institution does not very frequently report itself through our columns, and probably does not receive as much notice and practical sympathy from the Baptist public as the good and important work it is doing entitles it to claim. The teaching staff is composed of men of acknowledged ability in their profession, and the advantages which the school offers are of the best. Principal Oakes and his very estimable wife, who preside over the boarding department of the academy, manifest a deep and active interest in the social and religious well-being of the students. Their position is one of much responsibility and no little difficulty, and their constant and unselfish devotion to the interests of the school and its students should receive grateful recognition.

We devote in this issue a large amount of space to articles bearing upon the subject of temperance and prohibition. For this, of course, no apology is required, and especially in view of the fact that on the fifteenth of this month a very large number of our readers will have the privilege, and we trust will not fail to embrace the opportunity, of adding their votes to the emphatic condemnation which we doubt not the province of Nova Scotia will pronounce upon the liquor traffic. Among our readers there may, no doubt, be some who are sincerely opposed to a prohibitory liquor law. The convictions of such men we desire to respect. If they cannot vote for prohibition, let them do so as their sense of duty leads them. We only ask that in considering this subject they will endeavor to divest themselves of all prejudice. We are persuaded, however, that in view of the ruin and devastation constantly being wrought by the drink traffic, the destruction annually in our land of scores of millions of material wealth, the destruction of home and happiness, of hope and character and of the immortal souls of men,—we are persuaded that in view of all this loss and ruin and misery, our readers will generally agree with us that there is only one word to be said about the liquor business and that is PROHIBITION.

A Washington special states there is little doubt but that the Senate finance committee will restore high duties on several items in the agricultural schedule which were put on the free list when the bill passed the House of Representatives.

PASSING EVENTS.

DURING the past week the air has been full of reports and rumors of a more or less contradictory character. Mr. Gladstone's resignation, an Edinburgh paper, the *Evening News*, has made and repeated the statement that the premier has already definitely announced his decision to withdraw from the leadership. From other reports which seem to come from more authentic sources this statement would appear to be incorrect. But the way in which the subject is treated by leading London papers of both parties indicates that Mr. Gladstone's resignation is at least considered both by Liberals and Conservatives, as not improbable. Considering the premier's very advanced age, and his infirmities in respect to sight and hearing, it does not seem unlikely that he would gratefully embrace the opportunity, if presented, to lay aside the heavy burdens of his present position and employ what time and strength may still be allotted to him in the less arduous labors afforded by some department of literary activity in which his great and versatile genius might find congenial employment. Still we should not be much surprised if it should turn out that Mr. Gladstone for some time yet shall continue to lead his party on the political battlefield. The fact appears to be established that the failure of his eyesight is caused by cataract, and the hope of retaining his sight lies in its removal. The operation would necessitate his confinement for some six weeks in a darkened room, and would therefore involve the transference of the public duties of the premiership, for a time at least, to other hands. If the operation should prove unsuccessful, permanent retirement would of course be imperative. But if, as Mr. Gladstone probably hopes, the removal of the cataract should result in restoring his sight, there would appear to be no sufficient reason, so far as his physical or mental condition is concerned, for his retirement. But apart from questions as to his ability longer to sustain the burdens of the premiership, Mr. Gladstone may very possibly think the present moment opportune to retire. The point arrived at is one at which, in the eyes of his own party and the world, he may with great honor to himself, transfer the sceptre of leadership to other hands, and who can be surprised if he shall elect to spend the evening of his days in peaceful and congenial literary labors rather than die in the fight on some one of those great battlefields on which the issues between conservatism and radicalism in Great Britain are to be fought out? English despatches, received since the above was written, state that Mr. Gladstone has paid a visit to the Queen and tendered his resignation which her majesty has been pleased to accept. It is also announced that Lord Rosebery will be Mr. Gladstone's successor.

A CASE which may possess some interest for students of psychology is reported from Atlanta, Ga. There it is said, or lately was, in Grady Hospital of that city, a man whose *incognito* is so perfect that he himself does not know who he is, and has offered \$150 to anyone who will tell him his name or furnish any clue which will enable him to identify himself. The man is not insane. He is believed to be in good health and of average intelligence; but through the sudden loss of the faculty of memory his past life has become to him little more than a blank. His present strange condition appears to have resulted from physical injuries affecting his brain, and affords a remarkable illustration of the mysterious causal relation which exists between conditions of that organ and states of consciousness. It appears that about the time the man came to Atlanta he was picked up in a condition which indicated that he had been assaulted and robbed. He was taken in an unconscious state to the hospital, where it was found that, though badly battered and bruised about the head, his skull was not broken. After a time he regained consciousness but not the use of his memory. He has now quite recovered from his injuries, but is still unable to give any account of himself or to connect his present existence with his past. Yet the man does remember some things, and this seems to make the case even more remarkable than it would have been if the failure of memory had been total. He has not forgotten the use of language. He can converse and read. He remembers the names of some places and that he has been in certain places during the past few months. He remembers

coming to Atlanta and leaving the train at the depot; but whence he came or why, what his name is or his business or the names of his family or friends he has completely forgotten. Occasionally, it is said, he mentions a name, but cannot locate or identify the person to whom the name belongs or indicate his relation to himself. Practically, so far as his consciousness is concerned, the man has no past beyond the time of his coming to Atlanta, a month ago. It would seem to be rather a gain than otherwise for some men to be able so effectually to cut clear from their histories, and if one should find himself in such a situation, we can imagine that he might hesitate about resuming the connections, if he might do so or not as he chose. It must be set down to the credit of the unknown Atlanta man, that he has sufficient faith in himself and his record to incline him to make the venture and even to pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to anyone who will enable him to discover what kind of a life he has been living.

SO far as appears at time of writing, there is little probability that John Y. McKane's lawyers will be able to secure a new trial for their client, though they will doubtless leave no stone unturned in their endeavors to bring that about. Judge Cullen, who ordered a temporary stay in the execution of the sentence, in order that he might consider the case, after having gone carefully over it, declared that he found no ground for believing that there was reasonable doubt that the Court of Appeals would sustain the conviction and accordingly refused the petition for a stay of execution of sentence. Three other judges have refused to entertain the petition. It is supposed that McKane's lawyers will appeal to every Justice on the Supreme bench of the state before giving up the effort. Meantime it is reported that small-pox has broken out in Sing-Sing, and the prison has been quarantined, so that, until the disease is eradicated, all who are inside Sing-Sing must remain within and all who are outside must remain without. Whatever, therefore, may be done with McKane eventually it appears that for the time being, the fates have ordered that he shall not go to Sing-Sing. Since the above was written it has been announced that McKane has become an inmate of Sing-Sing. The story about the prison being quarantined was evidently untrue.

THE wearisome delay and uncertainty connected with the Wilson Tariff bill in congress is exceedingly trying to the people of the United States and certainly is not tending to commend the Democratic party to popular favor. The attitude of a good many Democratic senators toward the bill is suggestive of the man who declared himself "in favor of the law but against its enforcement." These senators seem to be in favor of a non-protective tariff in the abstract, but when it comes to applying the theory, each one wants protection for the products of his own particular state or section. Thus, it is said, the two Louisiana senators demand protection for sugar or they will not vote for the bill. Governor of Maryland, and some others demand protection on coal as the price of their support, and Morgan, of Alabama, and others will go into opposition, if a duty is not placed on iron ore. How the senators will arrange these matters cannot be told, but it grows more evident that the conditions within the Democratic party are such that no great measure of tariff reform is to be expected from it. And yet it was to such a policy that the party was distinctly pledged in its appeal to the people at the presidential election.

Mr. G. A. McDonald wishes us to state that the Baptist Book and Tract Society, Halifax, is sole agent in the Maritime Provinces for Miss Saunders' book, "Beautiful Joe." See advertisement.

—To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

S. R. NILES' BUSINESS WILL BE CARRIED ON BY THE S. R. NILES ADVERTISING AGENCY.—The advertising business of the late S. R. Niles, of Boston, Mass., will be carried on by the S. R. Niles Advertising Agency, which was incorporated prior to Mr. Niles' death. The management is as follows: E. G. Niles, President; Carl G. Zerrahn, Vice-President and General Manager; J. C. Howard, Treasurer. The S. R. Niles Advertising Agency has a good financial rating, and a record of fair dealing.

Horton Collegiate Academy.

(Wolfville Acadian.)

The literary societies of Horton Collegiate Academy, viz., the Castalian and Lycæum are in a flourishing condition this winter. On Saturday evening, Feb. 17th, the Castalian entertained the Lycæum. As the Castalian had no suitable room for the meeting "Lycæum Hall" was generously offered for the evening and rendered attractive by the addition of pictures, curtains, etc. Shortly after seven o'clock the president of the Castalian, Miss Kirstead, took the chair, with the secretary, Miss J. Blanche Burgess, beside her. The meeting was opened by singing "Coronation" after which the necessary business was transacted. Mr. F. L. Cann, president of the Lycæum was invited to a chair on the platform.

The following programme was then carried out:

1. Chorus in Latin, "Gaudemus," Castalian Society.
2. Reading, "Ride of Jenny McNeal," Miss Lina D. Burgess.
3. Vocal Solo, "No Sir," Miss J. Blanche Burgess.
4. Reading, "Paradise Blossom," Miss E. Irene Burgess.
5. Interview between Mark Twain and Interviewer.
6. Misses Lina and Irene Burgess.
6. Reading, "My Mother's Prayer," Miss Margaret F. Vanderpool.
7. Reading of "Castalian," Sr. Editor, S. Chorus, "Home Sweet Home," Castalian Society.

Miss Lina D. Burgess' reading was delivered in a highly creditable manner and well merited the hearty encore it received. The vocal solo by Miss J. Blanche Burgess, was received with thunders of applause to which she responded very prettily. The touching recitation by Miss Vanderpool was well delivered. This issue of the "Castalian" was one of the best since the formation of the society, and much credit is due to the editors, Misses Blair and Lina D. Burgess, for the admirable execution of their work. After the conclusion of the programme, Professors Oakes, Morse and Macdonald addressed the meeting. The speeches were excellent and were enjoyed and appreciated by both societies. Mr. Cann's remarks were short and appropriate. After the closing of the meeting both societies adjourned to the dining room by the kind invitation of Mrs. Oakes, and partook of refreshments. After the pleasant intercourse of an hour and a half, the evening was ended by singing "Auld Lang Syne." Both the Lycæum and Castalian are very much indebted to Principal and Mrs. Oakes for the interest evinced by them for the welfare of both societies and the refrain of the chorus "Gaudemus" is echoed by every member, "Vivat Academia! Vivat Professores!"

Day of Prayer at Wolfville.

Three services were held. At 11 o'clock a prayer-meeting in the chapel, attended only by students and teachers of College and Academy; at 3 p. m. in College Hall, where addresses were given by representatives of the several departments, and in the evening in the church, where prayers were offered by a number.

Dr. Sawyer spoke of the necessity for continued prayer. Large meetings and addresses are good, but prayer is essential. It is to be feared there is a tendency to give prayer a subordinate place. He felt from year to year that our people in their strength are not interested in this work of religious education. It had been so in Dr. Crawley's time and he feared it was true yet. Still we must put our trust in God and go on with our work.

Rev. A. Coohon said the schools would be judged by the students who go out from them. They should therefore have scholarship, mastery of themselves, a spirit of helpfulness and loyalty to Christ. Pastors expect their young people when they return to their churches to be ready to teach in Sunday school and otherwise assist in church work. All this power could come only from God, so prayer is necessary. He prayed earnestly that the deficit might be removed before August and the number of students be doubled.

Rev. P. S. McGregor, of Hantsport, is much interested in the schools, and came to two of the services. His words were helpful and encouraging. Twenty years ago he had been greatly blessed in a revival here. He prayed there might be a similar work this year. He felt that the schools were dear to God and His people, and that we should rely upon God and the churches for their support. He deprecated going to government begging for means to support what God had established.

Principal Oakes spoke for the Academy. His remarks were timely and in excellent spirit. What is our great need? It is a deepening and quickening of our spiritual life. It seems to be low among us just now. But a review of the past would give gratitude and faith. The number who have been converted here and who have been useful in Christ's service has been large, including men of all professions. The institutions have held the sympathy of the people to a greater degree than many other schools. We should pray for continued blessing. There should be heart-searching introspection and circumspection. We do not enough realize our close relation to Christ and to one another. The principles of Christianity can only make themselves felt as they are shown in concrete examples. Christians are to show Christ's tenderness, patience and, it may be, His righteous indignation. Our present duty is to seek for this quickening and deepening of the spiritual life that will carry with it the extension of His Kingdom. We need more faith and God can give it.

Miss Jackson, of Acadia Seminary, read a thoughtful paper upon religion in the school. Societies are doing much, but the Christ life is essential and may be secured now abundantly.

Rev. Dr. Higgins spoke cordially of the ability and devotion of the instructors and the general character of the institutions. He enlarged upon the necessity of religion to the students for without it they would only get greater power for evil.

Rev. R. E. Gullison spoke of the missionary work of the college, and Rev. W. C. Vincent of the Y. M. C. A., and its need of Divine help. Much truth was spoken during the day and earnest prayers offered. Oh, that it might be a year of the right hand of the Most High.

Halifax Notes.

March is here, and with it comes the balmy spring-like weather, clearing away the snow and ice.

Should March winds arise very unexpectedly the citizens would suffer much from the eddies of the fish and dirt now showing upon the streets. We earnestly hope our city fathers will order the cleaning done at once.

The Provincial and County Prohibition Committee have head quarters at 21 Grayville street, where all information and literature for the plebiscite campaign can be obtained. A large temperance meeting is to be held in the Academy of Music on Monday evening, 12th inst., when prominent workers are to speak.

Baptist Book Room is head quarters on temperance tracts and books, and is displaying quantities in its windows.

The B. Y. P. U. in connection with the First Baptist church held a musical and literary concert in Spring Garden Hall, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27th, a number of talented ladies and gentlemen assisting. The proceeds will be presented to the West End church.

In view of the plebiscite to be taken March 15th, the Nova Scotia Sunday School Association and concurred in by the Halifax County S. S. Association, through a circular issued to all Sunday-schools, requests that the temperance lesson on March 15th be taught on March 11th and special temperance talks, lectures and sermons be held on that Sunday.

Tuesday evening, 27th, the annual meeting of Halifax Christian Endeavor Societies met in Grayton Street church, house filled. President R. Mellish, in the chair, reports show sixteen societies with a membership of 555. The electing officers for '94 are: President, H. W. Cameron; Vice-President, W. B. Macdonald; Secretary, Miss Carrie Graham; Treasurer, A. D. Morris. Resolutions followed concerning the plebiscite vote, that earnest work be done before 15th inst.

Rev. H. H. Johnson has been passing away to rest, his beloved wife has been ill for many months, and on Wednesday, 28th, passed to her reward, aged 32, leaving two little ones and husband to mourn. Her remains were conveyed away to the cemetery at New Haven, her former home, where she received an education, graduating from the New Haven high school. Her Christian walk and life together with her devotedness to the church and fidelity to Jesus, was manifest to the last. Friends who visited her were deeply impressed with her words, and not a few of late revival in the Cornwallis street church date their conversions to her loving submission to the will of Christ and her earnest desire for salvation of the perishing. Bro. Johnson has the fullest sympathy of his ministering brethren and large number of friends. Among those at the church where the funeral services were held and took part were: Revs. A. C. Chute, W. E. Hall and S. B. Cameron. Bro. Chute preached a sermon from Phil. 1: 31, "To die is gain." The church and congregation passed resolutions of condolence and sympathy.

A large revival is now in progress in the Baptist church, Cornwallis street, of which Bro. Johnson is pastor. Eight persons are to be baptized Sunday evening and more to follow. Bro. Hall is likely to administer the ordinance in the absence of the pastor.

M. P. S.—In last week's "Notes" for the sun contributed by the Tabernacle church, instead of \$588.25, read \$83.25.

W. B. M. U.

NOTES FOR THE YEAR:

"Lord what will Thou have me to do?"

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. Baker, 311 Princess Street, St. John, N. S.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR FEBRUARY.

Thanksgiving for the good news from Chile and Kimsco, prayer for a steady increase of the blessing and that we at home may be ready to receive it.

Yes, we all noticed it; but Mrs. Louisa Brown wrote "Isida" as the subject of her brief paper, published in our column last week.

Thibet and the Thibetans.

Thibet is the southwestern portion of the Chinese Empire. The government is represented by the viceroy, who has his residence at Lassa, the capital of and the only city of importance in Thibet. The religion, like that of China Proper, embraces Confucianism, Laoism and Buddhism, a large percentage of the population being Buddhists. The Dalai Lama, supposed to be an incarnation of Buddha, lives in great splendor at Lassa. The Thibetans are peaceable, neighbor-loving and hospitable. Among no people does the Golden Rule seem to be a living principle as among the Thibetans. They have little love for money and each seeks the other's good. They show unusual respect for and devotion to their parents. Every New Year's morning each man and boy pays a visit to his mother and present to her a gift, thanking her for her kindness during the past year, and asking a continuance of the same during coming months. This custom prevails throughout the entire Chinese Empire.

The music of the Thibetans is inseparably linked with their religion; the priests are the chief musicians; they play horns six feet long, cymbals, drums and Jews' harp of enormous size.

It seems strange to us that a people who in many customs resemble the chosen people of God, and who in many respects live out the principles laid down by the Great Teacher, should so long and so stoutly have resisted the coming of the gospel of Jesus.

The Thibetans live, like the morally good men and women, falling to see their need of a Saviour, while other peoples, no farther away from God than they, grasp eagerly the hand of the Redeemer. But in Thibet, as elsewhere, the firmly closed doors are being opened and the missionary enters, although not without persecution. A story comes from Thibet of a devoted lady missionary, who remains at her post although in danger of death by starvation or poison. The priests forbade the people to give or sell food to the foreigner. When the missionary was reduced to some soda biscuits a request came for her to visit a sick man twenty miles away. In child-like faith she committed her case to the heavenly father. He knew how sweet she was and that she could not walk twenty miles in the strength of one biscuit, but she would go trusting to His care. Finally the biscuit was consumed, but on the road before her she saw a white bull which proved to be some of the popcorn of which the Thibetans are so fond. A few steps farther on was another bull, and another and another! Some distance before her, the missionary saw a native carrying on his back a bag which, no doubt, contained the popcorn that had fallen through a hole in the bag. It was life to the famishing servant of God. Her medical skill was blessed to the recovery of the sick man, and after having received abundant provision, the missionary returned to her lonely home to tell of the Great Physician who alone can give life.

Prohibition.

A public meeting was held in Dartmouth last evening in the interest of the plebiscite. People of all denominations of Christians and of all shades of political opinions were present. There was no speech-making, no reference to religious or political differences. The meeting, so far as could be seen, was unanimous in the desire for a strong vote for prohibition. "Work" was the watch-word. The time for talking has passed. The day for action has come. Now up and at it! A strong committee was appointed to act in concert with existing temperance organizations and with the W. C. T. U. in holding meetings in the eastern section of Halifax county and in Dartmouth, in order to arouse the temperance people of the county, fully to realize the importance of the occasion. At a time like this every man is expected to do his duty. Surely the temperance people of Nova Scotia who so earnestly desire to see any check possible imposed upon a traffic that has wrought so much ruin of body, soul and estate will now speak, one and all, and say "yes" loudly to the question, "Do you want prohibition?" Don't neglect the temperance vote and the day named for it under any consideration. S. B. KERRICK.

Dartmouth, Mar. 1st.

Messenger and Visitor.

\$2.00 per annum: When paid within thirty days, \$1.50.

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Advertisements for the Messenger and Visitor will be sent to all subscribers until an order to discontinue is received.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1906.

THE COST OF IT

The expensiveness of the liquor business is not the only or the principal argument against its existence or continuance.

But it is certainly worth while to call attention to the fact that the liquor business is an exceedingly expensive affair—a tremendous drain upon the resources of any and every country which gives it countenance.

The Vanguard, a monthly Temperance Reform journal, edited by Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, in its last November issue, estimates Canada's Liquor Revenue and Drink Bill at \$31,774,804.60.

But what is the cost to the country indirectly of the drink business? The Vanguard in its issue for December, dealing with this phase of the subject, shows that in the Province of Ontario, the annual expenditure for the administration of justice, the maintenance of prisons and reformatories, asylums for the insane, hospitals and charities, amounts to about \$2,245,000.

The Vanguard quotes Premier Mowat, of Ontario, as saying, "An enormous proportion, probably three fourths, of the vice which prevails at the present day, of the crime which they had to contend with, of the lunacy, the idiosyncy, the poverty and the misery of every kind was owing to the foul evil of intemperance."

Then there is to be considered what the country suffers from the drink traffic on account of the impaired efficiency and loss of its laboring forces. The result of a careful enquiry into this question by a Royal Commission in Great Britain was the conclusion that one-sixth of the wealth producing power of the country was lost in this way.

Then there is the loss to the country through the death of many of the victims of strong drink. The present finance minister once, in the House of Commons, estimated the number of such deaths at 3,000 yearly, and that in each case, on an average, ten years of protective labor are lost to the country.

Adding up all these items of cost, Mr. Spence gets for direct cost of liquor, in round numbers, \$31,774,800; indirect cost to the country, \$60,984,000—a total of \$92,758,800.

Against this there is the Dominion revenue of \$7,119,327, and if in the other provinces, as much local revenue is derived from the traffic as in Ontario, there would have to be added for provincial and municipal revenue, \$1,338,974—making in all for revenue about \$8,458,300.

The dispute between the Halifax school board and Archbishop O'Brien has been settled. An agreement has been reached that the new school building shall be conducted by the board on precisely the same lines as to the appointment of teachers as the old school, the understanding being that the Archbishop will consent to the transfer of the pupils from the old school owned by him to the new building owned by the board.

St. John and the Liquor Traffic, or Sinful Waste and Its Remedy.

By Rev. J. J. Baker.

"Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labor for that which satisfieth not? Hearken unto me and eat ye that which is good."—Isa. 55: 2.

I am aware in speaking to you tonight on the liquor traffic, that I am speaking on what many regard as a hackneyed subject. I am also aware that there is no way of getting the nail up to the head but by hammering away. It passes comprehension why Christian people with power in their hands allow the liquor business to exist from year to year, with all its waste of property, ruin of homes, wrecking of lives, and damning of souls.

There can be no satisfactory answer given to the question asked in my text. Why spend money for that which is not bread? If a man goes into a dry goods store he looks about him in order to get the best value for his money.

I let us look first at the enormous waste. It is impossible to tell to a dollar what any country spends in strong drink. The estimates herein given are from reliable sources.

Thus far we have said nothing beyond the waste of so large resources. If this money were merely wasted—and that were the end, it would not be so very serious. We are not able in any way adequately to estimate the terrible consequences that follow this waste.

Mr. George Johnson, the Dominion statistician, in his Monograph on Crime in Canada furnishes some statistics that are bitterly instructive. About one-third of the total number of convictions in the Dominion are for drunkenness.

Last year the total number of arrests in the City of St. John was 1,548. Of this number, 948 were for drunkenness, 151 for violation of the liquor laws, or a total of 1,099 annually chargeable to the trade in intoxicants.

A few figures may give some idea of this enormous waste of which we speak. The income to the United States Treasury from fermented and distilled liquors for the last year was \$127,268,000.

In Canada we find the total national revenue from the liquor traffic to be in round numbers, say \$7,120,000. We have not been able to reach this amount adding the revenue from all sources.

At St. John prices it would set opposite the name of every man, woman and child in the wide Dominion one barrel of flour and a barrel of potatoes. The St. John traffic would amount at the same rate per capita to \$290,000 a year.

What is the reason? We are invariably met with the same reply: It provides a revenue. It furnishes \$7,120,000 for the Dominion, and \$2,150 for the City of St. John.

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Do We Want Prohibition?

There has been an amount of talk during the past year both for and against the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and I have been led to inquire into the reasons why we do not have a prohibition law in Canada or Nova Scotia at least.

I have not called your attention to other and more serious consequences of the traffic. Sorrow and suffering, disease and death follow in its wake. It makes an alarmingly large number of our lunatics, and is the reason for nearly all of our poverty.

This cry is raised by party politicians. You need not stop your ears or shut your eyes and say, "politics"; for I am of the opinion that both parties are inclined to use this cry so as to pacify the temperance people who adhere to their party ranks and at the same time avoid losing the votes of the liquor men.

First let us consider that part of the subject relating to the revenue, and see in what way that would be affected by a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The revenue of the Dominion of Canada amounts to \$80,977,832. About one fifth of which is raised from the liquor traffic, or in other words the Government of Canada receives about \$7,120,000, as the price of the heartaches, the poverty, the shame and crime which are experienced each year within the borders of this fair country.

According to the most reliable statistics there are about 21,500,000 gallons of liquor used each year in Canada, the retail price of which is probably not less than \$2,000,000. Now will any one say that to spend \$2,000,000 to collect \$7,120,000, or over \$4.50 to collect one, is a model way to collect taxes, surely direct taxation would be the better of the two.

And now regarding the third division of the subject, prohibition and labor, it is very obvious that, if the \$25,000,000, alluded to above, was spent for the rational wants of life such as food and clothing, the production and distribution of them would give employment to fully as many men as are at present employed in the liquor trade.

And now I think if every voter would carefully note the facts stated in this article and follow up this line of thought, and take the care to ascertain the facts for himself, that he would come to the conclusion that a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, would not only be for the physical and mental good, but that it would also contribute to the financial success of our country.

Our Work

Readers of the Messenger and Visitor will be glad to hear of the success of the work of the churches in support of the prohibition law.

An important question is this, how can we be of any use to our country, possible to us, in attempting to do more than we have not done all this while to do. To attain anything of the kind, we must be able to do it.

Our work is to be of any use to our country, possible to us, in attempting to do more than we have not done all this while to do. To attain anything of the kind, we must be able to do it.

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THE SNOWFLAKES' POWER.

"They deem us frail and tiny, and of little worth. We'll show the people differently that live down on the earth!" Thus said the Queen of Snowflakes in their convention hall.

—Fanny L. Fawcett, in New York Observer.

BERTHA DAVIDSON'S CHOICE.

She thought she hadn't any choice, and sometimes she was very discontented and unhappy because she hadn't. If you had asked her about it, she would have told you that she hated her home, despised the work she had to do, and really wouldn't care very much if she never saw the baby again; that if she could have had her way, she would never, never live in the country, nor in such a speck of a house, where one couldn't stand up straight in the chamber, except in the middle of the room, even if one were only fourteen years old and not very large for her age either.

But poor Bertha has gone through too much. She only hears a ringing in her ears, sees the lady's extended hand, and reaches her own to grasp it, then everything turns black before her eyes and only John's strong arm, which reaches her just in time, saves her from fainting.

—Fanny L. Fawcett, in New York Observer.

Linda's Gingerbread.

"One cup of molasses, one of sugar, one of butter, three of flour, Eggs, soda, table-spoon ginger, half a cup of milk, which must be sour," chanted Linda Graham, vigorously stirring a dark mixture in the big yellow bowl with a spoon as long as her own slender arm.

It certainly looked anything but tempting, and the fumes which arose from it caused Steve to sneeze violently. "I meant to try a bit of that before I went, but I guess I don't want any after all," he said, looking at the burnt cake contemptuously.

—Fanny L. Fawcett, in New York Observer.

Mr. David M. Jordan.

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless A Complete Cure by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y.

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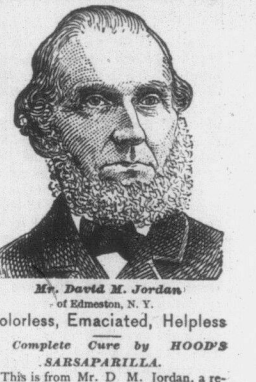
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THE LITTLE BIRD

It's strange how little birds can find it all out as if a feller does anything. Or says anything that they'll look at you just. Till your heart in. And then they know all. For a little bird tell.

THE HC

There are certain things in growing which consider that an... There are certain things in growing which consider that an... There are certain things in growing which consider that an...

32 00 ill spent for other Cures, \$5.00 well spent for K. D. C.

K.D.C. Pills Tone and Regulate the Bowels.

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*The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this single page, from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

THE LITTLE BIRD TELLS.

It's strange how little boys' mothers
Can find it all out as they do
If a feller does anything naughty,
Or says anything that's not true!
They'll look at you just for a moment,
Till your heart in your bosom swells,
And then they know all about it—
For a little bird tells!

You may be in the depths of the closet
Where nobody sees but a mouse;
You may be all alone in the cellar,
You may be on the top of the house;
You may be in the dark and silence,
Or out in the woods and the dells—
No matter! wherever it happens
The little bird tells!

And the only contrivance to stop him
Is just to be sure what you say,
Sure of your facts and your fancies,
Sure of your work and your play;
Be honest, be brave, and be kindly,
Be gentle and loving as well,
And then you can laugh at the stories
The little bird tells!

—Household.

THE HOME.

A Matter of Complexion.

There are certain people, though their number is growing less every year, who consider that an attempt to prevent the ravage of wrinkles is a work of the evil one, and a wicked and useless waste of time.

The only belief has been frequently exploited. It seems strange that the woman who should seek to keep her gown in perfect repair should yet not seek to keep from her skin the ravages of time. It is perfectly true that all sorts of dangerous lotions are in use, but there are also harmless and yet valuable ones, and to refuse to use them where they are efficacious is a foolish concession to a foolish theory. It is impossible to find any lotion which agrees equally well with all complexions. That which is "one man's meat" may be another man's poison." To some complexions glycerine is soothing and healing, to others an irritant, when it should never be used unless it is mixed with rose water. A cold cream, made from the oil of almonds is more generally efficacious to heal the chafing caused by the wind and cold, and to protect the skin before going out on a chilly windy day, as well as in cases of sunburn and other irritations of the skin. When the complexion has lost its freshness and needs some toning as a preparation which will give nutriment through the pores of the skin, nothing is better than this same cold cream. The ordinary cold cream, as it is purchased in drug stores, is made of lard. Such animal fats as lard and mutton tallow are not so good, for they sink into the pores, tend to enlarge them and thus they render the skin, in time, flabby and full of wrinkles.

But emollients in the form of oil of almonds or comfrey are as valuable as ure, and lay as sort of poultice over the surface of the skin, healing and protecting it. Vaseline, it should be remembered, tends to increase the growth of hair, and while it is valuable for the scalp it should not be applied to the face, as it is responsible for much of the prevalent growth of superfluous hair on women's lips and faces. A cold cream of oil of almonds is easily made at home, as follows:

Take four ounces of oil of almonds, half an ounce of white wax and half an ounce of spermaceti. Put them in a cup, set the cup in boiling water, and let them gradually melt together at the back of the stove. It will take half an hour or more before they are thoroughly melted together. When this is done, add two ounces of violet essence, or of orange flower water, and pour the liquid preparation into a covered porcelain or metal box in which you intend to keep it. Where the skin needs nutrition and care, an application of this cream to the hands and face on retiring to rest will prove efficacious. The skin must first be washed with scrupulous care, using warm water and afterward steaming the skin in water as hot as you can bear. Dry it with a soft, absorbent towel. The old-fashioned damask towel is also thought the best for this purpose: the knobby towel is too harsh. Then apply the cold cream, rubbing it on the skin with the hand. In the morning every portion of this oily coat must be washed off with warm water, followed by the application of abundance of cold water to give the skin tone. Apply the cold cream, also, before going out in a wind, to prevent chafing, or use it after coming in from a walk, being careful first to wash out any dust that may clog the pores. This cold cream is also a healing ointment, which may be safely applied to any irritation of the skin or scalp.

Caring a Cold.

Just as soon as a chill is felt which closes the skin glands, steps should be taken to open the glands. As soon as any one feels that he has taken cold, he should put his feet into hot water as hot as can be borne, and containing a tablespoonful of mustard. Having it in a vessel so deep that the water will come up well toward the knees. "Throw a blanket over the whole to prevent rapid evaporation and cooling." In from five to ten minutes take the feet out, wipe them dry, and get into a bed on which there are two extra blankets. Just before or after getting into bed, drink a large glass of lemonade as hot as possible.

Alumina in Skirts.

The French couturiers are somewhat in advance of the American dressmaker in making aluminum perform its duty in the modern gown, says *Hardware*. They place in the bottom of the skirt, about two inches above the hem, a hoop of that metal, perfectly supple, and of course, extremely light. It is concealed by a ribbon matching the color of the lining of the dress. It is the best material made up in this manner to use for the purpose of making the skirt hang well and gracefully, and its adoption is a tribute to the shrewdness of the foreign dressmaker.

Our Morning Meal.

Breakfast should be the most enlivening meal of the whole day, for then we are to be nerved for another day's duties and cares, and perhaps for great sorrows also. Let there be no exciting argument, from which personalities may crop out, around the breakfast table. Let there be if possible, only pleasant topics and affectionate salutations, that may go forth on their separate ways with sweet, peaceful memories of one another; for some food may never again cross the family threshold, some eye never witness another day's dawning.

Care of the Eyes.

Avoid using the eyes by a poor light, and have the light come from the left side if possible. Do not read or study when ill, very tired or lying down. If doing work that must be held very near, stop often to rest the eyes. A stooping position is bad when the eyes are in use. Avoid improper hygienic conditions, and take open air exercise. Reading by the firelight, is very bad, as is also working at a table where the glare from the light falls full on the eyes.

Fried Parsnips.

If you wish your parsnips to be especially nice, try this way of frying them, which I have never seen published and have only just learned myself. Scrape the parsnips and parboil in salted water, then before putting them in to fry, dip each piece in molasses, then fry as usual, and see if they are not pronounced by all who eat them as "the best parsnips I ever ate."

THE FARM.

HUMAN FOOD.

The Dairy Furnishes Human Food With the Best and Cheapest.

Prof. Dean of the Guelph dairy school, at the recent meeting of the Western Ontario Dairywomen, presented the claim that the dairy furnished the best and cheapest food obtained; that the dollar spent for milk, butter and cheese, supplied more food units of nutriment to the system, unapproached in digestibility and nerve stimulation. There was no waste to dairy food while all other foods ranged in waste from 30 to 75 per cent, that the ration that made a pound of beef in the slaughter made a pound of the finest cream cheese if fed to a cow. One was worth 34 cents, the cheese 123 cents. The cheese was all digested and transferred into human food, while the meat of the pound of beef was over 50 per cent, water and the balance not nearly all digestible. The plea for dairy food was fortified by charts, showing a great variety of foods and their digestibility in different phases and show that with comparisons of their value with milk products, and the proof seemed conclusive that the cow is the producer of the cheapest and best food, and that it could be grown in any part of the world in connection with other food supplies.

The probability that within five years Canada will be largely interested in winter dairying makes this subject one of great importance, and how to make the clover approach to human consumption a large problem. Hence, warm barns and summer food for cows calls out the closest attention. The "silos and silage" is a live topic, and the lecturer tries his best to keep the subject in the forefront of the mind. It is not a warm barn, water in the stables, and a big pit of silage, a man may succeed in this new departure in dairying.

The talk called out the liveliest discussion, both as to building and filling, and the feeding as well. Canada is the possessor of thousands of silos already, but wants more. Those who had them spoke in highest terms of their success, and their agency in the cheap production of winter milk. Prof. Robertson stood ready to back the statement up, and told of their new forage or combination of crops that they are growing. The silos are small and would otherwise drop down too deep. The land is then furrowed and a liberal quantity of well rotted stable manure and ashes are strewn in the furrows. I draw the earth which was thrown out back and thoroughly mix it with the manure by hand; probably should do differently if growing onions on a large scale. The ration is made in early scores for a good crop—4 earlier the better—so they will germinate quickly, as the ground is then moist. Cover about half an inch. If planted late, on rather moist soil they are liable to form thick necks and become nearly worthless. I have broken down the tops of specimens that acted in this manner, but have never seen much good resulting from the treatment of the stalks will never dry up like the season is wet. I used to plant in beds, but they are difficult to weed. By planting in rows there is much less work in keeping the weeds out. They will grow from the weeds and cannot grow both. When the little plants appear, I sprinkle ashes over the ground. Some advise planting radishes among the onions, as the onion maggots will attack them first; then they can be pulled and more planted. This method you can destroy many of them, and perhaps save the crop from destruction.

A Good Plan That Should Not Be Forgotten This Year.

Every winter good farmers make their plans for the coming season; do this, and you will be successful. In any case it is well to have a plan, and if preparations have not already been made in some cases; and the proper method of cultivation to be given in order to secure the best results. It is not the profit or loss of the business, but the profit or loss of the business. When wages are so high as at the present time, most farmers are careful to do as much of their work as possible themselves, and where a farmer does his own work he is likely to do it well. Therefore, the field of a field is a measure of the farmer's profits. Thorough cultivation is known to be absolutely necessary, and farmers generally are not apt to forget this. When the crop was new, the soil was full of plant food and good, and even very large, crops were sure to follow poor cultivation. That time that gone by and thorough culture, but also liberal applications of manure, must be made. This matter is many times the main study of most farmers. When manure can be had in large quantities there is no trouble in getting good crops. But there are very few farms where there is sufficient manure made to fill all needs. Hence it is necessary to buy more or less from some source outside of the farm. There are plenty of commercial manures in the market, and most, if not all, of the good ones are sold at reasonable prices. There are some, however, that are dishonestly made, of which it is best to beware. They are invariably sold at a lower price than an honest article can be afforded, and that, fact is a pretty sure guide in buying. In any case it is well to have a maker or his agent give a guaranteed analysis of the fertilizer, and then if there is any doubt as to the honesty of the makers, a sample should be sent to the Government experiment station, where it will be analyzed and a prompt report made to the sender. It will pay almost any farmer to buy commercial fertilizers to use in addition to the farm manure, but only the best guaranteed manures should be bought.

Will Have to Learn for Yourself.

There is no "royal road" to success in poultry breeding, so far as our experience teaches. We have given many years of close attention to this interesting work; we have indulged in a wide field of practical experiments with domestic fowls of all kinds, and we have learned what we know about poultry after long trial and careful study of poultry. There are scores and hundreds of letters that reach us from week to week throughout the year, we frequently meet with requests for information as to the "most expeditious mode to be adopted in chicken raising"—whereby the ambitious novice may arrive in the least possible time at prime success. We can only say in reply to such queries that we know of no royal road in the business. It requires some skill in the right direction, application, a love of this work, a share of good common sense, a kindly disposition, and a due modicum of patience to rear and breed fowls satisfactorily and successfully. There are no "short cuts" in the business. There is nothing excessively difficult to learn in the process of raising good birds, either for show, for sale or for the market. But it takes time to produce and reproduce live stock, and if we

would excel in this matter of chicken raising, we must begin the undertaking considerably, and by following it up with due attention to details, study, perseverance and devotedness, there is little doubt that success will at last crown our efforts. *American Poultry Yard.*

A New Enemy to the Bee.

The worst enemy of the bee is, according to a new naturalist, the thick humbled fly. Phora incassata—a little black fly with a well defined hump. It has lately been observed in Germany, and also in Russia and Sweden, as a terrible enemy of bee-keepers. The insect sneaks into the hive at the first opportunity, and gives it a mild unsealed cell in which the queen has laid an egg, and from which the lava has, lately emerged, and then, by means of a long ovipositor, inserts an egg into the middle of the skin of the immature bee. This egg possesses a terribly tenacious life; for after three hours this lava creeps out and bores itself deep into the fat of the bee pupa, with the result that the capped cell is left empty. After forty-eight hours the larva of the phora sloughs its skin for the first time; but at the end of another day and a half it goes through the same operation again. A pupal exuviae is the worst thing possible for the bees, as it is bodily length of a tenth of an inch. Now the creature sheds its skin a third time, makes its way toward the lava of the bee, devours the rest of it, bites through the wax capping of the cell, and creeps out of the hive at the entrance, to seek the ground outside in order to pupate, and from the pupa to become a perfect fly. If this does not succeed, the transition from stage to stage takes place in the hive itself—the worst thing possible for the bees, for the newly hatched phora does irreparable mischief, so that the colony perishes.—*Mr. Mathy, in Cleanings in Bee Culture.*

Raising Onions—Points on Raising a Profitable and Very Toothsome Crop.

E. T. Perkins, in *Mirror and Farmer*, says the character of the soil on which plant onions is sandy. The ground is plowed quite deep early in the spring, when it can be worked easiest. Then it is harrowed until well pulverized. It is very important to have it fine, for onion seeds are small and would otherwise drop down too deep. The land is then furrowed and a liberal quantity of well rotted stable manure and ashes are strewn in the furrows. I draw the earth which was thrown out back and thoroughly mix it with the manure by hand; probably should do differently if growing onions on a large scale. The ration is made in early scores for a good crop—4 earlier the better—so they will germinate quickly, as the ground is then moist. Cover about half an inch. If planted late, on rather moist soil they are liable to form thick necks and become nearly worthless. I have broken down the tops of specimens that acted in this manner, but have never seen much good resulting from the treatment of the stalks will never dry up like the season is wet. I used to plant in beds, but they are difficult to weed. By planting in rows there is much less work in keeping the weeds out. They will grow from the weeds and cannot grow both. When the little plants appear, I sprinkle ashes over the ground. Some advise planting radishes among the onions, as the onion maggots will attack them first; then they can be pulled and more planted. This method you can destroy many of them, and perhaps save the crop from destruction.

The Wild Camels of Arizona.

The wild camels in Arizona are increasing in number, says E. W. Hughes, of Tucson, to a *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* reporter recently. "It is to be regretted that they are not captured and put to service. Ever since they were purchased by the government and turned loose they have thriven and have become a good many of them, probably three or four hundred. No attempt, so far as I know, has ever been made to tame them, but if this was done they could be of much greater value than the ponies or horses, except as mountaineer climbers. They could carry great loads, and could endure the arid plains better than any of the beasts of burden now in use. A few of them have been caught and sold as messengers or zoological gardens, but not enough to make an appreciable difference in the size of the drove. They are seldom seen, keeping away from the haunts of mankind, preferring to remain in the most barren parts of the arid lands. They are now difficult to capture, but it could be done, and they would prove of great value on the Western plains."

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Where young men and women will receive instruction in Bookkeeping, Business Writing, Commercial Law, Letter Writing, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Bookbinding, Typewriting, Spelling, etc.

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Will re-open Monday, October 2nd, Hours 7.30 to 9.30.
Hundreds owe their success in life to the training received at these classes. We are now better equipped than ever before.
Specimens of penmanship and diplomas containing full information ready to be sent to any address. KERR & PRINGLE, Old Fellows Hall, Proprietors.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
Business
We are fitting up very rapidly and have used a much larger stock than we have ever had at this time of the year.
New is a great advantage. We have used a great many New Year's. We have only one week left of the year and it is now up to the standard.
New Catalogue (1894) and samples of Penmanship mailed free to any address. We also have a new catalogue of Penmanship and samples of Penmanship mailed free to any address. We also have a new catalogue of Penmanship and samples of Penmanship mailed free to any address.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Prompt to act, sure to cure

Nearly in Despair,
and had decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and prepare what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments, I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning feeling refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of this Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

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WHISTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

REOPENS
On Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1894.

Where young men and women will receive instruction in Bookkeeping, Business Writing, Commercial Law, Letter Writing, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Bookbinding, Typewriting, Spelling, etc.

S. E. WHISTON.
69 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

EVENING CLASSES
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ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
Business
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NEWS SUMMARY.

—The city of Montreal has a debt of twenty-five million dollars, which is the limit of its borrowing powers.
—The rate of taxation in Halifax this year will be 1.45 on the hundred dollars. Last year it was 1.61.
—The Roman Catholic church at Thuro, Quebec, was destroyed by fire Friday morning; loss \$20,000; insured for \$14,000.
—Lord Aberdeen has commuted the sentence of Edward Wherry, the Frederickton murderer and deaf mute, to imprisonment for life.
—Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.
—The Manitoba Legislature has unanimously accepted Mr. Fisher's resolution condemning the Canadian Senate and advocating its abolition.
—The finance committee of the Montreal city council, at an emergency meeting, voted three thousand dollars to the Health Committee to combat the malarial fever epidemic.
—Latest advices from the Upper Ottawa and the Gatineau district indicate that the great depth of snow in the woods is making this winter's crop of both logs and square timber much smaller than usual.
—Scarlet fever is epidemic in Montreal. During the last three weeks there were seventy-one deaths from the disease, and the City Council is taking steps to prevent the spread of the fever.
—Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.
—More than one hundred and fifty Methodist ministers' sons sat down to dinner in Webb's restaurant, Toronto, last Tuesday night, the gathering being as unique in its character as remarkable in its proceedings.
—The London Times in an article on Canada expresses the belief that the Conservative party, in its next appeal to the country, will introduce a modified tariff approximating to free trade.
—The Rev. B. Fay Mills, the noted evangelist, who has been holding meetings in Montreal for several weeks, has left for New York. During his stay in the city more than six thousand persons signed pledge cards to lead a better life.
—Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.
—A despatch has been received by the Newfoundland government from Lord Ripon, Colonial Secretary, in reference to the French treaties insisting on the passage of permanent legislation to enforce the treaties and the arbitration agreed upon in 1890.
—While Wellington Sprague, of Port Elgin, was chopping logs Monday, a limb fell from a dry beech, striking him on the head and knocking him insensible. He never regained consciousness, and died Tuesday. Deceased was fifty-two years of age and leaves a wife and family.
—Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.
—For the eight months of the present year the expenses of the United States government exceeded the receipts by \$48,000,000.
—Jackson Park is now being patrolled at night by Columbia guards, armed with rifles, to protect the World's Fair buildings from incendiaries.
—The Greater New York bill has been signed by the governor. This bill gives the people of the New York Bay cities and towns the right to vote as to whether they shall all be combined in one municipality.
—A Washington special states there is little doubt but that the Senate finance committee will restore high duties on several items in the agricultural schedule which were put on the free list when the bill passed the House of Representatives.
—British and Foreign.
—It is reported that a serious conflict has taken place on the frontier of Germany and Russia between Russian and German troops, and that several were killed on each side.
—While M. Emile Meyers, secretary to the Danish Consul, was sitting alone in his office in London, an unknown man rushed in and threw a quantity of vitriol in his face, inflicting injuries which caused his death.
—Sir George Clarke, an officer of the English army has an article in the March number of the North American Review, in which he advocates a union of the English and American fleets, a combination which would be an invincible power for universal peace.

Personal.

We regret to learn that Pastor Kempton, of Carleton, by reason of a severe cold was unable to fill his appointments on Sunday last. Rev. J. H. Hughes preached at both services.
—Mr. A. H. Stuart, of the Junior Class of Acadia, went to Detroit as the representative of the Y. M. C. A. of the University to the great missionary convention of the Student Volunteers, held in that city last week.
—Rev. S. March is residing for the present at Kingston Station, Kings Co., N. S., and is supplying for the Aylesford church. Bro. M. wishes his correspondents to note his change of address from Halifax to Kingston.
—On Tuesday evening of last week, Prof. Keirstead lectured under the auspices of the B. Y. P. U. of Wolfville, on "The fitness of the Bible for developing the spiritual life of man." Something of more than ordinary interest and value was expected and these expectations were not disappointed.
—Rev. F. Beattie has removed from Glammis, Ontario, to Port Maitland, Yarmouth Co., N. S., having accepted a call to the pastorate of the Beaver River church. Bro. Beattie does not come as a stranger to Nova Scotia, his native province. We hope that he may be greatly blessed in his work in Yarmouth County.
—In our obituary columns will be found mention of the death of Mrs. J. W. Barrs. The life of this excellent Christian woman has been extended to an advanced age, but her removal is doubtless keenly felt by those who were so tenderly attached to her in the bonds of affection and duty. Many of our readers will unite with us in Christian sympathy for our aged and esteemed brother, Deacon Barrs, and his family in this sad bereavement.
—Rev. J. A. Marple writes from Forchie, C. B.: For some time I have been suffering from the effects of la grippe, have been trying to work but could not accomplish much. Am grateful to my heavenly Father that my health is being restored again, and best of all, that souls are being converted. We expect to baptize on Lord's day next. We are looking to God for a gracious work at this place.
—It is in order for the friends of Rev. E. J. Grant to congratulate him on the termination of the suit for criminal libel, brought against him by Mr. Morrison, of Sussex. The result of the trial before the stipendiary Magistrate was that Mr. Grant was committed to stand trial before the Supreme Court, but the Grand Jury found no bill. The suit against Constable Saunders for perjury fell through in the same manner.
—President Sawyer, of Acadia, has received an invitation to preach the Baccalaureate sermon before the first graduating class in the Arts department of McMaster University on April 27th, and to represent Acadia at the graduation exercises of McMaster on May 2nd. In a note in reply, published in the Canadian Baptist, while expressing cordial sympathy with the education of McMaster, Dr. Sawyer declines the invitation on the ground that engagements already made for the remaining months of the year will prevent his visiting Toronto at the time named.
—The many friends of Rev. Dr. Hopper will regret to hear that for the past week he has been very poorly. During the winter, though of course his physical strength is not great, he has been for the most part in a fairly comfortable condition of health, being able to engage in some literary work and to drive out occasionally in fine weather. The illness which he has lately experienced has reduced his strength considerably, but we are pleased to learn he is now somewhat better, and it is hoped he will soon regain his customary strength.
—Mr. Arthur C. Kempton has contributed to the January number of The Missionary Review of the World an exceedingly interesting article entitled, "David Zeisberger, the Friend of the American Indians." For some weeks last summer Mr. Kempton very acceptably supplied the pulpit of the Main Street church, St. John. He this year completes his course at Rochester Theological Seminary. We do not know whether or not Bro. Kempton has made any engagements for the future, but we should be glad if some one of our churches in these provinces could secure him for a pastor. We feel assured that he will not prove a disappointment to the church which shall secure him.
—Everybody suffering from dyspepsia should use Burdock Blood Bitters and be cured, make no mistake, get the genuine B. B. B.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Marriages.

ONE-BROWNS.—On the 19th Feb'y, by Rev. Thos. Todd, Mr. Wm. W. Orr and Mrs. Ida M. Brown, both of McAdam, County York.
GANONG-RICKETSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, Feb. 21st, by Rev. Geo. Howard, Allan B. Ganong, and Clara E. Ricketson, all of Springfield, King's Co.
GODFREY-SNOW.—On the 14th ult., at the Baptist Parsonage, Liverpool, by Rev. J. F. Bill, Mr. John C. Godfrey, of Brooklyn, to Mrs. Nina J. Snow, of Milton, Queens Co., N. S.
EDGETT-CAMERON.—At the residence of Mrs. David Cameron, Surrey, Albert Co., N. B., on Feb. 21st, by Rev. S. H. Cornwall, Fred E. Edgett, and Annie L. Cameron, both of Surrey, Hillsboro.
CORNWELL-BEELER.—At the home of the bride, Princeville, Annapolis Co., Feb. 14, by Rev. E. A. Allaby, Jacob S. Cornwell, of Smith's Cove, Digby Co., to Matilda A. Beeler, of Princeville, N. S.
SMITH-GRANT.—At the residence of the officiating minister, Woodstock, on the 28th Feb'y, by Rev. Thos. Todd, Mr. Hugh W. Smith and Miss Hilda Gray Grant, both of Canterbury, County York.

Deaths.

DAY.—At Chipman, Q. C., on the 21st ult., Clarence C., aged 9 months, infant son of Arch. Day.
BARRS.—Of pneumonia, at Wolfville, March 3, Lydia Kirland, beloved wife of John W. Barrs, aged 79 years.
EVERETT.—George Everett, of Digby, passed away to his reward Jan. 22nd. He died trusting in Jesus. A lonely widow and three children survive him to mourn their loss. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."
MCDONALD.—Mrs. Susan, widow of Mr. Peter McDonald, passed away on the 7th of her age. On the 19th ult. she was about eight days sick of la grippe. She was a member of the Baptist church in Blissfield, North Co., N. B. Our sister leaves one son and five daughters to mourn their loss. Her end was peace.
ANGEVINE.—At Wallace, Six Mile Road, Jan. 16th, Mary, relict of the late William Angevine, aged 91 years. Our sister was baptized by the late Elder Harding, and united with the Wallace church about seventy years ago. Her life was that of a true child of God, rich in faith, strong in grace, true in heart.
STEVENS.—At Wallace River, Feb. 9, after a severe and sad illness, Minnie, wife of Peter Stevens, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Leaman, aged 23 years. Her death has brought a deep sorrow to all who loved her. May God support and comfort the sorrowing relatives. Our sister professed faith in Christ about eight years ago, and was baptized by Rev. Isa. Wallace.
SIMPSON.—On the 18th of Feb., at Manchester, N. S., after a lingering and painful suffering, Annie, youngest daughter of Mr. Thos. Simpson, quietly passed away. Our departed friend suffered intensely at times, and her reason almost departed, but at other times she expressed her faith in Christ and seemed died trusting in Him. May the God of all comfort sustain her aged parents and brothers and sisters.
MCNEIL.—At Clyde River, P. E. I., of la grippe, Daniel McNeil, aged 24, son of Mrs. Donald McNeil. The deceased was a member of the Clyde River Baptist church; was baptized by the Rev. F. D. Davidson, and continued a faithful member until called to join the church triumphant. His sufferings were borne with Christian patience and abstinence. In the absence of the pastor the funeral services were acceptably conducted by Rev. B. H. Bentley, of Summerside. May the God of all grace comfort the bereaved family in this their deep sorrow.



WHAT IS ADVERTISING? It means "turning toward" We tell you what we think will turn you toward our Store—so does everybody else; but not everybody has the facts right. If you don't find things just as they read, you are turned away again. So this is our way: we have nothing but good things, and your money back if you want it. There's not better advertising going. Do you want a Suit? Overcoat? Pants? Necktie? Anything? SCOVILL, FRASER & CO. OAK HALL KING ST., THE CORNER BIG GERMANS STORE. ST. JOHN

PUTNERS IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER EMULSION

his marriage, Freeman Bartheaux, aged 82 years. Our brother came of an Annapolis family, but at the time of his birth his parents were residing in Lunenburg, N. S., from which place they soon after removed. He gave his heart to the Saviour in early life, but did not make public profession of his faith until the establishment of a Baptist church in his own town, when with two other converts he was baptized as first-fruits of Rev. T. A. Higgins' pastorate. His was a quiet, consistent Christian life, full of charity and brotherly kindness. With him the minister found a home, and in his house the gospel was preached to the scattered few before a Baptist place of worship was built. Our brother lived to see the cause he loved increase and prosper, and until the last was a generous contributor to our church funds. He leaves a widow, one son and three daughters to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EARLY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Marble, Freestone and Granite Works A. J. WALKER & SON, TRURO, N. S. A. J. WALKER & CO. KEPTVILLE, N. S. All work done at short notice.

SACRAMENTAL GRAPE JUICE. Warranted Pure. We hold Dominion Analyst's certificate, and have appointed J. S. TURNER, 15 North Wharf St. John, N. B., our chief agent for the Maritime Provinces. HAGARD BROS. FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELL'S PURELY VEGETABLE BLOOD PURIFIER. C. M. MERRILL & CO. 100 QUEEN ST. WEST TROY N. Y. BELL-METAL CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE PRICES FREE

New Clothes

Are expensive. Whenever your old clothes show signs of wear, send them to UNGAR'S. Dyeing and Cleansing of every kind done well if done at UNGAR'S. Write for "Pointers on Dyeing."

UNGAR'S Laundry and Dyeworks, 22-24 Waterloo St., St. John, N. B. Halifax Branch—49-70 Barrington St.

Physicians Endorse Them, and Physicians Make Them. Headache and Catarrh. How many people suffer constantly from the above diseases, which ultimately lead to nervous prostration, consumption and death. Mrs. Whittemore says: "I have had headache and catarrh for years, and found no relief until I took..."

Skoda's Discovery. I have not had headache since. Skoda's Discovery purifies the Blood, tones up the nerve centers and makes you well. Skoda's Little Tablets cure constipation, headache, and dyspepsia. 25 cts. per box. Medical Advice Free. SKODA DISCOVERY CO., LTD., WOLFFVILLE, N. S.

SHILOH'S CURE. A DOSE THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE. Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. Sold by SAMUEL WATERS.

For the Spring OF 1894. We are now showing the fruits of our last falls efforts. Every steamer brings us in something new for the different departments. CURTAINS! are the latest thing to arrive, they are direct from the makers and will be sold at our usual low price. Goods to the amount of three dollars will be delivered free at any station in the lower provinces.

Lace Curtains. At 37cts. a pair bound with tape, 30 inches wide, 2 1/2 yds long. Lace Curtains at 53cts. a pair bound, 36 inches wide, 2 1/2 yds. long Good patterns. Lace Curtains at 64cts. a pair taped, 42 inches wide, 2 1/2 yds. long. New design. Lace Curtains at 75cts. a pair, 2 yds long 42 inches wide taped. Beautiful floral design. Lace Curtains at 90cts. a pair taped, 42 inches wide, 2 1/2 yds. long. Crystal pattern.

Lace Curtains. At \$1.10, 52 inches wide, 3 yds. long taped. New and beautiful pattern. Lace Curtains at \$1.35, handsome paisly pattern taped, 48 inches wide, 3 yds lymg. Best value in Canada. Lace Curtains at \$1.50, 54 inches wide, 3 yds. long. Pretty border with open fern pattern centre, elegant for the price. Lace Curtains at \$1.80, 60 inches wide, 3 1/2 yds. long taped. These are extra width and extra long suitable for bay windows or double windows.

Lace Curtains. At \$2.00 a pair, 60 inches wide, 3 1/2 yds. long. Taped with beautiful border and no tat pattern. Lace Curtains at \$2.45 a pair 60 inches wide, 3 1/2 yds. long. Antique pattern, heavy lace, an exquisite drawing room curtain for a very low price. Lace Curtains at \$3.00, length 3 1/2 yds., width 60 inches. Something very new. Lace Curtains at \$3.50, length 3 1/2 yds., width 60 inches. Design fine net work with mountain fern design.

Lace Curtains. At \$3.90 a pair, 60 inch by 3 1/2 feet. Extra new for drawing room room, this curtain is cheap at \$5.00 but we only ask \$3.90. Also at the same price is one with tassels on each side and one end; something very new and attractive. Price \$3.90 per pair. CURTAINS! At \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.00, all the best value that can be found.

The Advertisement! In this paper appears for the benefit of those who cannot come to our store in person. If you will send to us for the style and price of curtain that you want we think we can suit you. It will pay you to send to me for all of your dry goods. You will not only save money but you will get the newest goods.

F. A. DYKEMAN, 97 King Street, St. John, N. B.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER AND VISITOR. VOL. X., No. 11. —An interesting article, Notes, etc.—will be on the eighth page. A press week makes this unusual story. —Is it right for ministers to play football? Perhaps they should take care the way of the players mixed up in a "scrum" Rev. W. A. Benedict, of Trenton, Mass. After being months from a broken shins, the result of a football game, and consequent injuries, the result of a football game, he is again, and thinks he would appreciate the glory of a for on gory fields by O. —We had hoped that he called upon to publish correspondence in respect of Dr. Day and that church. But as that subject to a good deal of criticism in connection with it, it appears to have heard in own defence, though greatly regretting we have felt that we could not do so. We have more than access to the pastor of the Yarmouth fish article which where in this issue. —ALREADY "the New Train" for the May vertized. As the Watch train has become a reputation and has led to the attendance of New England annual meetings of the The meetings are this year in Saratoga, N. Y., and are before be convenient to Provinces as well as to We call attention to this so that any of our readers to attend the meetings, make their arrangements. —THE Presbyterians "Rev. B. Fay Mills to Halifax on or about will conduct services two weeks, possibly for lists, Baptists and Presbyterians in inviting services of Mr. Mills at were remarkably successful ports from all cities labored are to the same Mills is at present engaged a series of meetings in the among the churches of the city, principally, alist and Baptist. —Do not fail to read of Mr. Baker's sermon found on our fourth page some wholesome truth, ference to the drink evil, narrates the close connection results of it, which have own observation. That that we all know that this matter is nothing but is paralleled in thousands of other ministers of the drink prohibition, the impressive; but surely, it is not rest until an honest fort has been made to ance from this terrible —The story on our "Grace Dean McLeod of Amherst—will be the conclusion will week. Mrs. Rogers has many short stories, which much favor with the fact and legend connection of Acadia and she has found material charming stories, which published in a volume from the Land of our opinion Mrs. literary faculty of and though she has very excellent thing, identify expect, as the nature thought and things of still greater. —We see it stated changes that a Parliament of turning it into a also stated that the Mr. George Beale, of land county, last year quite correct, but we are very glad that we have a minister, now in into the skunk business some years ago. He not have been on of these of the general above, but we believe saying that he succeeded the market and that high per-centage up. But if we are correct ministerial friend business with the was one which required handling and, all this scarcely in keeping. We believe he has to secure an option