

Messenger and Visitor.

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—THE New York Herald believes that the coming president of the United States will be neither Harrison nor Cleveland nor Blaine nor Hill, but some Western man as yet unnamed in connection with the presidential office.

—DR. DEEMS, in the *Homiletic Review*, says: "Whether the corpuscular or vibratory theory of light may be maintained, light is all the same. Theories of inspiration may vary, but if there be a God-power in a book or in a cloud or in an ark, men will feel it."

—It is stated that Prof. Schurman, Dean of the Sage School of Philosophy in Cornell University, has been offered the presidency of the university of California. In reference to the matter the *New York Independent* says: "His acceptance, it is stated, depends on an increase of the salary from \$6,000 to \$7,500, and that he shall be permitted to appoint the various committees of the board of regents. The first condition is said to have been met, the second is under advisement." It is otherwise reported that Prof. Schurman has declined the invitation noted above.

—DR. HOPPER is again a resident of St. John. As previously noted by us, the cares and responsibilities connected with the principalship of the U. B. Seminary have been transferred to the competent hands of Dr. de Blois, and Dr. Hopper is thus happily relieved of burdens which for many months past had been much too great for his physical strength. He has taken up his residence in his own house on Leinster street, and notwithstanding the fatigue incident to moving, he feels that he is already a little stronger than he was a few weeks ago. With rest and good care for a time Dr. Hopper hopes to regain a considerable measure of his strength. We trust that his hopes may be realized and that years of happy and useful service may yet be granted to him here.

—THE psalmist in the 84th Psalm says: "My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord." But, as we heard a minister remark last Sunday in commenting upon the passage, a good many people nowadays do not feel that way about it. On the other hand, it seems to make them faint to think of going to the house of God. They feel much more comfortable elsewhere and are glad of an excuse for staying away. And some of these people call themselves Christians. But if the psalmist's estimate of the value of public worship was right, there must be going different ways. And if people go different ways they are likely to arrive at different places. If one does not love the courts of the Lord on earth, will he be able to join in the worship of Heaven?

—It is not to be taken for granted that the most popular preaching is the best, either as to matter or results. Sometimes people need to be told that which they do not like to hear. Our Lord sometimes spoke that His congregation became offended with His doctrine and forsook the preacher. Mr. Gladstone is reported as saying:

"The class of sermons which I think are most needed are of the class, one of which so offended Lord Melbourne long ago. Lord Melbourne was one day seen coming from church in the country in a mighty fume. Finding a friend, he exclaimed: 'It is too bad! I have always been a supporter of the church and I have always upheld the clergy, but it is really too bad to have to listen to a sermon like that we have had this morning. Why, the preacher actually insisted upon applying religion to a man's private life!' But that is the kind of preaching which I like best, the kind of preaching which men need most, but it is also the kind of which they get the least."

—THE closing exercises of the late session of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, took place in St. Matthew's church, on Wednesday evening of last week. The report of the senate states that this was the 72nd session of the college and the 17th since its reorganization. Of the 28 students who had attended the session, twelve were of the first year, seven of the second and nine had completed the course. Of these nine, six have the degree of B. A., and are, we presume, graduates from Dalhousie. The remaining three hail from Scotland, and appear not to have secured an academic degree. The college has three professors and it is expected that a fourth will shortly be added to the number. Instruction in elocution will also be hereafter a regular feature of the course. Our Presbyterian brethren seem to be succeeding very well in the endeavor to keep their young ministers at home during their theological course. During the last seventeen years the contributions for the college from the churches has doubled, and the attendance of students has more than doubled.

Whether we could succeed as well under similar circumstances is at least doubtful. The spirit of independence which, as Baptists, we so religiously cherish would be pretty sure to assert itself in opposition to any plan of theological education at home which did not offer advantages in all respects equal to those to be secured abroad.

PASSING EVENTS.

IN the Nova Scotia House of Assembly the committee on privileges presented a majority and minority report on Mr. Cahane's charges in respect to the alleged misappropriation of road monies. It is hardly necessary to say that in these reports the committee was divided according to the party affiliations of its members. The majority report, entirely exonerates Messrs McPherson and McDonald, members for Cape Breton Co., from any misconduct, and says that "not a syllable of evidence was offered to justify the belief that one single fraudulent item appears in the road returns from the County of Cape Breton." In the case of Victoria County certain irregularities of a somewhat serious nature are found to exist in connection with the returns of the expenditure of road monies, and a searching investigation by the government is recommended. At the same time it is noted that the inspector declared on oath that the whole of the money had been honestly spent, and it is held that nothing wrong has been proved against Mr. Fraser, the member for the County. The minority report takes an entirely different view of the whole matter, declares the charges proved, and calls for the expulsion of the members for Cape Breton and Victoria. Little value can be assigned to these contradictory reports. One may be true and the other false, or both may be true in part, but anyone who wishes to reach a conclusion in which he can feel confidence must study for himself the evidence given before the committee of privileges in the course of the investigation.

THE Presbyterian *Witness* puts the history of the affair between the Nova Scotia Legislature and Mayor Thomas, of Truro, so tersely and clearly that we cannot do better than quote its words: "Mr. Thomas is mayor of Truro. As such he sent some documents to some member or members of the House that reflected on Mr. Lawrence, member for Colchester. He withdrew the documents when he ascertained that they ought not to have been forwarded. The House ordered him to appear at the bar and he did so appear. A resolution was adopted mildly censuring him for his conduct, and he was ordered to appear at the bar that this resolution might be read to him by the Speaker. Acting on the advice of his lawyer, Mr. H. McD. Henry, he left the town without appearing at the bar. The House then ordered him to be arrested and brought back to Halifax. He was brought back under arrest, and on Saturday night, verging on midnight, he was sentenced by the House to the Halifax prison for forty-eight hours. On Monday morning Mr. Henry brought the matter before the Supreme Court, and the Judges, having heard all the facts, set the prisoner free on technical grounds. Mayor Thomas was thus set free about five hours before the expiration of the sentence of forty-eight hours. Much excitement has been caused by the unfortunate incident—an incident of which nobody is proud."

We think with the *Witness* that there is much to be regretted and nothing for anybody to be proud of in connection with this singular incident. It is to be regretted that Mayor Thomas should have sent to the House anything which could be regarded as an infringement of the privileges of a member of parliament, but as he did not intend any offence against the law or infringement of parliamentary privilege, and as he signified his desire to withdraw the offensive expressions, it is to be regretted that the matter was brought to the notice of the House. It is to be regretted, too, that having come before the House, it could not be considered apart from the political relations of the persons concerned, and that the members must array themselves along strictly party lines in their attitude toward Mayor Thomas and his conduct. It is to be regretted that Mr. Thomas refused to obey the summons of the House that he might listen to the very mild vote of censure that had been adopted by that body in reference to his conduct. In regard to the subsequent proceedings we have little to say. Everyone will acknowledge that parliament should have the power to defend itself from any invasion of its dignities and privileges and those of its members. The imprisonment of a respectable gentleman, occupying an honorable position was, however, a step to be avoided if possible. As to form of procedure, the imprisonment of Mayor Thomas has been declared illegal by the Supreme Court of the province. There

appears to be a good deal of uncertainty as to just what constitutes a breach of parliamentary privilege and what the duties and powers of the legislature are in such a case; but as Mayor Thomas has instituted a suit at law against the members of the House who voted for his imprisonment, placing the damages for unlawful imprisonment at \$25,000, we may hope that as a result these matters will be more clearly defined.

THE magnificent harvest which the North-west was blessed last year is having the effect of attracting immigrants in unusually large numbers to that portion of the Dominion. Land sales have been unprecedentedly large, and it is probable that the present season will witness a much larger influx of population to the great prairie sections of Canada than any previous one has done. This is encouraging, and there seems no good reason to doubt but that this increasing tide of immigration will continue from year to year. Of course the North-west has its drawbacks. The extreme cold of its winters and its blizzards may be counted as quite constant sources of discomfort. Drought and frost during the summer are contingencies, and to what extent they will injuriously affect the interests of husbandmen is a question which cannot yet be determined with any great degree of certainty. The experience of recent years, however, goes to show that the Canadian North-west is a better country for the farmer than large parts of the States of Dakota. If reports are true, there is a considerable movement of population from these States across the national boundary. It is probably not claiming too much for Manitoba and the Canadian North-west to say that the conditions for pioneer farming are more favorable there than in any section of the great Republic. As the farming lands to the South become more and more fully occupied, and as the resources of our North-west become more fully developed and made known, it seems inevitable that the central and western portions of Canada shall receive a large influx of population. Many are going this spring from the older provinces. This does not, of course, add anything to the population of the Dominion, but it is more satisfactory from a Canadian point of view than that our people should go to the States. It is also desirable in the interests of the country's future that at least a considerable nucleus of the population in these newer sections should be of Canadian birth. The people from the older provinces may be expected to be the leaders in the political, educational and religious movements, and to exert an important influence for good in moulding the destinies of the new provinces. While the natural conditions in Manitoba and the North-west appear to be so favorable, it is certainly unfortunate if artificial barriers are established or permitted to exist. The Canadian Pacific railway, by its enterprise, has done much, though at an immense cost to the Dominion, to open up the country for settlement. But it is charged, and the charge appears to be unanswerable, that "our national railroad discriminates in freight rates against the Canadian farmer in favor of his rival in Minnesota and Dakota." And when to this is added the fact that the farmer's plough, harrow, rake, reapers, mowing machines, wagons, furniture, and indeed almost everything he needs in order to make a home for himself and develop the resources of the country are subject to a duty of 35 per cent, it is apparent that artificial conditions go a good way in the direction of counterbalancing the natural advantages of the country.

IF the problem of aerial navigation should be conquered, as some sanguine scientist appear to think it soon will be, it would doubtless modify the conditions of human life in some important respects. Prof. F. W. Very, of the Allegheny Observatory, in a lecture on aerial navigation, lately delivered at Pittsburgh, took the ground that a system of rapid transit through the air "will materially affect the vital issues of politics, as great airships can import and export all kinds of materials and drop them down just where they are wanted, without interference from the revenue officers of any country." There would seem to be force in this, if aerial navigation is regarded as an accomplished fact. Of course the revenue officers would be able to be "up in a balloon" too, but it would be exceedingly difficult for the swiftest and best armed aerial-cruiser to overhaul a ship, not confined in its movements to a single plane, as on the sea, but having the run of space in all its four dimen-

sions. Perhaps, then, that Mugwump journal is right which advises that "it is for the interest, therefore, of those who profit by the McKinley tariff to take immediate measures to suppress all efforts of inventors and scientific men to turn the atmospheric highway into a pathway for travel and commerce. Roger Q. Mills himself appears to be far less formidable as an enemy of the tariff than Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, Hiram Maxim and other scientific men who are endeavoring to solve this great problem blindly regardless of the interests of the Republican party." Then when all tariffs shall have been abolished and every restriction upon trade and intercourse between the nations removed, when the products of every clime are being dropped at every village and hamlet by means of aerial lighters waiting on the great ships that shall traverse the pathless atmosphere in world-encircling voyages, then the narrow policy of the protectionist shall perish and the views of the free trader shall be abundantly vindicated.

ONE of the enterprises, the success of which it is a pleasure to notice, is represented in the trades schools of New York city. These schools were inaugurated some ten years ago for the purpose of giving to boys, at a moderate cost, the opportunity for mechanical training. The movement was occasioned, it is said, by the exclusive policy of the trades unions, which kept down the number of apprentices, while admitting journeymen from foreign lands. The attendance at these schools during the past year numbered 541, and it is the testimony of the superintendent of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, that the schools have had a sensible influence in lessening the number of delinquents at that institution. A gift of half a million dollars, lately received from Mr. Morgan Pierpont, will afford a permanent endowment for the schools and permit the enlargement of their work.

THE epidemic of Anarchism, which lately broke out in southwestern Europe, continues to rage with unabated violence. Especially is this true of Paris where, in spite of numerous arrests, the bomb throwers and incendiaries continue their fiendish work. Ravachol, the notorious criminal, who exhibited a wholly diabolical disregard for human life, and boasted of his crimes before the court, has met with unexpected leniency and received only a sentence of imprisonment for life. This gives rise to what seems a justifiable suspicion that the judge and jury had been intimidated. Great excitement and no little terror are felt in Paris according to reports; and many people are said to be leaving the city. So far as indicated by despatches received at time of writing, May Day, from which much was feared, has past off without any serious disturbance.

THE importing of bugs does not strike one, at first thought, as likely to conserve or develop the wealth of a country. The thing is being done, however, in California with that expectation. Out of a collection of 6,000 beetles and bugs, gathered in Australia, 300 only reached San Francisco alive; which is considered not a discouraging percentage to survive, considering the absence of normal conditions to which the bugs were necessarily subject during the voyage—to say nothing of the perils of sea-sickness. These 300 beetles Secretary Lelong, of the State Board of Horticulture, estimates to be worth at least \$20,000,000 to the state. In this, of course, he takes into account the fact that these immigrants are likely to have large families. They are, or are supposed to be, predaceous and parasitic insects, and are to be scattered in the orchards, vineyards and fruit gardens of the state to prey upon other insects that ruin the crops of the fruitgrower. The collection was made by Prof. Koebel, who is said to have conferred a great boon on the orange and citron grower of California by his discovery of the bug *Vedalia cardinalis*. The *Vedalia* destroys the "cottony cushion scale," for a long time the despair of California citron and orange growers. Its effect is said to have been to raise the orange product of Los Angeles county, the first year after its introduction, from 781 carloads to 2,212 carloads. We do not know whether our Maritime fruit growers and farmers will think that in all this there is any suggestion of value to themselves. Certainly, if Prof. Koebel could find a few good tough bugs, possessing sufficient vitality to survive a Canadian winter and disposed to turn their attention to cleaning out the canker worm,

the codlin moth and the caterpillar, without making themselves in other respects too disagreeable, our Nova Scotia orchardists could afford to pay a good round price for them. And if a friendly bug could be found, able to dispute dominion with the reigning autoer of the potato field, he would be worth more to the farmers of this country than the greatest trotting stallion that ever entered the course. Some difficulties are encountered in most enterprises, and this does not appear to be an exception. There may be some danger of getting hold of the wrong bug. No one can feel quite sure, perhaps, just what course of action an importation of foreign insects will be pleased to pursue; and when once his bugship has attained to power, it is very difficult indeed to persuade him to abdicate.

Church Finances.

The following resolution was passed by the First church in Chicago at its last annual meeting:

"All the members of this church shall be expected to bear their fair proportion of the financial burdens of the church, and to contribute according to their ability to its current expenses as well as its general benevolence, either by regular pew or by voluntary subscriptions. At the close of each year the names of all members who in this particular fail to meet their covenant obligations, shall be reported by the trustees to the deacons, who, in case no satisfactory reason for such failure can be shown, shall report the facts to the church with recommendation of such action as may seem proper."

On the above it may be remarked: 1. There must have been a somewhat large number of members in this church who were spending their income on themselves without regard to the obligations of church membership, or the resolutions would not have been judged to be necessary. Is the church named singular in being in this condition?

2. It is affirmed that it is a covenant obligation of every church member to contribute according to his ability to the current expenses, as well as the general benevolence of the church. Is this an obligation of church membership or is it not? If it is not, then what principle is to regulate the action of church members in these matters? If it is an obligation of church membership, then what can be said of the practice of a large number of our church members? 3. If an obligation of this nature really involved in church membership, what shall we say of churches which never take any pains to educate their members to a right apprehension of their duty in this regard? It is to be feared that the example of the Chicago church could not be safely followed in some churches, because the trustees and deacons have such inadequate ideas of what this obligation really involves.

Our denominational treasuries are overdrawn and our plans of church work are narrow, not from lack of means in our churches, but because there is the lack of a disposition rightly to use the means possessed.

An Occasion of Interest.

The Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society has just held its 21st annual meeting in Boston, and I thought a brief outline of the three days' meeting and the work planned for the centennial year might be of interest to some of your readers—women, of course, I mean. Occasionally in my life I have followed some thrilling incident "in real life" or some beautifully expressed thoughts on the shortness of "Time," or the beauty of morality, down a column, only to find I have been reading an advertising dodge. Remembering my emotions on those occasions, it has occurred to me that in order to save the masculine reader from any such misery it would be wise for you to give a suitable heading to this article—have in large type: For women only to read; or, This column not to be read by men. However, dear editor, as you belong to that class, you will know just what heading to give.

Twenty-one years ago a few women who thought they loved the Lord and the interests of His kingdom met in the Clarendon street church as the Woman's B. F. M. Society. A few thousand dollars represented their gifts. If Bro. Denovan is right these women trembled as they took upon themselves the grave responsibility of organizing and carrying on this work, and their hearts sank as they thought of the public prayers and the public speaking, but as they were the descendants of those who crossed the ocean for freedom to serve God in the way their conscience dictated, they persevered, and judging by the summary of this year's report, it was the perseverance of the saints. The report closes

with these encouraging facts: 59 missionaries, 131 Bible women, 274 schools, and nearly 8,000 pupils; total amount of money raised during the past year, \$97,933.90. From the first the society aimed to be the auxiliary of the Missionary Union. Funds have not been diverted from the old society. Work which the Missionary Union could not do has been done by women. Women and children have been cared for; it has built school-houses; supported Bible women and teachers; trained young men and women to be efficient workers; it has flooded the Baptist world with missionary literature in a readable form; it has touched the lives and hearts of children at home and abroad with Christ-like impulses; it has picketed and broadened the hearts of the best women in Baptist churches until whenever a pastor wants good practical work done in the church he calls on the foreign mission worker for aid. But this is not telling what was done in Warren Avenue church April 20-21.

Tuesday afternoon, officers with State and Associational secretaries discussed practical questions of the work like these: "What should be the aim and scope of the work for the centennial year?" "What are the duties of Associational secretaries?" "Is it wise for our circles to pledge funds in response to appeals from individuals before the general need of our society is met?" "What provision should be made for our young women while pursuing their course of study at Newton Theological Seminary?" These and other questions were discussed. In the evening a reception was given to the guests and missionaries at Clarendon street church.

Wednesday morning, after a devotional meeting, the annual meeting was formally opened. The reports which followed were full of interest. Growth everywhere. At home, growth in gifts; in wiser methods; in interest in the cause. Abroad, our missionaries have been abundant in trials—preaching, teaching, healing; labors many. A few had fallen and their dust mingles with the country they loved so well.

There was more variety than usual in the addresses which followed the reports. Dr. Emma Cummings spoke of medical work as a means to win souls. Miss Phinney told of her work in translating. Mrs. Burdette and children were dressed in native costume and gave us object lessons in mission life—scenes from school life; singing Telugu hymns; giving the Telugu alphabet with all its peculiar sounds. The little ones took up their parts beautifully. If Mrs. Burdette visits the provinces I hope you may have the pleasure of seeing them give this exercise. Wednesday evening the meeting was given up to the young workers. A delightfully satisfied look crept over the faces of the "veterans" as this meeting grew in interest. Many felt they could now lay the work down as such a strong company of young workers was all ready for service.

Thursday morning, after the devotional meeting, the state secretaries occupied the greater part of the morning. A call was made for a collection and pledges to cover the deficit of the year; in answer \$500 was received. One interesting feature of Thursday was five-minute papers full of valuable suggestions given by ten ladies.

A committee appointed to consider the work of the centennial year recommended that \$200,000 be raised—half as a special offering, and that special committees in each state have this in charge. Their recommendation was enthusiastically carried, and already definite plans are well under way to make the effort a success. A few earnest, loving words from the newly-appointed missionaries were followed by Miss Durfee's farewell words to them and her closing thoughts upon the work of the year before us.

I am sorry not to be able to tell you of the Thursday meeting; of the stirring words spoken by the older missionaries; of the excellent music given by hearts and voices in sympathy with our work, of the votes of gratitude for hospitality which was perfect in arrangement. But when the afternoon session closed the annual meeting, all felt the King Himself had met with us, and His presence and His blessing went out with us. A peering rain did not hinder a full house from listening to Dr. Mable, Mr. Roberts, of Burma, Dr. Banker, Mr. Petridge and Dr. Hovey talk on Thursday evening on woman's work in foreign missions. But I must leave it to the imagination of your readers to think what such eloquent speakers would say on such a subject. If they think what was said was all true they are not wrong. If they think what was said was complimentary, they are still right.

But I hear the clip of editor's scissors and will close. O. L. GEORGE.
Newton Centre, April 29.

A SKETCH OF THE TELUGU MISSION.

By R. F. ADAMS, HALIFAX, N. S.

The first attempt to evangelize the Telugus was made by the English Congregationalists in 1805, but it was such a failure that it has been almost entirely forgotten...

I. And again the question of abandoning the Telugu mission was vigorously debated and demanded. In the middle of the discussion Dr. Warren exclaimed, "Wait, wait, brethren, you know not what Brother Jewett, who is now on his journey home, has to say on this question..."

They were given to superintending that great work. By day thousands of workmen with shovel and barrow were toiling away in the great cuttings under the engineer's missionary, through whom rice was found for them and their families...

By Grace are Ye Saved through Faith. About five years ago a gentleman, Major Middleton, was paying a visit to the union workhouse at Olney. He was one of the guardians of the poor. His attention was attracted by a bright-eyed little girl about seven years old...

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO. (Limited), MONTREAL. OFFER FOR SALE ALL GRADES OF REFINED Sugars & Syrups. OF THE WELL-KNOWN BRAND OF Redpath.

Sabbath School BIBLE LESSON SECOND QUARTER (Continued from Publisher's paper) Lesson VII. May 15. Ps. A SONG OF PRAISE GOLDEN TEXT "Bless the Lord, O my soul, not all His benefits."—Ps. 103. EXPLANATORY I. PRAISE FOR GOD'S PERSONAL MERCIES. 1. Bless the Lord when applied to God, means that by expressing the feelings of affection, all that is within is affected to outward or mere but by expressing the feelings of affection, all that is within is affected to outward or mere...

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NEW GOODS IN— Gentlemen's Department, 27 King Street. NEW Lisle Scarfs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Madras-up Scarfs, Pongee, Stripes, French Ribbons, Bag Stripes, Quaker Hats, Dressing Gowns, Gloves, Merino Shirts and Drawers. IN STOCK: English All-Linon Collars in the latest styles; and the "Darts" (Paper) Ties, low and high, in all the newest and latest styles.

NEW GOODS IN— Characteristic. It is characteristic of the House to have only the very best, and never deal in what is known in the trade as cheap instruments. It is characteristic of the House never to ask fancy prices (as some dealers do), and come down if they have to. Every instrument is marked in plain figures at actual selling price, which is always the lowest consistent with quality and a fair living profit.

THE DIPLOMA of the exhibition in the Piano line. Don't fail to write for Price List. W. H. JOHNSON, 121 & 123 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. "I sleep like a babe since taking Hypnotique."

W. H. JOHNSON, 121 & 123 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. "I sleep like a babe since taking Hypnotique."

Try Dyspeptique for Sleeplessness. It is quite an ordinary remark for many nervous, sleepless sufferers have found out the remedy, having with them the same reason which thou now usest for present things.—Marcus Antoninus. —For sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, croup, apply Dr. Kendrick's White Liniment.

And the fulfilment of the prophecy this poem contains is one of the most glorious records of missionary success, and is known to the world over. Mr. Jewett and family were now alone in the work. Mr. Day being obliged to leave the field permanently. It was in the year 1830, shortly after the Union decided to maintain the mission, that Mr. Jewett, his wife, and a native Christian named Jacob, visited a town called Ongole, seventy-seven miles north of Nellore, where dwelt some 6,000 Telugus. In the day Mr. Jewett with his wife and Jacob preached to the town, and Ongole, for which the natives rewarded him with reviling language and stones. At the close of such an apparently unsuccessful day, he told the three gathered on a hill overlooking the town, a hymn, and on tended knee earnestly implored the Almighty to send a missionary to Ongole. In 1855 Rev. F. A. Douglas and wife were sent to the Jewetts, but still the prayer was not yet answered. Seven more years almost hopelessly shattered the health of Mr. Jewett, and he started homewards. While on the journey the anniversary meetings of the Missionary Union were held that year (1862) in Providence, R.

to return to Ongole, the scene of one of the modern miracles of missions. The year 1876 completed Mr. Clough's tenth year on the Ongole field, and the total membership of the churches was 4,394. He had not gathered the 10,000 that he started out to win for Christ, but he was well on the way to do so. 1877 was the most eventful year in the history of this mission. At the beginning of the year a terrible famine was raging, which was worked by that dreaded pestilence of cholera; by which it was estimated that five and a quarter millions of human beings died. While the Brahminical priesthood and the rich heathen looked on with a stolid indifference, Christian England sent a relief fund of \$1,900,000. It now appeared plain why God had chosen a civil engineer for Ongole. Mr. Clough, in the midst of this suffering and dying masses around him, was studying how to provide work for the people. He went to the authorities of the government and asked them to give him the contract for cutting three and a half miles of the Buckingham canal in order to furnish employment for the starving thousands. Mr. Clough being able to produce the credentials of a civil engineer, was awarded the task. From February 1st to August 1st all his time and energies

Backwards and forwards over the moon. The great world swings to and fro. From the roots of life in the heart of God, The end and towards our lives still grow. I have been much interested in reading the "Messenger and Visitor" concerning the formation of an Alumni Society of our Acadia Seminary. As a pupil of '63, my mind naturally reverted to the first start of our denominational school for girls. The demand for such a school had been again and again made, and in the autumn of '60, the proposal to make a start was brought before a meeting of the trustees of the school, and forcibly discussed. The house built by Mr. Chase, and fitted in every way for school purposes, was then in the hands of the Government. It was well built, and admirably adapted to the needs of the school. At the meeting spoken of in the autumn of '60, some had urged that it be fitted up at once and a female department added to the academy; but while all acknowledged the necessity, it was finally decided that the thing should be done after the outlay of three thousand dollars—and, alas! the three thousand dollars was not in sight. Miss Alice T. Shaw, of Berwick, had graduated at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, and on her return to her native place, she had been appointed a ladies' school in her native place. Berwick had ever been one of the foremost towns in our province to show its appreciation of higher education. Miss Shaw's school soon became a rallying point for the friends of education, and for more extended advantages than the common schools gave. After the departure of Mr. Hart from the principalship of the academy, Rev. T. A. Higgins had been induced by the Government to leave his charge at Liverpool and occupy the place vacated by Mr. Hart. Mr. Higgins was one of the earliest and most earnest workers for higher education for women.

A Glance Backwards. Backwards and forwards over the moon. The great world swings to and fro. From the roots of life in the heart of God, The end and towards our lives still grow. I have been much interested in reading the "Messenger and Visitor" concerning the formation of an Alumni Society of our Acadia Seminary. As a pupil of '63, my mind naturally reverted to the first start of our denominational school for girls. The demand for such a school had been again and again made, and in the autumn of '60, the proposal to make a start was brought before a meeting of the trustees of the school, and forcibly discussed. The house built by Mr. Chase, and fitted in every way for school purposes, was then in the hands of the Government. It was well built, and admirably adapted to the needs of the school. At the meeting spoken of in the autumn of '60, some had urged that it be fitted up at once and a female department added to the academy; but while all acknowledged the necessity, it was finally decided that the thing should be done after the outlay of three thousand dollars—and, alas! the three thousand dollars was not in sight. Miss Alice T. Shaw, of Berwick, had graduated at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, and on her return to her native place, she had been appointed a ladies' school in her native place. Berwick had ever been one of the foremost towns in our province to show its appreciation of higher education. Miss Shaw's school soon became a rallying point for the friends of education, and for more extended advantages than the common schools gave. After the departure of Mr. Hart from the principalship of the academy, Rev. T. A. Higgins had been induced by the Government to leave his charge at Liverpool and occupy the place vacated by Mr. Hart. Mr. Higgins was one of the earliest and most earnest workers for higher education for women.

—We pray for one spiritual enrichment and another very much as if we supposed graces were "custom-made," or as though the Giver of every good and perfect gift had little parcels of faith, and love, and gentleness, and peace, all measured out to some one, and a gem delivered to supplicants in the order of application. We would strangely of it if God were not wise in His giving what we are in our asking. "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the sheaf." Give us first the gift of wisdom, delivered to us in the form of a gem, and then the full corn in the sheaf. Give us first the gift of wisdom, delivered to us in the form of a gem, and then the full corn in the sheaf. Give us first the gift of wisdom, delivered to us in the form of a gem, and then the full corn in the sheaf.

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Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER.

(Continued from February's Lesson Notes.)

Lesson VII. May 15. Ps 103: 1-22.

A SONG OF PRAISE.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits."—Ps. 103: 2.

EXPLANATORY.

I. PRAISE FOR GOD'S MANIFOLD PERSONAL MERCIES. 1. Bless the Lord. Bless, when applied to God, means to praise, but with a strong implication of devout affection. All that is within me. Not as opposed to outward or mere lip service, but expressing the desire to enlist every thought, faculty, power, the heart with all its affections, the will, the conscience, the reason, in a worship of the whole spiritual being, all in man that is best and highest, in the same heavenly service. Bless His holy name. The name is the outward expression of all that is in God—His goodness, His character, His attributes. Just as a man signs his name to a note, all that the man is and possesses stands back of it.

3. Now follow some of the benefits which should not be forgotten. Who forgiveth all thine iniquities. Pardon is the necessary preparation for enjoying all that follows it. Till iniquity is forgiven, healing, redemption, and satisfaction are unknown blessings.

4. Redeemeth thy life. Redeeming means delivering, but with a strong implication of cost and risk. From destruction. From death, from the grave. The word is elsewhere translated pit, grave, corruption; but it denotes a state of death in which the body returns to corruption. The king who showed his brother the dangers of royalty by setting him at a table full of the choicest viands, but with his chair on a decaying plank over a glowing fire, and with a sword hanging by a single hair over his head, but expressed the daily life of every one. We walk among countless diseases and dangers, but God redeems our life from destruction. Crowne thee with loving-kindness. The figure of crowning suggests the ideas of dignity and beauty, while the absence of merit in the object, and the sovereign freeness of the gift, are indicated by making the crown itself a crown of mercy and compassion.

5. Who satisfieth thy mouth. The word rendered mouth is of doubtful meaning, but probably means soul as the highest glory of man. So Alexander and Cheyne, who also translate it "desire." With good things. Not rich things, not many things, not everything I ask for, but "good things." All my need fully supplied, and everything good. Goodness is God expressed.

SATISFYING THE SOUL. The soul is full of thirsts and longings. To earthly things can satisfy none. This is the experience of every one who has made the experiment, even of those who have had the most that the world can give. It is like drinking the salt waters of the sea, which intensify the thirst instead of satisfying it. God never made a soul so small that the whole world could give it satisfaction. But God satisfies, because He gives all that "worldliness can give of worldly satisfaction in a far better way, and besides bestows His own personal love and presence; to be loved with an eternal love. There is something in Him to satisfy every hunger and thirst of the soul. So that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's. Thy youth is renewed, and is in strength like the eagle's. The eagle gains fresh strength after the moulting of its feathers (Isa. 40: 31; Micah 1: 16); so Israel recovers fresh power after distress; so the church gains strength from persecution; so the body will rise glorious from the grave.

II. PRAISE FOR THE BLESSINGS OF THE PAST.—The Psalmist passes from his own experience to that of his people, and says, "Such have been the Lord's compassions to myself, but these are only samples of His goodness. He is not only merciful to me, but to all who are oppressed." The Lord executeth righteousness. Or, doing righteousness is Jehovah's. The participle "doing" signifies habitual and constant action; the plural form, "righteousness," complete and variety, adapted to all possible emergencies. And judgment, Justice. For all that are oppressed. That is especially true of all the oppressed among God's people; but it is also true that God is against all oppressors everywhere. His laws and His providence are against oppression, and no oppression succeeds in the long run. All individuals or corporations who gain wealth by oppressing the poor are certain to suffer from their course. God will not let them have enduring success.

7. He made known, etc. Generally by His revelation of Himself, as described in Scripture; specially as described in Exodus 13: 19, 34: 6. His ways unto Moses. (1) By revelation on Mount Sinai of Himself, His laws, and His plans for the people, and (2) by what He did for Moses personally in training him for his work, in speaking to him, in delivering him from his enemies, and for Moses as leader of the Israelites. His acts unto the children of Israel. He showed what kind of a God He was by what He did for the children of Israel.

III. PRAISE FOR GOD'S FORGIVING LOVE. 8. The Lord, Jehovah. The Lord here is the fountain head. Seven streams flow from this fountain: (1) love upbuilding, ver. 9; (2) love that blesses and discerns, ver. 10; (3) love infinite in extent, ver. 11; (4) love thorough-going in its nature, ver. 12; (5) love very tender, ver. 13; (6) love that sympathizes, ver. 14-16; (7) love that is undecaying, ver. 17, 18. Is merciful and gracious. Those with whom He deals are sinners. However much He favors them, they are guilty and need mercy at His hands. Mercy pardons sin, grace bestows favor; in both the Lord abounds. And plentiful in mercy. As a circle begins everywhere and ends nowhere, so do the mercies of God. When Alexander encamped before a city he used to set up a light, to give notice to those within that if they came forth to him while that light lasted, they should have quarter; if otherwise, no mercy was to be expected. But such is the mercy and patience of God to

sinners, that He sets up light after light, and waits year after year, and even invites men to come unto Him that they may have life. 9. He will not always chide. But will cease His punishment as soon as it can be safely done. He infinitely prefers to shower blessings upon them. Neither will He keep His anger forever. He punishes His children, not as enemies to destroy them because they will not turn, but as children, for their correction; and the moment they repent He ceases His correction and enfolds them in His love.

10. Hath not dealt with us after our sins. His retribution for our sins has fallen far below our deserts. 11. For as the heavens is high above the earth, so great is His mercy. So large, so all-pervading, so efficient. The more we learn of His mercy, the more infinite it seems. Great as are the sins of men,—"high as heaven, deep as hell, long as eternity,"—the mercy of God is greater. It can bear up the great penitent sinner, as the ocean can bear a steamship as easily as a leaf; and can cover the greatest sins, as the ocean covers a mountain as easily as a grain of sand. Them that fear Him. His loving, obedient children.

12. As far as the east is from the west. As far as the wing of imagination can bear you, and if you journey through space eastward you are further from the west at every beat of your wing. If sin be removed so far, then we may be sure that the sinner, the trace, the memory of it must be entirely gone. No far hath He removed our transgressions from us. The forgiveness of sin is the greatest proof of God's love. Our sin will be wholly perceived, as if they never had existence. No more punishment, no more taint of evil. The soul will be justified and sanctified.

IV. PRAISE FOR GOD'S FATHERLY LOVE. 13. Like as a father pitieth—has compassion on. The Hebrew verb is peculiarly appropriate in speaking of parental love. The father pitieth his children that are weak in knowledge, and instructs them; pitieth them when they are froward, and bears with them; pitieth them when they are sick, and comforts them; when they are fallen, and helps them up again; when they have offended, and upon their submission forgives them; when they are wronged, and rights them.

14. For He knoweth our frame. He knows how we are made, for He made us. Our make and build, our constitution and temperament; our prevailing infirmity and most besetting temptation. He well perceives, for He searches our inmost nature. He remembereth that we are dust. Made of dust, dust still, and ready to return to dust. We too often forget that we are dust, and try our minds and bodies, and by excess of mental and bodily exertion; we are also too little mindful of the infirmities of others, and impose upon them burdens grievous to be born; but our Heavenly Father never overloads us, and never fails to give us strength equal to our burden. Because He always takes our frailty into account when He is appointing to us our lot.

V. PRAISE FOR GOD'S ENDURING LOVE. 15. As for mine iniquities (Ps. 51: 5; Isa. 40: 5; Job 14: 2, etc). The original word here used for man expresses his weakness and littleness. Grass . . . flourish. These are fitting emblems of the perishable, such as man is, apart from the mercy of God. The grass lives, grows, flowers, falls beneath the scythe, dries up, and is removed from the field; read this sentence over again, and you will find it the history of man. As a flower of the field, so he flourisheth. He has a beauty and a comeliness even as the meadows have when they are yellow with the king-cups, but, alas, how short-lived! No sooner than gone,—a flash of love; lines and no more. The east wind (Jer. 4: 11, 12) changes in a moment a garden into a waste. It would not be so strange if a tempest, a whirlwind, passing over should sweep him away. The Psalmist means much more than this. The gentlest touch, the whispering breeze, bears him off.

17. But the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear Him. Blessed be! How vast the contrast between the fading flower and the everlasting God! How wonderful that His mercy should link our frailty with His eternity, and make us everlasting, too! Over against the briefness of man's life and the transiency of all His doings stand the enduring mercy of His covenant, and His perpetual remembrance of His covenant people. Then that fear Him. Perowne remarks that the condition of God's loving-kindness is thrice repeated. (ver. 11, 13, 17); it is for them that fear Him. 18. To such as keep His covenant. God's laws, especially the ten commandments, which are called "the ten covenants." They are God's covenant because they imply an agreement on our part to keep them, and His part to bless and prosper all who keep them.

VI. A CALL TO PRAISE. 19. Hath established His throne in the heavens. About His government there is no alarm, no disorder, no perturbation, no hurrying to and fro in expedients, no surprise to be met, or unexpected catastrophes to be warded off; all is prepared and fixed, and He Himself has prepared and fixed it. This matchless sovereignty is the pledge of our security, the pillar upon which our confidence may safely lean. 20. Bless the Lord. All Jehovah's hosts, all Jehovah's servants, all Jehovah's creatures, inanimate as well as animate (Ps. 104: 4), in all places of His dominion, must take up the thanksgiving, praise, and blessing. Rev. 5: 13 is anticipated.

21. Ye his hosts. All beings and all forces of nature organized and controlled to be ministers of His, to do His pleasure, to carry out His will. 22. All His works, in all places. The last specification is completely comprehensive; all that He has made, whether intelligent, or not intelligent; in all places above, beneath, around; in heaven, earth, or hell. Bless the Lord, O my soul. He closes on his key-note. He cannot be content to call on others without taking his own part, nor because others sing more loudly and perfectly will he be content to be set aside.

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Eyes Open. Rachie went off to school, wondering if Aunt Amy could be right. "I will keep my eyes open," she said to herself. She stopped a moment to watch old Mrs. Bert, who sat inside her door linding shoes. She was just now trying to thread a needle, but it was hard work for her dim eyes. "Why, if there isn't work for me!" exclaimed Rachie. "I never should have thought of it if it hadn't been for Aunt Amy. Stop, Mrs. Bert, let me do that for you!" "Thank you, my little lassie. My poor old eyes are worn out, you see. I can get along with coarse work yet, but sometimes it takes me five minutes to thread my needle. And the day will come when I can't work, and then what will become of a poor old woman?" "Mamma would say the Lord would take care of you," said Rachie very softly, for she felt she was too little to be saying such things. "And you say I, too, dearie. Go on to school, now. You've given me your bit of help and your comfort, too." But Rachie got hold of the needle-book and was bending over it with busy fingers. "See!" she presently said. "I've threaded six needles for you to go on with, and when I come back I'll thread some more."

"May the sunshine be bright to your eyes, little lassie, and the old woman, as Rachie skipped away. "Come and play, Rachie," cried many voices as she drew near the playground. "Which side will you be on?" "But there was a little girl with a very downcast face sitting on the porch. "What is the matter, Jannie?" asked Rachie, going to her. "I can't make these add up," said Jennie, in a discouraging tone, pointing to a few smudgy figures on her slate. "Let me see," said Rachie, taking up the slate at home last night. O, you forgot to carry 10—see?" "So I did." The example was finished, and Jennie was soon at play with the others.

Rachie kept her eyes open all the day, and was surprised to find how many ways there were of doing kindness, which went far toward making the day happier. Try it, girls and boys, and you will see for yourselves. "Will you look here, Miss Rachie?" Bridget was sitting in the back porch, looking dolefully at a bit of paper which lay on the kitchen table she had carried out there. "It's a letter I'm after writing to no mother, an' it's fearin' I an' she'll never be able to read it, because I can't make it meself. Can you read it for me, Miss Rachie? It's all the afternoon I've been at it."

Rachie tried with all her might to read poor Bridget's queer scrawl, but she was obliged to give it up. "I'll write one for you some day, Bridget," she said; "I'm going over to Jennie's to play 'appy' now."

The fresh air and the bird songs and the soft winds made it very pleasant to be out of doors after being in school all day, and her limbs fairly ached for a good run. But she turned at the gate or another look at Bridget's woe-begone face. "I'll do it for you now, Bridget," she said, going back.

It was not an easy task, for writing was slow work with her; but she formed it, each letter with painstaking little fingers, and when she had finished, felt well repaid by Bridget's warm thanks and the satisfied feeling of duty well done. "Our Master has taken His journey to a country that is far away."

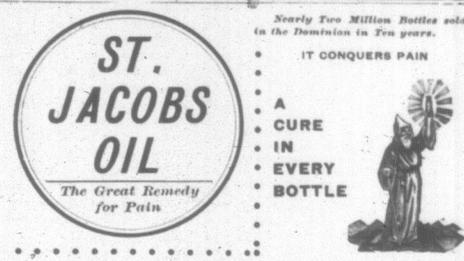
Aunt Amy heard the cheery notes floating up the stairs, telling of the approach of the little worker. "I've been keeping my eyes open, Aunt Amy, and there's plenty and plenty to do."

Studying Geography. George Jewett was the envy of all the boys and girls in his geography class at school, and the pride of his teacher. He seemed to have a genius for geography. He could give the boundaries of all the countries on the globe, tell the direction of the mountain chains, the course of the principal rivers, the capitals of the various countries, and was accurate in all the details of capes, promontories, isthmuses, etc.

There is always a reason for things. When George was a little fellow his mother bought a map of geography, five or six inches in diameter, and when Mr. Jewett was away from home, as he was much of the time during one summer, this little globe was put in the centre of the table at meal-time, and the table talk took the form of geography. Mrs. Jewett had been a teacher before her marriage, and always a great reader of travels, and she had that invaluable habit of always finding every place mentioned on the map and every new word in the dictionary. As she had required of herself, while teaching, to hear the map questions answered without an atlas before her, she was "up" in that department.

George and his brother were encouraged to select the country or the locality that should form the topic of conversation, and what Mrs. Jewett didn't know or had forgotten she studied up in the gazetteer and geography. There were review lessons in which, globe in hand, the boy retold stories of travel and adventure, giving names and localities, and pointing them out. Thus was laid a good foundation for thorough acquaintance with the text books studied at school, and such a love for the study that the mastery of its details was not work, but play.

Later the mother taught them the first principles of physical geography and climatology, and so prepared their way in these branches. Among the fine results that naturally followed this method of instruction was the habit of discussing at meal-time something intrinsically interesting and instructive, so that the table talk did not degenerate into mere senseless babble.—Orestes Adcock. —Do not wait till your delicate wife or child is past hope of recovery; but take warning now, and faithfully administer Putnam's Emulsion according to the directions. It will be the best investment you ever made. Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.



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Messenger and Visitor.

When paid within thirty days, \$1.50. S. McC. Black, Editor. J. H. Saunders, Business Manager.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE intended for the paper to be addressed to the Editor. All communications in reference to advertising, business or subscriptions to be addressed to the Business Manager.

A CHANGE in address will be made provided the old and new addresses are given. No change can be made unless the old address is sent.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1902.

A VISIT TO WOLFVILLE.

It was the lot of the Editor of this paper to spend a day or two last week in Wolfville. So far as the face of nature is concerned, there will be much more, of course, a month hence than now to make a visit to Wolfville enjoyable.

Being constantly occupied with work during our brief visit, we were unable to do ourselves the pleasure of calling upon the esteemed pastor of the Wolfville church, which we had hoped to do.

We were sorry to find the honored President of the college not quite in his usual health. Like many others, he is suffering from the results of an attack of a grippé, and though courageously sustaining the burdens incident to his important office, his health is not quite so vigorous as he and his friends could desire.

The attendance is large, and notwithstanding the year has been marked by more than the usual amount of sickness throughout the country, the health of the students has been remarkably good.

This it seems reasonable to attribute largely to the systematic physical training which the students are now receiving. A well equipped gymnasium with competent instruction is by no means the least of the advantages which are now offered to students at Wolfville.

An special attraction at the anniversary this year will be the new building for the Ladies' Seminary now in process of construction. It is now connected with the present seminary building and the two will unite to form an imposing structure.

Itself. If beautiful scenery has any effect in arousing or developing the aesthetic faculties, then the conditions for high art ought to be most favorable. Other building operations are in prospect. Tenders are being advertised for a building for the Manual Training School, which is to be established in connection with the academy, and it is expected, we are informed, that before anniversary week comes the building will be up and at such a stage of progress that its general character may be seen to advantage.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.

Intimations come to us from time to time that in a number of our churches the Lord's Supper is observed only at long intervals. This may be partly accounted for by the irregularity of the pastoral oversight enjoyed, and the consequent difficulty in bringing the members into full working order when there is a pastor. But in any case we regret that any such irregularity exists.

With care and prayer and liberality of the future of our institution will be one of steady and permanent growth. ASTEN K. DELOIS. St. Martins, April 26.

Ontario Letter.

After a season of storm we have been having fine weather—such weather as tempts ambitious gardeners to dig and plant and sow. There is nothing more uncertain as a basis of prophecy than the weather, but one may be sure that somebody will make a garden long before there is any reasonable prospect of growth.

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE is to have as successor to the late Principal Huston, Prof. Joseph I. Bates. Mr. Bates is a son of the late Rev. John Bates, one of our most honored pioneer pastors, and is a brother of Mrs. A. V. Timpany (Mrs. Booker) and of Mrs. John McLaurin, of Bangalore, India.

REV. R. SANFORD and Mrs. Sanford, with their son and daughter, have arrived from India. They passed through St. John en route for Cornwallis, N. S., on Monday, and were met at the station by several members of the Foreign Mission Board. Bro. Sanford, though in delicate health, had stood the journey well and was already feeling the better for the change.

The Union Baptist Seminary.

This institution is \$15,000 better off than it was one year ago. The crisis in its history is past. Those friends who rallied so loyally to our call last autumn are worthy of all praise. The many letters which I have received, more particularly of late, from every part of the province, convince me that our school has a firm and deep hold upon the affections of the people. Assuredly, its very difficulties have proved blessings in disguise. To those who aided me in my portion of the canvass for our debt I wish in this public way to return my thanks.

Now, through the leading of Providence, I have been put in charge of the school, in place of Dr. Hopper, whose earnest and untiring labors in its behalf have resulted in such prostration as to make his resignation a necessity. I hesitated to take the position until several prominent business men in St. John and elsewhere, who are deeply interested in our work, guaranteed me their financial and moral support in connection with the undertaking.

source of anxiety. My plan is for thirteen reliable men to assume the responsibility in connection with the matter, each pledging himself to pay \$50 a year for the next five years. This plan is practicable and workable. It is most desirable that it should be carried out at once.

Also, the school must have a library. There are now perhaps one hundred volumes, forming a nucleus. There is nothing more save an excellent opportunity. Will not some brother start us on our way to prosperity in this department? And will not many more, who have books of value in their possession, remember us?

Again, the course of instruction must be strengthened, so as to make it of immediate practical benefit in certain directions. For this purpose more attention should be given to such subjects as short-hand, type-writing and telegraphy, and a thorough business course established. Additional facilities in this respect need not mean additional expense, as these branches may be made to pay for themselves. By such a course the best provision will be made for any young people who may be debarred from the privilege of study along other lines. I wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that the fundamental aim of the school will ever be to direct the footsteps of students toward Acadia, since it cannot be doubted that in our day a college training is the fittest preparation for any calling in life.

With care and prayer and liberality of the future of our institution will be one of steady and permanent growth.

ASTEN K. DELOIS. St. Martins, April 26.

Ontario Letter.

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THE HOME MISSION BOARD.

held its semi-annual meeting in Toronto, April 12. Reports were received from about 100 missionaries, and \$4,000 were granted for the coming months. Forty students from McMaster— theology and arts—will be employed on mission fields during the long vacation.

OBITUARY.

We have hardly done mourning for the late Principal McGregor, of Toronto Baptist College, when our sorrow is renewed by the death of his wife, who passed away at her home in Toronto after five days of suffering, caused by pneumonia. She leaves three girls, who will be cared for by relatives. No more worthy couple could be found than Prof. and Mrs. McGregor, and their early deaths make a sad chapter in our domestic and denominational history.

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE.

Died April 17 at his home in Toronto. Coming fifty years ago from Scotland a poor and obscure stone mason, he took a turn at journalism, entered politics, and rose step by step to the Premiership. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Canada. On Wednesday, April 20, the body was taken to the Jarvis street Baptist church, of which he had been a member for the past fifteen years. There Dr. Thomas, the pastor, delivered an address, and was followed by Dr. Gregg, of the Presbyterian College. The procession then turned toward the Grand Trunk depot, where by special train the remains were taken to Sarnia, 190 miles west, and interred in the family burying ground, the service being held in the Presbyterian church, of which his son-in-law—Rev. Dr. Thompson—is pastor. Mr. Mackenzie was one of the purest politicians Canada has ever produced. His bitterest opponents have no charge to make against his public life.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Fulton has resigned the pastorate of Grace church, Montreal. Rev. W. F. Graham, of Fosscoot st., Ottawa, will succeed him.

Rev. S. J. Farmer, of Pembroke, has received calls from Calgary, N. W. T., and Wallaceburg, Ontario. He declines them both and remains in his present pastorate.

The Jarvis street church, Toronto, held its annual meeting Friday, April 23. About 500 members sat down to tea, after which the reports of the year were presented. The baptisms numbered 80; additions by letter, 61; present membership, 850. The income of the past twelve months was \$14,500. This church has taken a decided stand against tax exemption and paid \$1,170.20 on the building and lot. On Sunday, April 17, in response to an appeal of the H. M. Board, setting apart a week for self-denial, the congregation laid \$2,000 on the plates, being one-half the amount asked for by the Board.

This scribe smiled at an article in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of the 20th inst., by Rev. Smith Baker, D. D., on pastoral reading and study, in which the rule is laid down that a pastor should read three hours per day, and follow a course running through astronomy, history, physics, philosophy and theology. Evidently Dr. Baker is differently situated from the average pastor who, with fifteen to twenty visits per week, a meeting six nights out of seven, funerals, weddings, conventions, and every other kind of gathering to attend; two sermons and a Bible lesson to prepare, and domestic duties that break in upon him by day and by night, would gladly read one hour per day if he could find the hour, but who cannot get that hour twice in succession. It would do some of us driven pastors good to see these professors of pastoral programmes act on their own suggestions if placed in our circumstances.

P. K. D. Strathroy, April 23.

The Bristol Tune Book.

The subject of recent correspondence in regard to the new music book is of considerable importance to us just now. I have been away and busy or would have asked your permission to say a few words in approval of the warning by "Chorister," in your issue of 16th March. I also note the remarks of "Essell," in yours of the 13th April. I have been intimately identified for over thirty years in church music, and have known the "Bristol" for more than fifteen years, "Essell," whose experience covers three years, appears to think that after a while the book in question will furnish our church music, while the fact is, four-fifths of the tunes found in it are inappropriate to our hymns, the few good ones are, for the most part, borrowed.

The collection appears to have been gotten up for use in Episcopal churches. I know a Baptist church, one of the largest in the provinces, it has had as pastors some of our ablest men, everything was favorable for most successful services, but unfortunately they have been using the Bristol for the last sixteen years, the congregation have failed to catch the inspiration and a pall appears to have fallen upon them—the people do not sing. The choir of that church still persist in singing Bristol tunes, and this department of worship is confined wholly to themselves; the only hearty worship appears to be in the Sunday-school and social meetings, where the Bristol is unknown, while in evangelistic work the selection is absolutely useless. However, some choirs appear to be determined to force this music on helpless congregations, and will not suffer a word of protest against the proxy worship. It is not "let all the people praise Thee, O God," but wait, the choir are going to do it. I do not condemn choirs—as leaders of the worship they should do good service.

I am convinced that our pastors are at fault in this matter. They should insist upon the use of tunes in which the people can heartily join. Never shall I forget a service I attended in Talmage's church, where five thousand joined in the familiar tunes. Many were in tears (the selections, however, were not from the Bristol tune book). It reminded me of the remark once made to me by a good brother attending one of our churches, at which I was also present: "Why, that grand old tune fairly lifted me up." Genuine Bristol don't move people in this way.

Don't let your correspondent "Essell" think the "Bristol" is growing in favor, even with choir members; perhaps a vote in his own choir might surprise him. Sure I am no congregation would adopt such music after experience in the grand old tunes. An effort has been made to help the harmony of the tunes in question by throwing in an extraordinary supply of sharps and flats. With a highly cultured musical audience, with the "Bristols" before them, the accidentals would be a help. "Essell" hopes that at least "two hundred and fifty 'Bristol' tunes" will be found in the new book. At this, with the faithful churchman, I can only exclaim, "Good Lord, deliver us!" What have we done to merit such punishment? The new book itself would die under the calamity. TRAVELLER.

REV. C. W. COREY.

Rev. C. W. Corey wishes us to say that the first of the series of Foreign missionary meetings in Lunenburg County will be held on the 10th inst., instead of the 17th, as announced in last issue.

Alcohol and Science.

Will you please give to your readers the following deliverances of eminent chemical scientists as an antidote for the moral and scientific poison recently spread before the young people of this town from the platform of the Y. M. C. A., which is expected to provide sound doctrines and healthful moral pulpum for the people, to the end that infidelity may not be supplied from such quarters with clubs to brain Christianity or disfigure true science? I am prepared to sustain the following doctrine in the utterances of some of the most eminent doctors and chemical scientists of all ages and nearly all countries, and which are in accord with scientific, moral and natural laws, as well as with the promptings and dictates of common sense:

Felix Oswald, M. D., L. L. D., says: "One of the most obstinate obstacles to a successful propagation of total abstinence principles is the drug fallacy—a delusion founded on precisely the same error which leads the same drinker to mistake a process of irritation for a process of invigoration. During the infancy of the healing art all medical theories were biased by the idea that sickness in an enemy whose attacks must be repelled, a *malum prole*, by suppressing the symptoms with fire, sword or poison—not in the figurative, but in the literal sense—the keystone dogma of the primitive Sangrados having been the following heroic maxim, 'What drugs won't cure must be cured with fire—the lancet—if that fails resort to iron.' But with the progress of the physiological sciences the truth gradually gained ground that disease itself is a reconstructive process, and that the suppression of the symptoms retards the accomplishment of that reconstruction. And ever since that truth has dawned upon the human mind the use of poison drugs has steadily declined among intelligent people.

"Alcohol lingers in our hospitals as slavery lingers in South America, or torture in the courts of Eastern Europe. Quacks prescribe it because it is the cheapest stimulant; routine doctors prescribe it because its stimulating effect is more insidious than that of other poisons; empirics prescribe it at the special request of their patients or because they find it in the ready-made formulae of the dispensatories. Observant physicians, however, are beginning to recognize the fact that virulent drugs can at best only postpone to postpone the crisis of a disease and interrupt the course of a process which, after all, is the safest and often the most direct path to the goal of definite recovery.

"The necessity of alcoholic drugs has been disproved by the strongest testimony ever accumulated on any medical question. Alcohol, as a medicine, can be rejected in favor of safer, as well as of more efficacious tonics; and that it should be thus rejected admits of no doubt, from a medical view, considering the facts that: (1) Fifteen per cent. of all confirmed tapers owe their ruin to the after effects of medical prescriptions, and (2) a single dose of alcoholic drugs is sufficient to reawaken the dormant force of a reclimated inebriate, or to kindle the fuel gathered by the transmission of hereditary tendencies. I remember the case of a habitual drinker, says Dr. Murray, who, in an interval of contrition, took a solemn pledge that he would touch no more spirits for 40 years, never doubting, however, that 40 years would place him in the grave. His health improved and he actually kept his vow, but at the expiration of the stipulated period, yearning to take a little liquor, as it seemed no more than a friendly salutation given to an old acquaintance, and in a short time he died a sot.

"Alcohol can in no case be considered an indispensable means either of maintaining or restoring the normal condition of the human organism"; "alcohol is neither a food nor a generator of force in the human body," says Dr. N. H. Davis, ex-president of the American Medical Association, and "I have found no case of disease and no emergency arising from accident that I could not treat more successfully without any form of fermented or distilled liquors than with."

Dr. Andrew Clark, of London, court physician of the royal family, confesses that alcohol is not only not a helper of work, but a certain hinderer, and every man who comes to the front of a profession in London is marked by this characteristic, that the more he gets the less in the shape of alcohol he takes, and his excuse is: "I am sorry, but I cannot take it and do my work."

"The banishment of alcohol," says the editor of the Boston Journal of Chemistry, "would not deprive us of a single one of the indispensable agents which modern civilization demands, neither would chemical science be retarded by its loss. In no instance of disease is it a remedy which might not be dispensed with and other agents substituted."

Dr. H. E. Greene, of Boston, reminds us of an additional reason for renouncing the aid of the treacherous drug: "It needs no argument," he says, "to convince us that it is upon the medical profession to a very great extent that the rumeller depends to maintain the respectability of his traffic. It requires only your own experience and observation to convince you that it is upon the medical profession, upon their prescriptions and recommendations, that the habitual drunkard depends for the seeming respectability of his drinking habits. As a result of thirty years of professional experience and practical observation, I feel assured that alcoholic stimulants are not required as medicines, and believe that many, if not a majority, of physicians to-day, of education and experience, are satisfied that alcoholic stimulants as medicines are worse than useless; and physicians generally have only to overcome the force of habit and of prevailing fashion to find a more excellent way, when they will all look back with wonder and surprise to find that they, as members of a hon-

For Boys and Girls in Canada.

Dear Girls and Boys.—Sitting verandah matting, with a N. ment in his hands, is the black Telugu that I have yet seen.

not for his head of hair he might be for one of our colored boys at home is always either very smiling or solemn. He is twelve years old, his name is John. His father is his mother is one of our native sons. Sitting side of John is a young boy of about the same name and same age. But he is much more complexed. His face is yellow. His eyes and mouth are much larger than David's; and laughs they grow much larger show his upper row of large white teeth. He is very much interested in what he is doing, and when he talks so fast that he almost stutters, his name is Timothy. His father is a man (for this country). He is our native preacher. He used to be Sanford's cook. His name is Timothy. The big black back (west of us) is a great hill to climb. I try to go up every morning and keep you well and deep. I take us up on the hill with you John one day, and the other two in with all their hearts. So the day, at five o'clock, when the gongs down behind the hill's sky David and John (having been a came into our back verandah and rejoicing. Timothy (having for too) came down from his house all out of breath, with his pearls and eyes like the moon. on my pith helmet to keep off when we got to the top; took it in my hand which Mr. Sanford to kill murderous snakes, and When I came out they jumped, were soon clambering up the foot of bold rocks; with bare feet and heads the boys leaped up like Soon we sat down in a row to rest looked back. In front of us, a village of haystacks and houses the blue Bay of Bengal, soft and in the setting sun. Then the boy me the Telugu word for sea—ramon. Each one pronounced it until I could say it as they Timothy saw a flea on me, and lying closer before I knew it, down neck came his heathen, rough fingers, and the devouring intruder destroyed. Through sad experience had already well learned the name for this social creature a need not ask. Then looking at the white billows breaking and foaming on the sandy shore, they told me name for "waves," a very pretty carutimoola.

Up, up, up we go. John stubble toe, and they told me the word "hurt" and for "toes." Up, up, up to a cave in the huge rock wall. were some feathers and they taught name. They seemed anxious to off what English they knew. I stuck a thorn in his foot and down he called out, "Sir, sir, on one pin!" I had no pin, but taking my new jack knife, which I bought in London, I opened the little blade gave it to him. "Timothy! Timothy! he called, and Timothy, running down close beside him, took the left hand like a mother, grasped the knife in the other, opened his grip and took out the thorn. After with a sigh of relief, had jumped again, they told me the word for "By this time the perspiration dripping from my forehead, and the the word for that. Their face not wet; for they were born under sun and were built for hot weather.

Coming down Timothy was become one way and David wanted another way. So I brought them my own way. At the foot of the they said they had had a fine time we said "salaam" to one another parted in peace, hoping to climb crags together another day.

Almost every week brings a letter from some boy or girl at Yesterday afternoon a sprightly name came from a girl who used to preach at— I wish I could see as neat a hand as hers. She is correctly that question about the where Paul went ashore at Malta. a true, brief description of the saw as our ship went past the shore. She says, "People thrived landed at a small rocky inlet northern shore of the island. This inlet is now called St. Paul's. There, in the morning light, was a 'rocky inlet' with waves stippling on the stones. But before I it, some of you put ten cents in a on your letters. But within the year a change has been made postal law, so that now a letter come from Canada to India for cents. Perhaps the government made the postage cheaper on purpose to enable the boys and girls to write "Do they treat little girls kindly

HOME MISSIONS.

Receipts from March 12 to April 16.

Con. Fund—West Yarmouth church, \$14; do, New Germany church, \$9.82; First Kingslear, \$17.75; Con. Fund—Mrs. J. D. Keddy, Wolfville, \$2.50; do, Third Horton church, \$7.21; Collection West End church, Halifax, 75c; do, Cape Tormentine, \$2.47; T. R. Black, Esq., Amherst, \$20; Collection Greenville church, Cumberland County, \$2.85; David C. Parent, Upper Westbury, \$2; Treas. Con. Fund, \$4.33; Con. Fund—St. Mary's church, Kent Co., \$1.48; do, James McKee, Second St. Mary's church, Guys. County, \$2; do, W. M. Meeting, Brookfield Col. County, \$1.69; Clements church, \$7; Mrs. D. F. Parker, Okeland, Newport, \$2; Con. Fund—Deerfield and Pleasant Valley S. S., \$27.11; Mrs. Jane Schofield, Chocoggin, \$2; Con. Fund—Shediac church, \$2.50; do, Waterline church, \$3; Upper \$2.85; David C. Parent, Upper Westbury, \$2; Treas. Con. Fund, \$4.33; (amount returned) \$9.25—\$192.87. Before reported, \$2,504.93; total, \$2,697.80.

MANITOBA AND N. W. MISSIONS.

Greenville church, Camb. Co., \$1.35; Brookfield Col. Co., \$8.92; Treas. Con. Fund, \$47.50; Rev. R. H. Bishop, East Point, P. E. I., \$10; Brookfield church (Mahone Bay), \$15; Brookfield, Queens Co., \$4; Caledonia, \$3; Tryon, P. E. I., \$7; Weymouth, N. S., \$5.15; O'Leary Road, P. E. I., \$1.85; Miss Annie Trask, Hebron, \$1; Carleton church, N. B., \$7.50; Westport, \$5.70; Lakeshore and Valley West, \$10; New Brunswick, \$3.75; UpperStewiacke, \$1.54; Germain St., \$40; Margaree, \$2; Springfield, York Co., \$3; Macnaquac, N. B., \$3; Rev. S. D. Irvine, Keswick Ridge, \$1—\$183.26. Before reported, \$98.45. Total \$281.69.

OTHER MONEY RECEIVED AND REPORTED AT THE REQUEST OF TREAS. CON. FUND.

Foreign Missions. Mrs. D. F. Parker, Okeland, Newport, \$2; Grande Ligne Mission, Mrs. J. D. Keddy, Wolfville, \$2.50; Tracadie church, N. S., \$2; UpperStewiacke, \$1.75; Brooklyn church, Kings Co., N. S., \$1. A. COREY, Treas. H. M. Bd. Hebron, N. S., April 19.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The 28th session of the Albert Co. quarterly meeting was held with the 2nd Elgin church, Prosser Brook, on April 12. The opening Christian conference was largely participated in. There were the Revs. J. H. Saunders, of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, S. W. Keirstead, W. W. Corey, J. B. Colwell, J. B. Stewart, and the writer present. The quarterly sermon by Rev. S. W. Keirstead, founded on 1 John 5: 1, latter clause, was a very interesting part of the meeting. We were also highly favored with a discourse by Rev. H. Saunders, on "Substitution by Substitution," deduced from Lev. 1: 3. The committees appointed at the previous session reported on the different subjects assigned them, all in harmony with Convention schemes, the reports being followed by plausible and profitable discussion. We fully believe our quarterly gatherings are helpful to the cause generally. \$11.32 was collected for Convention purposes. W. MCGREGOR, Sec. Treas.

Sights and Sounds in India.

For Boys and Girls in Canada.

Dear Girls and Boys.—Sitting on the veranda matting, with a New Testament in his hands, is the blackest little Telugu that I have yet seen. If it were not for his head of hair he might pass for one of our colored boys at home. He is always either very smiling or very solemn. He is twelve years old, and his name is John. His father is dead and his mother is one of our native Christians. Sitting side of John is a boy ten years old, almost as dark as John, but with finer features, with round cheeks and much better looking. He is a bright boy. He is John's brother, and his name is David. Sitting side of David is a boy of about the same size and same age. But he is much lighter complexioned. His face is almost yellow. His eyes and mouth are both much larger than David's; and when he laughs they grow much larger still and show his upper row of large white teeth. He is very much interested in anything he is doing, and when he talks he talks so fast that he almost stutters. His name is Timothy. His father is a tall man (for this country). He is one of our native preachers. He used to be Mr. Sanford's cook. His name is Chittiah. The big hill back (west) of our house is a great hill to climb. I try to find time to go up every morning and evening. It makes you breathe deep breaths and keeps you well and strong. "Will you take us up on the hill with you?" said John one day, and the other two chimed in with all their hearts. So the last Monday, at five o'clock, when the sun had gone down behind the hill's sky top, David and John (having been sent for) came into our back veranda puffing and rejoicing. Timothy (having been sent for too) came down from his father's house all out of breath, with teeth like pearls and eyes like the moon. I put on my pith helmet to keep off the sun when we got to the top; took the cane in my hand which Mr. Sanford gave me to kill murderous snakes, and started. When I came out they jumped, and we were soon clambering up the foreheads of bold rocks; with bare feet and bare heads the boys leaped up like goats. Soon we sat down in a row to rest, and looked back. In front of us, over the village of haystacks and houses, rolled the blue Bay of Bengal, soft and lovely in the setting sun. Then the boys told me the Telugu word for the sea—sammudram. Each one pronounced it clearly until I could say it as they said it. Timothy saw a flea on me, and springing closer before I knew it, down on my neck came his heathen, rough little fingers, and the devouring intruder was destroyed. Through sad experience I had already well learned the Telugu name for this social creature and did not need to ask. Then looking down at the white billows breaking and foaming on the sandy shore, they told me the name for "waves," a very pretty word—caruttulu. Up, up, up, we go. John stubbed his toe, and they told me the word for "hurt" and for "toes." Up, up, we came to a cave in the huge rock wall. In it were some feathers and they taught the name. They seemed anxious to show off what English they knew. David stuck a thorn in his foot and sitting down he called out, "Sir, sir; one pin, one pin!" I had no pin, but taking out my new jack knife, which I bought in London, I opened the little blade and gave it to him. "Timothy! Timothy!" he called, and Timothy, running, sat down close beside him, took the foot in his left hand like a mother, grasped the knife in the other, opened his big eyes, and took out the thorn. After David, with a sigh of relief, had jumped up again, they told me the word for "thorn." By this time the perspiration was dripping from my forehead, and they told me the word for that. Their faces were not wet; for they were born under a hot sun and were built for hot weather. Coming down Timothy was bound to come one way and David wanted to go another way. So I brought them down my own way. At the foot of the hill, they said they had had a fine time. So we said "salam" to one another and parted in peace, hoping to climb the crags together another day. Almost every week brings a bright letter from some boy or girl at home. Yesterday afternoon a sprightly missive came from a girl who used to hear me preach at — I wish I could write as neat a hand as hers. She answers correctly that question about the place where Paul went ashore at Malta. It is a true, brief description of the Bay we saw as our ship went past the north shore. She says, "People think he landed at a small rocky inlet on the northern shore of the island. This little inlet is now called St. Paul's Bay." There, in the morning light, was that "rocky inlet" with the waves still rippling on the stone. But before I forget it, some of you put ten cents in stamps on your letters. But within the last year a change has been made in the postal law, so that now a letter may come from Canada to India for five cents. Perhaps the government has made the postage cheaper on purpose to enable the boys and girls to write to me. "Do they treat little girls kindly where

you are?" is one question asked by a girl at home. See that infant playing in the dust in the middle of the road? See that carriage coming? See that heathen boy running with all his might toward his baby brother? He picks him up in his arms and rushes off to the side of the road till the wagon is gone past. Hear that child screaming? There it is! A little midget. Its mother has it lying flat on its face, and she is splashing it from head to foot with steaming hot water. Its feet are kicking, its toes are curling, and its fingers are clinched. It seems to be suffering very much. We asked our munshi about it. He said that they all do that; that the child is very "happy" afterward and will lie on its mat and coo like a dove. They say that when the child is very young—its stomach is branded with a hot iron. Even Chittiah told me that his boy Timothy had been branded that way. His heathen grandmother was set on having it done to keep off disease. You see if it is a cruel mistake, it is after all mistaken kindness. They think it guards the child from many ills. They teach their children bad words, and some beat them cruelly; but on the whole, as near as I can find out now, heathen mothers love their children very much and try to be kind to them. However, after I know more about it I will tell you more, and if I have told anything that is not true I will correct it. There are so many sides to Hindu life that many contradictory statements about it might yet all be true. Moreover, the deepest side is the inside and is hard to be found out. Other interesting questions asked by the same person must be postponed until next letter. This letter is already too long. The editor will begrudge it room in his paper. Here is a question for you who have a globe in your school: When it is noon on our mission field (say at Chitacole) what time is it at Halifax or St. John? Or what time is it at your own home? Those who want to work this problem out for themselves will need to do so at once; for I may let it all out in my next letter. What a good time I have had writing this epistle. I am sorry to stop. Yours as ever, L. D. MOISE. Bimlipatam, Madras Pres., India, March 19.

Lame Horses.



FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE CURES Spain, Rheumatism, Cuts, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, Slips and Stiff Joints on Horses.

PRICE 50 CENTS. NASAL BALM NEVER FAILS CURES GOLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

BRUSSELS STREET CHURCH.—The services throughout yesterday, in Brussels street Baptist church were deeply interesting. In the morning the pastor preached a sermon on baptism from the text in Acts 8: 35-39. The points discussed in the sermon were: (1) Why baptize anyone? (2) Who are fit subjects? (3) What is the Scriptural mode? After the sermon two candidates were baptized. In the evening the text was, Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things which are God's. Man's duty to his country, and to his God was the theme. After the sermon seven persons were received into the fellowship of the church. The audiences were large and devout. The pastor announced at the morning service that May 1st was the day set apart for the Baptist Telugu mission, and read a card from the Rev. W. V. Higgins, of Chitacole, India, stating that he had baptized five converts from heathenism, one of them a Brahmin, since this year came in. The pastor requested the members of the present would remember the mission, and also that the offering of the church yesterday would be devoted to missionary purposes.—Sun, May 2.

PERSONALS. Rev. W. H. Richan having removed from Digby to Deep Brook, Annap. Co., N. S., wishes all correspondence addressed to him at that place. We were pleased to have a call the other day from Rev. C. H. Cornwall, of Surrey, Albert Co. Bro. C. has been much blessed in his work during the past winter. We are sorry to learn that Rev. G. F. Mainwaring, of Kentville, is still in very yielding obedience to his Lord, and is dependent for preaching on supplies. Bro. M., however, hopes to be able to preach again before long. Rev. E. W. Kelly and family will reach Collins, N. B., Mr. Kelly's native place, it is expected, about the first of June. Mr. Kelly went to Kentville in 1882, and his work as a missionary during the ten years has been much blessed. Rev. G. W. Schurman dropped in to see us the other day on his way to Yarmouth, where he is about entering upon pastoral relations with the West Yarmouth or Cheboggan church. Bro. S. has been successful in his work at Pettoctiac, and we trust that a large blessing may attend his labors in his new relations. Mr. W. G. MacFarlane, of Acadia College, son of Dr. F. MacFarlane, of St. John, has been elected editor-in-chief of the college monthly, the Acadia Athenaeus, for the ensuing year. Mr. MacFarlane has a strong liking for literary pursuits, and has already contributed to the Dominion Illustrated a number of very readable articles on New Brunswick authors.

NOTICES. Lunenburg County District Meeting holds its next session at Tancook, Tuesday, May 10th, at ten o'clock. Boats will meet all the delegates at Mahone on Monday night at 6 o'clock for conveyance. C. W. CONY, Secy. The Queens Co. district meeting will be held in Greenfield, on May 19. The morning session will be given to (1) devotional exercises, (2) Reports from churches, and a discussion on (3) "Our distinctive doctrines." The afternoon will be filled with addresses, etc., on the following subjects: 1. Needs of our Sunday-schools. 2. Urging the lay element more. 3. Young People's Societies. Evening.—1. Total abstinence in our church covenant. 2. More support should be given our Convention committees. 3. This jubilee year of missions. The following brethren are expected to be present and take parts: Rev. I. E. Bill, C. S. Stearns, D. H. Moquarrie, J. E. Blakney, and A. T. Kempton. Each church is entitled to send at least two delegates, and each Sunday-school two. Come, brethren, let us rally and have a good meeting. Collections at each meeting. A. T. KEMPTON, Sec.

Some of the revelations of the census, the New York Tribune says, will state a good many people. For instance, there are now more than half a million almond trees actually bearing in the United States; there are hundreds of thousands of bearing cocoon trees; there are more than a quarter of a million olive trees, producing fruit equal to the best Mediterranean varieties. There are more than half a million bearing banana plants, two hundred thousand bearing lemon trees, and twenty-one million pineapples. And the value of tropical and semi-tropical fruits grown under the American flag is nearly twenty million dollars.

Deaths. BERRY.—At Victoria, Anna, Co. N. S., March 28, of cancer, Jeremiah V. Berry, aged 65 years. At Port Hillford, N. S., April 23, of consumption, Mary, wife of Isaac Picketts, aged 37 years. She leaves a husband and seven children to mourn their loss. McLEAN.—At Wentworth, Cumb. Co., N. S., Louise McFarlane, daughter of Frederick and Mrs. MacLean, aged 1 year, 10 months. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." FLEMING.—At Gaspereaux, Queens Co., N. B., April 18, J. Wesley Fleming, aged 10 years. This young lad was taken quite suddenly ill, and in a few days summoned to appear before his Judge. He is also ready. FOX.—At Windsor, N. S., March 9th, Kathleen, wife of Frederick Fox, in the 30th year of her age. Our late sister was a happy Christian. Her husband, her little family and a large circle of friends greatly mourn their loss. CANN.—At Ohio, Yarmouth Co., April 15, of a heart failure following typhoid fever, Hugh E. Cann, aged 54 years. He leaves a sorrowing widow and three children, who mourn for a kind and loving husband and an indulgent father. In his death the Ohio church has sustained a heavy loss. May the Master grant consolation to the mourners and raise up others to take his place in church work. LANTZ.—At New Ross, N. S., James Lantz, in the 50th year of his age. Our brother has been for many years a worthy member of the New Ross Baptist church. When with him during his illness I frequently heard him quote the words, "He's the shadow of a great Rock in a weary land." At times during the last days of his sickness our brother would have seasons when he would rejoice in hope of the glory of God. McDONALD.—Ascended, after long continued suffering, patiently endured, Ida, fifth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McDonald, aged 18. This is the third recent bereavement in this family and the second during the present month (April). May God sustain and comfort the three-stricken home. The three departed ones are all consistent members of the E. P. Baptist church, P. E. I. Happy the reunion in the bright beyond.

Blowing with Pearline. Peddlers and some grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—but what a puff for Pearline. JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. Portland, Maine. INCORPORATED 1818. Assets, Jan. 1, 1892, \$6,301,010.18. Surplus, estimated by the American Experience Table of Mortality with interest at 4 1/2 per cent. \$713,000.00. Payments to Policy-holders since organization of the Company, \$25,813,432.94. LIBERAL TERMS TO GOOD AGENTS. C. B. WELTON, Manager, 103 1/2 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

NESTLE'S MILK. THE BEST. TAKE NO OTHER. MILLER BROS. EXHIBIT.

SHARPE'S PRICES ARE LOWEST. WATCHES AT LOW PRICES! EVERY ONE GUARANTEED!

L. L. SHARPE, 42 Dock Street, St. John, N. B. FINE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

Newton Theological Institution, NEWTON CENTRE, MASS. Anniversary Week. SUNDAY, May 15.—Baccalaureate Sermon, by the President. MONDAY, May 16.—Examinations, afternoon. TUESDAY, May 17.—Examinations. WEDNESDAY, May 18.—Examinations, morning. THURSDAY, May 19.—P. M. at 4 o'clock, Alumni Address, by Dr. George Bullen. FRIDAY, May 20.—P. M., 7:45, Address before the Knowledge Historical Society by Dr. E. S. MacArthur. THURSDAY, May 19.—10 a. m., Graduating Exercises.

Straws show which way the wind blows



Watch them—and be convinced. When you see all sorts of washing powders patterned after Pearline; when you see it imitated in appearance, in name, in everything except merit; when you find three persons using Pearline where two used it a year ago; when you hear it as a household word with the best housekeepers; when you find its former enemies now its staunchest friends;—then you may know the wind is taking you along toward Pearline. Why not go with it? You are losing money by trying to head the other way; money, and labor, and time and patience. Go with the rest—use Pearline—and you stop losing, and begin to gain. Millions realize that there is everything to gain and nothing to lose with Pearline. Peddlers and some grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—but what a puff for Pearline. JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE GREAT STRENGTH-GIVER. One pound of JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF contains as much real nutrition as fourteen and a quarter lbs. of Prime Beefsteak. A Valuable Food for Athletes when training.

The Karn Organ and Piano. STILL THE UNIVERSAL FAVORIT ES. Excel all Others in Tone, Touch, Durability and General Excellence. WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

D. W. KARN & CO., Organ and Piano Manufacturers, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.

SURPRISE. is stamped on every cake of Surprise Soap. It's there so you can't be deceived. There is only one Surprise. See to it that your soap bars that word—SURPRISE. 'TIS THE BEST.

IN MEMORY.

BY JANE MARIA READ.

Springtime blossoms, graceful growing, Violet and anemone...

HOW GRAN'MA BROWN MANAGED IT.

(A TRUE STORY.)

BY MAY KINGSTON.

Mrs. Parmenter was old-fashioned, or she would not have been making a cheese. It was going to be a good one...

"They are good people, and generous. But there, let a man hammer with a mortgage and he can't afford to be 'overly' generous. Nancy, I was never pestered with a debt. And as to 'Minty' blossom, she is a good woman, but slimy, and don't seem to be things...

own manufacture—to be sure the hand would have to be deformed to fit them—in which was an ode to her workmanlike. The satin hood was tried on, woman fashion, and pronounced "the thing."

good. How true it is that some falling or slow, some admixture of evil mingles with the attractiveness and pleasantness of otherwise beautiful characters. We can only take our instances at random...

What pleased the pastor most of all, showing true refinement and delicacy of feeling, was that no names were appended to the quite generous sum of money in an envelope he found on his study after the company had gone, evidently left there by the last of his guests.

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring a fisherman logo and text: "GAIN ONE POUND A DAY. A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME 'ALL RUN DOWN' BY PHYSICAL CAUSES...

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring a fisherman logo and text: "THE LITTLE FEET THAT FOUL. One morn, as through the drifted snow, in self-haste I made my way, 'Papa, I'm walking in your steps,' I heard a voice behind me say."

THE HOME.

Ida Lewis at Home.

Running from the mainland of city of New York, Rhode Island, into west side of its harbor, is a long pier built wharf, says Ellen Le Ware...

Intercolonial Railway.

1891. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1892.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 19th day of OCTOBER, 1891, the Trains will run Daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Advertisement for International S. S. Co. featuring a portrait of a man and text: "WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 2 TRIPS A WEEK FOR BOSCON. COMMENCING NOVEMBER 2nd, the Steamers of this Company will leave SAINT JOHN for Eastport, Portland and Boston EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY."

A Faithful Pastor.

Rev. James P. Stone of Lower Cabot, N. H.

Is held in high esteem by his people, and his opinion upon temporal as well as spiritual matters is valued greatly.

Better than Cold.

Mr. Geo. T. Clapp, of Eastonville, Mass.

says: "I am 62 years of age, and for 20 years have suffered with rheumatism on my hands and feet. I have been treated by the best physicians, but I was suffering from gangrene and had to amputate."

A Short Time to Live.

Eight months ago as a neighbor urged me, I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The swollen part of my leg and foot was a running sore, but it has almost completely healed and I can truly say that I feel better than I have for many years.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It is better than any other medicine for all the blood diseases.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable. K. D. C. is guaranteed to cure any form of indigestion or dyspepsia.

Women as Money-Savers.

The fact that women are economical and money-savers is difficult to impress upon the minds of men as a class.

methods adopted by women are sensible and practical, sometimes different, often pathetic, according to the position in which they are placed in regard to the amounts which fall to their lot.

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 page, from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

THE LITTLE FEET THAT FOLLOW ME.

BY MARY B. SKEIGHT.

One morn, as through the drifted snow, In selfish haste I made my way, "Papa, I'm walking in your steps," I heard a voice behind me say.

THE HOME.

Ida Lewis at Home.

Running from the mainland of the city of Newport, Rhode Island, into the west side of its harbor, is a lag, staunchly built wharf, says Ellen Le Gault, in the Ladies' Home Journal. Were you to find your way to its end, you would ere long see from the light-house beyond, a woman appear and glance in your direction.

When signs of wear appear, it is much better to darn back and forth with threads of the linen from the trimming, which should have been saved when the cloth was made up, than to put on a patch. A darn can be so skilfully managed that scarcely a trace of its presence can be detected.

THE FARM.

It is always safe to hitch your horse.

— Milk and bran for growth; milk and corn-meal for fat. Remember that it is cheaper to have good horses than to lose your crop on untimed land.

WOMEN AS MONEY-SAVERS.

The fact that women are economical and money-savers is difficult to impress upon the minds of men as a class. The methods adopted by women are sensible and practical, sometimes ludicrous, and often pathetic, according to the position in which they are placed in regard to the amounts which fall to their lots to dispose of.

buy a lot in a respectable quarter and place several houses upon it. The houses were not built there. The wife passing through streets would find houses for sale cheap if these were moved from the place.

The officers of the building and loan associations have thousands of women stockholders. Young women fired with an ambition to own property and have money of their own are paying weekly into an association hundreds of dollars.

Care of Table Linens.

In buying tablecloths and napkins it is always best to get good quality. Not only will it wear much longer, but it gives the table a richer appearance than an inferior quality of linen.

Practical Sayings.

— Clean shells are good to scrape kettles and frying-pans.

— Old matting may still be serviceable by putting it under carpets.

— Put a teaspoonful of ammonia into a quart of water, and wash your brushes and combs in this, and the dirt and grease will greatly disappear.

— Condensed milk, beaten up with sugar and a little puterized cream, will make an excellent filling for cream puff.

— A bruise may be prevented from discoloring by immediately applying hot water or little dry starch moistened with cold water, and placed on the bruise.

TEMPERANCE.

— Of 40,788 commitments in Ireland during the past year 19,175 were for drunkenness.

— The money paid in one year for three glasses of beer a day would pay the rent for a small suite of rooms for one year.

— Linnaeus said of alcohol: "Man sinks gradually by this fell poison. First it favors it, then he warms to it, then he burns for it, then he is consumed by it."

— Before the British began to rule in Burma there was practically no use of intoxicants. Since their advent what a change!

— The expense of the maintenance of horses and mules in America during the periods of enforced abstinence on account of impassable roads is estimated at eighty millions of dollars a year, and with hard, smooth country roads not half the present power would be required to draw loads.

CORNS IN HORSES.

A corn is an easy thing to get, but a hard thing to get rid of. Corns are caused by bruises and undue pressure of a badly fitting shoe.

THAT TIRELESS FEELING.

Is often the forerunner of serious illness, which may be broken up if good tonic like Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken in season. This medicine invigorates the kidneys and liver to remove the waste from the system, purifies the blood and builds up the strength.

LETTERS FROM HOME.

A. I. Rice, photographer, New Glasgow, N. S., writes: I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to those already given, that K. D. G. is a positive cure for indigestion and dyspepsia. My own trial of the medicine proved a case of instant relief. I find the same is said of it by all who have tried it.

MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere. — If you have a hacking cough that keeps you awake at night, send 12 cents in postage stamps for Agents' Quiff and go to work at once. If a copy of the complete book is desired, it will be mailed with Quiff for \$1 extra. Full particulars on application. Address, K. D. G., Publisher, 6 Garden Street, St. John, N. S.

— It is exceedingly easy to form the habit of saying, "I wouldn't do that," or, "What do you want to do that for?" The best of many a trifling pleasure is taken off, and a certain openness of action and word prevented, because one person does not happen to himself to be in the particular mood to enjoy the plan proposed and so throws a wet blanket on it for his friend. If parents and teachers would think a minute they would find that there are no good reasons for half the "don'ts" the almost unconsciously utter. A large-hearted uncle, when asked what he did to make his nieces and nephews have such a good time, said, "I let them do just as they wish and help them to do it." Of course we are not arguing for license in the training of young people, but only for the spirit of sympathy which avoids placing unnecessary obstacles and restrictions in the way of their innocent enjoyment. — Sd.

— If boys and girls are to acquire habits of neatness and order it is essential that adequate space be allowed them in which to arrange their belongings. The houses are commodious enough to permit of the householders being able to have the monopoly of a whole closet and chest of drawers, but even if these conveniences are shared by two or more each should have his or her particular space and be held responsible for keeping it in order. Separate receptacles are provided for different articles of wearing apparel—bags for shoes and stockings, boxes for hats, cases for gloves and handkerchiefs—the respective owners will more easily form the habit of putting everything in its place. A firm insistence in all these little matters, on the part of the mother, exerts a moral influence on a child's character. There is no necessary connection between the smallest bareheadedness and laxity of purpose, but, as a matter of fact, the necessity of fixing one's attention in early life upon these minor details has a certain ethical value in matters of more consequence. — Sd.

— Old matting may still be serviceable by putting it under carpets. — Put a teaspoonful of ammonia into a quart of water, and wash your brushes and combs in this, and the dirt and grease will greatly disappear. Rinse well, shake and dry.

— Condensed milk, beaten up with sugar and a little puterized cream, will make an excellent filling for cream puff. — A bruise may be prevented from discoloring by immediately applying hot water or little dry starch moistened with cold water, and placed on the bruise.

THE Laying Hen.

There's lots of folks that love a horse About as well as they know how, We ain't all built alike, of course.

— There's them that do just love a cow Above their wifes. Some folks will give quantity of dry milk or loan is incorporated with the compost. As a rule, ashes had better be applied alone than mixed with any other kind of fertilizer.

— There's them that do just love a dog, I have, as now I do rejoice, No quarrel with my fellow men, But of all animals, my choice.

— There's them that do just love a hen, She ain't so big nor yet so stout As hog, or horse, or sheep, or cow, And yet she knows what she's about, She hustles well—that suits me now.

— There's them that do just love a rooster, So let them brag upon their stock, And satisfy themselves by their own, My mind is made up like a rock, You can't fool me—I love the hen!

— In plowing hillside the rows should run neither up nor down the hill, nor should they be carried on a level along the side, but rather with a very gentle slope down the hill, in order that the water may all have time to soak into the ground. Thus the soil will not be washed off; neither will the water run off from the field where it is needed. Plow the hills in this manner and you may rest easy during even the hardest rains, for there will be no washing nor starting of ditches or gullies.

THE BURNING CATTLE.

When the horn can be felt to be movable in the calf will be the best time to dehorn. The shells of the horns, like human nails, are secreted by the skin, but the bony horn by the periosteum that covers the bone of the skull. The knife should lay open the skin over the coming horn and remove the horn. Then to prevent the growth of the bony part, the hot iron must be applied so as to destroy the periosteum and bony growth. If dehorning grown cattle is resorted to the rope and horn should be rendered insensible to pain by spraying with ether or some other anesthetic, then the horn may be sawed off near the head. Per sulphate of iron in solution, an ounce to two ounces of water, should be applied with a thick fold of cotton cloth or lint, firmly bound over the cut horn.

Value of Hard Wood Ashes.

Good hard wood ashes at twelve and a half cents per bushel are cheap as a fertilizer, but three barrels is scarcely enough per acre for potatoes, even with one barrel of raw bone and ninety pounds of plaster. Apply twenty-five bushels of dry wood or loam is incorporated with the compost. As a rule, ashes had better be applied alone than mixed with any other kind of fertilizer.

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I have more applications for graduates than I can fill.

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Lamp Goods. CHANDLERS: Bracket, Library, Student, Table and Hand Lamps; Burners, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades, Globes, Lanterns, Oil and Spirit Stoves, &c. — FOR SALE BY: J. R. CAMERON, 44 PRINCE ST., ST. JOHN, N. S.

THOMAS L. HAY, GENERAL DEALER IN HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL. Also, Hay, Oats, Cracked Corn & Oats, Middlings, and Bran. Best of stock always on hand. Store—Under Market Hall, Market Square, Residence—41 Paddock Street, SAINT JOHN, N. S.

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Marble, Freestone and Granite Works. A. J. WALKER & SON, TRURO, N. S. A. S. WALKER & CO., KENTVILLE, N. S. All work done first-class.

THINK IT OVER

whether it is wiser to go where they are sure to have shop-worn garments to dispose of, or to come direct to us, where you can rely on getting Fresh, New, Stylish Garments, all marked in plain figures at Rock Bottom Prices? We will leave you to be the judges. As strong evidence in our favor we find our business rapidly increasing. What more can we desire, only to impress you with the fact that Our Goods were all purchased this Spring? We have some more MEN'S SUITS at \$3.75. Come Early.

NEW ROYAL CLOTHING STORE, R. W. LEBTCH, Prop. 47 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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TEMPERANCE.

— Of 40,788 commitments in Ireland during the past year 19,175 were for drunkenness.

— The money paid in one year for three glasses of beer a day would pay the rent for a small suite of rooms for one year.

— Linnaeus said of alcohol: "Man sinks gradually by this fell poison. First it favors it, then he warms to it, then he burns for it, then he is consumed by it."

— Before the British began to rule in Burma there was practically no use of intoxicants. Since their advent what a change!

— The expense of the maintenance of horses and mules in America during the periods of enforced abstinence on account of impassable roads is estimated at eighty millions of dollars a year, and with hard, smooth country roads not half the present power would be required to draw loads.

THE BURNING CATTLE.

When the horn can be felt to be movable in the calf will be the best time to dehorn. The shells of the horns, like human nails, are secreted by the skin, but the bony horn by the periosteum that covers the bone of the skull. The knife should lay open the skin over the coming horn and remove the horn. Then to prevent the growth of the bony part, the hot iron must be applied so as to destroy the periosteum and bony growth. If dehorning grown cattle is resorted to the rope and horn should be rendered insensible to pain by spraying with ether or some other anesthetic, then the horn may be sawed off near the head. Per sulphate of iron in solution, an ounce to two ounces of water, should be applied with a thick fold of cotton cloth or lint, firmly bound over the cut horn.

Value of Hard Wood Ashes.

Good hard wood ashes at twelve and a half cents per bushel are cheap as a fertilizer, but three barrels is scarcely enough per acre for potatoes, even with one barrel of raw bone and ninety pounds of plaster. Apply twenty-five bushels of dry wood or loam is incorporated with the compost. As a rule, ashes had better be applied alone than mixed with any other kind of fertilizer.

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whether it is wiser to go where they are sure to have shop-worn garments to dispose of, or to come direct to us, where you can rely on getting Fresh, New, Stylish Garments, all marked in plain figures at Rock Bottom Prices? We will leave you to be the judges. As strong evidence in our favor we find our business rapidly increasing. What more can we desire, only to impress you with the fact that Our Goods were all purchased this Spring? We have some more MEN'S SUITS at \$3.75. Come Early.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic.

The Nova Scotia legislature was prorogued on Saturday last.

Lowell, the liberal candidate, was elected to the commons in Welland on Friday by over 900 majority.

Hon. G. S. Turner died at Victoria hospital, Fredericton, Monday, April 25, after an illness extending over six weeks.

The Liberal nomination for East York was tendered to S. H. Blake, but he declined to accept it, though strong representations were made to him to do so.

The will of the late Sir Hugh Allan is about to come before the local courts in order to have it decided what the daughters of the deceased knight are to receive, there being some doubt as to his intentions on this point.

The by-election to the Ontario legislative assembly to fill the vacancy in the representation of Toronto took place on Friday. There were four candidates, two of them representing labor and annexation, N. G. Bigelow (Lib) was elected by 800 majority. The votes polled by the labor and annexation candidates were insignificant.

It has been arranged that the ratifications of the Behring Sea Treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain shall be exchanged at London next week, instead of Washington as originally contemplated. The change was made to expedite this final act of negotiations. United States Minister Lincoln will be empowered to act on behalf of the United States and Lord Salisbury will act for her majesty's government.

The arts convocation of McGill University, which took place on Saturday afternoon, was a brilliant affair. Sir Wm. Dawson announced that the year had been the most successful in the history of the university, no less than one hundred and ninety degrees having been conferred. The principal also stated that McGill had conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. upon Baron Von Muller, the famous Australian naturalist.

A Winnipeg despatch of Friday says: Reports from various parts of the province show that Thursday night's storm was one of the worst on record. Telegraph and telephone communication is badly interrupted, but no doubt great damage to property has been done. So far as known two lives were lost in the storm. George E. Lundy, formerly of Peel, Ontario, was caught in the storm off Reburn and perished from exposure. Jas. Taylor, a farmer residing near Bois-des-Bois, lost his life in the same way.

The Parry Sound colony, consisting of some 80 horses and 170 head of cattle, arrived at Port Sanderson, Newfoundland, Alberta after being seven days on the road. Only one cow died. The other stock are all well. These people are satisfied and pleased with their treatment on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and are delighted with the land. Mr. Dowker, C. P. R. land examiner, and Mr. Johnson, Dominion homestead inspector, are busy locating the people. The colony arrived in three special trains of 43 freight cars and four coaches. Mr. T. G. Pearce was in charge of the colony on the road.

The Quebec legislature assembled on Tuesday, April 26, a large attendance of members being present. The house presented a strong contrast to the opening day a year ago, when Mr. Meagher was in power. The ex-premier kept his word and did not come to the capital to witness the crowning triumph of his victorious enemies. It is believed the Count will be expelled from his seat, and a new election ordered in Bonaventure, as the ex-leader has not resigned. P. E. LeBlanc, M. L. A., for Laval, was elected speaker, and to-morrow Lieutenant Angers will deliver his speech from the throne.

Halifax contributed \$12,000 to the relief of the sufferers by the colliery explosion at Springhill, but the mayor declined to hand it over to the Springhill committee because they neglected to give guarantees that the money would be applied solely to the purpose for which it was contributed. Last week the Halifax contributors decided to appoint trustees who should co-operate with a local committee at Springhill and expend \$10,000 a year until Mr. Meagher was expelled. The city of Ottawa, which refused to hand over its contribution for similar reasons, is expected to co-operate with Halifax.

According to a London despatch of April 27, the Times says: "We admit that it would be advisable to well consider and to endeavor to meet her offer even at a cost of some department from the rigorous doctrines of free trade. We had Canada as an action as a most encouraging sign of loyal goodwill. The immense difficulties to be faced, however, preclude the reopening of the question until we see more clearly what the colonies are willing to do and how far they are agreed. We could not for a moment think of creating a differential tariff for the advantage of the Canadians alone."

At the meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Association held at Mid-dleton on Thursday, one of the most important matters to be dealt with was the making of arrangements to provide a suitable exhibit of Nova Scotia fruit for the World's Fair. We hope the exhibition will leave no stone unturned in collecting a fine exhibit to uphold the enviable name the province has already won as a fruit growing country. At the World's Fair we will have to compete with the world, and the question as to which is the best fruit

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The agency for the celebrated New Williston Sewing Machine has been transferred to Miller Bros., 116 and 118 Granville St., Halifax. This gives them the agency of the two best sewing machines made in the Dominion (the other being the New Raymond), and there is only one other make of sewing machine made.

If you have a hacking cough that distresses you and annoys others—particularly in church—send 12 cents in stamps to G. A. Moore, chemist, St. John, N. B., for a box of Hackmore Lozenges. He will send them to you by mail. They give immediate relief.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for troubles arising from overwork, mental worry, or excesses of any nature. G. A. Pelletier, Montreal, writes: I am more than pleased with the results of the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was suffering from a loss of mental faculties, and they have completely restored me. Sold by all dealers; or post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Address: Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Brockville, Ont., or Morristown, N. Y.

Marriages.

BANKS-JARVIS.—At the Parsonage, Bridgetown, April 11, by Rev. E. M. Young, John A. Banks to Eunice Jarvis, both of Bridgetown.

DOWNING-BLACKMORE.—At Onslow, April 26, by Rev. M. W. Brown, Alexander Downing, of Belmont, to Susan Blackmore, of Onslow.

METCALP-KILHAM.—In the Baptist church, Springhill, April 26, by Rev. H. B. Smith, B. A., Duncan Metcalf, of Estella A. Kilham, both of Springhill.

DUNSMUIR-RAMSEY.—At Clementevale, Anns Co., N. S., April 20, by Rev. C. R. Minard, B. A., James F. Dukeshire, of Clementevale, to Mary L. Ramsay, of Le Port.

STEVENS-SAWLER.—At Tancook, Lunenburg County, N. S., April 16, by Rev. A. Whitman, assisted by Rev. E. G. Gullison, Wesley Stevens, of Tancook, to Salome Sawyer, of Gold River.

DONOVAN-SANFORD.—At Clementevale, Anns Co., N. S., April 20, by Rev. C. R. Minard, B. A., William A. Boyce, of Hampton, N. B., to Amine E. Keirstead, of Presque Isle, Maine.

Bevea-Keirstead.—At the residence of the bride's father, Presque Isle, Me., April 16, by the Rev. H. L. Caultkins, William A. Bevea, of Hampton, N. B., to Amine E. Keirstead, of Presque Isle, Maine.

Deaths.

WILSON.—At Chipman, N. B., on 26th March, after a lingering illness, Frances E. daughter of James H. and Deborah Wilson, aged 16 years. Our young sister was a great sufferer, but she bore her pain with resignation. She longed to depart and be with Christ. She was a member of 2nd Cambridge church, where also she was buried. The funeral services being attended by the pastor, the King.

McGAUGHY.—At Kewick Station, April 20, of consumption, Miss Lizzie McGaughy, aged 33 years, leaving her aged parents, three sisters and one brother to mourn. Her illness was lingering and by times painful. Her resignation, her great patience and resignation to the will of her heavenly Father, whom she trusted. Her end was peace. O to die the death of the righteous, that my last end may be like theirs! (Weekly Telegraph please copy.)

McDONALD.—At Pugwash, April 18, Nellie, relict of the late Duncan McDonald, aged 82 years. Sister McDonald was converted when quite young, and lived a kind and loving mother. She was always remained firm in the doctrines of Christ; her faith was strong and unshaken to the end. She leaves five daughters and two sons to mourn the death of a kind and loving mother. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

PARENT.—Suddenly at the residence of her son, Dea. David C. Parent, Upper Queensbury, York Co., N. B., April 16, after a long illness, Mrs. Sarah Parent, aged 90 years and two months. She was baptized into the fellowship of the Gannan Baptist church, Queens Co., by the late Rev. Elijah Estabrooks, about 70 years ago. Sixty-two years ago she moved into the present place, and there remained till death. Her Bible was her constant companion through life. Sermon preached by Rev. J. E. Filmore.

HARBELL.—At Jeddore, Halifax Co., April 15, Elisha Harpell passed away to the spirit land, aged 22 years. Our young friend professed faith in Christ nine years ago and was baptized by Dr. E. M. Saunders, and united with the church and lived a consistent Christian life until removed by death. He died of consumption. He had looked forward to a life of usefulness in the Master's service, was very quiet and kind in study, and always able to give a reason of the hope within him. He now these earthly scenes and labors are over, he has gone to be with his dear Saviour and to enjoy His presence and reap the fruits of His labors. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

FRIDMERE.—At N. E. Margate, C. B., April 18th, after a brief illness, Wilbur Emmerson, aged one year and six months, infant son of T. E. and Sarah H. Friddle. It is the fourth child that the sorrowing parents, since marriage, have had cause to mourn. But she, an interesting little girl is spared to gladden their hearts. They have the heartfelt sympathy of the community, which indeed, was manifested by a very large number who attended the funeral. Wilbur yet lives, not only in the memory and affections of his parents, but in a higher and loftier sense, with brothers and sisters in the upper and better world, and in the world of which the stars and the sun and moon are the faintest and the distant emblems.

VAUGHAN.—At Waterville, Hants, N. S., April 3, Elizabeth Vaughan, in the 77th year of her age. Our sister gave good proof that her hope was in Christ the evening she died. Deceased died suddenly of a gripple. Only the week previous her companion in life had been called home to his reward.

MELVIN.—At Hammond Plains, March 5, John Melvin, after a long illness patiently borne, passed away in his 83rd year. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn their loss, but not without hope. His former pastor, Rev. E. N. Archibald, visited him in his illness and found him cherishing that hope which maketh not ashamed. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. J. W. Manning, who improved the occasion by preaching from Romans 14: 12.

MURPHY.—At Argyle Sound, N. S., April 16, Mrs. Cynthia Murphy, aged 76 years. Sister Murphy had been afflicted with incurable sickness for several years, at times being a great sufferer. But through all her illness her trust in Jesus was unwavering and all sustaining. She was a faithful member of the Argyle Baptist church, having been baptized by Rev. Dr. Bradshaw about eighteen years ago. She leaves a husband and five children.

LEWIS.—At Lake George, April 2, of typhoid fever, Thomas S. Lewis, aged 56 years. He leaves a sorrowing widow and six children. Truly a good man has entered into his rest. Our brother was a noble type of Christian manhood. Naturally of a retiring disposition, yet ever ready to step forward when he shrank not from duty; one upon whom his pastor could lean, in whom his neighbors could depend in sickness and distress. His songs of praise have cheered many a weary pilgrim on their way. He was a true and devoted member having sustained grace liberally given.

HICKS.—At Clementevale, April 6, of paralysis, Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks, widow of the late Nelson Hicks, aged 87. Sister Hicks was baptized by the late Rev. G. D. Cook about twenty-three years ago, and remained a consistent member of the church to the end. She retained her physical health and mental faculties until the morning of the 2nd inst., when one side became paralyzed and she once sank into a deep slumber from which she did not awake. She was heard, however, to say: "I am a poor sinner, but my trust is in my Saviour." She was first awakened under the ministrations of Rev. Aaron Cogswell, who was present at the funeral.

EATON.—At his home in Granville, April 1, of a gripple, Dea. Stephen Eaton, aged 82. In the death of Deacon Eaton we are deprived of the only deacon in the Walderville, the bereaved church. For 40 years or more the departed has been a consistent member of the church, and for about seven years deacon. Of a retiring disposition and a man of few words he lives in what he did rather than in what he said. His community in which he lived has lost a valuable member, the church of which he was a member an esteemed officer and the home an honored husband and father. Our aged brother entered the realm of glory because the God whom he loved was with him.

TITUS.—At Westport, N. S., April 7, Henry B. Titus, aged 71 years. In the death of our brother the church has lost one of her standard bearers, the community one of its best members, and his family a true and devoted husband and father. The last time he crossed the threshold of his own door was to go to and return from the house of his dear congregation, but he soon forgot the testimony he left at the two last meetings he attended. He seemed to stand on the border land of heaven, as he declared that his title deed to the inheritance above was clear. He will be greatly missed, but his loss is his gain. "The memory of the just is blessed." May God sustain the wide world many relatives left behind.

MACGREGOR.—Deacon Donald MacGregor was born in Perthshire, Scotland, died at South River, Antigonish County, N. S., April 3, 1892. His parents and neighbors belonged to the Established Church of Scotland. From boyhood he was a Bible student, and at the age of sixteen he was baptized by Rev. Charles MacSavinar, and at the same time was convinced that ordinances should follow faith in Christ. After deciding that immersion was the scriptural mode of baptism he was baptized by Rev. Mr. MacNaughton and joined a Baptist church in Perthshire. In 1832 he came to Antigonish, N. S., and was married to Miss Elizabeth Stewart, of East Point, P. E. I., in 1838. He was deacon of the Gannan Baptist church since its organization, and as such church seldom had a pastor, he conducted the services for many years. He was always ready to take part in all meetings of any denomination, and always a zealous worker in the cause of new birth. In the home of the afflicted and at the bedside of the dying, he was always welcome, and we have reason to believe that some were led to Christ through his faithful exhortations and prayers. He was a man of strong faith and had often been heard to say he believed all his children would be brought to Christ, though he might not live to see it. He lived to see all his children converted—four sons and four daughters. Two of them are preaching the gospel—Rev. D. R. MacGregor, of Wausau, Wis., and Rev. P. S. MacGregor, of Hantsport, N. S. During his last days he often quoted the words of Simon, Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, according to Thy word, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." The funeral was largely attended. Appropriate words were spoken by Rev. Mr. MacLean (Presbyterian). All who knew him cordially mourned. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

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At age 50,	11.08	At age 60,	10.02

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To BENJAMIN ABRAMS and BELEN JANE, his wife, and all others whom it may concern:

WE HEREBY GIVE YOU NOTICE that in default of payment of certain mortgage moneys owing to me, the undersigned Margaret Anne Partridge, by virtue of the instrument of mortgage executed by you, bearing date the thirty first day of October, day of June next, at NATUBEDIA, the eighteenth day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, at Cluibe's Corner, in Prince William Street, in the City of Saint John, in the County of Saint John, and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and in pursuance of the powers therein vested in me, the said Margaret Anne Partridge.

Dated the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1892.

D. B. PARTNETH,
MARGARET ANNE PARTRIDGE,
A. H. DENTILL,
Solicitor for Mortgage.

To THOMAS W. KERRIE and CATHERINE, his wife, and all others whom it may concern:

WE HEREBY GIVE YOU NOTICE that in default of payment of certain mortgage moneys executed by you, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. 1888, we shall, on SATURDAY, the eighteenth day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, at Cluibe's Corner, in Prince William Street, in the City of Saint John, in the County of Saint John, and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and in pursuance of the powers therein vested in me, the said Margaret Anne Partridge.

Dated the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1892.

Per M. A. PARTNETH, her Attorney,
JESSE ISABEL CAMBERIDGE,
Trustee children of W. F. Pryor.
A. H. DENTILL,
Solicitor for Mortgage.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER AND VISITOR.
VOLUME LV.
Vol. VIII., No. 19

We are indebted to the of the Foreign Mission Board and Quebec for a copy of the the Carey centennial meeting, the Jarvis street church, Toronto 15 and 16, 1892. The address were delivered at the meeting some in full and others in an form, and form a pamphlet of pages. Some reference to these was made by the MESSENGER AND VISITOR at the time the meetings were held. They are now placed in a form they may be conveniently read served, and as they deal with of different phases of the foreign mission work, it is hoped they will be received with interest.

The preaching of the Gospel in New York by Dr. Lawrence, a young Polish Jew, Warsaw, attended, it is said, with remarkable results. This young man from Europe in 1890, to escape from the Jews, he has been preaching in New York which is crowded with Jews, and the church where at first small soon so large as to fill the DeWitt church in which the services were held. Dr. Schaffner, head of missions, speaks with enthusiasm and says: "Such a sight has been witnessed anywhere in the world for a thousand years."

The father of Rev. Dr. G. W. Northern of the Park street church was a wealthy man and a President of the Reformed or Covenanters. When his son left for his promised to disinherit him, he was good as his word. The tleman has recently died, and will Dr. Gregg is cut off with a ten dollars. Still he is hardly of commiseration, since he received \$75,000 from his father's living, is receiving a modest \$10,000 per year, and his child receive by his father's will. Under these circumstances there is no immediate danger of Dr. G. W. Northern's family coming to want.

Dr. G. W. NORTHERN, who has been for twenty-five years the head of the Morgan Park Theological Seminary, which has now affiliated with the new Chicago Seminary, has resigned from that position that he may give his strength wholly to the duties of professorship. In consideration long and distinguished service of board of trustees has granted Northrup a vacation till January 1893, and \$1,000 in addition to his salary, that he may be able, without embarrassment, to spend some time abroad for recuperation and study preparatory to resuming his work chair of systematic theology in the divinity school of the university.

The anniversary exercises of the McMaster University were held at McMaster University were held last week. Very little in the way of the anniversary proceedings of Montreal of Wednesday following Toronto despatch: "The dinner took place in the afternoon the convocation at night. Both dinners were very successful and great impulse to the now varied denomination." It is said that Dr. T. H. Rand has been appointed chancellor of the university. Dr. many friends in these provinces unite with us in congratulating his appointment to a position so visible and so influential in reference to the educational policy and work of brethren in the Upper Provinces.

A NUMBER of excellent people as the Tammany newspaper greatly shocked at the course of Dr. Parkhurst in going into evidence in order to show that the police magistrates of New York were failing in their duty to enforce the law. These good people were Rev. Costa, of the same city, who, in correct the evil example of Dr. Parkhurst, went himself to the same gathered the inmates together and prayed with them. Dr. Parkhurst is sure that his method was superior to Dr. Parkhurst's, and pathetic description of the meeting; but the woman who the house ridicules the good doctor's visit. All this reminds the nationalist of an incident that occurred during the border warfare between Massachusetts and Missouri:

The Missourians repeatedly the premises of a Quaker who Lawrence and carried off his crops and hogs. Each time they asked permission to pray with

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