

Messenger and Visitor.

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The communication from Rev. H. G. Mellick, which will be found in another column, was intended to appear in last week's issue, but was unfortunately crowded out. It may be, however, that some of the churches have not yet taken the collection for the North-west. To the attention of these especially, Bro. Mellick's communication is commended.

We have frequently referred to the work being accomplished by the School for the Blind at Halifax. A measure is now on foot to provide free education for the blind of New Brunswick, and in order to second this movement public meetings are to be held in several of our leading cities. Mr. C. F. Fraser, superintendent of the School for the Blind at Halifax, accompanied by a number of the pupils of the school, will be present at these meetings and the public will have an opportunity of seeing what is being done toward the education of the blind. Our friends in Sackville, Moncton, St. John and Fredericton should not miss this opportunity.

A Boston newspaper has ascertained that there are eighteen churches in that city having no settled pastor. Considering that Boston numbers its churches by the hundred this statement, as another paper intimated, does not go to show that the condition of things in this respect is worse in Boston than generally elsewhere. It is remarked, however, that the number of eminent preachers in the modern Athens at present is distinctly less than it has been in some former years. No successors have yet been found for Bishop Brooks, Rev. Dr. Duryea and Gregg, Rev. O. P. Gifford, Rev. Charles Herford, Rev. Dr. Twombly, of Charlestown, Rev. E. A. Horton and Rev. Dr. Spaulding, of Cambridge, representing the Episcopal, Congregationalist, Baptist and Unitarian denominations. King's chapel, too, has still to find a successor to the late Rev. Mr. Foote. One fancies that these churches may be without permanent leadership because they are so very particular. Accustomed, some of them, to great names, they are loth to accept clergymen who do not promise at the very start to maintain in full splendor the lofty standard of famous predecessors.

Few women who have visited America have been better received than has Lady Henry Somerset, and probably none so quickly ever won so large a place in the hearts of her republican sisters as has this titled Englishwoman during the few months of her stay in the United States. On the occasion of her departure recently from Chicago, the W. C. T. U., the Woman's Department of the World's Fair and the Chicago Woman's Club, united in giving her a public farewell. "Beautiful flowers and sweet speeches," the *Advance* tells us, were offered her, and Lady Henry, on her part, "in an address over an hour in length, on 'the submerged tenth,' held absolute attention, speaking with a loftiness and breadth of Christian wisdom, with a practical sense and freedom from extravagance, a dignity and a charm of manner and power of utterance, and with an almost prophetic sense of the supremesocial problem and Christian duty of the hour, such as show her to have had a very distinct providential mission to visit this country. All good women in America may well feel grateful to her for her gracious ministry among us, and join in wishing that she may long be spared to go on with her work to which her great Christian heart is so earnestly devoted."

The omission in our last issue of the name of Rev. Joseph McLeod, D. D., editor of the *Intelligencer*, from the list of gentlemen who compose the prohibition commission, we need hardly say, was wholly accidental. Dr. McLeod's services to the cause of temperance are well-known and highly appreciated by its friends in this province. We are very glad to see Dr. McLeod among the number of the commissioners. It is reported that the commission is to begin its work at once. The following, embodied in the resolution which was adopted by parliament, and under which the commission was appointed, indicates the general direction and scope of its work:

1. The effects of the liquor traffic upon all interests affected by it in Canada.
2. The measures which have been adopted in this and other countries with a view to lessen, regulate or prohibit the traffic.
3. The results of these measures in each case.
4. The effect that the enactment of a prohibitory law in Canada would have in respect of social conditions, agricultural, business, industrial and commercial interests, of the revenue requirements of municipalities, provinces

and the Dominion, and also, as to its capability of efficient enforcement.

All other information bearing on the question of prohibition.

We learn that Rev. J. W. Manning, of Halifax, has resigned his pastorate in order to accept the superintendency of the home work of our foreign mission. Mr. Manning's experience in the ministry and knowledge of the churches, his position as one of the trusted leaders in the work of the denomination and the deep and active interest which both he and Mrs. Manning have so long taken in the foreign work would seem to be a sufficient guarantee that no mistake has been made in calling him to this important position. For seventeen years he has been the beloved pastor of the North church, and it will, no doubt, relinquish its claim upon him with great reluctance. We understand that Mr. Manning with his family will come to reside in St. John, where we feel sure a cordial welcome awaits them. We are not informed as to the date at which Bro. M. will enter upon his new duties, but it is the hope of the Board that he will be able to do so before long.

On Saturday night, during the prevalence of a strong westerly gale in St. John, four alarms of fire were sent in, in the space of an hour and a half. Three of these fires were brought under control before they had caused great damage, but the fourth was much more disastrous and resulted in the wrecking of the Custom House, a fine stone building of which the city was justly proud. The fire was discovered at 11:30, and under the circumstances great alarm was felt. The flames had already gained much headway and the heroic efforts of the firemen were unavailing to save the building. It is a great reason for thankfulness, however, that they were able to prevent its spreading to other buildings. The loss, of course, falls upon the Dominion government. The building is said to have cost between three and four hundred thousand dollars. The walls, which are of free stone, are left standing, but to what extent they will have to be rebuilt cannot yet be ascertained. The loss is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Book Notices.

The Life and Works of Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, by Rev. Henry Davenport Northrup, D. D., has been laid upon our table by Mr. R. A. H. Morrow, of 50 Garden Street, St. John, by whom the work is being brought out here. We have not been able to give the book more than a cursory examination, but it impresses us as being a work of very considerable interest and value. The volume is contained in three books. Book I, embracing nine chapters, nearly 200 pages, is biographical. The story of Mr. Spurgeon's life and work is told in a simple and interesting manner, the narrative being interspersed and filled out by numerous quotations from Mr. Spurgeon's letters, speeches, etc. The effort to present the man and his work, so far as it could be accomplished within the limits set, appears to be quite successful. Book II contains a number of Mr. Spurgeon's most celebrated sermons and lectures. Book III comprises a very interesting collection of extracts from the famous preacher's writings, a number of "tributes" to his memory and some account of the funeral services. The volume contains upwards of 500 pages; it is neatly bound, the print is large and clear, the paper is fairly good, and numerous illustrations add to the interest of the book. The work is being sold by subscription.

DONALD GRANT'S DEVELOPMENT. By J. Macdonald Oxley. 12mo. 256 pp. Price \$1. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

In theory whose title is given above, Macdonald Oxley has shown an evidence of the fact that out of the humblest surroundings rise some of our noblest men. Donald Grant was one of a large family, and money was not plenty. He was a bright, ambitious boy, fond of books and study, and his career, both at school and university, is set forth in a very interesting manner. By close attention to study, he succeeded in winning a high place for himself, and by his own efforts obtained sufficient money to take him through the university. While there he lived with his former teacher, a man of wealth and culture, and had many advantages not often enjoyed by the college student. Donald's success in the debating society of the university, his skill in the college sports, and his interest in the formation of the young people's society in the church he attended, are all described in a real and telling way. His career shows how it is possible for a young man to enjoy the pleasures of college life without stepping aside from the path of uprightness, as is often the case with the student of today. The story appeared as a serial in *Young People's Union*.

PASSING EVENTS.

IN the New Brunswick Legislature, on Wednesday last, Mr. Burchill moved, seconded by Mr. McKeown, the following:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this house that a legislative union of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is desirable and would be in the public interest.

The resolution was supported by the mover and seconder in speeches of some length, but the House was evidently not in a mood to discuss the subject, and though the resolution passed, it did so without further discussion and without a division. Maritime union appears to be regarded by our public men as scarcely within the range of subjects which deserve practical consideration. At the same time it is difficult to see on what ground the principle can be opposed, or how there can be adduced against it any considerable arguments which would commend themselves to those who are principally concerned for the public welfare. On the other hand, there are certainly many arguments in favor of union. It may be advocated on the ground of economy. Mr. McKeown estimates that an annual saving of \$100,000 would be effected in legislative expense, and this should be a consideration of no small weight in view of the condition of the provincial treasuries. The larger political arena resulting from the union would present greater attraction for our able men, and the larger province, involving a less restricted view as to the public interest, would be educative. The union would tend to a unity of sentiment and interest, and to the doing away with sectional jealousies which, even in educational and religious matters, make against the general interest. Moreover, this Maritime agitation of Canada, if united under one provincial government, would stand for something more in relation to the Dominion and the rest of the world than in its present divided state.

IF the question of Maritime union should be put to the people on its merits as based on the real interests of the country, there seems little reason to doubt that it would receive their endorsement. But if it should come to be considered a matter of practical politics, much opposition might be expected to show itself, and a variety of arguments, more or less plausible, would be advanced against union. As one of our daily contemporaries has well shown, the very things that make union desirable in the general interest would cause it to be opposed by many whose personal interests would be at stake, and whose influence on the decision of the question would doubtless be considerable. There are now three provincial capitals, and none of these seats of government, it may be taken for granted, would be quite willing to surrender its honors. There are now three governors, three premiers with their colleagues in their several executives, and three sets of court officials. Union would relieve a considerable number of honorable gentlemen of the duties, honors and emoluments pertaining to their positions, while the new exchequer would not be burdened with the payment of their salaries. It need occasion little surprise, therefore, if these honorable gentlemen and those who aspire to be their successors should not be enthusiastic for a change which would merge the three governments in one. The coming to be of a Maritime Union would seem to depend on the question, whether there is among us any considerable number of able and leading men, sufficiently interested in the subject to set themselves to arouse and inform the public mind and call forth the popular judgment on the real merits of the matter.

SOME respectable journals, we observe, are disposed to ridicule the bill now before the Toronto Legislature, prohibiting the sale of tobacco to boys under a certain age. And the bill which lately passed the Massachusetts Senate, but which, we are sorry to see, has been defeated in the House, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes, finds as little countenance in the same quarters. We must say that our sympathies are strongly with those who are seeking by these means to protect the young, whose physical and mental powers are in process of development, from the confessed evils of the tobacco habit. The proposed legislation aims to remedy what is in our view a very serious and an alarmingly increasing evil. We are pleased to see the Toronto *Week* throwing the weight of its influence in favor of this important reform and we heartily

endorse that able journal in saying: "There can be, we suppose, no serious difference of opinion among scientific men with regard to the terribly deleterious effects of the tobacco habit in the case of boys of tender years. The most devoted lover of the weed, if he be intelligent and a parent, will scarcely hesitate to approve the principle of the bill in question. Indeed we can scarcely conceive of any solid grounds for opposition to the passage of a judicious measure of the kind. . . . There are few more painful sights than those which daily meet the eye in the streets of Toronto or any other town or city in Canada, save scarcely yet in their 'teens' implying the fumes of the narcotic in what is, we believe, admitted to be one of the deadliest forms, that of the cigarette. The wonder is that legislators and people have been so slow to move against this undoubted evil by cutting off the source of supply." The Massachusetts measure has been criticised as being of little value, because while it sought to prohibit tobacco in one form, it permitted its free use in various other forms. We are inclined, however, to think that the entire prohibition of the cigarette would be found more effective than the Ontario bill as a preventive measure in the case of boys. The master of all guile himself could hardly invent a more subtle instrument for bringing a boy under the power of tobacco than the cigarette. The lad who would never think of investing in a pipe and a tobacco pouch, and who would, perhaps, find his callow ambition cured by his first tussle with a cigar, can easily conquer a cigarette. The acquaintance so easily made, the habit is rapidly confirmed and soon the cigarette has conquered the boy, stunted him in physical, mental and moral development, and made him a slave for life: If the principle of prohibition is ever anywhere recognized as just, it should be certainly in reference to the manufacture and sale of the insidious and pernicious cigarette.

IN the Dominion House of Commons on Wednesday last, the correspondence in reference to the recent Washington conference between three members of the Dominion cabinet and representatives of the United States government was laid on the table. From this correspondence it appears that, owing to Mr. Blaine's absence from Washington, the conference was necessarily postponed until after October. Subsequently a meeting was arranged for February 10, Mr. Blaine stipulating that the discussion should be private and informal. After the conference, however, Mr. Blaine withdrew all objections to the publication of the discussions which took place at the conference. The correspondence was accompanied by copies of certain proposals submitted by the Canadian delegates. (a) A proposal looking to the final decision of the boundary line between Canada and Alaska; (b) A proposal for a joint commission of experts to consider and report upon certain matters, with a view to the better preservation of the fisheries of the two countries; (c) A proposal as to reciprocity in wrecking; (d) A proposal for the removal of duty from Canadian fish going into the United States markets in return for commercial privileges to United States fishing vessels. Proposals marked respectively e, f, g and h were subsequently submitted by Mr. Blaine and agreed to. These proposals have reference to the settlement of the question as to the Alaska boundary; the protection of the fisheries; reciprocity in wrecking; and the appointment of commissioners to determine upon a method of more accurate marking of the boundary line between the two countries in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay. As to reciprocity in trade between the two countries, there is nothing in the correspondence and documents laid before parliament to indicate that it was discussed at the conference.

THE Behring Sea controversy, so far as the public are informed, appears to have remained *in statu quo* during the past week. Lord Salisbury seemingly is in no particular hurry to answer President Harrison's urgent note in reference to the renewal of the *modus vivendi*. In the meantime a good deal of jingoism, which is something worse than foolish, has been indulged in on both sides the Atlantic. There are too many reasons, commercial, social, moral and religious, why the two great nations, members of the same family, should remain at peace, to admit the supposition that they will go to war over so comparatively small a matter as is involved in the question of the renewal of the *modus vivendi*. But all the talk about war and retaliation has its effect to lessen to some extent the friendly feelings between the two nations. While it is

to be regretted that some of the religious papers of the United States have been disposed to help such politicians as Senator Fry, of Maine, to flaunt the red flag, it is gratifying to observe that the more independent portion of the secular press has discussed the situation in a more calm and reasonable manner.

TO the number of eminent Englishmen who have passed away since the beginning of the present year is added the name of Edward A. Freeman, the well-known historian and essayist, who died on Wednesday last, of smallpox, at Alicante, Spain. Mr. Freeman had for many years occupied a place of note as a scholar and a man of letters. He was born at Harton, in Staffordshire, in 1823, and was educated at Oxford, being chosen a scholar of Trinity College in 1842, and in 1845, after winning many honors, he was elected a fellow of that college. In 1873 he was appointed Regius professor of modern history at Oxford. He was profoundly versed in European history and has published many works on different phases of the subject. The work by which he is best known is his "History of the Norman Conquest." Mr. Freeman's life has been suddenly cut short while busily engaged in new studies into the Sarcenic antiquities in Spain, leaving still other historical works incomplete.

To Our Friends.

It has been gratifying to observe, through the columns of the *Messenger and Visitor*, that the appeal to the graduates and friends of Acadia Seminary has begun its mission of arousing the attention of our friends to the need of united and earnest effort, which can best find expression in the form of an associated almshouse. Let another graduate be heard from.

Last August, one of our graduates (1866) in India, anticipating the formation of such an association, sent the generous sum of five dollars to insure her name a place on the list of associated almshouses. Another friend writes in August: "I have on hand twenty-five dollars for Acadia Seminary, but if you are going to have an almshouse association in connection therewith, and admit others than graduates, I will reserve it for a life membership. I date back to 1862-3—a generation ago. In case of no almshouse, I will send the money toward some other need of the Seminary. I wish it were manifold more."

It is cheering here to note the interesting coincidence that the first pupil to appear at Grand Pre Seminary upon its formation in 1861, should be the first upon our list of honorary members—a lady who wields the pen of a poet, and who is well known through your columns. And so let the lists go on increasing. It is "woman's work for woman" that calls for aid and organized good fellowship.

MARY E. GRAVES.

The Seminary Canvass.

(Continued.)

After my Carleton county experiences I returned to St. John, where the trip had begun so auspiciously, and where it ended most pleasantly with a hundred dollar subscription from a friend in the railway office.

When governments meet with disaster they appeal to the people. Arriving home from our canvass, we felt that our Seminary (overtaken by disaster) had appealed to the people and been sustained through their unequivocal and enthusiastic expression. I know that the friends in Moncton and Albert county who helped us so materially last summer will read with pleasure of the success of this later canvass. I would here place on record my sense of gratitude to them all, especially to Pastors Hinson, Camp and Baker.

God has dealt very graciously with us. He has seemed to lead us as plainly as by the pillar of fire He led Israel of old. He has made a way for us through the sea. Now shall we "go forward," clear to the other side? If, disregarding God's leadings, we stop before we have altogether passed the difficulty in our way, all is lost; we shall surely be engulfed. To be three-quarters or nine-tenths of the way across the Red Sea is of no avail when the waters come back. Friends of St. Martin's, let us for a while yet move *seilily forward*. Before our \$15,000 subscription list was completed in December last, there were many who save our Seminary. But the completion of that list averted impending calamity, and gave us good vantage ground for the rest of our work. None say now that our undertaking is impracticable; but there must be much prayer and effort, much liberal giving still. And so, although "the Lord hath done great things for us whereof we are glad," we still cry, "Men of Israel, help."

C. W. WILLIAMS.

W. B. M. U.

NOTO FOR THE YEAR

"Be not weary in well-doing."

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH:

For Miss MacNeill, our young lady missionary at Bobbili, that she may realize the promise contained in Job. 1: 5, that she may be successful in acquiring the language, and be filled with power from on high for her work.

Notes from N. S. Aid Societies and Mission Bands.

The resolution passed at the annual meeting last August, making a quarterly statement of work for the "column" obligatory on the provincial secretaries, has certainly had the effect of making the weeks pass more quickly than before. What of the work you ask? Slowly and steadily seems the motto, so far, this year. Not as many societies organized as we noted at this season last year. It has been impossible for some of us to leave our homes during the last few months, but new county secretaries have been appointed. We rejoice in Mrs. C. B. Whidden, who has consented to hold the fort in Antigonish and Pictou counties, and in Miss Harrington, who is doing the same in Cape Breton.

Miss Harrington writes this last week of the conversion of ten of the Sydney Mission Band. They have proved themselves grand workers in the past, but we look still greater things.

Do the sisters of our union realize that these fresh young lives, so earnestly laid upon the altar, are the answer to the prayer which must have gone up from so many last month?

At Gabarus an Aid Society was organized on 20th January, with nineteen members. Mrs. W. H. McGillivray, president; Mrs. A. W. Lewis, sec'y.

Also at Fourchie they organized on March 1, with fourteen members. President, Mrs. H. Severance; secretary, Mrs. Eno H. Camm.

"The reflex influence," about which we hear so much, is at work with us; one county secretary writing: "Thank you so much for giving me the post of county secretary. It has given me so much pleasure and moral satisfaction than almost anything I ever undertook."

Mrs. Eaton, secretary for Annapolis, has been obliged to resign her work on account of illness, which we deeply regret. But she has written a circular letter this winter to each society, which cannot fail to prove a blessing.

Kings county has two new Mission Bands, organized in November by Mrs. J. F. Kempton, county secretary, and Queens county has one at Brookfield.

On February 12th, Mrs. Kempton called a convention of workers to meet with the Wolfville society. The evening before had ushered in the snow storm of the season, but in spite of the elements, and in spite of all the theological dissertations we have had lately on women "speaking in meeting," thirteen of the fourteen societies were represented. The power of the Holy Spirit was felt in every heart from the beginning of the afternoon session. The reports showed hearts alive and warm, and hands busy in the Master's service. A splendid letter from Mr. Higgins was read by Miss Chipman, and earnest prayers went up to God. To me the most interesting feature was the short addresses given by Miss Blackadar and Miss Healy, the one representing the missionary volunteers among the young women of Acadia Seminary, and the other the Y. W. C. A. of the same. Their earnest words thrilled every heart and made us thank God anew for our institutions of learning, where the intellectual life goes hand in hand with the Christ life. The evening programme was long and varied, every department of our work taken up: The North-west, by Mrs. Tutts (oh for a bureau of literature, what money to print such papers. Have we faith for it?); General Mission Work, by Mrs. Grandall; Foreign, Mrs. Currie; Canada Home, Miss Fitch; This Centennial Year, Mrs. Young; and a reading, Mrs. J. J. J. Our own Home Missions were spoken of by the leader.

Oh, for more of these county conventions! They mean work. For weeks beforehand Mrs. Kempton's pen had been busy, but she was repaid, and other results will be hers on the great day, when the papers cry, "Harvest Home." Let me add that prayer was offered by Dr. Higgins, and two addresses given—by Mr. A. Murray and the other by Mr. Avery Shaw, the one representing the volunteer movement, the other the Acadia Missionary Society.

These notes are but a glimpse of the work. It grows; yea, and will grow, for the Lord in the midst of us is mighty.

A. E. JOHNSTON.

Prov. Sec'y. for N. S. W. B. M. U.

To the Aid Societies and Mission Bands of Nova Scotia.

A Big Box.—Very soon after Convention Mr. and Mrs. Archibald will be leaving for India. We want to send a box that will gladden the workers there. Parcels may be sent to the Book Room, Halifax. For full information please write me.—A. E. JOHNSTON, Prov. Sec'y. N. S. W. B. M. U.

Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER.

(Continued from February's Sabbath Notes.)

Lesson I. April 3. Ps. 1:1-6.

THE WAY OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

GOLDEN-TEXT.

"Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful."—Ps. 1:1.

THE BOOK OF PSALMS. This book was the Hebrew Hymnal. The Book of Psalms, the hymns being designed to be set to music and used in the worship of God, especially in the synagogues after the exile. It is divided into five books, ending with Ps. 41, 72, 89, 106, and 150, each of which closes with some form of the benediction,—"Amen and Amen." "Blessed be the Lord forever." As the old familiar hymn-book was named *Psalter* and *Psalter*, so the Psalms may be called *David and Select*. Watts also was divided into several books.

THE DATE OF PSALM 1 IS UNCERTAIN. It is a preface to the whole first book, which was probably collected by Solomon, and therefore must have been written as early as B. C. 1000. The author is unknown, but very probably was Solomon himself, as Perowne argues. But there is nothing in it that would prevent David's being the author.

EXPLANATORY.

1. *Blessed is the man.* The Book of Psalms, like the Sermon on the Mount, opens with a benediction. "The word translated 'blessed' is a very expressive one. The original word is plural. We might read it, 'Oh, the blessedness!' The plural form expresses the manifold nature of the blessedness of the righteous man. He is blessed in every way, at all times, from all sources, in all departments of his life, in all circumstances.

FIRST. NEGATIVELY. There are some things which the righteous man does not do. This negative side is given first, not because it is the source of righteousness, but rather, it is the preparation for it, the condition of it. It is the clearing of the ground from weeds and briars, to prepare the ground for the good seed. It has no power of life, but makes the life possible. *That walketh not, etc.* The verb is in the perfect tense. "The negative side of the righteous man's character, his decided aversion from evil, is regarded as an already accomplished fact, and therefore put in the perfect."

SECOND. THE SOURCE OF HIS GOODNESS. 2. *But his delight is in the law of the Lord.* Bad men may sometimes obey the law, but only the good man delights in it. This delight does not look at what the law promises, nor what it threatens, but at this only, that "the law is holy, just, and good." In the law. The law (Torah) may here include the prophets, including the prophetic-historical books as well as the Pentateuch. It was the written Word of God, so far as then known, and hence, to us, the whole Bible; for while the commandments are the law stated in words, the rest of the Bible gives that law as illustrated and enforced in the history of nations and individuals. God's law is the expression of God's character; he who loves God loves His law. *Of the Lord.* The capitals in the printed text show here, as elsewhere, that the original word is "Jehovah," i. e., the self-existent, living, eternal God. *And in His law doth he meditate.* The quiet soliloquy of one who is searching and thinking. As the meditation is, such is the joy (Prov. 23:7). Meditation is the touch-stone of the Christian; it is a spiritual index. As the index shows what is in the book, so meditation shows what is in the heart. *Day and night.* Whenever opportunity offers. The reverse of the night turn to the things that most interest us.

THIRD. HE IS LIKE A TREE BY THE BROOKSIDE. 3. *And He shall be like a tree.* The points of resemblance are many and striking. The tree is an organic whole, with the properties of life, growth, and fruitfulness; it has, moreover, the elements of grandeur, beauty, and perpetuity. "The figure possessed, for an Eastern mind, a vividness of which we can form but a faint conception. When all else was parched and sterile, the brooks of water and the torrent beds had their bright strip of verdure (1 Kings 18: 5). There the grass was freshest and greenest, and there the trees flourished luxuriantly. See the same figure used of outward prosperity (Job 8: 16, 17; Ps. 52: 8; 92: 12; Isa. 44: 4; Jer. 17: 8)." *By the streams of water.* The original word denotes "every flowing stream, especially the brook that issues from a spring, and every channel which one leads from a spring over the surface of the ground," winter torrents and great rivers, such as the Nile and the Euphrates, being excepted.

FOURTH. THE VARIETY OF TREES. It is often supposed that, by becoming a servant of God, a man loses all his distinctiveness, sacrifices many of his peculiar modes of power, and shuts himself up to a comparatively narrow range of activity; whereas the truth is that no man ever finds out the variety of uses to which human talent and power can be put until he begins to work under God's direction.

FIFTH. THE PLANTED TREE. *Like a tree planted.* The righteous man is not a wild tree, but a tree chosen, planted, cultured by God, suggesting God's unceasing care and providence. He is planted in that place which will best promote his faithfulness.

SIXTH. FRUITFULNESS. *That bringeth forth its fruit in its season.* Fruitfulness, bearing the fruits of the Spirit—love, joy, peace, etc. (Gal. 5: 22, 23), and "every good word and work" is a constant characteristic of the righteous man. Fruit is the infallible test. If there is no fruit, or if the fruit is not good, he is not righteous. There may be some poor fruit, there may be fruit which grows on branches beneath the new divine graft, but if there is good fruit in the soul it will produce good fruit.

SEVENTH. CONTINUANCE. *Whose leaf also doth not wither.* The trees are ever-green, like the orange or palm, or the leaf does not fade before its time, before its work is done to give place to new leaves. Leaves are not merely professions of fruit; they are the means by

which the fruit grows; they are the lungs of the tree. The tree will die if the leaves are stripped off and kept off. Without leaves there can be no fruit.

EIGHTH. SUCCESS. *And whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.* Here is a transition from the figure of a tree to a person. Both the verbs in the original are such as are applied both to trees and to persons. "Holiness is happiness, security, stability, fruitfulness; and holiness is based solely on the law of God." The righteous man here described will have true prosperity. A world of such people would be the happiest and most prosperous world imaginable. Nearly all the outward failures arise from failing in righteousness on the part of somebody.

IF THE CHARACTER AND THE REWARD OF THE WICKED. FIRST. A CONTRAST. 4. *The wicked are not so.* They differ from the righteous in character, in the sources of their life, in fruitfulness, in destiny. In every respect they are the reverse of the righteous.

THIRD. SEPARATION. 5. *Therefore.* Because they are hopelessly worthless. The end will be the natural result of the life. *Shall not stand in the judgment.* They shall not stand as acquitted, not stand the trial safely, in God's righteous judgments, "at all times and in all places where God's estimates of men's character are manifested." His providential judgments, but chiefly the great day of judgment (Matt. 25). In the congregation of the righteous they shall not be reckoned or regarded as belonging to the righteous; that is, in all places where the righteous, as such, are assembled, they will have no place, especially in the last day when they shall be gathered together to receive their reward, and when they shall be assembled together in heaven.

FOURTH. THE END. 6. *For.* There is much in this little "for." There is always a reason for what God says and does. *The Lord knoweth, i. e., regards with watchful care and love.* Knows from the beginning to the end. *The way of the righteous, i. e., the tendency and issue of their character and conduct.* He knows their struggles to overcome; He knows their prayers for help; He knows how bitterly they repent of their failures; He knows where to lead them, the doors of usefulness, the secret ways into better life and larger usefulness.

THE LITTLE GIRL WHO WANTED TO BE A LITTLE BOY. BY L. J. DENNIS.

There were so many girls already in the Brown family that everybody said when Emily was born that it was a great pity she wasn't a little boy, and as time went on they were strengthened in this opinion. Emily herself regarded the fact of her being a girl as nothing short of an affliction. She wasn't a bit like other little girls. Instead of being a neat, kissable little body, fond of her dolls and her kittens, as all little girls in story books are, and all little girls in real life ought to be, Emily was always racing over the fields, hunting bird's nests, or chasing the calf or the chickens, her sunbonnet dangling down her back, and her apronstrings trailing in the dust. Mamma sighed and shook her head over the rent and dilapidated garments brought to her to be mended, and Mary Anne, the maid of all work, declared that "the child wouldn't be a thing but skin and bones, if she didn't quit a racin' and tearin' about like a wild child."

But this prophecy had no terrors for Emily. The height of her ambition was to be like a boy, and who ever heard of a boy who couldn't run and jump? She even persuaded Uncle Dick to take her to the barber's and have her hair cut so short that her head looked like a little brown cocoon, and when mamma consented to buy her a round sailor hat, with a simple band of ribbon as the only trimming, she did indeed look like a little boy.

Now all this was very harmless and very healthful amusement, but this wasn't the whole. A dozen times a day would this silly little girl sigh dolefully, and wish she "only wasn't a girl." Mamma called her to wipe the dishes, or to mend a torn frock, or to set the table, Emily was sure to scowl angrily, and mutter something about boys never having to do such things; until mamma began to wish that she really was a boy, or at least a more amiable little girl.

One Sunday morning Emily was unusually disagreeable. She went moping over the house, her old discontented refrain always on her lips, and fidgeting so over her tasks that the rest of the family were all ready before she commenced to dress for church, so she was left to walk the short distance by herself.

"I really don't know what to do with the child," said mamma, coming down stairs after she had collected Emily's Sunday-school books, and done every thing possible to help her dress. "I have been hoping that she would get over her silly notions as she grew older; but she don't seem to get a bit less discontented and unreasonable."

Emily finished dressing, and trudged off to church, looking very gloomy, in spite of her "boy hat." The congregation was assembled, and the minister just mounting the pulpit steps, as she pushed open the church door.

Just then Deacon Thomas bethought himself that the glass of water, which it was his custom to provide, was missing from the reading desk, and started full tilt for the door to get it; for, in his opinion, the minister could as well conduct the service without a hymn book as without a glass of water. Deacon Thomas was a tall, severe-looking man. Emily's papa said that he was a regular old Puritan, and so he was. About half way down the aisle he

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. UNLIKE ANY OTHER. Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Frost-Bites, Backache. IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: TORONTO, Ont.

BAIRD'S BALM OF HOREHOUND. Purely Vegetable. NATURE'S REMEDY FOR 50 YEARS. Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, CONGESTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, IRRITATION OF THE THROAT, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. CURED AS IF BY MAGIC. Unprecedented Success proves its reliability. AT ALL DEALERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. H. PAXTON BAIRD, PROPRIETOR WOODBOLT, N.B.

A Teaspoonful OF ESTEY'S EMULSION. Contains more curative properties than can be found in four times the same quantity of any other Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. It is therefore the Cheapest and Best. The day has gone by when you can get people to take the nauseous doses that used to be given. In taking Estey's Emulsion you don't taste the Cod Liver Oil in it. Still it is there, half of it being Cod Liver Oil, but the taste of the oil is gone; that is all, everything else remains, don't forget that.

Second Quarter - 1892 - RENEW YOUR PERIODICAL LESSON HELP ORDER For 2nd Quarter AT ONCE - FROM - BAPTIST BOOK ROOM HALIFAX. GEO. A. McDONALD, Secy-Trans. NEW GOODS - IN - Gentlemen's Department, 27 King Street.

NEW Long Scarfs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Made-up Scarfs, Pongees, Braces, French Braces, Rm. Straps, Courier Bags, Dressing Gowns, Gloves, Merino Shirts and Drawers. IN STOCK: English All-Linear Collars in the latest styles; and the "Doric" (Paper-Turn-down) and "The Swell" (Paper, Standing) Collars. Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

saw the little girl, and stopped in horrified amazement. "You bad and wicked little boy!" he said, glaring at her over his spectacles. "Aren't you ashamed to come into the sanctuary with your hat on?" Everybody turned around, and some light and tiding young persons in the back of the church giggled. "If you please, sir, I—I am a little girl," stammered Emily, and then she fairly flew up the aisle, and into mamma's pew, her face as red as a peony, and the tears just ready to come. "Mamma," said a very meek little girl that night, after she had said her prayers, and mamma was tucking her into bed, "I never am going to wish to be a boy again, as long as I live. Wasn't it awful for Deacon Thomas to tell me to take off my hat right before all these people? Oh, mamma, won't you put a bow or something on it, so that people will know that I really am a little girl?"—*Presbyterian.*

Attacked by a Deer in the Zoo.

"I have had a good many hard fights with wild animals and savage beasts," said Keeper Birchburn of the National Zoo the other day, "but about as close a call as I ever had was the other day when I walked into the deer pen. The wild buck came bounding at me, as I thought in play, for, you know, I am such a good friend to all the animals that they delight to have about with me now and then. But, sir, the old buck was mad, what about I don't know, and seeing that he meant mischief, just as he lowered his broad horns with which to give me a toss in the air, I leaped aside. I did not have time to jump, and one prong of the horns struck me on the arm. I saw then I had to fight, but I had nothing but my naked hands. He came with such force that he passed several lengths before he could turn to follow up the attack. Fortunately I was not many yards from a small tree, and facing the deer I backed towards it, knowing it would never do to turn my back on him, for I could not outrun him to the tree, and if ever he got me on the ground he would cut me to pieces with his sharp-pointed hoofs. In an instant almost he was upon me. I seized him by the horns, and he gave me such a question mark before he could turn to the tree, but as he did so one sharp prong pierced my leg through just below the thigh, and then I was in a fix. I knew I could handle him for a time with the leverage of his horns, but the question was how long would he be exhausted with the loss of blood. The wound was not so bad as I thought for the moment, and in the jerks and turns, twists and pulls, I soon got the deer between myself and the sapling, and, retaining a firm hold on his long horns, I tried in every way to exhaust him, or wrench the horns off and then wound him. The contest lasted fully half-an-hour, when finally I wrenched off the right horn, and the ranch ran off in pain. Nothing hurts a deer or, for that matter, any horned animal, so much as the loss of a frontal piece. I am pretty stiff from the wound, and was fully as sore for a few days as the buck. If he had ever gotten me on the ground I would have been mangled beyond recognition. At the approach of spring the bucks become very imperious in their domain, but I never dreamed of being attacked, or I would have been prepared for him."—*Washington Post.*

The permanent popularity of Burdock Blood Bitters is due to the high ratio of cures it performs. In nine cases out of ten it is successful. Minard's Liniment for rheumatism. C. C. RICHARDS & CO. Gentlemen,—In driving over the mountains I took a severe cold which settled in my back and kidneys, causing me many sleepless nights of pain. The first application of MINARD'S LINIMENT so relieved me that I fell into a deep sleep, and complete recovery shortly followed. Annapolis. JOHN S. McLEOD.

ST. JACOBS OIL. CURES RHEUMATISM-NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Frost-Bites, Backache. IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: TORONTO, Ont.

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'Cabinet Trim Finish' for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, Ac. School, Office, Churches, H. W. Furniture. Bricks, Lime, Cement, Colored Plaster, Ac. Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials. SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE FOR SPRING, 1892. An immense collection of Household Goods from the different markets of the world. A Large Variety of Artistic Designs. A Superior Quality of Workmanship, sensible and durable. Long looked for expectancy, a better quality of goods in all departments. Prices no higher. CARPETS. FURNITURE. BEDDING, &c. TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDROOM SUITES, SIDEBOARDS, TABLES, CHAIRS, HAT RACKS, BABY CARRIAGES. ST. JOHN, N. B.

JAMES WHITHAM & CO., MONTREAL. UNSURPASSED FOR FIT WEAR PRICE. QUALITY SHOES. ASK FOR WHITHAM'S SHOES ALL BEST RETAILERS KEEP THEM TAKE NO OTHERS.

USE IT FOR Difficulty of Breathing Tightness of the Chest Wasting Away of Flesh Throat Troubles Consumption Bronchitis, Weak Lungs Asthma, Coughs Catarrh, Colds. DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure COD LIVER OIL. TASTELESS For Sale by all Druggists. Laboratory, Toronto, Ont.

Resolved, That this association prove of the principle of the desirability of there being one society to have management of the receiving and disbursing of funds for ministerial relief, and pledges itself to unite in maturing of plans to effect this purpose for the three provinces on an equitable basis.

It was further resolved, That members of this Board who shall at the next meeting of Convention be authorized to meet the Convention Board with a view to arrange for a union of the two boards.

In August, 1889, the following resolution was adopted unanimously by annual meeting of our Annuity Association:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with a like committee named on behalf of the Maritime Annuity Fund of the Baptist Convention with a view to effecting, in the manner possible, a union of the interests of these bodies, in a compatible with the provisions of the constitution of this Association and terms of our trust deed.

In accordance with this vote, a committee on union was appointed.

During the year 1890 steps were taken towards obtaining from the Dominion Parliament an act incorporating the Convention Board, to manage the annuity funds, for the benefit of all ministers in the Maritime Provinces who might become members. Early in 1891 it was reported to the two executive boards that the expenses connected with procuring a Dominion act of incorporation would be too great, and that legislatures of N. B. and N. S. would be asked to pass special acts giving necessary powers to the boards. An accompanying petition was prepared, to be submitted to each legislature. In N. S. the bill became an act, and a copy of which may be found in the Book. But we in this province took no action, in consequence of a legal opinion to the powers of our legislature. The next step was the joint meeting at Moncton.

HERBERT C. CHASE

Now Concerning the Collection for Manitoba and North-west Missions

Bro. Cohoon has called our attention to the collection for Manitoba and N. W. missions. As I have been appointed superintendent of Baptist missions in that part of our country, and in a few weeks will start for the field, it may be out of place for me to add a backing up. Bro. Cohoon's earnest appeal to the Convention instructed the Board to endeavor to raise \$1,500 for that amount, and yet it is considering the great needs of the world, the ability of our people in these provinces. How can it be increased? For a special collection for the work mentioned, and if the amount exceeds it will all go to that object.

If the churches make the day pointed a special day for Manitoba and N. W. missions, and the pastors take interest in it—for its success depends largely upon the interest the laity take—the amount will be increased. And that will not be the only desirable feature of a large collection now, but will encourage the Convention to increase its estimates for this work in the year. When we clear the pole which touching they can safely raise it and notch.

The advances we have made in general for this work during the past few years are encouraging. In 1889 the report shows only \$288.86 given by us for North-west missions; in 1890, \$1,239.00 and last year, \$1,387.00. Let us raise to \$2,000 this year, and encourage the Convention to estimate \$2,500 for the year. The increased interest the laity are taking in this work is a bright omen that a bright day is at hand for our work in the West.

The work has large claims upon Baptists of these provinces. Your children and daughters are making their way to that magnificent country. He to give them religious privileges lay foundations for the future. I have given me the address of friends in the West whom they wish me to I will be pleased to receive the names of others. Tell me where your boy is and we will gladly visit him.

H. G. MELLOR

Probably in March more than other months in the year are the rays of cold in the head and catarrh severely felt. Do not neglect either an instant, but apply Nasal Balsam—tried, never-failing cure. Easy, pleasant and agreeable. Try it at all dealers, or sent by mail paid, on receipt of price—50c. and bottle. Fulford & Co., Brockville.

Minaed's Liniment cure diphtheria

1792. Centennial Work. 1892.

The Centennial Committee, through its secretary, has sent to each church—addressed either to the pastor or church clerk—a short appeal, calling attention to the action of the Convention. See Year Book, page 26, in regard to "Memorial Fund."

We earnestly hope that this "appeal" will be early read to the congregations. Now, as suggested, let collectors at once be appointed to solicit offerings. To aid these, the "Centennial Committee" has prepared envelopes, which we will gladly send, free of charge, and in large numbers too—which collectors might leave with all the members of the church and congregation, and with the request that some special offering be enclosed and the envelope be taken to the next service and placed on collection plate, or that, if preferred, the collector would call at some stated time for it.

In this way all would be reached. Then everyone—sick or well—would have the opportunity of their life in making some offering to a "centenary year of missions." And grand will be the offering when all unite in the same.

I would also suggest that all superintendents of Sunday-schools send me for as many envelopes as they have numbers of teachers, officers and scholars in the school. Let each be given one, for an offering, and if it be but one cent or two cents—these will count up the dollars; these will mean bricks in the new buildings at Kimsely and Palconda, to which the large part of memorial fund will be devoted. Thus I see how old and young—men, women and children—can have a humble, yet pleasing part in the special offerings of a memorable year.

I hope, Mr. Editor, to soon report how the call for envelopes is being responded to, both for churches and Sunday-schools. Who sends the first order? How many shall I send you?

G. O. GATES, Secy. Centennial Com. St. John, March 19.

The Temperance Committee.

I am now sending out circulars to all the churches in the Maritime Provinces. They are addressed to the pastors where it is known that the churches have pastors. In other cases to the clerks. It is hoped by the committee that no time will be lost in bringing them before the churches. Let the questions be answered and answered honestly. But, brethren beloved, do not let the matter rest with a simple negative or affirmative answer to the committee. Let this whole question be brought up and discussed. What is our attitude as a church toward the liquor traffic? Are we really doing anything to suppress it? Have we not unconsciously given comfort to those who are engaged in this work of destruction, by our "masterly indifference"? Many churches, we fear, have given over the work of this department to the temperance societies. All honor to the societies; they have done a noble work. Many of the best workers in the church have been identified with them. But can the church transfer her obligations to any society under heaven and be guiltless? Then, when you answer the first question of the committee, as we fear many of the churches will be obliged to, by admitting that the wine of commerce or some other intoxicating stuff finds its way to the solemn memorial supper, say yourselves, if you have not, by that very act, laid a stumbling block in your weak brother's way?

Read the heart-rending letter in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of the 16th inst., and let the terrible recital of facts, that had been buried into the narrator's experience, have its due effect upon your minds.

A reclaimed brother once said to the writer, after the celebration of the sacred supper: Pastor, I can never again sit at the table of my Lord where intoxicating wine is dispensed. It is as much as my soul is worth. The slumbering demon has been aroused within me today. I resolved then and there, God helping me, I never would dispense an alcoholic beverage again, if I knew it.

I know many will say, This is a disputed question, that it has not yet been satisfactorily settled whether the juice of the grape were fermented or unfermented at the first institution of the supper by our Lord.

Brothers of the churches, I have no time or disposition to enter this controversial arena, but in the light of such facts as we have hinted at above, I have not the slightest difficulty in forming my conclusions. My blessed Lord Jesus was tender of heart, and a shield to the easily tempted of His flock—not a mouster to tempt to their ruin those weak ones for whom He died.

The second question which the committee brings before you is, to their minds, an important one for the churches to consider. I shall have more to say about it, with the editor's permission, in another brief article.

J. E. GOUGHES, Ch. of Com. Truro, March 17.

Are you "intelligent on it"? Do you know that K. D. C. is a positive cure for indigestion and dyspepsia in any form? It's the greatest cure of the age. Try it!

of that society, leaving the impression also that the Annuity Association of N. B. was about to unite with the other, which he represented. Several of our ministers, with this idea in mind, have fallen in with his proposals and accepted such a result as almost certain.

Now I submit that all this manipulation has been most unfair to the society existing in N. B.—Whether the ministers joined it or not, the privilege stood always open; the trust fund was doing no one any harm, and gradually, no doubt, as its true worth became known, we might reasonably have expected an increased list of beneficiary members.

Now as to the conditions of the trust. Mr. Bradshaw expressly stated that he gave his money for the denomination in this province. When Dr. Bill asked him if his trust could be held for the benefit of ministers in other provinces, he said, "No, I made my money in New Brunswick; I wish it to be given to the Baptists of New Brunswick." This I heard Dr. Bill tell in conversation in his own house in St. Martins, previous to Mr. Bradshaw's death. I have also heard Dr. Bill repeat the same expressed wishes of Mr. Bradshaw several times at denominational gatherings. A condition was finally inserted, however, that wherever the Baptists of any other province added a proportionate amount to his, the whole might be jointly managed by the one board. This is as far as Mr. Bradshaw ever amended his original intentions. On this condition our Nova Scotian brethren may enter into union with us, and in no other way without the plainest violation of the trust.

If the generous founder were living today, would these gentlemen who now propose such radical changes, including the utter extinction of the association he founded—would they dare to face him, in view of these pronounced wishes and conditions? I can scarcely imagine how any honest man could appear in defence of such a course.

Mr. Creed also states that the proposed change "is clearly in the interest of the Baptist ministers of N. B." Does he mean that we can not handle our affairs and look after our interests as well as a board dominated by Nova Scotian control? We think we can decide that matter for ourselves.

Nor do we propose to give up our funds on the order of two or three men among us, who are evidently working in alliance with their confederates in Nova Scotia. We wish their society no harm, nor do we covet the "donations and legacies" Mr. Creed confidently expects; we simply wish to do our own business and comply with the conditions of the trust as it was given to us.

Our Annuity Association should have a meeting soon to consider this matter. Since the death of Dr. Bill, Dr. Hopper, who is the first vice-president, becomes acting president, and I hope that he will see to it that a meeting is called at an early day. As the Western Association is to meet this year with the Fredericton church on Friday, June 24, it would afford perhaps the most suitable opportunity for a meeting of the Annuity Association as well. We need to have a large and representative gathering of the Baptist ministers of N. B. in order that the fullest and freest opinion may be obtained on all points.

W. E. McINTYRE, Chipman, N. B., March 18.

IN VIEW OF THE FACT that our brethren in Russia are suffering from want of food—many are starving—and that we have abundance, the enquiry is: What are we going to do about it? It need not be asked what is our duty as Baptists. The Stundists, most of whom are Baptists, have suffered persecution such as few of us would so patiently suffer; and as we are unable to shield them therefrom, let us be thankful that we can mitigate the physical sufferings of our co-religionists in Russia. A little money will go far to furnish them with food, as they are unaccustomed to what we regard as necessities, not luxuries. Permit me to suggest that the Baptists in the Maritime Provinces, on a day previously named, say the second Sabbath in April, take up a collection for our suffering brethren in Russia. "He that giveth to the poor legeth to the Lord," and as the security is undoubted let us invest largely.

The money can be sent in U. S. notes, either to Mr. Shulte, Philadelphia, or to E. P. Coleman, treasurer of the American Baptist Missionary Union, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., and it will be forwarded and properly distributed. If U. S. notes cannot be obtained the collections can be sent in Canadian money to the Editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, St. John, to the Baptist Book Room, Halifax, or the U. S. Consul, Windsor, N. S.

F. Y. Windsor, N. S., March 14.

Forms for Associational Letters.

Will the editor have the kindness to inform us whose business it now is to prepare and send blank forms of associational letters to the churches?

F. H. B.

On inquiring in reference to the above we learn that the Messrs. Holloway Bros., of Halifax, who have heretofore prepared the forms, under the direction of Mr. Selden, will see that they are sent out as usual.—Ed.

next week to be able to say that other checks for a greater or less amount have been placed beside that which we have now the pleasure of acknowledging. There can be no doubt, brethren, about this business. The enterprise is good, the company is sound, the security is ample, the Indian "gold mine" will yield to stockholders large and permanent dividends. Who has money to put into the Lord's work?

Yours very truly, Chas. S. Tolstoy.

Under date of Feb. 11, Mr. Stalling writes that he had just received another letter from a lady in Russia whose name is not given. This lady writes:

The Christians are suffering terribly from persecution and famine. We are trying to do what we can, but we are poor. Persecution increases the distress still more, many with large families being banished and having to move to places where they cannot gain a living. Write soon what to do. The distress will be still more fearful during the months of March, April and May, and I do not much suspect that it will be better even when the summer comes. For God's sake, help us.

The National Baptist adds: "Our German Baptist brethren in this country are doing nobly. Mr. J. A. Schulte, of the Publication Society, has remitted \$648.75 to be used by the German brethren in Russia."

From a letter received by Mr. Schulte from a pastor in Russia and published in the Baptist, we give the following extract:

"I thank you a thousand times for your interest in me and mine. Such comforting letters from America are a great source of strength and encouragement to me. The dreadful destitution of our country and to a great extent of our own members, has often led me to wish that I could go to America to collect, but there is no one here to take my place. However, thank God, some help is coming and we hope and trust will still continue to arrive. I have just returned from a journey to Farlykua in Noutouzen, Government Samara, and there handed to the relief committee 241 rubles, from Brother J. Harms in Kansas. The distress there is terrible. In many houses not a trace of food to be found. Also, for us, 241 rubles have arrived, and I was permitted at several places to lessen the want, and help with this money. Many persons for years would not receive help for one year. I have called attention to Dr. Young's note, it seems unnecessary that we should say more in this connection. We feel sure that many of the readers of this paper have been touched with sympathy for the Russian peasants in their terrible distress, and many would gladly send relief to their brethren of the same faith who are perishing for bread. The pastors will no doubt be willing to announce collections at a convenient time, in order to afford their people an opportunity of giving practical expression to their sympathy. It will be observed that Dr. Young has kindly offered to receive and forward funds that may be contributed for this purpose, and we also shall be pleased to render any assistance in this way within our power."

AN EXAMPLE AND A SUGGESTION.

The following note was the other day received at this office:

Some evenings ago I listened to a very powerful appeal, made by our missionary, Mrs. Archibald, for funds to build mission houses at Kimsely and Palconda. I have no doubt there are many brethren in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who, like myself, have felt themselves stirred to new life in the glorious cause of foreign missions by the enthusiasm of Mrs. Archibald. Would it not be a fitting and special acknowledgment of our interest in the work done here among us by Bro. and Sister Archibald, and also be doing the Master's cause well, to add to this centennial year to subscribe a sufficient sum—\$2,000 is estimated—to build these houses? Business has been had with most of us, but it will come again. I enclose you my check for \$100, earnestly hoping others will add to it, until enough is had to comfortably house our self-denying brethren and sisters in the far-off land. Come on, dear brethren, all over the provinces, and you, Bro. Editor, keep the ball rolling and I guess we will get the money.

HELPER.

It affords us great pleasure to give place to the above in the columns of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. This offer of one hundred dollars, the check for which has been placed in our hands, though not wholly unconditional, is made with the hope and expectation of calling forth like gifts from others, and so raising the funds necessary for the buildings at Palconda and Kimsely. These buildings, we need not say, are necessary to the prosecution of our mission work in India. Missionary families, now in India and preparing for the work, have been assigned to those stations. The Board has undertaken the responsibility of providing the buildings, trusting in Providence and the benevolence of the people to supply the required funds. This generous response seems to us to be the confidence of the Board is to be justified. Fifty \$100 checks will make up the \$5,000 required for the buildings. Shall not this sum be forthcoming as a special contribution, leaving the \$6,000 which the Convention has undertaken to raise available for other purposes? If only a little enthusiasm shall take hold of others as it has of the brother who has made this generous offer, the sum will be quickly raised. We shall hope by

BAPTISTS IN FRANCE.

It appears that the results of Baptist mission work in France, during the past year, have been unusually good, and the outlook for our brethren in that country is exceedingly hopeful. The Baptists in France are, of course, comparatively a feeble body, but they have gained more than 400 converts during the year. This is highly encouraging, but still more encouraging, we are told, is the attitude which many of the most evangelists of the pastore in other churches have come to assume toward the Baptists. "It has been known," says the Westminster, "that there was a strong Baptist sentiment among many of these pastors, especially in the Free church, but these views have not drawn them toward our churches—indeed, they seemed to be ignorant until very recently that there were in France, churches based upon scriptural views of baptism." Now, it is said, these pastors are, many of them, openly avowing Baptist views, and quite a number have been baptized and have united with Baptist churches. "This has been brought about largely through the influence of Rev. Ruben Salles. These pastors are represented to be men of education and practical experience, and through them one great hindrance to the success of the Baptists in France, the possession of duly qualified pastors, will be removed. But these pastors will be without supporting churches and must depend for their support for a time on contributions from America. Whatever headway Protestantism makes in France will be made, of course, under serious difficulties. But the signs of the times appear to be encouraging, and now that so good an opening is being found for Baptist principles, it will be much to be regretted if the Baptists of America and England do not show themselves equal to the opportunity and render heartily to their brethren in France such sympathy and help as they are able to afford. Our contemporary quoted above, to whom we are indebted for the facts herein presented, says: "With proper effort the Baptist churches in France may be doubled in number and quadrupled in membership in the next two or three years."

RUSSIAN BAPTISTS AND THE FAMINE.

In another column will be found a note from our esteemed brother, Edward Young, Esq., D. C. L., U. S. Consul at Windsor, relative to the needs of famishing Baptists in Russia and the opportunity afforded the Baptists of this country to send help to their perishing brethren.

A recent issue of the National Baptist contains a letter in reference to the same subject from Mr. Jonas Stalling, of Stockholm, Sweden, a brother who is well-known to Philadelphia Baptists. The letter is (in part) as follows:

"Stockholm, Feb. 9.

"Terrible accounts come to us every week from the famishing millions in our great next-door country. Among the suffering ones are a great many evangelical Christians, who cannot be helped openly, but only through very circuitous personal efforts. I have collected small sums of money among our very poor people and sent them over; but this is only as a drop of water in a scorching Sahara of distress. Something substantial and effective in the way of help must be done for our perishing brethren. I have written to Countess Tolstoy for general advice (I have not in a letter dared to mention the Standard). I enclose her reply.

Here is my plan, which is most warmly endorsed by Christian Russians in this country. If permitted by the American Baptist Publication Society, I will, as soon as possible, start for Russia and co-operate with Count Tolstoy's family, and personally, as well as through reliable friends in Russia, render help in kind, but especially to suffering evangelical Christians. All the money that can be raised should be forwarded to Countess Tolstoy, who will be responsible for its distribution. I am only acting as a helping agent. Nothing could be done if you in America subscribe to me a drop of water. You do not come to the aid of our suffering brethren, but the opportunity of doing a noble service to the cause of humanity and of Christ. A reliable committee ought to be formed in America, and an appeal published in leading papers, carefully worded. . . . I will then write accounts from the famishing provinces about the prospects of the success of the work. I can think of no better way than of co-operating with the Tolstoy family."

Many of the Stundists above mentioned, we are informed, are Baptists. Subjoined is a letter (in part) from the Countess Tolstoy to Mr. Stalling:

"It is so difficult to give advice in such a distressing and hopeless case, and an organization of relief for the famine-stricken in Russia could do very much good. But organizations (private) are not permitted in Russia, every one does, for the help of the people, what he can.

If you prefer to direct money in private disposition, my husband and all my family would do our best to spend it as usefully to the relief of the national distress as possible. I think that if you would come to Russia yourself you could help very much, as personal help is wanted nearly as much as money-help. But the life in those famine-stricken villages is very hard, one must bear very much inconvenience, and if you have never been in Russia and have no idea what a Russian village is, you will not endure the life in it.

The famine is dreadful!

Though the government is trying to do as much as possible, private help is very important. The horses are dying for

Messenger and Visitor.

When paid within thirty days, \$1.50.

Editor, J. H. McCreary, Business Manager.

OFFICE: 26 HERBERT ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

All communications 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.

Particulars for the Messenger and Visitor must be by check, draft or P. O. Order. Cash must be sent in registered letters, addressed at the risk of the sender. Acknowledgment of the receipt of money will be sent to agents requesting, and the date on the address label will be changed within ten weeks.

Proprietors:—The Messenger and Visitor will be sent to all subscribers until an order to the contrary is received. Returning a paper is not sufficient notice. All arrears must be paid when the paper is discontinued.

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

Advertisements Accepted Pursuant to Application.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1892.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

It is claimed for the Chicago University that it is "a child of Providence."

We hope the claim is legitimate, but whether its presidential parentage is admitted or not, it certainly cannot be denied that if ever a child was sown with a silver spoon in its mouth, it has been so in this case. Very different, thus far, has been its experience from that of its predecessor whose name and place it has inherited. That "Chicago University" obtained its charter in 1857, and after a hard fight for existence which lasted nearly a score of years, it finally, in 1886, overcame the inevitable and ceased to be. But its attempt and failure seem to have paved the way for a greater institution and a larger work than the former university had ever dreamed of. Mr. John D. Rockefeller came to the rescue. In 1888, we are told, he had a consultation with Dr. W. H. Harper, and later entered into correspondence with the Baptist Educational Society in reference to the establishment of a university in Chicago, which should meet the needs of the Baptist denomination and satisfy the demands of the times. The Society received Mr. Rockefeller's proposals with favor. A committee of nine prominent men was appointed to take the matter in hand, and the outcome of their deliberations was that an offer of Mr. Rockefeller of \$600,000 for the new university, conditional on the raising of \$400,000 more by subscriptions from other quarters, was accepted. The effort to obtain these subscriptions was successful, and the whole was set apart as a permanent endowment fund. A valuable donation of land was also received from Marshall Field, which, with other land since purchased, forms an estate of about twenty acres lying between Washington and Jackson Parks. In 1890, after the appointment of Dr. William B. Harper as president, Mr. Rockefeller added to his previous gift a million dollars, \$200,000 of which was for building purposes and the balance to be added to the permanent endowment. Later came large bequests from the estate of Wm. B. Ogden. An attempt has been made by a lawsuit to invalidate these bequests, but Dr. Harper hopes, it is said, to secure another half million from this source. Then comes from Mr. Rockefeller another million dollars as a thank-offering for recovered health. This contribution also is to be added to the endowment fund. The university is reported already to have received more than \$1,000,000, and Dr. Harper says that at least a million—in reference to which he is not now at liberty to speak, has been promised.

The question is sometimes asked whether the University of Chicago is a Baptist institution? It seems safe to say that, in a general sense, it is Baptist. It was the desire to have a Baptist educational centre at Chicago, that led to the attempt which finally failed in the case of the first Chicago University, and the same desire had much to do with bringing the present institution into existence. It is the money of Baptists principally, so far, that has gone to form its endowment. Its board of trustees, if we are correctly informed, was elected by the Baptist Educational Society. It has also affiliated with it a Baptist Theological Seminary. But, of course, the university is not denominational in any narrow sense. Instructors are selected, and students will be welcomed, without reference to denominational connection. President Harper appears to have been most successful in securing men of eminent ability for professors in the different departments of the new university. A salary of \$7,000 attached to the professorships adds to the attraction. Some twenty-five professors and instructors, it is reported, have already been appointed. About one thousand students are said to have given notice of their intention to enter the university in October next, when the formal opening will take place.

The sermon in this issue of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, by C. A. Eaton, of Newton Theological Seminary, should not be skipped by anyone.

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Baptist Annuity Association.

At the annual meeting of our Annuity Association held at Amherst in August, 1885, the Board of Management presented a report, in which they said they considered it would be a very desirable object to accomplish "a union in work with the Nova Scotia brethren in the special objects aimed at by this association, provided equitable arrangements could be made."

When the association met in St. John in 1887 (July), the minutes record that "The following resolution, moved by Dr. Hopper, seconded by W. J. Stewart, was unanimously carried."

Resolved, That this association approve of the principle of the desirability of there being one society to have the management of the receiving and disbursing of funds for ministerial aid and relief, and pledge itself to unite in the maturing of plans to effect this purpose for the three provinces on an equitable basis.

It was further Resolved, That any members of this Board who shall attend the next meeting of Convention be authorized to meet the Convention Board, with a view to arrange for a union of the two boards.

In August, 1889, the following resolution was adopted unanimously by the annual meeting of our Annuity Association:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with a like committee to be named on behalf of the Ministers' Annuity Fund of the Baptist Convention, with a view to effecting, in the best manner possible, a union of the funds and interests of these bodies, in a way compatible with the provisions of the constitution of this Association and the terms of our trust deed.

In accordance with this vote, a joint committee on union was appointed.

During the year 1890 steps were taken towards obtaining from the Dominion Parliament an act incorporating the Convention Board, to manage the united annuity funds, for the benefit of all our ministers in the Maritime Provinces who might become members. Early in 1891 it was reported to the two existing boards that the expenses connected with procuring a Dominion act of incorporation would be too great, and that the legislatures of N. B. and N. S. would be asked to pass special acts giving the necessary powers to the boards. A bill and accompanying petition were prepared, to be submitted to each legislature. In N. S. the bill became an act, a copy of which may be found in the Year Book. But in this province took no action, in consequence of a legal opinion as to the powers of our legislature. The next step was the joint meeting at Moncton.

Now Concerning the Collection for Manitoba and North-west Missions.

Bro. Cohoon has called our attention to the collection for Manitoba and N. W. T. missions. As I have been appointed superintendent of Baptist missions in that part of our country, and in a few weeks will start for the field, it may not be out of place for me to add a word backing up Bro. Cohoon's earnest appeal. The Convention instructed the H. M. Board to endeavor to raise \$1,500 this year for the West. We will be grateful for that amount, and yet it is small considering the great needs of the work and the ability of our people in these provinces. How can it be increased? This is a special collection for the work mentioned, and if the amount exceeds \$1,500 it will all go to that object.

If the churches make the day appointed a special day for Manitoba and N. W. missions, and the pastors take an interest in it—for its success depends largely upon the interest the pastors take—the amount will be increased. And that will not be the only desirable feature of a large collection now, but it will encourage the Convention to increase its estimates for this work next year. When we clear the pole without touching they can safely raise it another notch.

The advances we have made in giving for this work during the past few years are encouraging. In 1889 the report shows only \$288.86 given by us for North-west missions; in 1890, \$1,290.51; and last year, \$1,887.00. Let us raise it to \$2,000 this year, and encourage the Convention to estimate \$2,500 for next year. The increased interest the ladies are taking in this work is a blissful omen that a bright day is at hand for our work in the West.

The work has large claims upon the Baptists of these provinces. Your sons and daughters are making their homes in that magnificent country. Help us to give them religious privileges and lay foundations for the future. Some have given me the address of friends in the West whom they wish me to visit. I will be pleased to receive the names of others. Tell me where your boys are and we will gladly visit him.

H. G. MELLECK.

Probably in March more than any other month in the year are the ravages of cold in the head and catarrh most severely felt. Do not neglect either for an instant, but apply Nasal Balm, a time-tried, never-failing cure. Easy to use, pleasant and agreeable. Try it. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price—50c, and \$1 a bottle. Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

—Minard's Liniment cures diphtheria.

An Expression of Gratitude.

With the permission of the Editor, I wish, through the columns of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, to give some expression of my great gratitude to the principal, teachers and students of St. Martin's Seminary for their great kindness to my son, during his late illness, and for the loving faithfulness with which, when the blow came, they did everything that human sympathy could do. Though our grief is beyond human helping, and there is but one unfeeling Comforter, the tenderness of these friends, and the many tokens of the esteem and affection in which they held our dear boy, have touched us deeply.

I have always felt a deep interest in the seminary, but out of our grief there has sprung a new affection. The institution is even dearer to us than before. We love it with a new and sacred love. There my son found his Saviour, and there heaven opened upon him. May the "Giver of every good and perfect gift" bless the seminary most richly, and grant to other of His afflicted children such kind friends and such precious memories. Mr. & Mrs. CHAS. TRUS.

[We wish to say in connection with the above that we have received a copy of a resolution adopted by the Union District Lodge, I. O. G. T., in session with the Morning Star Lodge No. 96, at Upland, expressing sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Trus in their great sorrow at the death of their beloved son.—Ed. M. and V.]

FOREIGN MISSION RECEIPTS.

Table with columns for recipient name and amount. Includes entries like 'Convention Fund, per Rev. G. E. Day, D. D.', 'Cumberland Creek Sunday-school, per A. Miller', etc.

HOME MISSIONS.

Receipts from Feb. 6 to March 12. "A Friend" Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., \$1; Trans. Con. Fund, \$214.23; Con. Fund, Mrs. Caldwell, South Alton, \$1; Con. Fund, Miss Caldwell, South Alton, \$1; and the same for Home Missions, \$1; Con. Fund, Yarmouth Co. quarterly meeting, \$5; do. Hebron church, \$28; Mrs. Sarah G. Bishop, Nappan, a member of the Onalaw church, \$50; Cornelius Hardy, Mahone Bay, \$2; Con. Fund, Lunenburg Town church, \$10.09; do. Wilnot church, \$20.10; do. North Temple Sunday-school, \$8.75; do. St. Stephen church, \$15.35; do. (amount retained) \$94.29—\$460.39. Before reported, \$204.54; total, \$2,504.93.

MANITOBA AND N. W. MISSIONS. St. Stephen Sunday-school, \$14.31. Before reported, \$84.12. Total, \$98.43.

OTHER MONEY RECEIVED AND REPORTED AT THE REQUEST OF TREAS. CON. FUND. Foreign Missions—"Young People's mission boxes," Port Hillford, \$6; Mrs. Sarah G. Bishop, Nappan, member of Onalaw church, \$50; Cornelius Hardy, Mahone Bay, \$3.

Grande Ligne Mission—Studholm church, N. B., \$2; North Temple church, Ohio, \$2; Digby (African), 30 cts; North Temple, Ohio, \$5.35; Lunenburg town church, \$2; Wilnot church, \$14.74; Mrs. R. H. Moxon, Brenton, \$1; Gaspareaux church, \$8.

REMARKS. \$900. The treasury is now over-drawn \$300, and in two months more the third quarter's salary of all the missionaries will be due. We are doing the best year's work ever done in this department by the Baptists in these provinces. So far we have been able to pay missionaries promptly. We want to do the same at the end of the next quarter. Who will help us? Two thousand dollars will do it. A. COHOON, Treas. H. M. Bd. Hebron, N. S., March 14.

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's Lozenges. He will send them to you by mail. They give immediate relief.

INDIGESTION CURED!



Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters are highly recommended for Billiousness, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dizziness, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, or any disease arising from bad digestion.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

SMITH'S COVE.—On Saturday, the 22nd, eight were received for baptism and one by letter. Six of the number were baptized on Sunday. Others have made a start for the kingdom. The outlook is encouraging. W. H. RICHAN.

TOKBET.—Two happy converts, a young brother and sister, were baptized this afternoon (March 13) at Tusket Lakes. The day was very cold, and the cutting wind blew fiercely across the lake; but our hearts were warm with the love of Jesus, and our baptismal hymn rang above the gale. We hope that this blessed experience will soon be repeated. ANDREW F. BROWNIE.

LOCKPORT.—After prayerful sewing and toiling we are allowed to reap a few sheaves. On Sabbath, the 13th inst., I baptized five persons, who will be useful members of the church. And the work of grace is progressing. Bro. Young, our missionary, spent a few days with us not long since. His earnest labors were blessed, and the work is appreciated by us. I am still holding some extra services. E. O. READ.

BAYFIELD.—It was my privilege to baptize eight happy converts on the 13th. In the evening a large congregation met in the hall. The service was very solemn, and the hand of fellowship to twelve who had been baptized. A number of others rose for prayers. At the close of the service several remained, desiring to know the way of life, and were dealt with personally. Remember us at the throne of grace. J. A. MARBLE.

FREDERICTON, Saturday, March 19.—We have held only our regular services during this week. There have been largely attended and deeply interesting numbers have come to decision for Christ. A number of young men connected with other denominations. Much quiet, personal effort is being put forth with blessed results. On the 13th two young men were baptized with two young women. The waters will be stirred again to-morrow. It is proposed to hold special services again in April.

OXFORD, N. S.—A very interesting young woman was baptized and welcomed into the church; others are becoming interested in the necessity of personal salvation. The annual meeting of the Sabbath-school was held on the 9th inst. We are at the year's work with encouraging prospects, though we feel the want of a suitable vestry. Sicknes has prevailed among us since early last fall; first fever, then grippe, and many have died. Our churches have met some of its more faithful members. May regenerating grace supply the vacancies. E. C. COREY.

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, N. S.—I reached Sydney on the 23rd ult., and have since been doing what I could to revive our drooping cause in this town. Considerable blessing has attended our efforts. Yesterday I had the privilege of baptizing five persons, one of whom is an aged lady of over 70 years, and of welcoming them at the close of the morning service. Two others are received for baptism, and it is likely the ordinance will be administered again next Lord's day. The church is much encouraged and are anxious to secure the services of a pastor as early as possible. The town is booming materially, owing to the completion of the C. B. Railway, and the coming man will have a pleasant and hopeful life. Pray for us. March 14. ISA. WALLACE.

GUYSBORO, N. S.—The work of the Lord continues to prosper with us, for which we thank God and take courage. The Young People's prayer-meetings are well sustained and increasingly interesting. The general prayer and praise services of the church are perhaps more largely attended than in the past history of the church; which, at one period, threatened denudation and suicide. Though there are not seven thousand who have not bowed the knee to the image of Baal, there are a goodly number who have not defiled their garments. The church is some thirty members stronger than it was at the beginning of the present year. It is many fold stronger in faith, stronger in love, and stronger in moral power for good in this town. We have been holding a few special services of late at Rockvale, an out-station, where we erected a house of worship last summer. The faithfulness of our covenant-keeping God has been very marked indeed. Last Lord's day we administered the ordinance of New Testament baptism in that section, and after service sat down to commemorate our Saviour's dying love. Twenty-seven in all, those who have for long years been silent and indifferent, coming to rejoice again in God. And so the work of love will go on. What a grand inspiration, Jesus never was vanquished, yet. Last evening several useful parcels were left at the parsonage. Upon invitation we went to the church, where the audience were entertained for an hour and a half with music; also a history of the Gaysboro Baptist church, prepared and read by our esteemed deacon, to whom the

church owes a debt of gratitude) Bro. Herbert R. Cunningham. We expect in the near future to either ask a place in your columns or publish this in pamphlet form. At the close of the evening's exercises the pastor was handed a roll of bills and a gold dollar, which we hope always to keep in remembrance of that occasion, and all went home happy. Cot.

BRIDGETOWN.—A deep work of grace in our midst. The Lord is showing His approval of the efforts of His children in the erection of a beautiful new house for His worship. Six have been baptized, and probably double that number will follow in two weeks. Death has robbed us of some of our aged members.—Bro Edward Eaton, aged 88; Sister Mrs. Sarah Ann Morse, 84; and Sister Miss Mary Emily Rice, 73. They have all been workers in the vineyard of our Lord and have gone to their reward. "Their works do follow them." Patience has had its perfect work in them, and we know the reward is sure. May the Comforter take His seat in the vacant chair and bring cheer to the heart of the lonely. PASTOR.

TABLE YARMOUTH, N. S.—We have had a few tokens of the driving rain in the conversion of the youth. I have baptized five during this month, others are received and a number asking for prayers. We bless God for the drops and are hoping for the showers. Dr. Saunders, of Halifax, has been with us two weeks and rendered much valuable aid in putting his shoulder to the chariot at a time when, to us, the wheels seemed to drag heavily. His ripe experience and spiritual vigor soon won confidence. The doctor does not seize the reins and drive off as do too many evangelists. He knows his own place and the place of the pastor. We enjoyed his visit much and profited much by his wise words, both in public and in private. If any pastor has said and done about all he can and results not satisfactory, if convenient, ask Dr. Saunders to spend a few days with you. He will do you all good and no harm. G. R. WHITE.

PERSONALS. Bro. R. H. Creed, of South Rawdon, N. S., wishes us to say that any notices arising from the sale of old books or pamphlets mentioned in a recent number of this paper will be devoted to the cause of missions at home or abroad.

Much sympathy will be felt with Rev. I. B. Skinner, of Wittenburg, N. S., now deeply afflicted in the loss of his beloved wife, whose death occurred on Sunday last. Deceased was a sister of the editor of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Joseph Richards, treasurer of the Grand Ligue Mission, acknowledges the receipt of three dollars in aid of Grand Ligue Mission from Sand Point Baptist church, N. S., per James D. Goodick, clerk.

—Minard's Liniment cures distemper.

Advertisement for 'NASAL BALM' with text: 'It is a certain and specific remedy for Colds in the head and catarrh of the nose. SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure. Failure to pay results in small, but certain, and reliable medicine. If you are not satisfied with our three-cent bottle, we will refund the balance. We warrant the balm to cure all cases of Catarrh of the nose, and all diseases of the throat, and all diseases of the lungs, and all diseases of the chest, and all diseases of the bronchial tubes, and all diseases of the respiratory system, and all diseases of the vocal organs, and all diseases of the larynx, and all diseases of the pharynx, and all diseases of the oesophagus, and all diseases of the stomach, and all diseases of the intestines, and all diseases of the rectum, and all diseases of the bladder, and all diseases of the prostate, and all diseases of the urethra, and all diseases of the penis, and all diseases of the testicles, and all diseases of the epididymis, and all diseases of the vas deferens, and all diseases of the spermatic cord, and all diseases of the scrotum, and all diseases of the perineum, and all diseases of the anus, and all diseases of the rectum, and all diseases of the sigmoid flexure, and all diseases of the descending colon, and all diseases of the 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LITTLE NUT PEOPLE.

Old Mistress Chestnut once lived in a hurr Padded and lined with the softest of fur. Jack Frost split it wide with his keen silver knife. And tumbled her out at the risk of her life.

Selected Serial.

THE SQUIRE OF SANDAL-SIDE.

It had been decided that Stephen should drive his mother to the rectory in the morning, and there they were to wait the result of Moser's interview with Julius.

Julius and his wife had silently taken the departure. "It is a hopeless fight against destiny," said Julius. "When the purse is empty, any cause is weak. I have barely money to take us to Calcutta, Sophia. It is very disagreeable to go there on foot."

was done that day; for, when all had said about human selfishness, this truth abides—in the main, we do rejoice with those who weep.

away, and that my duty was to stay at home from the meeting." Then the merry jingle of sleigh bells rang in upon his reflections.

Then the merry jingle of sleigh bells rang in upon his reflections. The sound took the happy out of his eyes. His fingers clutched upon his notes. He knew that the Tinkhams were going to the young people's meeting.

GAIN ONE POUND A Day. SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Kennedy's Medical Discovery. Takes hold in this order: Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Inside Skin, Outside Skin.

Intercolonial Railway. 1891. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1892.

WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 2 TRIPS A WEEK BOSTON.

March 23. "The matter which this page contains is selected from various sources; and we guarantee, to any intelligent reader or householder, the contents of this single page, from week to week, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper."

A SPRING CHANSON. The glad springtide is here again! The thrushes sing all day; We've violets in the sheltered glade; And some bloom on the breeze; Along a green and daisied world; The lights and shadows flit; The cherry trees with buds are peep; The crocus lamps are lit.

THE HOME. Hans Christian Andersen. I told him how his stories had the dearest books of my childhood seemed associated with all that was light in the memory of it.

A Lesson for Fathers and Sons. Ebenezer Webster, Daniel Webster's father, a sturdy New Hampshire farmer and miller of the last century, was of those intelligent and generous parents who cherish their children as their own.

My dear father," he exclaimed, "shall not work. Brother, I work for you, and wear our hands and you shall rest."

My child," said the father, "it is no importance to me—I now live but in the present; and can give you no other advantage than that of knowledge; but I can do something for you. Earn yourself—improve your opportunities—learn—learn—and when I am gone, will not need to go through the hardships which I have undergone, which have made me an old man before my time."

The ten-year-old little Daniel then himself on his father's breast, and as he sobbed aloud, he registered a vow in his heart that he would never be a man; that he would devote his life to study. In 1796, when Daniel was ten years old, his father, who had been a county judge, at a salary of four hundred dollars a year, was able to send him to the famous academy at Exeter, N. H.

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

A SPRING CHANSON.

The glad springtime is here again;
'Through the fields sing all day;
We've violets in the sheltered glen,
And gorse bloom on the brae;
Along a green and daisied world
The lights and shadows flit;
The cherry trees with buds are pealed,
The crocus lamps are lit.

From gnarled apple boughs the buds
Of perfumed white and red
Are peeping forth; in scented woods
The wind flower lifts its head;
In lonely swamp and hollow springs
The wild marsh marigold;
Beneath the flow'ring currant sings
A blackbird gay and bold.

The shimmering sunbeams sport and play
Upon the beecher fall,
And rest on the laburnum's gay
Beside the garden wall.
Oh, glad spring time! from shore to shore
Your gifts are scattered free,
And best of all, you bring one boon
My true love back to me! M. Root.

THE HOME.

Heaven Christian, Anderson.
I told him how his stories had been
The nearest books of my childhood,
And seemed associated with all that was
Delightful in the memory of it. I told
him how happy and flattered I had felt
at finding the name of the little boy in
"Ole Shute-Eye" the same as my own,
and that had unconsciously I had ap-
propriated his experiences and half be-
lieved them to be my own.

This little confession seemed to touch
Anderson strangely. Tears filled his
eyes; he asked both my hands and
pressed them warmly.
"Now you understand," he said, "what
a happy lot it is to be the children's
poet."

I rose to take my leave, but lingered
talking, and on my expressing a desire
to hear him read to me upon his sofa,
adjusted his pillows, and began to
recite from memory "The Ugly Duck-
ling."

His manner was easy and conversa-
tional, full of caressing inflections, such
as one employs in telling a tale to a
child. In the pathetic passages he was
visibly affected, and he closed almost
solemnly.

"It is the story of my own life," he
said. "I was myself the despised swan
in the pond; you, the ugly duckling, in
the house of the Philistines." I felt im-
mensely, as he finished his recital, that I
understood the man. I had caught the
keynote of his character. All that was
good and noble in him rose in vivid
light before me. I remembered his name,
—H. H. Boyesen, in the March Century.

A Lesson for Fathers and Mothers.

Ebenezer Webster, Daniel Webster's
father, a sturdy New Hampshire farmer
and miller of the last century, was one
of those intelligent and generous parents
who most cherished purpose is to give
their children a better education than
they have enjoyed themselves. Every
one was poor then in the northern parts
of New Hampshire; there were but few
books, and none but district schools;
and, therefore, all the latter years of
Ebenezer Webster's life were a severe
struggle to accomplish this purpose.

Daniel Webster relates, in one of his
letters, an affecting conversation which
occurred one hot day in July, 1792, in
the hay-field, between his father and
himself when he was about ten years
old. It shows something of the charac-
ter of both the father and the son.
A member of Congress came out to
the hay-field to see Captain Webster (he
was called captain from his having
commanded a company in the Revolu-
tionary War), and when the member
had left, the old man called the boy to
him, and they sat down on a hay-cock
together under an elm-tree.

to get abashed with all his classes, and to
graduate with distinction. His father
lived to reap the reward of his parental
devotion by seeing the unfolding of his
son's unequalled talents. Daniel
Webster's reverence for his father, and
his appreciation of the good old man's
affection and self-sacrifice, were con-
spicuous traits of his character. In the
height of his fame, his lips quivered and
his voice trembled whenever he spoke
of him; and once every year he took his
own children to the log-cabin in which
his father had lived, and to the humble
grave in which his remains repose.

Such an eminent instance of parental
devotion and filial appreciation, when
rightly considered, creates one's con-
ceptions of human nature, and strength-
ens our faith in the capabilities of man.
—New York Ledger.

Donald and Gladys.

One day Donald and Gladys had a
quarrel. You see, while both were
away gathering more stones for the high
tower they were building, Gypsy, the
dog, came up to smell of the new edition,
when—crash! it tumbled right down
upon her meddlesome nose. So away
she scampered, without waiting to
make the call she had intended to
make on Donald and Gladys.

Gladys saw the rain first.
"Why, Donald," she exclaimed, wrath-
fully, "didn't you know any better to
knock that down?"
"I didn't knock it down," said Don,
stoutly.

"You say you didn't," said Don,
stoutly.
"I didn't," shouted Donald.

"But you did," persisted Gladys,
giving him an angry push, and then, slap!
slap! went two small pairs of hands, and
"O! oh!" cried two distressed voices.

Gladys's mamma called: "Gladys,
come! Come, Gladys!"
Donald hadn't any mamma, but Miss
Little, his old kindergarten, who was
taking care of him while papa was in
Europe, came down the steps to meet
the little ones.

"Why, Donald, how did this happen?"
she asked.
"See what I tumbled the tower down,
and I didn't," he answered defiantly.

"Couldn't you have told her pleasantly
that you didn't?"
"No, I couldn't possibly; she was too
mean."

"Then what did you do?"
"O! I just pushed her—she pushed
me first—then she slapped me, and I
gave it to her back again."

"Why, Donald?"
Donald wished Miss Little wouldn't
look at him that way, and make her
voice sound so sorry; but he said,
crossly, "Well, I don't care much."

He was so hot and cross he wished
Miss Little would scold him, so he could
say ugly things back to her, as he used
to say to nurse. Somehow he never had
the courage to say such naughty things
to anyone who wouldn't scold him, al-
though he couldn't have told you why.

"Donald," said Miss Little after din-
ner, "why are you not out playing?"
"O! well, you see, he answered gloomily,
"I keep on thinking how mean Gladys
was this morning."

"Doesn't that remind you of how
naughty a little boy was to slap her
back?"

"No, sir, ma'am! She said I did when
I didn't; and, Miss Little, I'm most sure
I can't forgive her's long's I live 'n
breath!"

"Donald, Donald!" cried Gladys's
mamma.
"Why, what do you s'pose she wants?"
said Donald, looking frightened.

"I didn't slap Gladys very hard?"
"O! no," said Miss Little, as she went
out to meet Gladys and her mamma and
Uncle Bert; "probably she wants to see
you about something else; but, Donald,
just think how bad you would feel if you
had hurt her! We never know how hard
we strike when we're angry. You must
be thankful you did not hurt her so that
perhaps she would never be well again."

"My!" exclaimed Donald. "I believe
I'd be so thankful I'd forgive her quick's
a wink."

"O! Donald!" cried Gladys, running up.
"You didn't knock it down. Truly, you
didn't."

"I know it," said Don, heartily.
"And, say, did I hurt you very much?"
"Hurt me? Oh, no! But you see,
Don, Uncle Bert says it was Gypsy who
knocked it down. I'm sorry because it
was you. I think I must be a naughty
girl."

"No, you're not," exclaimed Donald,
gallantly. "Come, let's build another
tower!" —Harper's Young People.

Health Paragraphs.

GOING TO SLEEP.—Scientific investiga-
tions assert that, in beginning to sleep,
the senses do not unitedly fall into
slumber, but drop off one after another.
The sight ceases, in consequence of the
protection of the eyelids, to receive im-
pressions first, while all the other senses
preserve their sensibility entire. The
sense of taste is the next which loses its
susceptibility to impression, and then
the sense of smelling. The hearing is
next in order, and last of all comes the
sense of touch. Furthermore, the senses
are brought to sleep with different de-
grees of profundity. The sense of touch
sleeps the most lightly, and is the
most easily awakened; the next easiest
is the hearing; the next is the sight; and
the taste and smelling awake last. Another
remarkable circumstance deserves
notice; certain muscles and parts of the
body begin to sleep before others. Sleep
commences at the extremities, begin-
ning with the feet and legs, and creeping
towards the centre of nervous action.
The necessity for keeping the feet warm
and perfectly still as a preliminary to
sleep is well known. From these ex-
planations it will not appear surprising
that there should be an imperfect kind
of mental action, which produces the
phenomena of dreaming.

NOTHING NEW IN HYPOPTISM.—We
have heard a great deal recently about
so-called hypnotism, and it is a sub-
ject upon which the general public seem
extremely ignorant, and one which
has led very often to mischievous
results, we think, as well as to quote
the opinion of Dr. Caldwell, professor of
Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh. Lec-
turing a short time ago on the subject of
Hypnotism, he said it was merely a
new name for mesmerism. With regard
to the method of producing the arti-
ficially induced sleep, he stated that
there was nothing in the nature of
electricity nor magnetism about it, and

contrary to the general belief, no influ-
ence whatever emanated from the body
of the operator. The results are really
brought about by the tiring of a single
line of nerve, and he believed that many
people, if not all, were unable to do it,
but not against their will. The condition
during the sleep was akin to the cataleptic
state, or the state of the sleep-
walker.

THE FARM.

Beginning with Bees.
There is wonderful difference between
the honey yields of different localities;
one man may report: "I never had a
single drop," while another a few
miles distant will say: "My bees have
done scarcely anything." There are
localities where comb-honey cannot be
profitably produced, and others where
it will not pay to run for extracted
honey; in most cases a judicious com-
bination gives best results. Comb-honey
is largely sold by its appearance; there-
fore choose a location where honey
plants are such as to produce the finest
and best honey. If possible, locate
near large alfalfa fields; or where the
mountain sides are covered with the
different species of sage, or in places
where California lilac abounds. An
apiary should be located in a valley, so
as to give the bees greater range of
flight. The swarming tendency is more
or less common in all positions of the
apiary. If well shaded, and along some
river bottom, swarming can be con-
trolled very easily; if in a mountain or
foothill country, you will have abun-
dant swarms, and the main difficulty in
location like this is to keep them from
swarming too much. To get stocked up
with bees better go to some successful
beekeeper with the times, and pur-
chase from him three or four colonies
in movable frame hives. It is best not
to start with too many, but learn as
you go.

The debated question, "Which bees to
start with?" is of little moment to a be-
ginner. After you find out your local-
ity, then try the different races until
you find one that suits you. Some races
do well in one location, some in
another. After getting your bees home
and on their permanent stands, read
some good book on beekeeping and sub-
scribe for one or more good papers. I
think a bee journal of average interest
than a bee book, because the journal is
constantly presenting the new and val-
uable discoveries made by the most pro-
gressive apiarists of the day. Bee cul-
ture could only be learned by study and
practice. Learn all you can from books
and papers, then practically apply them;
visit some successful apiarist.

One visit will sometimes be worth a
good many dollars to a beginner. After
you are started well study your market;
try and build up a good home market.
Sell nothing but a good article, though
roughly well ripened, and in a neat, at-
tractive shape. Try and have all your
honey first class. Honey should be left
in the hives until thoroughly evaporated
and sealed up. Do not use wax before
it is all capped over. Try and use a
one-sized frame throughout the apiary;
two or more sized frames are a great
bother.—Pacific Rural Press.

Sunny Houses.

Many planning to build will forget
that for nine or ten months in winter
there is not a ray of the sunshine they
can gather in every room of the house.
People who take advantage of this cheap
luxury are supposed to have some secret
charm in the arrangement of their
rooms. Even those who thoughtless-
ly have a hall on the south side, south
closets and other obstructions, are sen-
sitive to the difference, and can't tell
what it is that makes their house un-
satisfactory in comparison with those
open all round to the sun. On a dark
day they can scarce get the light enough
for sewing. Then in cold weather their
living-rooms are much harder to heat.
"J. M. M." has her hall on the north
side, also two closets and pantry, so that
on the first floor the end of one room
only opens to the south. She thus
saves much heat, secures a cool pantry
and storeroom, and plenty of light and
cheer for parlor, sitting-room and kit-
chen, and a choice place for her window-
full of thriving plants. In a constant
wintry long shade the south is certainly
best of all. Even in hot weather, win-
dows toward the south breeze compensa-
tion for exposure to the sun. Air magnet-
ized by sunshine is the natural anti-
dote for rheumatism, neuralgia and
blues.—Louise M. Fuller.

Roots for Rooters.

An Iowa farmer who has for several
years raised pure-bred Poland-China
hogs experimented with roots of various
sorts to help out their bill of fare. The
result he communicates through his
local *Homeowner*:
"I have tried about a dozen kinds of
beets and mangels and have come to
the conclusion that for my use I prefer
the mammoth mangel for early fall
feed and some good kind of red turnip
beets for winter use. For the latter
many would prefer a sugar beet. I begin
to feed the mangels in July or August,
according to whether my pastures are
dried up or not. My hogs greedily eat
tops and all. By the time winter sets in
I generally have the mangels all fed out,
and store the turnips and sugar beets
for winter use. I consider beets for hogs
a paying investment. I have thought
several times that feeding beets kept
my hogs from having cholera."

—Before coal came into common use
some elderly men talked, in zero even-
ings, about the rapidly passing forests,
and the confident prediction was made
that "at the farthest, our children's chil-
dren will see the day when the wood
will all be gone, and then they will have
to freeze to death." A son once re-
flecting about the rapidly passing forests,
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flecting about the rapidly passing forests,

not yet reached the possibilities of an
acre by more than half. A little fig-
uring on the basis of earth's area and its
inhabitants will indicate its capacity to
maintain any probable population for
thousands of future years.—G. Wilson.

A large rambling farm-house that
used to be heated with gorse-dimby
with a number of coal and wood stoves
is now very successfully warmed by a
wood-burner, made on the principle of a
Tollid stove, bricked in all around to
give body of heat. Rough cordwood is
used without cutting; the coals claim
large enough to hold several cords at a
time. The boys of the family run the
furnace, which heats several large rooms
on the first floor, and from a register in
the hall moderates the temperature of
the chambers above. The coals do not
remain in case of emergency, but are
seldom needed. Many a mother's life
might be prolonged if she had the prob-
lem of heating solved for her in this
way.

Celery is gaining rapidly in public
favor. Many regard it as a nerve tonic
in its action on the system; others claim
for its beneficial effects upon disordered
kidneys, and as such a palliative in
rheumatic complaints originating in an
abnormal condition of these organs. At
any rate it is a wholesome vegetable
and may well make a part of the
daily diet. A Rhode Island gardener's
plan of growing it seems to favor this
result. The soil is very rich and the
plants are set seven inches apart each
way. A little wood shavings is required at
first, but the plants soon shade the con-
taining soil, and that puts a stop to weed-
ing and hoeing. The soil being shaded
does not crust over, but remains
friable. Shade causes the stalk to self-
bleach, saving the exhausting labor of
"banking" or other artificial means of
bleaching. Several times the usual num-
ber of plants can be grown on the same
ground; in this case there are 120,736
to the acre.

TEMPERANCE.

National Drink Bills.
Dr. Burns, an English economist, has
just published his annual report upon
the drink bill of Great Britain and Ire-
land. His conclusions are somewhat
startling. Last year the total amount
spent on intoxicating drinks in the
United Kingdom aggregated some \$70,000,000. This means an annual expendi-
ture of \$18.75 per head for every man,
woman and child in the United King-
dom. It means an expenditure of \$38.75
for every family of five persons.

Why do the people who are plan-
ning to see why the English laboring
man has to wage such a continual struggle
against poverty and starvation? The
average wages of a laboring man in
some 50 cities in England and Wales is
estimated at \$4.70 per week.

Granting that he secures continuous
work throughout the year, he makes
\$235. With the yearly drink bill of the
average family amounting to \$30.75, it
is not a matter of surprise that English
workmen do not live as comfortably
as do their brethren in the United States.

The unrestricted use of alcoholic
stimulants has become the great and over-
shadowing obstacle in the way of bet-
tering the condition of the English work-
ing classes. This is best illustrated in
that great and barren region known as
the East End of London. Here some-
two million people are huddled together
in abject and hopeless poverty.

Cases of actual starvation are very
numerous. Statistics show that a large
number of school children come to school
without breakfast, and that a great pro-
portion of them rarely get more than
one meal a day. Nevertheless this re-
gion is filled with public houses, each
of which takes in from \$75,000 to \$100,000
per year.

Statesmanship, philanthropy and re-
ligion have proven utterly inadequate to
deal with the problem of intemperance
in England. It increases steadily year
by year, and its effects upon the coming
generation and the future of the coun-
try must be marked and serious.—
Minneapolis Tribune.

A recent contributor to the *Western
Christian Advocate*, writing of intemper-
ance and insanity, quotes Dr. Parachea
as giving the cause of insanity in 376
cases of which he had knowledge, and of
those intemperance was responsible in
164. He quotes Dr. Griesinger, profes-
sor of clinical medicine and mental
science in the University of Berlin, as
citing drunkenness as "one of the most
important causes of domestic troubles,"
to which 241 more of these cases of
insanity were accredited. He further-
more says: "Drunkenness stands mid-
way between physical and physical
causes. Its effects are very powerful
and very complex." He adds: "On
the one hand, the excessive use of alcohol
excesses is principally, purely physical,
in part direct, by causing irritation
and changes in the nutrition of the brain,
by the development of chronic stasis
within the cranium; in part indirect,
by producing drunkard's acrobatics,
fatty degeneration of the liver, serious
gastro-intestinal diseases; in short by
complete ruin of the constitution." He
then cites drunkenness as producing im-
portant physical causes, by the quarrels
in families which it drunkenness so fre-
quently occasions, and the sad mental
impressions which it causes, domestic
discomfort, withdrawal from the family,
ruin in business, and loss of self-re-
spect which it must force home upon
the drunkard. This is weighty scien-
tific testimony which ought to warn all
users of intoxicants of the peril involved
in the drinking habit in the way of
physical and mental deterioration and
ruin. The insane asylums of this
country steadily increase in numbers,
and like our prisons, are, many of them,
overcrowded. Alcoholism, directly or
indirectly, is undoubtedly chief among
the causes.

"I feel entirely cured of Flatulencia
(a dyspeptic symptom) by the use of
one bottle of B. B. B."

—Mrs. Scott, Portsmouth, Ont.

EDUCATIONAL.
For the benefit of those who wish
to learn shorthand merely as an
accomplishment, I will furnish
outfit, instructions showing just
how to proceed in every little de-
tail, correct exercise until you be-
come a good shorthand writer, for
\$8.

If it is not convenient to come
here for school, the lessons can be
sent by mail just as well.
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Halifax COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR.—With the utmost pleasure I look
back upon the time spent at St. Allison School
upon the time spent at St. Allison School
upon the time spent at St. Allison School

FOR some years I have been
looking for the RIGHT
MAN to assist me in attaining to
my ideal of what a Business Col-
lege should be. I have at last
found that man in the person of
MR. W. W. PRINGLE, who in
addition to his excellent accom-
plishments as a Teacher, is one of
the ablest Business Educators of
the day. To insure permanency,
Mr. Pringle will be admitted as
partner. This will take effect
July 1st. Notice is given that
those who are planning to
begin their summer work may
know their opportunity—send
for circulars and samples of Mr.
Pringle's lessons.
W. W. PRINGLE, Principal,
445 Bellevue Hall.

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Rooms, \$1.00 per day. This Hotel is con-
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Every attention paid to guests' comfort.

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Best Family Flours made in Canada.
Ask your grocer to get it for you; if he won't,
send to—
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Head Central Wharf, HALIFAX, N. S.

Burdock
Blood
BITTERS
Cures HEADACHE
Cures HEADACHE
Cures HEADACHE
A Prompt Cure.
DRINK BIRD. I was very bad
with headache and pain in my
back; my hands and feet
swelled so I could do no work.
My sister-in-law advised me to
take B. B. B. With one bottle
I felt so much better that I
got one more. I can now walk
and do any work as well as ever.
ANNIE BURBANK,
Trenton, Ont.

GATES'
INVIGORATING SYRUP!
This preparation is well known throughout the
country as a safe and reliable Cathartic and
FAMILY MEDICINE,
superior in all respects to every house-
hold medicine. For Constipation, Colic and Laxative.
A little night and morning will soon break them up
For Dyspepsia,
It will give immediate relief.
For Irregularities of the Bowels,
Nothing can be found to equal, as it causes no
griping nor pain.
For Asthma & Palpitation of the Heart,
One swallow gives instant relief.
Kick Headache, Stomach & Pin Worms
Yield at once.
It is an invigorator of the whole system, whereby
a regular and healthy circulation is maintained; has
been well tested already, and will do all we say of it.
Only 50 cents a bottle—\$5.00 per dozen.
For severe cases of Laxative, use the Bitters
in connection with the Syrup, and use the Bitters
Tonic and Soreness use Gates' Laxative and Stimu-
lant also. Always take a few bottles of Bitters and
Syrup after an attack of Grippe.
C. GATES, SON & CO., Middleton, N. S.

AMMONIA
IN BAKING POWDER IS A
DISEASE - PRODUCING AGENT.
ITS stability is abridged by reaction with the
water of the Flour. The preparation of an UN-
OBJECTIONABLE Baking Powder containing
AMMONIA is impracticable. Avoid all risk and use
Woodill's German
Baking Powder,
Guaranteed to contain NO AMMONIA
THE CANADA
SUGAR REFINING CO.
(Limited), MONTREAL,
OFFER FOR SALE ALL GRADES OF
REFINED
Sugars &
Syrups
OF THE WELL-KNOWN BRAND OF
Redpath
Certificate of Strength and Purity.
CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
Medicine Faculty, McGill University,
To the Canada Sugar Refining Company.
GENTLEMEN:—I have taken and tested a sample of
your "EXTRA GRANULATED" sugar, and find
that it yielded 98 per cent pure sugar. It is
practically as pure and good a sugar as can be man-
ufactured. Yours truly,
G. O. GIRDWOOD.

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Lamp Goods.
CHANDLERS: Bracket, Lamp Glass,
Table and Hand Lamps; Burners, Chimneys,
Shades, Globes, Lanterns, Oil and Spirit
Stoves, &c.
FOR SALE BY
J. R. CAMERON, 64 PRINCE
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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.
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Residence—41 Paddock Street,
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Marble, Freestone and Granite Works.
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All work done first-class.

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For Churches, Schools, etc., also Churches
and Public. For more than 20 years a
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The finest quality of Bells for Churches,
Schools, etc. Fully warranted.
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Since 1848 celebrated for superiority over others
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Best Family Flours made in Canada.
Ask your grocer to get it for you; if he won't,
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Head Central Wharf, HALIFAX, N. S.

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



NEWS SUMMARY.

Dominion.

The names of Judge Allan and Hon. Peter Mitchell are being prominently associated with the government of New Brunswick.

Mr. Geo. M. O'Neil, travelling passenger agent of the I. C. R., died in Halifax on Friday night last of pneumonia, after a week's illness.

Grand juries in Ontario will hereafter consist of thirteen members instead of twenty-four, the bill to this effect having passed the third reading in the Legislature on Thursday last.

The eighth annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Dairyman's Association will be held at Amherst, March 29 and 30. A number of well-known agriculturists and dairymen are announced to take part in the discussions.

Mr. R. Wilson presided over the meeting of the Anti-Tobacco Society, Tuesday evening. It was decided to hold meetings permanently hereafter, the first Tuesday in each month. A resolution was passed to arrange for the inauguration of a series of prize contests in the various Sunday-schools of the city, the subjects to be announced later.

Messrs. Scovil & Fraser, of Oak Hall, are about completing some alterations and improvements in their place of business which will make it one of the most attractive in the city, and will afford unexcelled facilities for exhibiting the fine stock of goods to which they invite the attention of the public. See advertisement on another page.

A horrible fatality occurred in Fawcett's flouring mill, Sackville, Tuesday evening. George Dixon left the ground floor about 6.15 to go up stairs, and in passing an upright shaft it is supposed his clothes became caught. Not returning about 15 minutes later, one of the workmen went up stairs and found Dixon standing upright with both arms around the shaft quite dead. His arms and legs were horribly mutilated.

Another of the one year endowment schemes has expired, leaving a goodly number of matters in Fredericton. This time it is the Ohio Beneficial society that has collapsed. The secretary of the society for Fredericton received notice last week that the concern had failed, with liabilities of \$30,000, and assets of about half that amount. The Fredericton members had but two calls more to pay before their certificates would have matured. It is said that one gentleman there held quite a large number of certificates and was paying about \$1 a month into the now defunct concern.

The Toronto Globe says the migration of Ontario agriculturists to the North-west has assumed enormous proportions. The settlers are not confined to one section of the country, nor have they been induced to leave Ontario and cast their lot with the people of the West by one agency. The agents of the C. P. R. and of the Manitoba Government, combined with news of the friends who, having left the east earlier, are an attraction to these remaining behind, all have a share in gathering together the immigrants from north, east and west to Toronto, whence on every Tuesday of the season the settlers' trains are despatched.

The fifth annual session of the Annapolis Valley Small Fruit Growers' Association met at Kingston, Kings Co., last week. In the course of a discussion on the commission business methods, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That at our annual meeting in May or June the association discuss the advisability of putting a man in Halifax to handle their products." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. C. Naudoukirk, president; Dr. Bell, vice-president; John Kilian, secretary; treasurer, James Gates and J. H. Hall, auditors; George McGregor, Dr. Bell and Alvaro Baker, council.

The members of the order of Railway Conductors and of the Brotherhood of Trainmen of the P. E. R. were ordered out at midnight, Wednesday, over the entire western division of the C. P. R., including the branches from Port Williams to Donald, 1,500 miles. The final demand of the employes was for the reinstatement of the men, who are said to number about 100, who were dismissed within the past few days, and the concession on the part of the company of a retrogressive schedule presented by the committee on Monday last. Later accounts intimating that the strike has had little effect owing to the failure of the strikers to secure the co-operation of the locomotive engineers and firemen. The company have been able to supply the place of the men who have struck and trains have been but little delayed.

A Summerville despatch of the 17th inst says: Great excitement prevails at Cape North over the appearance of thousands of seals, and the residents, respecting from their astonishment, embraced the opportunity to enrich themselves. Two hundred persons went out on the drift ice two miles from land and captured nearly five hundred. Yesterday over two hundred were taken. At night the excitement is great and all are anxious to become seal-hunters. Armed with all sorts of weapons, from the small revolver to a rifle, and with belt around the waist stuck full of knives of all kinds, in the captain's broken sword to the bowie knife of the western desperado, quite a formidable crew left there yesterday morning for the scene and to join in extending a warm reception to the visitors. Captain F. Gillant is in the lead. It is nearly 80

years since seals appeared in this vicinity. Old sailors say the seals probably came down from Greenland, the mild weather having loosened the ice. The seals are worth \$3 each.

Mr. Mowat, in answer to an inquiry, stated it was not the intention of the government to introduce this session a bill for the purpose of taxing mortgages and other investments at the same rate as real estate.

By a personal inspection of the establishment of W. H. Johnson, Esq., 121 and 123 Grandville street, Halifax, we see that this house deals in first class goods, for which Mr. Johnson obtained a special diploma at the N. S. provincial exhibition. The one price system of trade is to be commended.

Some days ago C. H. Cahan, leader of the opposition in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, moved for a committee to investigate charges of bootlegging by the government in its improper use of part of the \$600,000 borrowed for the provincial road service by government supporters in and out of the House. That resolution was voted down. On Thursday Premier Fielding gave notice of the following counter resolution: "That in the opinion of this House it is the duty of each member for Shelburne forthwith to make his charges specific as required by the resolution of the House already referred to, or failing in that, to place on the table of the House the affidavits which he claims to have and any other papers bearing on the subject, so that the House may proceed to hold such investigation and take such action as the interests of justice require."

British and Foreign. The House of Commons has rejected the Welsh land tenure bill, providing that the government appoint a commission consisting of three members to arrange reasonable conditions for tenancy of farms in Wales and to fix fair rents.

A despatch from Brisbane, Australia, dated March 17, says: Much excitement and suffering has been caused by the stagnation in the industries in this colony and quite a number of persons are almost on the verge of starvation.

Yesterday four hundred women and children besieged the Labor Bureau in this city begging for relief. The crush was so great that many of the weaker women in the crowd fainted. In many cases husbands have left the city and gone into the country seeking work. They have left their families destitute and the women and children are dependent upon the government for food to keep them alive.

United States. The man known as "Steepie Jack," a painter of church steeples, fell the other day from the top of a spire in South Livermore, Maine, and was instantly killed.

Secretary Foster reports that the silver question is one of the principal topics of conversation in England, and that there is an increasing sentiment there in favor of bimetalism.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of New York, who has opened a crusade against the iniquities of administration in that city, has received the following letter, inclosing a check for \$250 for the work of the society: "I believe that almost anybody can break almost any law in this city and do it with entire safety if he is willing to pay for the privilege. I am in earnest sympathy with you and your society."

The position of head professor in political science in the University of Chicago at a salary of \$7,000 a year has been offered to Prof. Edmund J. James of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania. Prof. James, though a comparatively young man, is widely known for his work in political and social science. He has received numerous calls to other positions, notably to the chair of Political Economy at Harvard, and to the Presidency of two large Western universities.

The New York Post says: It may be said without exaggeration that the criminal class is in full possession of the municipal administration of New York, and that the organization through which it has been effected, draws a large income from the keepers, politicians, rogues, and that a large share of this income goes to its chiefs and enables them to live in luxury and lay up money for their old age. How much money Tammany draws from the vice classes through the sale of indulgences, it is of course impossible to say or verify. But that it is large is as certain as that the sun rises.

A Washington despatch says: Acting Secretary Nettleton has informed the commissioners of immigration at the different ports that the treasury department regards the bringing of aliens to this country under contract to perform labor as seamen on board American vessels sailing between ports in the United States and Canada as a violation of the alien contract labor law. This construction of the law does not apply to sailors domiciled in the United States at the time of the beginning each employment. He says an American vessel departed of her crew in a foreign port by desertion or otherwise may on legal alien sailors to man the vessel, but the importation of alien sailors under other circumstances is contrary to the purpose of the laws and would tend to cripple American commerce.

The agency for the celebrated New Williams Sewing Machine has been transferred to Miller Bros., 116 and 118 Grandville 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.

Marriages.

McVOSH-HINGLEY.—At Port Hillford, March, by Rev. J. E. Tiner, Wm. McIntosh to Olive Hingley.

NELSON-DEWES.—At the Baptist Parsonage, Springhill, March 14, by Rev. H. B. Smith, B. A., Geo. A. Nelson, to Ellen B. Dewson, both of Springhill.

BESSAS-DEWES.—At the home of the bride's parents, Feb. 11, by Rev. D. H. Simpson, M. A., Edward S. Benson, to Gertrude Spears, both of Bear River.

SMITH-DAUPHINER.—At Chester, March 6, by Rev. N. A. MacNeill, B. A., Clifford Smith to Hattie L. Dauphiner, of Windsor Road, Lunenburg Co., N. S.

MUNRO-EBLER.—At Whitehaven, Guysboro Co., on the 2nd inst., by Rev. James Scott, Alfred C. Munro to Etta B. Ebler, of Crow Harbor, Guysboro Co., N. S.

SPINNEY-GOODWIN.—At the Baptist Parsonage, Tunket, March 7, by Rev. Addison F. Browne, Leroy Spinney, of Central Argyle, to Josephine Goodwin, of Glenwood.

ASHER-MENTHORN.—At Chester Basin, March 10, by Rev. N. A. MacNeill, B. A., Montague W. Anderson to Mrs. Julia Menthorn, of Mahone Bay, Lunenburg Co., N. S.

DUFFY-WOODWORTH.—At the home of the bride's Woodworth settlement, March 3, by Rev. W. McGregor, William P. Duffy to Adelia A., eldest daughter of Ezra Woodworth, Esq., all of Albert Co.

Deaths.

CLARK.—At Westin, Kings Co., N. S., on the 9th inst., of la grippe, Zachariah Clark, aged 63 years.

TATE.—At Oxford, of consumption, William Tate, aged 36 years, leaving a wife to sorrow her loss.

RICE.—At Bridgetown, on Feb. 19, of la grippe, Mary E. Rice, daughter of the late Asaph Rice, aged 73 years. A silent worker in the vineyard of our Lord.

SEIFERT.—At Greenville, Cum. Co., Jan. 25, Mrs. Ioanna Seifert, aged 49. Mrs. Seifert was a daughter of the late Hants Hunter. She died trusting in the Lord.

GRADY.—At Springfield, York Co., of la grippe, George Grady, aged 74 years, leaving a widow, five daughters and two sons to mourn their loss, which, we trust, is his gain.

MOISE.—At Bridgetown, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jephia Rice, Feb. 18, of la grippe, Sarah Ann, widow of the late John A. Moise, aged 84 years. To her death came as sleep.

EAHON.—At Bridgetown, Feb. 25, of heart failure, Edward Eahon, aged 88 years. One of the oldest members of the Bridgetown Baptist church. The Lord came and found him watching.

WOOD.—At Linden, March 6th, Samuel Wood in the 84th year of his age, leaving two daughters, four sons, with a large circle of relatives and friends to follow him in their affections to his final rest.

FENTON.—At Hopewell Cape, Albert Co., February 2nd, Mrs. Abigail Fenton, widow of the late John Fenton, in the 87th year of her age. Sister Fenton was baptized by Rev. Coy in the 18th year of her age, and was a consistent member of the church until her death.

LEVY.—At Greenfield, Kings Co., N. S., on the 11th inst., Nathan Levy, aged 52 years. He was 122 years had been in poor health. He was baptized over four years ago by the late Jno. A. MacLean at Sherwood. His Christian life justified the profession then made; and when he was called away all who knew him could say that a good man had gone to his reward.

LANTZ.—At New Ross, Lun. Co., N. S., March 2, Benjamin Lantz, aged 79 years. Bro. Lantz was for several years confined to the house, and during the latter part of his illness was comparatively helpless.

STEWART.—At Oxford, Feb. 28, Charles Stewart, beloved of his family, aged 56. Sister Stewart united, with this church six years ago, by baptism, under the ministry of T. M. Munroe. In her death the church has lost one of its most active and consecrated members.

ARMSTRONG.—At Lower Grandville, N. S., Feb. 12, at her son's, Dea. William E. Armstrong, Mrs. Dorothy, widow of the late Oldham Armstrong, aged 85 years. Sister Armstrong professed religion about 50 years ago, and united with the Baptist church. She leaves one son and daughter and six grandchildren. She often suffered from death, and had a strong desire to depart and be with Christ.

DENHAM.—La grippe has had another victim, in the person of our beloved Bro. Percy Denham. He attained almost the age of 73, and was a member of the Lord, Feb. 25. He was baptized into the Hopewell Baptist church by the late Rev. Levi Marshall. His widow, children and grandchildren mourn their loss. He was a very regular attendant upon the means of grace. His illness was short; his conversation being of Christ, heaven and the Bible, as it had been in life. The righteous hath hope in his death.

HAYWARD.—At Raymond, Yar Co., N. S., March 8, of la grippe, Mrs. Cornelia Hatfield, aged 78 years. Mrs. Hatfield has been a steadfast and consistent member of the Tunket Baptist church for more than fifty years. Her death is another of the few recent ones of the many who joined our church in the early days of its history. Of late Sister Hatfield has enjoyed excellent health, and frequently walked a long distance to attend the preaching service and conference meetings. She was the widow of the late Nancy Hatfield, and leaves three daughters and one son. The entire community unite with the family in mourning the departure of a mother in Israel.

BARKHOUSE.—The Baptist church of New Ross, Lunenburg Co., has sustained quite a loss of late in the death of James Richmond Barkhouse. His death, which occurred after he had entered his fortieth year, was the result of an attack of la grippe. Our brother came to New Ross from Chester some years ago, and after being quite successful in the teaching profession, entered mercantile

life, in which he succeeded fairly well. Bro. Barkhouse gained the respect and confidence of the people in the community, and worthily held it till the close of his life. May the family, who feel the loss so keenly, place their entire confidence in God, who is everlasting strength.

WALLACE.—At Rawdon, March 6th, Elder John B. Wallace, pastor of the Church of Disciples at Rawdon and Rawdon, aged 62 years. His death was caused from a kick which he received from a horse on March 1st. He bore his extreme suffering without a murmur. He had a large sympathetic heart and preached Christ daily by what seemed to us a perfect life. About nine hours before his death he asked to be raised to a sitting posture. He then prayed fervently for his family—for the church and for the salvation of sinners, seeming oblivious of his own suffering.

FRASER.—Deacon Thomas Fraser died of la grippe, aged 73 years, on the 3rd inst., at his home in Riverside, Albert Co., N. B. He was baptized into the Hopewell Baptist church in 1863, by the late Rev. J. Irving. Old and oppressed with asthma, he was not in the house of God so often, but when he was, it was his delight to be there. He was chosen deacon shortly after his baptism, which position he worthily filled till the time of his decease.

PERRY.—At Arcadia, Yarmouth Co., Jan. 24, T. J. Perry, in the 60th year of his age, leaving a wife, two daughters, an aged mother, with numerous relatives and friends to mourn their loss. Bro. Perry possessed qualities worthy of imitation, such as honesty, industry, prudence and temperance. His religious life was also exemplary. He professed religion in his youthful days; was baptized by Rev. Wm. Burton, and united with the Baptist church. He spent a number of years upon the ocean; became a master mariner, and was successful. Retiring from the sea he fitted up a nice home and was a very useful member of society, especially in the church, punctual in his attendance, very active in its spiritual and financial interests. But death is no respecter of persons. Bro. Perry was only sick a few days, and on Sabbath morning, Jan. 24, as we were going for worship in the church, our brother was gathered to the church triumphant to worship with loved ones around the throne of God and the Lamb, to go no more out forever.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Parker, and the very large attendance on the occasion showed with what esteem he was held in the community. May the God of all grace sustain the afflicted ones in this trying hour.

ELLIS.—At Boston (Dorchester district), Deacon George Ellis, in the 81st year of his age. He was the second son of the late Deacon David Ellis, of Sackville, N. S. When quite a young man he removed to Boston, Mass. Soon after, he returned to his native place, where he attended the Tremont Temple Baptist church. He settled in Dorchester, and became one of the constituent members of the Baptist church at present worshipping on Stoughton street, and was chosen one of the deacons, which office he actively filled until the infirmities of life prevented his attendance at the services of the church. Deacon Ellis, as he was familiarly called by those who knew him, was a splendid type of the Christian gentleman. To know him was to love and honor him. His religion was of the every-day sort, and everybody seemed to have a good word to say of Deacon Ellis. He was a tower of strength to his pastor. His judgment was excellent, and his counsel to be depended upon. He studied the things which make for peace. To the six children who survive him is left the memory of an untarnished name. It is a legacy more precious than gold, and any church is honored by having among its officers a man of such a name as Deacon Ellis. He died as he lived, trusting solely in the merits of the dear Redeemer.

THESE indications are for colder weather. Dress along your fur and have them made up in the leading styles. Ladies' Sackettes fitted and fitted made to order from prime skins. Highest quality and trimmed. All orders for Fur work promptly attended to, and done on the premises at short notice.

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You Are Not Expected to Read This, because it is an advertisement; but to see if you will we make the following offer: We will send you one dozen nice-turned, square base ANIL BALUSTERS for \$1.00; regular price, \$1.25. Cash to accompany order, and will be refunded if not satisfactory.

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We have just received for the Spring trade 758 PACKAGES Assorted Hardware and Fancy Goods.

We are ready to fill orders at once for any goods in our line, as our stock has been coming in daily during January and February.

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YOUR ATTENTION IS ASKED FOR The Patent Improved Cant Hook, made especially for handling Spruce Logs, etc.

The sockets are forged wrought Iron, and made of Cast Steel, and handles made of best selected Rock Maple. Prices Low. Send a sample order.

We also supply 911 Sockets and Leather Sided Rubber Boots for Stream Drivers.

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I was awarded a special diploma at the late Provincial Exhibition for the best exhibit of Pianos, consisting of Chickering, Knabe, Bell, Dominion, Mason & Risch, and Newcomb, which means 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.

—WHEN Mr. Charles Foote, States Secretary of the Treasury the other day at the Delmonico ball of the Sons of St. Patrick. "We debited to the Irishmen for the benefit of our canals and railroads in the past and now we are indebted to the government of our cities," he probably meant it to be received as a pliment, but considering that it was in the city of New York, it read like a keen stroke of sarcasm.

—THE suggestion which Jenner offers on another page plan for supporting the different meetings on a large field appears to be excellent, and especially of the attention of pastors. No important service can be rendered such cases than to teach the people to develop their own power for service. Immense resources of intellectual and spiritual power lie dormant in our churches, because the talents should be used in the Master's service.

—A BROTHER writing from town sends the names of several subscribers who have taken advantage of our offer, and says the work is going forward gloriously. It is a pretty certain indication of a good work being done in a denominational paper is in demand, then again the paper helps the work on. Are there not many who, if the matter were mentioned, would be glad to avail themselves of our offer to send the MESSENGER VISITOR for the balance of 1892?

—WE have not space in this issue to do more than simply call attention to the communication which appeared in another page from our esteemed brother, Dr. Hopper, in which he announces the resignation of the principalship of St. Martin's Seminary. Dr. Hopper's indefatigable work and important services in connection with the Seminary are well known, and his many will deeply regret to learn that the condition of his health renders it impossible that he now withdraw himself from the work. It is, however, a matter for congratulation that Dr. Hopper is able to resign the work into the hands of a competent, as we feel sure are the Dr. de Blois, his successor. A hope that rest will do much to our brother's depleted strength.

—IT was our expectation in connection with the present number of the MESSENGER and VISITOR, a memorial sheet devoted to the subject of foreign missions. It has been necessary, however, in the interest of the advertisement to postpone the supplement to the issue of April 13. This is hoped, will be especially helpful in connection with the centennial movement. Along with a portrait of a pioneer Baptist missionary, the memorial will contain a brief but interesting and valuable sketch of Carey's life and a number of articles of living interest, subjects connected with our foreign mission work, contributed by our own representative brethren.

—IT was also an article by Mrs. M. P. P., which, if extra copies of this sheet desired by pastors or others for distribution, we shall be pleased to send at 2 cts. each or 20 cts. per dozen, copies, or we will send the regular number of April 13 with supplement, 3 cts. each or 30 cts. per dozen. PROVIDED THE EXTRA COPIES REQUIRED ARE ORDERED BY APRIL 6.

—TWO largely attended meetings were held in this city on Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th inst. The one held in the afternoon at Carleton, as a memorial service to late Andrew Chushing, Esq., was addressed by Rev. Job Shenton, A. C. Smith, McKeown, and A. A. Stockton. M. P. P.'s, and other prominent men. The second meeting held in the Opera House in the evening at the close of the services in the churches. This large building closely packed and large number to go away unable to obtain admittance. We regret that on account of the late state of our columns we are unable to find room for more than the mention of the meeting. H. Keown, M. P. P., presided, and of the ministers and other prominent temperance workers were on the program. A large choir, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Hall, furnished the music. Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Fredville, was the speaker of the evening, and with the subject in a general way a much ability. These large and edifying gatherings may be taken as a convincing indication of the work which the people of St. John are in this immensely important sub-