

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LX.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME XLIX.

Vol. XIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1897.

No. 17.

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British Colonization. At the annual dinner of the Colonial Institute recently held in London, the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided and made a somewhat noteworthy speech. Mr. Chamberlain traced the development of the colonial system and showed how important to the integrity of the empire the great colonies had become. He also spoke of the extension of British protection and government over lands where the establishment of self-governing colonies had not yet become possible, showing the beneficent and civilizing effects of British influence in those parts of the globe. The controlling idea as to the relationship sustained to these lands and peoples is not merely one of possession but of obligation. In carrying out this work of civilization the British people are fulfilling their national mission, they are finding scope for the exercise of those faculties and qualities which have made them a great governing race. Without claiming that the methods employed have always been irreproachable, or the efforts put forth always perfectly successful, it is indisputable that, in almost every instance in which the rule of the Queen has been established and the Pax Britannica has been enforced, there have come with it greater security to life and property and a higher status for material improvement in the whole life of the people. The conquest of the countries which Britain has subordinated to her rule has been attended with more or less of war and sacrifice of life both on the part of the conquered and the conquering people, but those sufferings have been greatly overbalanced by the resulting good. You cannot destroy the practices of barbarism, of slavery, of superstition, which for centuries have desolated the interior of Africa, without the use of force; but if you will fairly contrast the gain to humanity with the price which we are bound to pay for it, I think you may well rejoice in the success of such expeditions as those which have recently been conducted with such signal success to Nyasaland, Ashanti, Benin and Nupe—expeditions which may have, and indeed have, cost lives, but as to which I say for one life lost a hundred will be gained, and the cause of the civilization and the prosperity of the people will in the long run be eminently advanced. But no doubt such a state of things, such a mission as I have described, involves heavy responsibility. In the wide dominions of the Queen the doors of the temple of Janus are never closed, and it is a gigantic task that we have undertaken when we have determined to wield the sceptre of empire. Great is the task, great is the responsibility, but great is the honor; and I am convinced that the conscience and the spirit of the country will rise to the height of its obligations, and that we shall have the strength to fulfil the mission which our history and our national character have imposed upon us.

Canada's Tariff.

The feature of grand interest in the proceedings of the Dominion Parliament during the past week was Mr. Fielding's budget speech of Thursday, introducing the amended or reformed tariff which had been awaited with much interest and in some quarters, of course, with considerable anxiety. The tariff as it now stands is perhaps better described as an "amended" than as a "reformed" tariff. Mr. Fielding has not proposed that Canada shall at present take any long step in the direction of free trade. The movement in that direction will doubtless come far short of satisfying pronounced free traders, though they may be glad to accept what is offered as an installment and an earnest of larger things to come. Protectionists and those financially interested in protected industries would seem to have little cause for alarm at the changes in the tariff which the Finance Minister has indicated. It was found that a somewhat larger revenue was provided in order to avoid a deficit, and this has been required for by an increased tax on spirits and tobacco. Another change of some importance, and one that is said will be generally approved by importers, is that where specific duties existed they have been, to a great extent, replaced by ad valorem duties. There are slight reductions on quite a large number of articles, and in a few instances, as in the case of iron and woolsens, the reduction is considerable. The duty on kerosene is reduced from 6 cents per gallon to 5 cents, flour is reduced from 75 cents to 60 cents per bbl., and Indian corn, except that intended for the breweries, is placed on the free list. This last will be important to the cattle-raising industry. The tax on bituminous coal is retained, and if the United States duty on that article remains as provided for in the Dingley bill, a Canadian duty will be imposed upon anthracite. A noteworthy feature of the new tariff is the provision that on all British goods and goods from any countries treating Canadian products as favorably as Canada treats theirs, a reduction of one-eighth is made up to July 1, 1898, and after that a further reduction of one-eighth. The effect of this will be that after the date named British goods will be admitted at a duty only three-fourths as great as that charged against similar products of the United States and other countries which impose heavy duties upon Canadian products. This preferential feature of the new tariff appears to be generally popular. There is, however, some doubt as to whether it can become operative, as it is contended that treaties which the Imperial Government has negotiated with Germany and Belgium provide that British colonies shall not impose upon the products of those countries heavier duties than they impose upon the products of Great Britain. Sir Charles Tupper is very decided in holding to this view of the matter.

The War and its Issues.

The problem created by the outbreak of hostilities between Greece and Turkey contains too many unknown factors to admit of its issue being forecast with any degree of confidence. Turkey, it is quite certain, will not be anxious to prolong the conflict. With an exhausted treasury and a well nigh exhausted credit, war becomes a difficult business for the Porte, and besides, Turkey well knows that whatever success she might win in arms against Greece, the Powers would not consent to the extension of the Ottoman power in Europe. On the other hand Greece can have small hope of coping single handed with the greatly superior military forces which Turkey is able to bring into the field. Greece's army on a peace-footing is

placed at 22,000 men, and that of Turkey at 144,000 and these figures probably represent approximately the proportional strength of the land forces which each nation would be able to put into the field. The Greeks will no doubt fight bravely, but the fighting quality of the Turkish army is probably quite equal to that of the Greek. In the naval forces of the two nations the Greeks can fairly claim some points of superiority, though neither nation, it would appear, has anything in the shape of a first class modern warship. The Turkish navy is, on the whole, probably quite as strong as that of Greece, but probably the latter has a distinct advantage in having her ships better officered than those of her antagonist.

The Nova Scotia Elections.

The general election for the Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia, held last Tuesday, resulted in a very sweeping victory for the Government. Out of a House of 38 members only four Conservatives have been returned to constitute "Her Majesty's loyal opposition" in the new House. Pictou, Colchester, Hants and Lunenburg counties each contribute one member. Mr. Stairs, of Halifax, who had lately been chosen as leader of the Conservatives, and Mr. McKay, of Cape Breton, leader of the party in the last House, are both among the defeated. The Government has certainly secured all that it could well ask for, and, no doubt, much more than it expected, in the way of a popular endorsement of its general policy and its public acts. It does not, however, seem desirable that, where party government obtains, the Legislature should be so very unequally divided. It is well that there should be an opposition strong enough numerically and otherwise to be a formidable barrier in the way of any indefensible legislation. To a government that desires to administer righteously the affairs of a province or of the Dominion, a well organized and fairly strong opposition is an advantage rather than otherwise. The election in Colchester county for the Dominion Parliament was very close, resulting in the election of Mr. McClure, the Government candidate, over Dr. Muir, Conservative, by 10 votes. A recount has been demanded. At the general election last June the seat was carried by Mr. Dimock, Conservative, by a majority of 127.

Will Greece Find Allies.

The Greeks look for active co-operation in Macedonia, that part of the Turkish empire which borders on Greece, where the people, though unwillingly held under the tyrannous rule of the Sultan, are largely of the Greek race. There is a possibility too that the Balkan States, Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro, may make common cause with Greece against the Turks, and in that case their united forces would probably quite equal any strength that Turkey could bring into the field against them. In reference to such a contingency as that alluded to, an English writer says: "Any contest between the allied states and Turkey would be a terrible and sanguinary struggle, for both sides would bring into battle some of the most resolute fighting men in Asia and Europe." It seems certain, however, that much will depend for Greece on the attitude which the people of Macedonia assume in reference to the conflict. Unless the Greeks find active sympathy and co-operation among the people of their own race in Macedonia, their cause will seem almost hopeless. Macedonia is an object of desire, not only to Greece, but to Bulgaria and Austria. Russia also doubtless has ulterior designs on Macedonia as well as on Bulgaria whose claim she now favors. "The Russian government under Muravieff, a new and ambitious man," says the writer quoted above, "would doubtless like to foreclose upon Bulgaria and take Macedonia too. But the trouble would be to get at them. Russia is separated from Bulgaria by Hungary and Roumania. And Roumania is now a strong power, almost a great power, with its capital, Bucharest, the most strongly fortified city on the Continent. So a march overland would not be practicable. She could get at Bulgaria by way of the Black Sea, to be sure, but her Black Sea fleet is needed at the Bosphorus. So she is likely to keep hands off Bulgaria until she first forecloses on Turkey, when she will of course claim Bulgaria as a tributary state and will be free to enforce the claim."

We Have Found Christ.

BY REV. W. B. HINSON.

John 1, 41.

When John the Baptist, looking upon Jesus Christ, said, "Behold the Lamb of God," two of John's disciples, Andrew, and the saintly soul who wrote the fourth Gospel, heard him speak and followed Jesus. When the Master turning to them asked, "What seek ye?" they replied: "Where dwellest thou?" Said the Lord, "Come and see!" They accepted Christ's invitation and went with Him; and a partial report of that interview is contained in the text; wherein we see Andrew with a heart all vibrant with joy over his new found Lord, exclaiming to Simon: "We have found the Christ."

I. Very marvellously and graciously must Jesus Christ have revealed Himself to eager-hearted Andrew. Of the way in which Christ manifested Himself we are not told; but we are certain the unveiling was gracious and ample; for ever after that memorable interview Jesus Christ was the Pole toward which the needle of Andrew's allegiance unswervingly turned. The Lord revealed Himself to Mary on the glad morning of the resurrection by the soft music of His voice. He said "Mary," and she answered "Master." To Thomas, the Lord was revealed by the pierced palm. "Be no longer faithless," said the Christ, "but behold the mark of the nail and believe;" and Thomas cried, "My Lord and my God." To Simon Peter, wandering in the dark and tangled maze of spiritual confusion, where denial of his Lord was a thrice-repeated thing; the Lord revealed Himself by a look. And that look undid all the dreary work of the devil in Simon's heart; and he went out to weep bitterly; and preach grandly; and live a life so magnificent and brave as to hold captive the admiring gaze of the ages. To the disciples on the Emmaus road Christ was revealed in the breaking of the bread. As in the first miracle the unconscious water saw its God and blushed, so the mere breaking of bread by the Divine man became a miracle of revealing; and the two men returned from the country to announce the glad fact of a resurrected Lord. Jesus Christ has a million ways of revealing Himself to men. He will win Zachaeus by a personal appeal; He will strike Saul downward to the earth; He will win the calm and thoughtful Nathaniel by a revelation of His omniscience; by a dream Pilate's wife shall know the notable prisoner before her husband is a just person; while the officer in charge of the crucifixion is constrained by the heroic bearing of the Royal sufferer, and the mighty demonstrations attending His decease, to cry out with fear-whitened lips: "This was the Son of God."

Much preparation had been made by Almighty God for this unveiling of Jesus Christ to Andrew. Judaism with its gorgeous ritual, and streaming sacrificial blood, with its suggestive types, and solemn prophecies, and sweet psalms, was all preparatory to the appearing of the Christ. For the Old Testament erected a platform upon which the Cross of Golgotha was uplifted; and all of mystery and mercy contained by the Mosaic economy was but, as massive background, giving prominence and exposition to the tragic sorrow of the Lord's sacrifice. And John the Baptist, that morning star heralding the rising of the Sun of Righteousness, had been as a school-master to Andrew, conducting him to Christ. And the completion of John's work in and upon the life of Andrew was only attained when he lovingly and bravely and loyally—and perhaps sadly—for was he not human?—transferred the allegiance of his disciples from himself to Christ. In this fact of Andrew's prolonged preparation, is contained a lesson we do well to ponder until we have rightly learned it. For it is ours to know, and God wills that we should know it, that the meaning of all the changing events, the passing lights and shadows, the invigorating victories and the oppressive defeats, which enter into the making of our experience, is that men may follow Christ until they enter the dwelling-house in which from all eternity the Christ has dwelt; even the bosom of the Father. And the duty of all instrumentalities and agencies is done; and is alone done; when both the allegiance of the heart and the affection of the spirit are heartily and cheerfully laid at the feet of the thorn-crowned Christ.

Still that revelation of the nature of Christ to Andrew was but partial. "We have found the Messiah," he says to Peter. What wild hopes of the suppression of Roman tyranny, and the uplifting of Jewish nationality, were contained in that exclamation, we may easily imagine from the records of the Gospels. And as Andrew became better acquainted with the Son of God; as he listened to His startling and authoritative teaching; as he pondered on the meaning of those parables, so divinely deep yet so soothingly simple; as he witnessed the mighty miracles of healing and restoration; how large, and larger yet must Andrew's conception of Christ have become. For to him at least the Messiah became indeed the Christ; the hero of Gethsemane's sweat and

Golgotha's fierce fight; the good and tender Shepherd, and the sure Saviour of all trusting souls.

In the form of a full, and therefore final revelation of Jesus, Andrew never saw Christ in either Palestine or Paradise. Always the Christ grows more and more. At first He may appear but as equal in size to a man's hand in God's sky; but He will increase until the whole heaven is full of His magnificent presence; yea, He will expand and grow, until the heaven of heavens cannot contain Him. No man can measure the Christ. When the tongue grows dumb with the consciousness of impotence; when the mind sinks wearied, as an exhausted bird, from the contemplation of His glory, it is only the ripple on the sand bar that has been seen, and the Atlantic roll of His majesty is still an unrevealed thing. For on that day, when heedful of the Baptist's suggestive command, Andrew commenced the study of Jesus Christ; he commenced a course of soul-education, which will barely have reached its very rudimentary stage, when—

"The sun grows cold,
And the stars are old,
And the leaves of the Judgment Book unfold."

II. It does seem as though Jesus Christ were gloriously revealing Himself to the children of men today. The old record of the first leaf of the Bible, descriptive of the making of the world, is being duplicated in these modern years. For as the brooding Holy Ghost brought order and light out of the dark chaos at the dawn of history; so today amid the weltering confusion and wild tumult, there looms out large the form of one like unto the Son of Man; there rings out clear and strong from within the mystery, above the seething uproar, clear as bugle call and awful as the music of the spheres, the true, strong voice that of old abashed the waves, and silenced the winds upon the Galilee Lake. It is as though the resurrection scene was being re-enacted now before our eyes; at this winding up of the second Christian millenium. And the rising Lord is folding up the obscuring grave-clothes, and removing by His forceful presence all hindrances and obstacles, and stones of stumbling; and with white feet He is stepping from the obscure dark, to seat Himself upon His rightful throne, and gloriously reign o'er land and sea from the river to the ends of the earth.

Surely this is the explanation of the Lives of Christ which issue from the press—"Lives" more in number during the last fifty years than during the preceding fifteen hundred; this accounts for the hold the Son of Man has upon the minds of men, so that the most famed of the works of fiction of the last ten years have been expository of the principles of the New Testament; this is the significance of the motto of that marvellous movement among the young people of the church, the Y. P. S. C. E.; which motto fifty years ago would have read, "For the Church and Christ;" but which now reads, "For Christ and the Church." This explains why at the commencement of the century the mob in a capital of Europe cried, "Down with Christ;" while in the great Dockers' Strike, a crowd of men in the chief city of the world gave "Three cheers for the Son of Man;" this has caused the altered accents of sceptical utterances, so that where once Christ was reproached, He is now eulogized by the men who stand outside the pale of the church; this lay at the base of the London Socialist's statement that some men would not work for even that best of masters, Jesus Christ; this is the true significance of the abandoned woman of Chicago's utterance to Stead, that the "Christ was all right;" this is why He leads as willing captives the foremost nations of the old and new worlds today; and this is the suggestion of the numberless churches that dot the surface of the earth, and lift their fanes toward the stars of the night sky. Christ is revealing Himself yet more and more; He is looming out big on the minds and souls of men; Andrew is finding Jesus; the old gods are fading, but the Christ grows more and more.

III. And He is being revealed by multitudinous agencies. Emerson tells how each generation travails in birth with a man greater than itself possesses; Herron suggests that ever and anon God drops a great thought into the souls of men; and it does appear as though the close of this present century was convulsed with signs prophetic of the increasing manifestation of the Man, who shall be as the shadow of a great rock to all who need a refuge. General unrest, and grievous disquietude of thought, characterized the era in which the young Child was born; the prophecy declares that out of the midst of the overturning, the rightful Ruler shall appear; clouds and darkness are about us today; but the clouds are only the dust of his feet, and the darkness is being rent and split by indications of the dawn. And whatever our opinions may be concerning the return of the Lord to earth, at the great Second Coming; it must be that we perceive, taught by Scripture, history, observation and experience, that Christ's coming to men is a continual—continuous thing.

Said Christ the Lord, "I will go and see
How men my brethren believe in me."
He passed not again through the gate of birth,
But made Himself known to the children of earth.

He came in the person of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost; the Acts of the Apostles bound up in the New Testament, and the larger Book of Acts, even the nineteen centuries of church history, is a mighty record of the appearing of the Christ. He visited the earth in the Reformation period, when men's minds were turned from ritual to righteousness. He lived with Calvin in Geneva; and walked with John Knox through Scotland. He was unveiled by the translation of the Bible. He appeared in the spiritual upheavals under the Wesleys, Whitfield, the Haldanes, Edwards, Payson, Nettleton and Finney. His fateful presence occasioned the scattering of the Spanish Armada. God—says Victor Hugo—God, not Wellington or Blucher, smote Napoleon at Waterloo. He flamed mightily in the emancipation of the slaves. He sounded forth His bugle call in the formation of the Missionary enterprise; and He today by shattering thunder peals, as well as by His small voice, is conveying His will to the souls of men. The greatest moral movements of the present day are eddies whirling around Christ. Brotherhood and Fraternity, and Uplifting, are all but echoes of Christ's speech concerning God's Fatherhood, the family of the church, and the cross of sacrifice that blesses men as the moon uplifts the tides. The very heresies of the age are indicative of the all-absorbing attention Christ is demanding and receiving. The saner—because the more spiritual—attempt of Higher Criticism is to make bare the Christ; the larger hope is the emphasizing of the mighty sacrifice offered upon the cross; and of those who cannot but trust that—

"No life may fail beyond the grave."

the great majority base their hope upon the Hero of Calvary.

"He is sounding out a trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;

O be swift my soul to answer Him, be jubilant my feet;
His day is marching on."

Woman's Rights.

DEAR EDITOR,—Were it not that the article signed "J. D." in your issue of the 14th was written at the famous Wolfville, the seat of learning, culture and refinement, I would almost consider it as another effort—clothed in beautiful language—to keep back the onward flow of "Prohibition," similar to the effusions of "Temperance" and other writers who are aiming at this evidently.

Talk about the terrible spectacle of intelligent, God-fearing woman "stepping down from her home sphere into the arena of politics," as out of place. Yes, so it is, yet she can use the simple "ballot" and not do this, and her Godly vote would be for the home, against the saloon every time and when this right is granted we will have prohibition, pure and simple.

"J. D." deems Woman's Suffrage out of place—yet seems to consider it all right for an apology of a man—possibly the husband of some noble wife and Godly, intelligent mother to vote for the man and party who would bolster up the liquor business, which ruins that sacred home and destroys the inmates—soul and body. Whilst, forsooth, he would deny the right for the greatest sufferer to use her vote to save the home and destroy the saloon.

I agree with "J. D." in the good things he has to say about woman and the home influence of the "queen-ruler" of future generations, etc., but I contend that she may be all this and yet do all he says and much more, (after she uses her vote for a time), and still use the right which is really hers to vote for those who will protect her and her home.

No wonder opponents of Woman's Suffrage denounce woman's rights, and resort to all kinds of delusive arguments to keep back these rights, for Woman's Suffrage means death to the saloon and salvation for the home. "For God and Home and Native Land," is woman's motto.—(W. C. T. U.) When the reasonable privilege is granted—and granted it surely will be—and our wives, mothers and sisters can vote, then let them, as all sensible women will surely do, look carefully after the Home, made safe from the destroyer, and yet quietly deposit their ballot for the men and party that will best serve our country for our country's good and not their own self-interest.

When this happy day dawns, good, honest sale will be "the order of the day." God hasten the day when the fair, square, honest right shall be accorded to our women equal to men, and she be placed on a par with her companion—man—as is the case in church membership.

I no more approve of the "screaming" on platforms by women than does J. D., but I do believe in the right which belongs to woman, equal to man, to vote for those that rule and are to rule the destinies of our people. So to Scripture quotations, etc., did space permit, an abundance of Scripture proof could be adduced, justifying even the leadership of women when by nature or culture she is fitted for such position, but I leave this and other points for abler pens; but felt that at least one man should stand up in defence of our wife and mother and sister's side.

Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

The Princess was
court to call her
she held a little
ed it said that one
to an hour in the
She held her
sure, dainty and
jects could make it
was a bed from which
coming of the King
Sometimes she g
messenger would h
because she thought
Of course she love
cept the King himse
when she would be
quite sad. She did
for to those whose v
whom the King has
the littleness of separ
But the Prince, wh
fore he could enter t
and dreaded the separ
take place.

One evening just a
and the Princess bade
yet called and gladly
house.

Though perfectly ha
and sorrow yet her the
lonely Prince. With
bute of all who have
happiness and loneliness
and the affairs of the K
farther and farther the
So one day she asked
to her old home with s
and was soon swiftly s
love.

That day the Prince
would have sought to cl
into a forest path where
many hours together as
so sorely it seemed as th
and flinging himself on
hands to the far blue sky
come back to me, oh my
she came down the forest
other days when he return
come to meet him; in he
made his life happy and
And seated at his side
and who were there and
were ever sick or tired an
for his coming. She urg
work that he might the so
she said, "I have brought
little flower. I may not t
it what you will, while its
of the sure hope of our fut
blooms will remind you of
When she had left him l
fully placed it in a sheltere
ed it with jealous care. A
multitude of velvet bloom
and brown and every conce
coloring and every blossom
face with a new message o
"It is her thought for me
not stay, but left her loving
to show that she has not fo
Pensee.

But as time passed on oth
Every dainty color brought
of its own; the purple bloom
royal birth, that his home w
of the King and that the Ki
white he saw the emblem of
there, the gates of pearl and
white" of all who dwell the
The gold reminded him of
crowns worn by the Prin
palace. The blue kept in h
King's promise to his absent
calm that remains for them
of love and patience the m
more and more he thanked t
the gift. Every wonderful li
some new and loving lesson fo
try of the flower from the Ki
heart became calm and peace
and trust he took up his negl
bravely forward. It was then
other name "Heart's ease" w
Many years have passed sin
work and entered the Kingdo
him the Heart's ease to cheer o
Princesses. But only to the r
read its sweetest messages.

Heartsease.

The Princess was daily expecting a messenger from court to call her home to the palace. While she waited she held a little court of her own and many who attended it said that one of the Princess's receptions was equal to an hour in the palace itself.

She held her court in a rather ordinary room to be sure, dainty and bright as the loving hands of her subjects could make it, and yet quite ordinary. Her throne was a bed from which, alas, she might never arise till the coming of the King's messenger set her free.

Sometimes she grew tired of waiting and wished the messenger would hurry, but that mood never lasted long because she thought of the Prince.

Of course she loved the Prince better than any one except the King himself and the thought of his loneliness when she would be called to leave him, often made her quite sad. She did not fear the parting so much herself, for to those whose work is nearly completed, and for whom the King has called, is given to see very clearly the littleness of separation and the nearness of re-union.

But the Prince, who had much to do for the King before he could enter the palace, mourned exceedingly, and dreaded the separation which he knew must soon take place.

One evening just at sunset the King's messenger came and the Princess bade farewell to those who were not yet called and gladly went away to enter her Father's house.

Though perfectly happy there and free from illness and sorrow yet her thoughts often wandered to the poor lonely Prince. With that strong vision that is an attribute of all who have "entered in" she saw that in his unhappiness and loneliness he was neglecting his subjects and the affairs of the Kingdom so that he was putting off farther and farther the day of their re-union.

So one day she asked the King that she might go back to her old home with some message of hope and comfort and was soon swiftly speeding away on her errand of love.

That day the Prince had as usual shunned all who would have sought to cheer him, and had wandered away into a forest path where he and the Princess had spent many hours together in the happy past. He missed her so sorely it seemed as though he could bear it no longer and flinging himself on his knees and reaching up his hands to the far blue sky he cried "Come back to me, come back to me, oh my Princess!" And as he spoke she came down the forest path towards him just as in other days when he returned at the sunset and she had come to meet him; in her eyes shone the love that had made his life happy and which he now missed so much.

And seated at his side she told him all about the Palace and who were there and of their occupations, how none were ever sick or tired and how she longed and watched for his coming. She urged him to take up his unfinished work that he might the sooner reach home. "And see" she said, "I have brought from the King's garden this little flower. I may not tell you its name you shall call it what you will, while its soft green leaves speak to you of the sure hope of our future meeting, its many-colored blooms will remind you of the glories of the Kingdom."

When she had left him he took the tiny plant and carefully placed it in a sheltered nook and watched and tended it with jealous care. And it grew and soon sent out a multitude of velvet blooms, purple, golden, blue, white and brown and every conceivable combination of dainty coloring and every blossom lifting to his a cheery little face with a new message of love and hope.

"It is her thought for me," said the Prince "she might not stay, but left her loving thoughts in this sweet form to show that she has not forgotten me." So he named it Heartsease.

But as time passed on other thoughts came to him. Every dainty color brought to him some special message of its own; the purple blooms led him to think of his royal birth, that his home was not here, but in the Palace of the King and that the King was his father. In the white he saw the emblem of the purity of all that enter there, the gates of pearl and robes "washed and made white" of all who dwell therein.

The gold reminded him of the streets of gold and the crowns worn by the Princes and Princesses in the palace. The blue kept in his mind the truth of the King's promise to his absent family and the rest and calm that remains for them at home. So many lessons of love and patience the little flower taught him that more and more he thanked the King who had allowed the gift. Every wonderful little bloom seemed to have some new and loving lesson for him and under the ministry of the flower from the King's garden his aching, tired heart became calm and peaceful and with new courage and trust he took up his neglected work and carried it bravely forward. It was then he gave to the flower its other name "Heartsease" which it still bears.

Many years have passed since the Prince finished his work and entered the Kingdom but he has left behind him the Heartsease to cheer other exiled Princes and Princesses. But only to the royal family is it given to read its sweetest messages.

S. T. P.

Denver Letter.

BY C. W. WILLIAMS.

Civic Reform.

Civic conscience asserted itself last week in Denver. The "taxpayer's" ticket was the outcome of a convention of citizens who were interested in good government, a convention that evidenced heroic disregard of ward causes and primaries. Allied with the taxpayer's committee, was the Civic Federation, a woman's organization. At the head of the ticket thus chosen was Mayor McMurray. This gentleman may or may not be an astute politician. He is certainly a good civic officer. He has stood flint-faced during the past two years against the "gang" and against encroaching corporations. Mayor McMurray received a vote equal to the combined votes of his principal opponents the Republican and Democratic, Populist candidates. Better still, the whole taxpayer's ticket was elected, and therefore our mayor will, for the first time, have an opportunity to show the city what he can do, with an official Board that will support him. The attitude of the News which gave its vigorous support to the reform ticket had doubtless much to do with the result. There were many timely appeals from our pulpits the Sunday preceding election. It is evident that the church of Christ in Denver does not intend to succumb to the sin of otherworldliness. There is much encouragement in the triumph, here in this western city, of the principle that municipal affairs are business not politics.

Archibald Brown.

The devoted pastor of East End Tabernacle, London, has now been at work in Denver about ten days. It is pleasing to read this good and true word in the Times: "No man has ever made so strong an impression upon Denver's preachers and people. His expositions and rare gem of Bible illustration are remarkable. Between Brown and C. H. Spurgeon there is marked similarity. Brown as did Spurgeon, despises any attempt at oratory for display, yet in speech, gesture and enthusiastic delivery he proves himself an orator in his ability to impart his thought and energy to his audience."

Pastor Brown is easily one of the leading preachers of the old school. His genuineness, his consecration, his common sense, his sunny heart, his strong spirit and his vigorous mind win the people of necessity. Here indeed, to recall Mr. C. A. Eaton's characterization, is "imperious force, tenderness and a rare devoutness amounting almost to mysticism." His sermons are simple and systematic, practical and positive. He has the rare faculty of flashing old truths. So far, probably the vast majority of the people who have attended Mr. Brown's meetings have been Christians, would that he might be permitted to herald his tidings to the most reckless of our city. Perhaps this may come to pass. At any rate, the Lord seems to have been with the work from its very inception.

An Heroic Norwegian Girl.

Margaret Neilson, eighteen years old, is the daughter of a Norwegian sea-captain who lately sailed from Wales for Nova Scotia. Margaret had made several voyages in her father's vessel before, so that she was at home on the sea. For company she took with her a water spaniel, a big black cat, and half a dozen rabbits.

A heavy storm came on, and the ship, which was twenty-seven years old, sprung a bad leak, and soon all hands who could be spared from the management of the vessel were put at the pumps.

Margaret herself, seeing that her father could not be everywhere, took a hand at the pumps and encouraged the men. But the storm rose higher and higher; the men could not pump the water out as fast as it came in. The ship was gradually filling. Huge waves rolled over the deck.

Then Margaret, still sticking to the pumps, began to sing. Her father had taught her many of the old Norse sagas, recounting the bravery of the sailors' ancestors, for they were all Norsemen. Through the howling of the storm the girl's voice rose in these old songs. The sailors dropping with fatigue and loss of sleep, and fighting a losing battle, were urged on to heroic efforts by Margaret's example, as well as by the spirited words and music that she was singing to them.

At last it became clear that the ship must be abandoned; but the captain, before ordering out the boats, lay down and slept a little, for he was at the end of his strength.

Margaret went on singing and cheering the men. As she worked she spied a sail in the distance. Signals of distress were already up. They were seen by the distant ship. It was a long time before the sail, which was a brig bound for New York, could come alongside, and in the interval the Norwegian ship was very near sinking; but at last Captain Neilson, his brave daughter and all his men were taken off, and their vessel almost immediately went down.

The Norwegians were taken to New York, where, on landing the captain plainly showed signs of the terrible strain he had been brought through; but his daughter was as bright and calm as ever. When the reporters came to talk with her she disclaimed any heroism, but her father said that it was her spirit that kept the sailors up.—Youth's Companion.

Johnny and the Gate.

"Johnny, I want you to do an errand for me."
"Where, mamma?"
"Over to Mrs. Root's. Here is a note for her. Put it in your pocket."

Johnny set out on his errand, soon arriving at Mrs. Root's gate. And here he found trouble. The latch on the gate was so tightly caught that he could not open it. With all his might he tugged at it, but his small hands were not strong enough. What did he do? Turn about and go home again with his errand undone? No, Johnny was not that kind of a boy. He had been sent to give that note to Mrs. Root, and he meant to do it. He tried to climb over the gate, but it was too high. Then he looked about him. The gate belonging to the next house was low. He was an active little fellow, and could easily climb that. He walked carefully along the fence until he came to the board wall which divided Mrs. Root's lot from this one. There was a ledge along it. He climbed on this, then hung by his hands and dropped into Mrs. Root's yard. Coming out, he found it easy to open the gate. Within sight of the gate there was a tiny park with seats under the trees. As Johnny started for home, he saw his father sitting on one of them.

"How long have you been here, papa?" he asked.
"About ten minutes," said his father.
"Did you see what a time I had getting into Mrs. Root's?"
"Yes."

"And you didn't come to open the gate for me," said Johnny, feeling a little injured.

"No, because I was thinking of the times when I shouldn't be with you, and you would have to make you own way—just as you did now."

"But I don't go to Mrs. Root's very often. Perhaps I shan't go there again for a great while—and perhaps the gate will be fixed then."

"I mean, my boy, that I was thinking of the times which will come to you as you go on in life, when they will seem hard for you and you will have to work it out alone. Now, God has given you your strong active, body, and your bright mind, and He expects you to use them."

When you cannot do a thing one way by the powers of your body, you call on the powers of your mind to tell you of some other way; just as you did in getting into Mrs. Root's yard when you could not open the gate."

"Yes, I had to think it out," said Johnny, brightly.

"I was much pleased at seeing that you did not give it up when you met with a difficulty. A boy who brings his best thought and power to the overcoming of an obstacle, will be sure to make his way.—M. H. Cochran.

The First Lighthouses.

When ships are sailing upon the ocean the lights of heaven are their guides. Even in the dark ages, when the compass and sextant were unknown instruments, the seemingly motionless pole-star hung like a beacon light in the northern heavens, and the rising and setting of the sun and stars distinguished the east from the west. When, however, ships come near the land the lights of heaven are not sufficient safely to guide them. Rocks lie in their paths unseen in the night, reefs and shoals spread under the water; while unsuspected currents sweep the frail craft all blindly upon these dangers.

Nevertheless, ships were sailed along dangerous coasts for centuries before a plain system of marking dangerous places was invented. The early mariners were bold and reckless rovers, more than half pirates, who seldom owned a rood of the coasts along which they sailed, and could not have established lights and landmarks on them had they cared to do so. The rude beginning, then, of a system of lighthouses was when the merchants with whom the reckless mariners traded in those dark ages built beacons near the harbor mouths to guide the ships into port by day, and lighted fires for their guidance at night. As such a harbor-guide had to be a sure landmark in the daytime and a light by night, it soon took on a settled shape—a tower, on which could be built a fire, and such a tower is usually built of stone.

This system of guiding ships into the ports which they sought was scarcely established before human wickedness used it as a means for their destruction. Bands of robbers, or, as they came to be called, "wreckers," would hide themselves somewhere near the haven sought by a richly laden vessel, and after overpowering the fire-keepers, would extinguish the beaconfire on the night on which the ship was expected. Then they would light another fire near some treacherous reef. The mariner, sailing boldly towards the false light, would dash his vessel to destruction on the reef, whereupon the robber band would plunder the wreck and make off with the booty.—St. Nicholas.

Messenger and Visitor

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Company Ltd.
Publishers and Proprietors.

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85 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Printed by PATERSON & CO., 92 Germain St.

More Instruction Needed.

We believe that very much less is being done than should be done to educate the people of this country in respect to the evils of liquor drinking and to establish them in the principle and practice of total abstinence. Time was when a great deal of wholesome argument was expended in that direction and a vast deal of good was thereby accomplished. But how comparatively little is being attempted in that line of effort today. It appears to be taken for granted that the people are generally sufficiently informed on this subject, that they very well understand what is their own and their neighbors' interest in reference to the use of intoxicating liquors and that their duty in the matter is quite clear to them. The result is that when temperance sermons are preached, which we fear is with no great frequency, and when addresses are delivered at temperance meetings or conventions, the subject is dealt with largely, if not exclusively, in reference to its legal aspects. Denunciations are hurled against the liquor trade, the liquor dealers, the politicians and any others who are believed to lend countenance to the evil business, and immediate prohibition is vehemently demanded. This is well enough in itself. The business is no doubt bad enough to justify the most vigorous denunciation. The right and logical way for governments, whether state or municipal, to deal with the evil is not to assume responsibility for it by taxing, regulating and licensing it, but to disown and abolish it as an evil thing, which, with constant and tremendous influence, makes against the best interest of the community and the state. But it must be considered that the traffic in liquor exists because there is a demand for it and the demand for it exists at least partly because there are so many men who have never considered the subject intelligently, and consequently, have never understood how disastrous to the material interests of the country and inimical to human happiness and well-being the liquor business is. The effective enforcement of a law prohibitive of the liquor traffic in any town or country must depend very largely upon the proportion of the people who are intellectually and morally in sympathy with the law and the more positively they are in sympathy with the law the stronger will be the probability of its being enforced.

If, therefore, we desire and expect to have an effective prohibitory law, there should be no slacking of our hands in the work of temperance education. The endeavor to secure legal prohibition should go hand in hand with the effort to create and maintain a strong and positive public sentiment in favor of such legislation. And to this end there is needed instruction, line upon line and precept upon precept, as to the effects of the traffic both upon the material interests of the country, upon its physical and moral manhood and upon the happiness, present and to come, of those who are more immediately the victims of strong drink. The most hopeful sphere of education in this matter, as in others, is found among the young, the boys and girls now in the public schools. Something, not a little, we believe, is being accomplished through the instruction now being given in our schools on this subject, and much more, no doubt, could be accomplished along the same line. The essential thing is to give right instruction and to give it thoroughly, not merely to touch the feelings and obtain a pledge. The boy who has been instructed as to properties of alcohol and its effects upon the human system, who has been led intelligently to trace the liquor business through its whole course from the time the whole-

some grain is cast into the brewer's vat until the products of the brewery and distillery find their way through the hands of the dram-seller to the lips of the drinkers, who has been caused to see what the liquor business costs the country in the waste and destruction of material wealth, in the degradation of manhood and in the desolation of homes, that boy, we take it, is not likely to become a slave to drink, but is likely rather to become an intelligent and forceful worker for temperance reform. Much can be accomplished in the way of education among those of more mature years as well as among the children, and unquestionably much must be done in this direction, if prohibition is to become more than a delusive dream, and if the cause of temperance reform is to be established on sure and lasting foundations.

The War In Europe.

During the past week Greek and Turkish forces have been fiercely contending along the line of their common frontier in Epirus, Macedonia and Thessaly. It seems impossible from the reports which reach us to gain any very clear idea of what is taking place or to give anything like a trustworthy estimate of results thus far to the contending forces, or to say with which side the principal advantage rests. Most of the fighting so far has been upon the Turkish side of the boundary. In some engagements the fighting has been of a very fierce and obstinate character, and the number of the slain is large. The Greeks apparently have fully apprehended the importance of their cause of winning success at the outset and have shown great spirit and determination, while the Turks have fought with their wonted reckless and indomitable courage. At last reports the Turks are forcing their way southward across the south-eastern border and threatening the city of Larissa, if it is not already in their possession. The Greeks on the other hand appear to be gaining some advantages on the western side of the country. Their warships have been brought into effective action at Santi Quaranti and the Turkish commander has been embarrassed by the destruction of large quantities of supplies which he had stored at that place. It is reported that battalions of Albanians connected with the Turkish army in Epirus have mutinied and deserted to the Greeks. This, if true, may indicate a general insurrection of the Albanians. The Bulgarian government is said to be resolved on an independent position in regard to the war, virtually refusing to lend any assistance to Turkey of which nominally it is a dependency. There is always to be considered the possibility that the semi-independent Turkish provinces in Europe may unite their forces with Greece in a grand struggle for complete independence; but this cannot be regarded at present as more than a mere contingency. Mr. Gladstone has again been writing letters with the purpose apparently of stirring up public sentiment in favor of Greece and against the policy of the Powers. "It is an incredible shame," says Mr. Gladstone, "that the incomparable bungling of the Powers and sacrifices of honor, decency and humanity in order to preserve peace, have caused war."

The latest reports received confirm the rumor that Larissa, which formed the base of operations for the Greek army in Thessaly, has been taken by the Turks after a hard battle. The Greeks fought bravely but were unable to resist the power of the enemy and were compelled to fall back with heavy loss, not only of men but of guns and ammunition. The Greeks take more comfort in the report of successes gained against the Turks in Epirus, but evidently the defeat on the plain of Thessaly and the loss of Larissa is felt at Athens to be a very serious matter. A gloomy feeling prevails, and certainly the situation appears to contain little to inspire the Greeks with hope. In London it is believed probable that the present week will see the end of the war, as the Greeks will recognize the hopelessness of their position and will welcome the intervention of the Powers. It is to be hoped that this forecast may prove correct.

The First Foreign Missionaries and Their Successors.

Our studies in the book of Acts in connection with the Sunday School lessons of the year afford frequent occasion to observe the expansive power of Christianity. The Kingdom of Heaven which Christ proclaimed has its manifestation in the hearts and lives of men, and is propagated by contact of life with life and heart with heart. It is like a seed cast into the ground, which germinates and grows by assimilating and taking up into its own organism forces of the earth and atmosphere. It is like leaven hidden in the meal, which constantly enlarges its sphere of influence by communicating its own character to that which is capable of such transformation. The Divine Word could not return void to Him who uttered it and in obedience to that Word, the gospel must be preached in all the world, spite of all Jewish prejudice and Gentile opposition. The command of the Divine Master, the voice of the Spirit and the promptings of love unite to urge the disciples forth on their mission of salvation. Thus we have seen the gospel carried from Jerusalem into Samaria and then to places more remote. As one result of this a vigorous Christian community has come into being at Antioch, and now from that city, as a new centre of influence, we see the gospel carried to lands beyond the sea.

In the inauguration of this broader mission work of the church, two facts seem especially noteworthy. First it was entered upon under the direct inspiration of the Holy Spirit. In sending forth Barnabas and Saul to the work, the brethren at Antioch were not guided simply by their own wisdom, they were acting in obedience to promptings which they felt came from above, and this prompting of the Divine Spirit was in harmony with the commission of the risen Christ who had bidden His apostles go and preach His gospel in all the world. Many, since the day of these first foreign missionaries, have heard and gladly obeyed the command thus to go forth. The impulsion which Carey obeyed, and Judson, and many since their day, was doubtless as truly of the Holy Spirit as that by which Barnabas and Saul were moved. The other noteworthy fact is that the Holy Spirit evidently selected the strongest men in the church at Antioch for this work. It was not a mission on which to send men who were simply good, well-disposed or sentimentally pious. It was not sufficient that a man had some ability, and elements of usefulness in him. John Mark was no doubt a good and useful kind of man, but it appeared that he was not of the calibre required in a successful foreign missionary. Those who were to be pioneers in this work needed not only to be men of commanding ability, but men of great courage, patience, singleness of aim and invincible faith. It needed a Barnabas and a Saul to face the difficulties besetting the work to which these men were called.

But a careful comparison of the difficulties and discouragements which beset these apostles in their endeavors with those which confront the modern missionary who seeks to fulfil his Lord's commission and to obey the Spirit's promptings by declaring the gospel to the people of India, China or Africa, will we believe lead to the conviction that the modern missionary has no less need than had Paul of courage, patience, faith and power. It is true that the modern missionary is for the most part less subject to persecution than was Paul. He is not driven from city to city and his life put in constant jeopardy by Jewish malice. But, then, it was the Jews who afforded the apostolic missionary a point of contact with the communities he visited, and helped him to interpret his message to the world. In almost all places in which he proclaimed the gospel there were some of his own nationality whose hearts were opened to receive the message he brought them and who encouraged and helped him in his labors on behalf of the Gentiles. Paul was a man of mighty faith, but his faith was never subjected to the test of being sent to preach the gospel of Christ amid the awful moral and religious desolations of modern India, to a people so tyrannized over by caste and priestism, so corrupted, through false teaching, as to all their thoughts, affections and habits of life, as almost to have lost all capacity for faith in a personal God and

a Divine Saviour, a man who may have to his first convert is a man who it would have been patience for Paul to year under the conditions present than by which he was fields of Asia Minor study of Paul's life as of the conditions under which are incidental India to-day, shall his conception of Paul a ministry, and shall more highly the faith heroism which are be and women who have as truly as martyrs even to the service of Christ

Editor

—The present season unprecedented floods of its tributaries, inflicted loss upon the inhabited country, and causing The people along the Morris and other points also, it is reported, suffering and some loss by her having risen to a point known to reach within flooded districts have histories of their houses, to the tops of the count to subside in the course the waters may rise in V tinguish the fires in the city in darkness for the effect of the flood in the serious.

—In the faith of J York Outlook, "death the spirit from the bod chamber of death, he maiden to arouse again met the funeral procession of the young man to re when he came to the clo loud voice to the not far come back and bring the evident light again; w asked to be remembered, shalt thou be with me in body was being dissolved from its prison-house, he to the charnel-house of dreary sleep, not to a ante-room of immortality tion, but to the Father of concerning whom he h God of the dead but of the truth writ large on this God; death is also resurre to dust, ashes to ashes, is to add the words, the spiri

—Is there any law to pre alive a person who consent tic influence and then burie question which it seems th Simcoe, Ont., had occasion which it appeared difficult certain "Professor" Ferris, in a trance had him buried though in such a manner th supplied to him. The sher the friends of the "subject," with a posse of officers as th in, and ordered the "profess to take the man out. This that he had violated no law with the regular programme the subject. At last reports for law that would authorize the prospect seemed to be th ing which, according to arra to remain buried, might elap

a Divine Saviour, a land where the pioneer missionary may have to labor years and years before his first convert is won. We can easily believe that it would have been a greater trial of faith and patience for Paul to have labored on from year to year under the conditions that some modern mission fields present than it was to endure the persecutions by which he was constantly beset on the mission fields of Asia Minor and Europe. It will be well if a study of Paul's life as a missionary, and a comparison of the conditions under which he labored with those which are incidental to the life of missionaries in India to-day, shall both give us a larger and truer conception of Paul and his most faithful and noble ministry, and shall also enable us to appreciate more highly the faith, the patience, the Christian heroism which are being manifested in those men and women who have gone from among us and who, as truly as martyrs ever did, are giving their lives to the service of Christ in India.

Editorial Notes.

—The present season has been characterized by unprecedented floods on the Mississippi, and some of its tributaries, inflicting immense discomfort and loss upon the inhabitants over large districts of country, and causing very considerable loss of life. The people along the course of the Red River at Morris and other points in Manitoba, are at present also, it is reported, suffering much inconvenience and some loss by her overflow of waters, the river having risen to a point higher than it has been known to reach within thirty years. People in the flooded districts have had to move to the upper stories of their houses, and the water in stores is up to the tops of the counters. The water is expected to subside in the course of a few days. It is believed the waters may rise in Winnipeg high enough to extinguish the fires in the electric stations and leave the city in darkness for a time, but otherwise the effect of the flood in the city is not expected to be serious.

—“In the faith of Jesus Christ,” says the New York Outlook, “death was simply the departure of the spirit from the body. When he came to the chamber of death, he called back the spirit of the maiden to arouse again the sleeping body; when he met the funeral procession, he called back the spirit of the young man to reanimate the lifeless body; when he came to the closed tomb, he called with a loud voice to the not far distant spirit of Lazarus to come back and bring the body forth into light and evident light again; when the penitent brigand asked to be remembered, his prayer was, ‘This day shalt thou be with me in paradise’; when his own body was being dissolved and his spirit was escaping from its prison-house, he felt himself departing not to the charnel-house of the dead, not to a long and dreary sleep, not to a shadowy Hades, not to an ante-room of immortality to await a future resurrection, but to the Father of immortal spirits, to him concerning whom he had said ‘God is not the God of the dead but of the living.’ This is the first truth writ large on this last word of the Son of God; death is also resurrection, earth to earth, dust to dust, ashes to ashes, is not all; Christ teaches us to add the words, the spirit to God who gave it.”

—Is there any law to prevent a hypnotist burying alive a person who consents to be put under hypnotic influence and then buried for a time? This is a question which it seems the officers of the law in Simcoe, Ont., had occasion to ask last week and to which it appeared difficult to obtain an answer. A certain “Professor” Ferris, having placed a subject in a trance had him buried six feet under ground, though in such a manner that air for breathing was supplied to him. The sheriff being appealed to by the friends of the “subject,” appeared on the scene with a posse of officers as the grave was being filled in and ordered the “professor,” on pain of arrest, to take the man out. This he refused to do, stating that he had violated no law, and that to interfere with the regular programme would be dangerous to the subject. At last reports, the sheriff was looking for law that would authorize him to interfere and the prospect seemed to be that the three days, during which, according to arrangement, the man was to remain buried, might elapse before the required

legal authority could be found. If this strange story is to be credited, we must conclude that the people of Simcoe are an eminently law-abiding people, or they must have considered that the buried man's life was in no great danger or of no special value, else they would have found means to “resurrect” him without law.

—The bicycle has become a recognized institution of the time. No one who has any just conception of its capabilities can doubt that it has come to stay. It is as little likely to go out of fashion as the horse carriage, the trolley car or the railway train. Its value for practical use as well as its adaptability to the purposes of the seekers of pleasure and athletic exercise, insure its continuance. The bicycle certainly has its good features. In many respects its influence is wholesome, but, like many other good things, it is capable of being abused, and the very qualities that make it of so much value constitute a strong temptation to use it for purposes that are unwholesome if not positively immoral.

—Not to speak particularly of the abuses of the wheel through over-riding—a real enough danger, or in connection with the race course, in which it may be presumed the evils are, or will become, similar to those found in connection with other forms of professional athletics, the influence of the bicycle upon the observance or the non-observance of the Lord's Day is a serious consideration. It is unquestionable that the bicycle has become one of the most powerful and subtle temptations to a non-religious observance of the day that now exists. To a young man of the city, standing all day behind a counter or closely confined in an office, the run of an evening or of an early morning, which the bicycle makes possible, into the freshness and greenness of suburban places is a delightful and wholesome break in the monotony of his life. Then, when Sunday morning comes and the young man looks at his beautiful wheel which seems to invite him to mount and ride away to revel in the rural charms which lie beyond the limit of a morning or an evening excursion, it needs a more resolute kind of piety than many a well-meaning young man possesses to resist the temptation to join the army of pleasure-seekers and give the day to worship in the church and service in the Sunday School.

—But if any large proportion of young men who, under other circumstances, would be church-goers and workers in the Sunday School are enticed by the temptations which the bicycle presents to them to spend their Sundays on country roads and in pleasure resorts, it is easy to see how great an influence the wheeling habit is likely to have in breaking down the religious observance of the Lord's Day, which hitherto has been so important a bulwark of morality and wholesome national life on this continent. Dr. Edward Everett Hale is quoted as saying: “When a club of high-minded, moral and intelligent young men mount their bicycles on Sunday morning by public appointment, they say, far more distinctly than any words or voices could say, that, so far as they are concerned, they mean that the next generation shall have no Sunday.” Sabbath desecration through bicycling is an evil that has come more prominently into notice in the United States than it has yet done in this country, but with the immense increase in the number of riders that every succeeding season witnesses, the evil will become more and more apparent in Canada, and it is well that every Christian young man should ask and decide the question for himself, what stand he intends to take in regard to this matter.

—Affairs in South Africa have taken on so grave an aspect that Sir Alfred Milner, the recently appointed High Commissioner for the Colony, has hastened his departure from London for the scene of his official duties. A resolution has been introduced in the Cape Colony Legislature urging the adoption of a policy of moderation and conciliation in dealing with the Transvaal. It is rumored that President Kruger is disposed to make some concessions toward Uitlanders and that he has intimated his intention to extend the franchise to them after four years residence in the Transvaal and a partial franchise at the expiration of two years of residence. The Hon. Cecil Rhodes is expected to arrive in Cape Town the present week, and great preparations have been made for demonstrations of joy at his return. A British squadron of nine war vessels is in South African waters. It may be nothing more than a supposition that the squadron is bound to Delagoa to make a demonstration which shall give all concerned to understand that Great Britain means to maintain, by force if necessary, her supremacy in South Africa.

Boston Letter.

This is “Patriots'” day, and all over this state it is observed as a public holiday. Last night at 10 o'clock the lights were exhibited in the steeple of the Old South church, and Paul Revere's ride to arouse his compatriots was again brought to mind. Patriots' day has taken the place of the New England fast day, that old Puritan institution which has been more or less strictly observed all down through the years from the time of the fathers of this commonwealth. Are Boston and the surrounding country going to profit by the change? Another thing showing the trend of affairs, with the “fast day” may go the Christian Sabbath, in fact it is going. A certain foreign element aided and abetted by a certain native element, has laid unholy hands upon this Divine institution. Excursion trains, steamboats, etc., have been running right along without let or hindrance on the Sabbath, but it was all illegal. There was a law prohibiting it, but at its last session the Legislature of this old New England State of Massachusetts repealed the law, thereby legalizing “the breaking of God's command—‘Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.’” As you travel through the streets of old Boston you will come across large gangs of men at work, repairing buildings, streets, laying pipes, or, in fact doing anything and everything they please, stores, especially the so-called drug stores, open, and sale, especially of liquor and cigars, taking place as usual. In the towns where the liquor curse has been banished the old New England Sabbath is still enjoyed, riding and bicycling are engaged in to the greatest extent, sometimes you will see the thoughtless at work in their gardens, or in, or on their houses, but this is but seldom and the people who do business in the larger marts, and live in these cities, thoroughly enjoy the restfulness of these Sabbath days. In Canada the question of Sabbath observance is an important one, and it remains for every lover of peace and purity to stand firm, and resist the very beginning of them who would rob the day of its rest and sanctity.

But along with the evil there is the good. The churches of Boston are doing a noble work, in the van are our own Baptist churches, earnestly and heartily engaged in the Master's work. Easter Sunday crowds gathered at the church doors, but at some of the churches, such for example as Trinity, none but pew-holders could obtain entrance until the hour for service had arrived, and multitudes thronged the doors awaiting the moment, many of them to be disappointed in not being able to obtain even standing room. The papers, or some of them, poke considerable fun at those who are only religious upon such days as Easter, and who go rather to see the show than to worship God; but what a grand thing it would be if only these church goers, who evidently have more or less regard for things religious, would exert their powers for good, how soon would Boston be made to feel it, and its soulless and Godless “corporations” and “business interests” be compelled to bow before the counsels of the godly. Away with party combinations and alliances when Christian integrity is at a discount on both sides of the line, and let the people who fear God and are awake to the importance of His name and His laws obeyed, exert themselves anywhere, everywhere, and not be, “like dumb driven cattle” marching to the music of any party leader.

It was the writer's privilege to attend Easter service at the 1st Baptist church, Back Bay. Rev. Dr. Wood, the pastor, preached an excellent sermon, after which the ordination of baptism was administered to six or eight candidates. A grandmother and her grandchildren and an aunt to these same grandchildren being among the number, a household baptism in fact, which things are not uncommon among the Baptists of today, nor were such instances uncommon in Apostolic days.

The 1st church edifice is a very fine building, and all the appointments are in keeping with the structure. A good many of the old Bowdoin Street church members having found a home here. The singing led by a quartette choir is very fine. Judging from what was seen and heard, the church is in a very flourishing condition. But why should Baptist ministers call out the given name of the candidate in the administration of the ordinance of baptism? Why give countenance to the erroneous idea that baptism and the naming of a person are things which go together? Yet this is the practice here, and some of our ministers in Canada do the same thing. Jesus Christ, our pattern and guide, was not named at his baptism, nor was one of his disciples, so far as the record is known. Why should Baptists then practice in connection with a scriptural rite anything which is so manifestly unscriptural?

Easter Sunday was a great day at Tremont Temple. There was the usual service at 10.30 and the baptism of thirty odd candidates. Two or three special services were held during the week. Several had come forward at the after meeting the Sunday evening before. Last Sunday evening the preacher's theme was the “Deathless dead.” For more than twenty years the writer has been hearing Dr. Lorimer at intervals, but never, it seemed, had he preached with greater power than upon this last occasion; in sympathy with his vast audience which filled every part of the new temple, crowding in and upon the platform itself. For nearly a full hour did that vast concourse of people listen to the good old gospel message. The Dr. does not speculate. He believes the Bible with all his great heart. He knows that the gospel and the gospel alone meets the needs of the people, and regardless of anything else, he declares the great truths. A man rapid in his movements, of a somewhat nervous organization, genial and kind in his disposition, a heart brimful of love and fervor, a man, a companion, and a helper. No wonder that his people respect and love him, and are anxious to render their esteemed pastor all the help they can give him, in this great work he is doing under God, right in the very heart and business heat of Boston.

By invitation I met with the pastor and his helpers in the little room, just behind the platform, a few minutes before the service began. This is the place where prayer is wont to be made, especially for the pastor. The temple is indeed the people's temple, and God is blessing its work.

A. H. LAVERS.

The Box From St. Marks.

MABEL NELSON THURSTON, IN THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

The ladies of St. Mark's Church were gathered in the chapel one October day, packing their annual missionary box. From the stained glass windows the lights fell across the pretty, energetic groups, made warm spots of color in the piles of bundles on the floor, and touched softly the hard outlines of the box itself. Merrily chatted the ladies. Some were amused at many of the contributions that had been sent in. Some were laughing at the way they packed and unpacked and repacked. Some, who had given until it meant self-denial, touched a happiness deeper than words.

They worked busily all the morning. By noon the box was packed and the janitor had nailed on the covers, and the ladies, with little sighs of satisfaction, were putting on their gloves and saying their thousand last words. They did not notice when the door was pushed timidly open, and another woman entered.

She was a pale, meagre little thing, dressed in shabby black, who felt her presence to be like a jarring note among these easy, well-to-do women. She faltered a moment; then, seeing the closed box, a sudden fear overcame her hesitation.

She touched the lady nearest her. "I—I hope I am not too late," she said, looking up with eager appeal. "I couldn't get here before, but I wanted to bring my bit."

The lady glanced at the little package held out to her, and looked embarrassed. "I'm so sorry, Miss Tremont," she said, "but the box is all nailed up. If you had only been ten minutes earlier!"

For a moment the little woman did not seem to understand. Then her hand dropped, and her eyes filled with tears, and without a word she turned away and pushed open the swinging doors.

Out in the vestibule she stopped; she could not go on the street so. She wiped her eyes on her little cotton handkerchief, but it seemed to do no good. "I ain't ever had things like other people, and I don't ever expect to, but I did think I could give," she said tearfully.

The door behind her opened softly and a girl slipped through. She was the youngest of the workers that day, and felt shy and strange, but as she saw the pitiful little figure she forgot her shyness, and ran forward and put her warm, strong young hands over the little trembling ones.

"Don't," she cried, "don't feel so—please! The ladies are opening the box while I ran after you. I'm so glad I caught you! Let me take it back for you—unless you would rather put it in yourself."

The woman looked up with a quick, quivering breath. "It can go?" she cried.

"Of course it can go," answered the girl eagerly. The woman gave her the little package. "It was for mother's sake," she said, humbly. "I wouldn't have cared so for myself." Then she pushed open the door and went away.

The girl walked slowly back to the chapel where the ladies were waiting. She was very silent. One of the ladies took the package, and tried to slip it in at one side of the box. As she did so, the paper tore; she looked up in amazement.

"Of all things to send a missionary!" she exclaimed. "It's a Scripture calendar—a nice one, too; it must have cost a dollar. It seems a pity people are not sensible! A dollar would mean a good deal to a missionary, while the verses—well, he would naturally know them."

A strange expression crossed the girl's face. "And yet," she said, "she was crying because she thought it couldn't go. She said it was for her mother's sake."

A hush came over the room. They remembered then that the little figure had not been wearing the shabby black very long.

Suddenly one of the ladies spoke. "I should never have forgiven myself if we had let her go away," she said with a little quiver in her voice. "I feel somehow as if that meant more than anything I ever gave in my life!"

There were hard times that year. The well-to-do pastor of St. Mark's spoke of it often. The poor pastor to whom the missionary box had gone, spoke of it seldom, but as the months passed by, every one cut deeper lines of suffering on his face. It was a terrible year. Sometimes he thought that he could not endure the privations he had to bear, and that he saw about him.

He had not been paid for months, either by his people or by the missionary board. Many a Sunday he had gone to his meeting, meaning to tell the people he must have some money, but when he looked into their poor pinched faces, his heart would fail him, and instead he would preach to them of trust in God or pray for them

until, in the agony of his prayer, he utterly forgot his own need.

But his need was pitiful. The long strain had been too much for his wife, and she was sick—dying, the doctor said, from want of nourishing food. The children were growing thin, with languid, unchildlike ways, and Beth—Beth, with her patient care-taking, was at the same time his greatest comfort, and almost his greatest heartache.

Many a night he had gone home from his service worn and weary with the sorrows of his people, only, upon meeting the white patience of his wife's still face with Beth's little anxious one bending over her, to rush out into the night again and walk back and forth for a time under the stars.

And now he was using his last dollar, and he could get no credit. The storekeeper hated him, and wanted to drive him out of the place. The pastor had written the board that his family would starve unless money came. Day by day he had looked for the answer, and no answer had come. His wife and Beth did not question him any more. They told each other that they must keep bright before papa; they had given up trying to when alone.

It was Monday night, and Sunday had been an unusually trying day. The minister looked at the clock and his breath came hard. It was mail time, and it seemed to him that he could not go and meet another disappointment. Then he saw the expression on Beth's face, and he went for his hat and turned up his coat collar. It was September, and the nights were cold now.

At the door he stopped. "I may be late home, Beth," he said; "don't wait supper. Mamma must have her tea, but I don't want any to-night."

Beth turned her face away—she understood so well! "Yes, papa," she said, in a choked voice.

The door closed, and the minister went out into the darkness. A neighbor had taken the children for the day, and Beth and her mother were alone. Beth ran over to the bed, and buried her face in the pillow.

Her mother's thin hand touched her lovingly. "Don't dear," she whispered. "It is best—it must be best, though it is so hard for us now."

Beth lifted her face desperately. "It isn't the letter, mamma—I guess I don't know how to hope any more. It's—mamma, I gave you the last bit of tea yesterday, and—it almost breaks my heart!"

Her mother gave a little start, but she was not thinking of herself. "Beth," she said, quickly, "we mustn't let papa know. I can get along well enough without the tea. Do be brave, dear, for his sake."

"I'll try," sobbed Beth. "but, mamma, sometimes I wonder what God is thinking of!"

"Beth!" cried her mother.

The child sat still, and the expression of misery on her little pale face made it look worn and old far beyond her years. That look was to her mother the hardest thing in all their hard years. She reached out her arm and drew the child passionately to her, and her voice was full of an intensity that Beth had never heard before.

"Beth," she said, "pray—pray and I'll pray with you, but don't stop for one moment until you believe that God is good—that God is love!"

The child knelt beside her in an obedience that was frightened at first, and only the ticking of the clock broke the silence of the room. Ten—fifteen—twenty minutes passed, and Beth had not spoken. Twenty-five minutes—half an hour—then at last the child looked up with the light of a great peace upon her worn little face.

"It's all right, mamma," she said softly.

Her mother looked at her. "Beth," she said, "you are hoping for something!"

The child lifted her face, full of bright confidence. "I can't help it, mamma," she answered. "I'm sure it's coming somehow; maybe not to-day, but I know it's coming."

Her mother's voice was low, but she had to ask the question. "And if it doesn't, Beth?"

The child's lips trembled a little, but she answered, steadily. "Then it's all right too," she said.

She kissed her mother, and then went and looked out of the door; it was time for her father to come back. She felt in a keen, un-childish way what the coming back was to him. If only she had some way of making it easier! But she didn't see him, and there was nothing that she could do.

She shivered a little in the chilly air, and, turning away, went to put the water on the stove. She could make her mother some gruel—that was all. Even in her new confidence that hurt her—she knew how hard it was for her mother to take the gruel.

Suddenly her glance fell upon the calendar that had come in their missionary box nearly a year before. She brushed the tears from her eyes and crossed the room to read it. In their anxiety the leaves had not been torn

off for three days. She read the verses softly aloud.

"I am the bread of life; he that cometh to Me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on Me shall never thirst."

Her voice trembled a little over that, but she went on to the next one, and as she read it a grave sweetness filled her voice. She did not notice that her father was softly opening the door, his white face drawn with the pain of bringing them another disappointment. The words sounded almost triumphantly through the little room.

"And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

She tore off that sheet, too, and then stopped in bewilderment. Instead of the verse for the day, she saw a white envelope pinned across the text. She unpinned it and opened it; there was a carefully folded note inside. As she turned she saw her father standing by the door, and running over to him she thrust the note in his hand. She forgot for the moment his hopeless errand.

"What can it be?" she asked, excitedly.

Her father went to the table, and lit the lamp with unsteady fingers. His sorrow-dimmed eyes could not see by the firelight like the child's and his brain was almost numb with the pain of the long struggle. He unfolded the note and looked at it almost blindly for a moment, then suddenly he buried his face in his hands on the table. Beth picked up a paper that fluttered out of it, and her face grew white. It was a twenty-dollar bill.

In a few minutes they could read the note. It was a brief one. The minister sat with his wife's thin hand in his while Beth knelt with her face beside her mother's, and so they read it.

"Dear unknown friend," it ran, "I am only a plain little dressmaker, but it doesn't make any difference who I am—the money is not from me, it is from my mother. She was all I had in the world, and I had been saving this to take her away and make her well, but God took her away and made her well first. And so I have put this money here so that you can find it on her birthday, and I pray it may bring you a bit of the blessing that my mother gave me all her life."

Beth lifted her face full of the wonder of it. "And God had heard and it was waiting all the time!" she said.

Then she leaned down and pressed her face against her mother's, with "Mother, darling, you shall have your tea."

That was not quite the end, perhaps it would be truer to say that that was only the beginning. One morning the pastor of St. Mark's came before his people with a letter. They had had grateful letters from missionaries before, and never one like this. As it told of their bitter need, and the help that came to them from poverty and sorrow, many a careless heart was touched.

"I do not know who she is," said the pastor, "who has done this beautiful thing, but I am glad she is among us; I believe that we have many such whom we do not know as such, and these are they who bless the world. May God speak to our hearts and teach us—each one of us—so to turn our sorrows into blessings for others."

The little dressmaker in her seat up in the gallery was sobbing behind her rusty veil, but it was from joy, not sorrow. And in her heart she promised that as long as she could work she would send twenty dollars for her mother's sake.

Behold, now that the church of St. Mark, which had felt the hard times, realized suddenly that it did not know what hard times were, and the gifts of its people filled not one, but three missionary boxes that year.

Little Elva, who is grandma's favorite, is often in her room. One day, while grandma was sweeping her room, Elva, who was lying on the bed, spied some cobwebs which had escaped grandma's eye. "Grandma," she said, very slowly, "you haven't swept all the angles down."

Another time, this same little girl, after having dined out, was telling what she had for tea. After naming the various things, she said, "Mamma, we had stiff-meat, and something which you called me, as we went to town one day." The "stiff-meat" proved to be bacon, fried very crisp. After a great deal of questioning, the latter proved to be "honey."

Johnny had been naughty. "Go into the garden," said his mother, "and fetch me a stick." Johnny (five minutes later)—"Couldn't find a stick, mavour; but here's a stone you might frow at me."

Mamma (after she had punished Tommy)—"Stop making such dreadful faces." Tommy (bursting into tears)—"I ain't. I'm trying to keep a stiff upper lip."

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BY MR.

When I was a little about a tiny insect which and when one day he told me showed me a great cluster of the clappboards, I did not had given them.

I used often to go with buckwheat in bloom; and full sight or the fragrance ed across the waves of w pleasant summer was over grain into the big old barn up handfuls of the curi wonder why these did not seen upon the clappboard and I sometimes wonder if you will listen I will te ago than last summer. Y beechnut," for that is wh was in reality an insect ca lives upon the twigs of y much injury. If you care and search the small twi indeed, those of almost a you find one, which looks with a knife, look closely These scars are made with of sucking the sap.

It is well for children many interesting sights wh for a season should never be able to say: "I am wi

A woman who does not of height with which the a cording to statistics, has re The closet opening off her her own words, "all that which I have ever used." shallow drawers that "nev ing dress skirts, each fitted ter-scented; the hooks alon within the easy reach, caref owner, and surmounting the of shoes, boots and slippers by the short woman who w the closet is further increas in the under side of the shel ed with an oilcloth coveri ing easily on a slender p curtain, that with the wode

Julius Goldsmith, of Milw consul general to Berlin, M under the Harrison administ

Mayor Benjamin F. Bric was stricken by apoplexy w home on Monday and died prominent man in Democrati

A Little Bird Tells.

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

Now, where the little bird comes from,
Or where the little bird goes,
If he's covered with beautiful plumage,
Or black as the king of crows;
If his voice is as hoarse as a raven's,
Or clear as the ringing bells,
I know not; but this I am sure of—
A little bird tells.

The moment you think a thing wicked,
The moment you do a thing bad,
Or angry, or sullen, or hateful,
Get ugly, or stupid, or mad,
Or tease a dear brother or sister—
That instant your sentence he knells,
And the whole to mamma in a minute
The little bird tells.

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

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

Live Buckwheat.

BY MRS. S. E. KENNEDY.

When I was a little girl my father used to tell me about a tiny insect which he called "the live buckwheat"; and when one day he took me out to an old building and showed me a great cluster of curious little creatures upon the clapboards, I did not wonder at the funny name he had given them.

I used often to go with my father to see the fields of buckwheat in bloom, and I shall never forget the beautiful sight or the fragrance which the summer winds wafted across the waves of white blossoms. And when the pleasant summer was over and the men brought the grain into the big old barn to thresh it, I liked to gather up handfuls of the curious three-cornered seeds, and wonder why these did not move about like those I had seen upon the clapboards. This was a long time ago, and I sometimes wonder why I never see them now, but if you will listen I will tell you what I did see no longer ago than last summer. You might perhaps call it a "live beechnut," for that is what it most resembled; but it was in reality an insect called the "leaf-hopper," which lives upon the twigs of young trees, often doing them much injury. If you care to see one for yourself go out and search the small twigs of apple, pear or maple, or indeed, those of almost any fruit or shade tree, and if you find one, which looks as though it had been scarred with a knife, look closely for the yellowish-green insect. These scars are made with its sharp beak for the purpose of sucking the sap.

It is well for children to be on the lookout for the many interesting sights which summer and autumn bring, for a season should never go by in which you may not be able to say: "I am wiser this year than I was last."

A woman who does not reach the five feet two inches of height with which the average woman is accredited according to statistics, has recently builded herself a house. The closet opening off her bedroom embodies, to quote her own words, "all that I have missed in every closet which I have ever used." At one end are three wide shallow drawers that "never stick"; these are for evening dress-skirts, each fitted with a sachet covering, lavender-scented; the hooks along the sides of the closets are within the easy reach, carefully measured, of the closet's owner, and surmounting them is a broad shelf where rows of shoes, boots and slippers are picked off without effort by the short woman who wears them. The capacity of the closet is further increased by double hooks screwed to the under side of the shelf. The floor is carefully fitted with an oilcloth covering, and in the doorway, running easily on a slender pole and rings, is a muslin curtain, that with the wooden door keeps out all dust.

Julius Goldsmith, of Milwaukee, has been appointed consul general to Berlin. Mr. Goldsmith held this post under the Harrison administration.

Mayor Benjamin F. Brickett, of Haverhill, Mass., was stricken by apoplexy while sitting in a chair at his home on Monday and died in a few hours. He was a prominent man in Democratic politics.

✽ **The Young People.** ✽

EDITORS, (REV. E. E. DALEY,
A. H. CHIPMAN.)

Kindly address all communications for this department to A. H. Chipman, St. John.

Prayer Meeting Topics for May.

C. E. Topic.—Christian enterprise, Jonah 3:1-10.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—How may our Young People's Society do better work, (consideration of the work of committees), 1 Thes. 5:12-23.

B. Y. P. U. Daily Bible Readings.

(Baptist Union.)

Monday, May 3.—Job, 19:1-18. His cry unheard by God, (vs. 7). Compare Hab. 1:1-4.

Tuesday, May 4. Job 19:19-29. Associates turned against him, (vs. 19). Compare Ps. 55:12-14.

Wednesday, May 5.—Job 20:1-10. Triumph of the wicked is short, (vs. 5). Compare Job 5:3, 4.

Thursday, May 6.—Job 20:11-29. Portion of the wicked from God. Compare Job 27:13-15.

Friday, May 7.—Job 21:1-21. Punishment certain for the wicked, (vs. 19). Compare Num. 14:18.

Saturday, May 8.—Job 21:22-34. Only God knows the mystery, (vss. 22, 23). Compare 1 Cor. 2:16.

Prayer Meeting Topic for the week beginning May 2, "How may our Young People's Society do better work?" 1 Thes. 5:12-23.

(NOTES BY REV. G. W. SCHURMAN.)

The Young People never did a better work than is being done at present, yet there is room for improvement. Our aim should be to do the best work of which we are capable. How to take a step in this direction is the important question.

By increased spiritual life. The work now being done by each Society is according to the spiritual life of its members. We are well organized and are growing in knowledge. Our greatest need is power, power from God such as He gives to the spiritually minded. There is no substitute for a spiritual life. It must be sought and obtained before better work can be done. "But I labored more abundantly than they all; yet not I, but the grace of God which was with me." 1 Cor. 15:10. Examine Acts 1:4-9.

By sustaining a closer relation between the Society and the prayer meeting of the church. The Young People need the help of the church and the church needs the hearty support of the society. Do our Young People do their duty in this work? is a question worthy of the most careful consideration of each Society. No Society wishing to do better work for the Master can afford to neglect the work of the church. Beware of the zeal that is not according to knowledge.

By using better judgment in appointing committees, especially chairmen. Select those most adapted and best fitted for the work.

By the committees doing the work assigned them. Not pray about and plan to do, but actually do the work. Not a few days before making a report, but all through the term. Let the Membership committee urge every young person of the church to unite with the society. Invite, entreat, compel, should be the motto of this committee. Let the Social committee obtain, from the pastor, the names of strangers each week. Call on and welcome the stranger while yet a stranger. Introduce the members to each other about once a month. Let the Devotional committee make a wiser choice of leaders for the prayer-meetings. Some members should never be asked to lead while others should often lead. 1 Cor., 12:28; Eph., 4:11; Rom., 12:6-8.

By being punctual. Of course we mean all, and at all times. What can be more against the interest of a meeting than to have it begin late or to have one half of the members come in while the meeting is in progress? "Better late than never, but better never late."

By sitting near the leader of the meeting. If he sits near the door surround him there, but if to the front be near him. Should he request you to come nearer by all means comply.

By preparing at home to do your duty in the meeting. Spend a few minutes, at least, in prayer, and carefully read the selected scriptures.

By all the members giving strict attention during what has been regarded as preliminaries. There is a chance for great change in this part of the service.

By reading once each week the scripture selected for May 2.

Our society talk it up, by all means. Pray for it to be sure, but don't forget that our society stands for our church. We do not talk about our society too much, but we do talk about our church in our society too little. The whole is greater than its part. Talk of the greater and you will include the lesser. Talk is cheap, but get it under a boulder and you will find it a strong lever. Talk may only be gas, but it may be gas that will lift the baloon to where it can drop shell into the camp of the enemy. The gamely Christian who does some talking about his church will usually have more than words to tell which side of the fence he is on.

B. Y. P. U. Notes.

Winter has folded up his tent and stolen coolly away. Nobody weeps. Why should we? He is a surly old fellow with a roar in his voice and an icy glare in his eye. Our ears yet tingle from the slap of his hands. His room is better than his company, especially since in his stead he has left his lovely young daughter, the laughing spring, and yet we must not forget that while frosty winter ruled the land "with all his train of vapors, clouds and storms" that gracious privileges were ours. Snowy ways and wanton winds were not sufficient to keep us from God's house. Shall spring's seductive smile? Young people beware. Remember that in the Devil's wardrobe hangs the garment of an angel of light. Spring's soft caresses may accomplish what winter's angry blows were powerless to effect. B. Y. P. U. night in your church—but the bicycle! Look at the roads. What a night for a spin. Be careful. A serpent may be hidden in a rose. Remember your past. It may be band night. The brooks may be ripe for the speckled beauties. They bite well when the sun goes down. Look out. The enemies hook is baited.

"A nose that can smell a rat
Should be found on every cat."

Resist the spring on the young peoples night and the devil will flee from you. "Live fish swim against the stream." Let the young Christian of your society be true to the pledge and we shall soon hear of a revival in your church.

Do you feel the responsibility in your society. Why not? Well, there is the president, the executive, the membership committee, the other committees. Very well, but they do not carry your share of the responsibility. To you your society will be a failure up to the point where you begin to do something for it. It may be the best society in the province but, there will be butts in it to you until you throw your weight in somewhere. Remember that the only man that has a right to grumble is the one who has waded into the work over his ears; and he has no time.

Get to work arranging for the summer. The Christian has no time for hibernating. Think up something new. Every B. Y. P. U. ought to have a lumber room to store away its worn-out methods. There is power even in a new smile. We are to bait our hook so that the fish will bite.

What about the regular church prayer meeting. Do we attend it? We have a seat there. Bury beyond a resurrection the thought that it is not our meeting. When the church gave us a license to hold a young peoples service it was on the condition that it should be an extra, not a substitute. If circumstances limit us to one meal a week then it ought to be in company of our older relatives in the King's family. The raw recruit finds his nerves strengthened by the presence of the veteran. The young people's gatherings may have vine, but it is on those of maturer experience, that have reached higher heights, who like the mountain tops catch the foregleams of the oncoming day. We need to blend ripeness with our youthful ardor. The young Elisha caught a double portion of the old Elijah's spirit when he followed hard after him. A well organized choir demands varied voices, and the praises of God are most sweetly chanted when the tremelo of age joins with the clear notes of youth. Our old brethren will love our work better when they see us more.

Central Clarence B. Y. P. U.

We have elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Pres., Fred N. Banks; Vice-Pres., T. E. Smith; Sec'y, Bessie Banks; Cor.-Sec'y, Wm. Creelman; Treas., Eldon M. Marshall. Our meetings during the winter have been well attended and the interest fairly good. The interest in the missionary meetings has been deepening and the attendance has been large. The visit made by Miss Newcombe to our Union previous to her leaving for India, was an inspiration to many of us. Our late president read a letter last Sunday evening from Bro. Gullison to our Union, in which he gave us a little of his own feelings mingled with the great need of that dark, benighted land. The number taking the S. I. Course have been very few, but they have not failed in gaining a large blessing in giving attention to this work. We ask to be remembered before the throne of grace by sister Unions.

WM. CREELMAN, Cor.-Sec'y.

April 12.

Gaspereaux, Kings Co., N. S.

At a special business meeting of the Gaspereaux, B. Y. P. U., the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Silas Baker; Vice President, Mrs. Judson Millet; Secretary, Flora Benjamin; Treasurer, Allie Davison.

BESSIE M. BINGAY, Cor. Sec'y.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MAY.

For Mr. Sanford that he may have continued health and great success in his work.

For Mr. and Mrs. Gullison that they may speedily acquire the language and soon be prepared for services.

Mission Work in Windsor From March 1st Till April 7th
At our regular monthly meeting of March 10th we took up a special collection for Home Missions in response to the appeal received from H. M. committee, which amounted to \$11.

At that meeting we decided we ought to attempt to collect something as a society for the Famine Fund. So our President (Mrs. J. Nalder) wrote a circular letter and appealed to the Christian sympathies of our union in behalf of the starving people in the famine stricken districts of India, and many an afternoon has been spent in tramping through the mud gleaming up a few scattered dollars.

We wrote to our Treasurer in Amherst asking should we send it to her (as we always wish to be loyal to our own officers.) On hearing she had no account for this purpose we were free to send it elsewhere just at this time the President received a pamphlet from Dr. W. B. Boggs written by Pandita Panialal containing an account of her recent tours into the Central Provinces of India and her efforts to save the women and children. She has saved sixty and feels it laid upon her heart to rescue three hundred. So to this work we are sending \$61.55.

We also carried out the wish of our F. M. Board and gave the concert exercise in our Sunday school, March 31st. It was pronounced a beautiful concert, the best we have had for years. We gave it as prepared, with the addition of six pieces of music—over four hundred present. The collection for Foreign Missions \$10.75.

We need not tell you we have had a revival, the foregoing figures speak more eloquently than "loud praying."

The more we give the more we have to give. The church Treasurer has also sent on for Denominational work \$124.56.

On Monday last Rev. W. V. Higgings was here and gave his interesting lecture on India. The Sunday school hall was full, the collection, \$14.87 to be used for famine purposes in the Bobbili field or in some way to help Mrs. Churchill in her work for the children. So we thank God and take courage.

We are having the best year's work we ever engaged in in our W. M. A. B. Hoping to have a similar report from many other churches.

Hoping to benefit and interest some of our societies I attempt a short account of a visit recently paid to the Sackville society.

On Friday, the 16th inst., I had the pleasure of meeting with the above mentioned society. Some thirty or forty sisters were present, all, apparently, much interested in the work of missions. This society is one of the oldest in the province, having been organized in 1870. At present the membership is about sixty. Our sisters intend making every effort to have a great increase by the end of the year. Some of the sisters present kindly gave an account of the work as carried on by their society. One feature that seemed to me to be especially satisfactory was the way the Mission Band is conducted. This is not a separate organization in their church, but is combined with the Sunday School, review Sunday being given up to missions, when the school is instructed in the work and the urgent need for greater activity and zeal. The children learn missionary recitations, dialogues and hymns and thus become familiar with and interested in this most important work. Mr. Morse's letters so interesting to all are read, and we know that they cannot fail to awaken an interest in the hearts of our boys and girls and arouse their sympathies for those poor children of whom he speaks. On these Sundays a special collection for missions is taken, the children being taught to make it as large as they can.

One great advantage derived from this manner of conducting a Mission Band is that the boys are instructed as well as the girls. The former taking part in the exercises and assisting whenever they can, as we depend upon the one day taking the places of our missionaries (it is of the utmost importance that they be thoroughly trained and educated) in the work. Besides the mission meetings conducted by the Sunday School the work is also considered by the B. Y. P. U. They devote one meeting every month to missions and by this means are kept in touch with the work. So that every effort is being made to educate the young people of Sackville in missions.

During the year the Aid Society hold four public meetings, when special collections are taken. Our sisters are thoroughly in earnest and we pray the Master's richest blessings to rest upon their efforts. The time spent with them was very profitable and enjoyable, and I left feeling better prepared for the work lately undertaken. I would like to suggest that our societies in Westmor-

land County, especially those that have no Mission Band, would kindly consider the course adopted by the Sackville society for educating the children and young people in our work and communicate with me as to what they think about adopting the same. If the work is to be carried forward more rapidly and successfully in the future than it has been in the past we must have our boys and girls educated in it.

On Saturday, the 17th, I visited the society at Centre Village. This society was organized last fall. They are laboring on under many discouragements for they are only few in numbers, but we hope and pray that they will not give up but will endure to the end. They have some very earnest members. Oh, sisters, pray earnestly for the weak societies for they have trials that you know nothing of. On Saturday evening a public meeting was held at Middle with a view to organizing. Owing to the exceeding bad roads and unpleasant weather there were only a few of the sisters present. Some of those, though, were much interested in the work and promised to aid as well as they could, but thought that as some of their leading members were absent they had better postpone the work of organizing. So we left it in their hands with the earnest prayer that all obstacles might be removed and Christ and His work be supreme in their hearts.

On Sunday evening, the 18th, a public meeting was held by a branch of the Sackville Aid Society at Upper Sackville. Some interesting readings, recitations, etc., were given, and a special collection taken for the benefit of our Home Mission work. This closed a series of visits as the time at my disposal had expired. The work is great but we undertake it not alone. Supporting and sustaining us is the God of heaven and earth. His promises remain unchanged and we cannot fail. Therefore, my sisters, let us toil on remembering that He is faithful, till at last, disappointments, discouragements, difficulties all forgotten we shall behold Him as He is and dwell with Him forever. Yours in the work.

F. CLARK, Sec'y. West. Co.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. M. B. U. From April 8th to April 21st.

New Tusket, P. M., \$4; Belle M. Miles, St. Marys, Tidings, 25c.; Melvern Square, F. M., \$3.75, proceeds of concert, \$12; Tidings, 25c.; Dartmouth Sunday School, P. M., \$10.39; H. M., \$10.39; New Glasgow, Tidings, 25c.; Reports, 32c.; Hopewell Hill, P. M., \$6; Apple River, P. M., \$3.50; H. M., 50c.; Tidings, 25c.; Spring Hill, P. M., \$7; H. M., \$3; Tidings, 25c.; North River Mission Band, proceeds of concert and dues, toward Mrs. Morse's salary, \$13.45; A friend, to constitute Mrs. John Rowe, Beverett, Mass., (formerly of Yarmouth) a Life member P. M., \$5; Bedouque, P. M., \$5; First church, Yarmouth, P. M., \$10.25, thank-offering, H. M., \$15.83, Mission Band, toward Rev. L. D. Morse's salary, \$34; Lower Aylesford, P. M., \$12; H. M., \$9.50; Lower Aylesford, to constitute Rev. R. R. Gullison, Vislanagram, India, a Life member, P. M., \$25; Sydney, P. M., \$3; G. L. M., \$3; Hopewell Cape, P. M., \$2.75; H. M., \$1.11; Cavendish, P. M., \$9.22; St. George, P. M., \$8.65; Lewis Head, P. M., \$3; Osborne, P. M., 4.70; Fairville, P. M., \$6; Centreville, Anna, Co., P. M., \$4; H. M., \$1.50, Miss Newcombe's salary, \$2; Reports, 40c.; Amherst Sunday School, P. M., \$16; H. M., \$8.50; Homeville, F. M., \$2.50; Little Grace Bay, P. M., \$2; H. M., \$1; Halifax North church, P. M., \$22.50; H. M., \$2.50, Thank-offering, Mrs. Hierlily in memory of her sister Mrs. Pelton, P. M., \$3; H. M., \$2; Clyde River, P. M., \$5; Cumberland Bay, P. M., \$5; East Mountain, P. M., \$5; H. M., \$2; Hantsport, P. M., \$4.50; H. M., \$5; Freeport, P. M., \$5.40; West Onslow, P. M., \$5.75; H. M., \$3; Tidings 25c.; Woodville, result of Thank-offering meeting, H. M., \$9.46, Sunday School, H. M., \$5.04, Reports 10c.; Mrs. Donald Grant, Montreal, Tidings, 25c.; Hebron, P. M., \$3.50; H. M., \$5.20, Reports, 6c.; Cambridge, (Narrows) P. M., \$17; Berwick, P. M., \$7; H. M., 50c.; Tidings, 25c.; Reports, 10c.; Weston Beach, P. M., \$3.25; H. M., 65c.; Tidings, 25c.; Westport, P. M., \$5; Tusket, P. M., \$2; H. M., \$1; Ludlow, P. M., 2.70; Great Village, P. M., \$5; Bridgetown Mission Band, P. M., coll., \$4, mite boxes, \$8.13; Dartmouth, P. M., \$5.25; H. M., \$11.75; Westchester, P. M., \$7.30; Halifax Temple church, P. M., \$11; H. M., \$4; Tidings 60c. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst P. O. B. 513.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

Who is My Neighbor?

The answer to this question varies. The Christian world is not a unit in its answer. Elihu Burritt said, "Our neighbor is man! Wherever he may be found, whatever be the color of his skin, into whatever pit of misery and degradation he may have fallen. A man cannot be a neighbor, or love his brother as himself, without first loving God with all his soul and mind and strength. Yes, my friends! neither principles nor powers, nor things present or to come, can ever break up that heaven-created relation." In view of such a declaration from such a man would it be amiss if some of our pastors were to give an exposition of the parable of the Good Samaritan for his next Sunday's sermon? A careful study of that Scripture might be an eye opener to some good people.

Mission work is not the privilege of the few—it is the duty and obligation of all. Every Christian must be brought face to face with the responsibility. If the Christian is not a missionary, he has not yet come to realize what Christianity really means.

It is a remarkable fact that of more than fourteen millions given for Protestant Foreign Missions last year England gave more than seven millions and the United States more than five millions. The two strongest countries of earth are back of our Foreign Mission enterprise.

The N. Y. Tribune has this to say about the Foreign Mission enterprise: "Modern civilization is making the term 'foreign missions' a misnomer. Innumerable tendons, social, industrial, political and commercial, are making the whole world one. There are to-day no foreign nations in the old sense of the word; for in a large but real sense we are all becoming citizens of the world, so that if we try to elevate and enlighten some one in the most remote corner of the earth, we may lift to a higher plane of living a man who may have a profound influence either direct or indirect, on our lives."

Seven Apostolic Arguments for Liberty.

(See 2 Cor. 8th and 9th chapters.)

- 1. The argument of Grace. "See that ye abound in this grace also."
2. The argument of Example. "I speak by occasion of the forwardness of others."
3. The argument of Love. To prove the sincerity of your love. "For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though He was rich, yet for your sakes He became poor, that ye through His poverty might be rich."
4. The argument of Acceptance. If there be first a willing mind, it is accepted. "For God loveth a cheerful giver."
5. The argument of Abundance. "God is able to make all grace abound toward you, that ye, having all sufficiency in all things may abound to every good work."
6. The argument of Benefit. For the administration of this service not only supplieth the want of the saints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God.
7. The argument of Reward. "He that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully."

Home Missions.

Board Meeting.

A meeting of the Home Mission Board of the Maritime Convention was held on the 18th inst. The following grants were made:

- 1. To First St. Margaret's Bay and Indian Harbor church \$50, to assist in making up salary of Pastor A. E. Ingram for the year beginning Jan. 1st 1897.
2. To Lower Stewiacke and Musquodobit church, \$175, for year beginning Feb. 10th, 1897. P. M. Clay, pastor.
3. To County Harbor, Goshen and Second St. Mary's churches, Guysboro Co., \$100, for year beginning Nov. 1st, 1896. W. M. Field, pastor.
4. To the Little Hope church, Guysboro Co., \$75, to assist them in making up a salary for a portion of the time for Pastor Kinlay for year beginning Dec. 10th, 1896.
5. To Summerside church, P. E. I., \$100 for year beginning Dec. 1st, 1896. Rev. W. H. Robinson, pastor.
6. To West Brook, Diligent River and Port Greville churches, Cumb. Co., \$60, for year beginning Nov. 1st, 1896. Rev. W. H. McLeod, pastor.
7. To Brooklyn church, Kings Co., \$40, for year beginning June 1st, 1897. Bro. John Hardy, student missionary.
8. To New Minas church \$50, for year beginning June 1st, 1897. C. W. Rose, student, missionary.
9. To Tracadie church, (colored) Antigonish Co., \$50, to enable them to secure student supply during the vacation.
Some recommendations were made in regard to students for summer, but as this is not completed they are not reported here. A. CONOON, Cor.-Sec'y H. M. B. Wolfville, April 22nd.

New Music Books.

SACRED SONGS, No. 1, music, mailed, 35c.
SUNSHINE SONGS, " " 35c.
SERD SOWER, " " 35c.
By A. F. MYERS.

ANTHEMS.

THE LEADER, BY BILHORN.

No. 1, 2, 3, separate books, each, . 40c.
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SANKEY'S SONGS, 1 to 6, and 1, 2, 3 and 4 in stock.
Kindly remit amount with order.

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Geo. A. McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer.

An Explan

This issue paper order astray. "IT Megantic an The excel week, and luxuries wh the form of pel us to use. supply them afford to do We feel s will underst under which will pardon c occur again. P. S.—The VISITOR is p paper larger th other St. Joh week 24,000 necessary inst sand as regula

THE JESUIT RELATI DOCUMENTS. Vol. 1633. Cleveland: The Publishers.

In this volume we ha and an installment of X Jenne's Religion. The ing of the stormy and Dr his company, from Fran rence country, proceeds sions of the country, an appearance and charac people with whom he, a of the Canada mission. He tells of their friendl their shrewdness and a oratory and their horri their captives taken in v Le Jenne describes as v and hot in summer, country, they found on t about the middle of Jun frost, but seventeen day suffering from the heat. has over twenty Indian c tainments in scholarship recounts the legends relat natives about Messou, M dieties. A description is plain's return as govern and of a conference held Ottawas on their annual These simple narratives occurred in the very be country's history, amid t ditions so vastly different present, have a charm greater than that of rom New France accompanies is of greater interest and va in connection with this volumes.

Personal.

Pastor Lavers of St. G spending a brief vacation him by his people, in Bos aged mother, who is the late Rev. Harris Harding Mrs. Lavers is in very feeble Lavers expected to reach h day. He reports his own h An interesting letter from found in another column.

HALL'S Vegetable Stomachic HAIR RENEW Will restore gray hair to its natural color and beauty—will check the growth of the hair—prevent baldness, cure dandruff, all scalp diseases. A fine diet The best hair restorer made R. F. Hall & Co., Proprietors, Nantua Sold by all Druggists.

An Explanation.

This issue is a day late because paper ordered on time has gone astray. "It is somewhere between Megantic and St. John."

The excellent paper used this week, and the wire stitching are luxuries which circumstances, in the form of delayed freight, compel us to use. Much as we wish to supply them each week we cannot afford to do so.

We feel sure that our readers will understand the difficulties under which we have labored and will pardon delay. It should not occur again.

P. S.—THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR is printed on a sheet of paper larger than that used by any other St. John publication. This week 24,000 impressions were necessary instead of twelve thousand as regularly given.

Book Notices.

THE HERIT RELATIONS AND ALLIED DOCUMENTS. Vol. V. Quebec 1632-1633. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers, Publishers.

In this volume we have Document XX and an instalment of XXI, continuing Le Jenne's Relation. The narrator after telling of the stormy and dangerous voyage of his company, from France to the St. Lawrence country, proceeds to give his impressions of the country, and to describe the appearance and character of the savage people with whom he, as the new superior of the Canada mission, came in contact. He tells of their friendliness to the French, their shrewdness and ability, their gifts of oratory and their horrible cruelty toward their captives taken in war. The climate Le Jenne describes as very cold in winter and hot in summer. In the Saguenay country, they found on their arrival there about the middle of June, snow and hard frost, but seventeen days later they were suffering from the heat. In his school he has over twenty Indian children whose attainments in scholarship are described. He recounts the legends related to him by the natives about Messou, Manitou and other deities. A description is given of Champlain's return as governor of the colony, and of a conference held by him with the Ottawas on their annual visit to Quebec. These simple narratives of events which occurred in the very beginnings of our country's history, amid scenes and conditions so vastly different from those of the present, have a charm and an interest greater than that of romance. A map of New France accompanies the volume and is of greater interest and value to the reader in connection with this and preceding volumes.

Personal.

Pastor Lavers, of St. George, has been spending a brief vacation, kindly voted him by his people, in Boston, visiting his aged mother, who is the last survivor of the late Rev. Harris Harding's large family. Mrs. Lavers is in very feeble health. Pastor Lavers expected to reach home on Saturday. He reports his own health improved. An interesting letter from his pen will be found in another column.

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Acknowledgment.

Kindly permit me to acknowledge the thoughtfulness of our friends from Burden, who following in the train of the Kingsclear donation, assembled at the parsonage on the evening of the 6th inst. and gave us such a pounding that we will not soon forget it, and yet it was of such a gentle and lovable character, and the material used in the act was of such a nature, that, instead of being bruised from the pounding, we will feel the most pleasant effects for many weeks. After spending the evening in social conversation, and amply satisfying the inner man from a bountifully spread table, the company retired to their respective places of abode. May the kind donors find it a pleasure to treat their Master in their walk through life, in the same fond manner as they do their pastor. F. B. SERLYE. Burden, April 20th, 1897.

Holiness.

These days we hear of holiness preachers and holiness meetings. The fact is, every preacher of the gospel is a holiness preacher; the gospel is the gospel of holiness. Every gospel meeting is a holiness meeting. Holiness is wholeness; it embraces the whole of experimental and practical religion. Holiness embraces the whole of experience and practice from conviction and repentance up to perfect love and constant joy. Holiness is not a branch of Christianity—it is the whole of it. It is not the goal at which Christians should aim; but the atmosphere in which they should live. It is not a supplement to regeneration, but it begins in it. By Christians it is to be kept rather than sought, to be practiced rather than professed. Without holiness no man shall see the Lord, and yet every child of God, however humble and imperfect, shall see the Lord.—Holston Methodist.

Persistence In Temperance Work.

The one thing that I would impress on all those interested in the cause, beyond everything else, is perseverance, whatever scoffs or sneers you may meet with; perseverance, whatever opposition may come; perseverance, however often you may be defeated. You may be defeated again and again, and statesmen may pour cold water on your efforts in abundant streams, but in spite of cold water still go on. Persevere! It may happen in a very little time we may turn the streams back again, and make those who have given us cold water find that it is boiling hot. We shall, in the course of time, make statesmen understand that their government of this country is very much bound up with their dealings with such evils as these, and unless they are willing to take their part in handling such difficulties as are constantly besetting us, they will find that their hold upon the affections, the esteem, the regard, and what is more to them than all else, the following of the people, is lost, never to be regained.—Archbishop of Canterbury.

The recent discovery of tuberculosis in a valuable Kings county herd of cattle convinced Mr. William Shaw, M. P. F., that all stock should be inspected. As a result he had Dr. Frink, veterinary officer, examine his herd. The inspection was made only a few days ago and two valuable animals were found infected and had to be slaughtered. The rest of the herd was free from the dread disease. Dr. Frink, talking to a Globe reporter, expressed the belief that tuberculosis was very prevalent among cattle in this province. It is possible the government will take steps to have a general inspection. One man thought the Provincial government, instead of making a cattle importation, should devote the money to reimbursing those who are compelled to slaughter valuable animals because of the disease.—Globe.

ATHENS, April 25, (noon).—It is useless to deny that a very gloomy view of the war prospects is taken here by the better informed. There are, however, no signs of a panic. The city exhibits an attitude of dignified endurance, while it may still show an abated enthusiasm for fight. This symptom is noticeable among the wounded at Athens. Their one desire seems to be healed in order that they may rejoin the colors. Naturally this spirit is much fostered by the confirmation of the reports that the Turks have burned the Greek wounded in a church at Kurtzlovali. The Turks lighted fires on the bodies of the wounded Greeks. Many of the Greek wounded implored their comrades to kill them; others committed suicide.

Canadian Cold Storage.

We are pleased to be able to announce that arrangements for cold storage service from Canada to Great Britain have been practically completed by Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. The lines of steamers with whom arrangements are made are: The Elder-Dempster Co., Montreal to Avonmouth; the Allan and Thompson lines, weekly, Montreal to London; the Allan and Dominion lines, weekly, Montreal to Liverpool; with possibly the Allan and Thompson lines weekly to Glasgow; also the Furness line, from St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., to either Liverpool or London fortnightly.

The main lines of railroads in the country will run refrigerator cars to Montreal, St. John and Halifax, by which perishable food products will be carried from all over the country to the ports of shipment. It is proposed to have in Montreal this summer an officer, who will supervise the transference of these products from rail to the ship—a very judicious provision. There are cold storage warehouses in Montreal, and there will be one in Halifax, and probably St. John, at which these products can be held until a ship is ready to receive them. We understand the Minister has offered to make an arrangement with people in Toronto to have a warehouse there and one in Charlottetown, P. E. I. In this way it is believed the temperature in which our perishable products will be held can be controlled from the point of shipment to the English harbors. Butter, eggs, dead meat, and fruit are the chief articles expected to make use of these arrangements; cheese will, during the hot weather, probably also be sent in cold storage.

The inquiries that have been made as to this accommodation indicate that even greater demand will be made upon the space than was anticipated, and we trust with confidence that at the end of the first season there will be a cry for more accommodation.—Farmer's Advocate.

Philadelphia consumed 1,996,734 barrels of beer in 1896, an increase of 117,630 over 1895.

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Who could imagine that this should be the place where, in eighteen ninety-three That white world-wonder of arch and dome Should shadow the nations, polychrome... Here at the Fair was the prize conferred On Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred. Chicago-like, they a record show, Since they started—50 years ago.

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have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893—a fact which emphasizes the record:

50 Years of Cures.

Notice of Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of The S. Hayward Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Corner King and Canterbury Streets, St. John, N. B., at 7 1/2 o'clock, 1897, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as shall legally come before the meeting.

S. HAYWARD, President.
 Dated at St. John, N. B., April 28, 1897.

Messenger and Visitor

A Baptist Family Journal, will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50, payable in advance.

The Date on the address label shows the time to which the subscription is paid. When no month is stated, January is to be understood. Change of date on label is a receipt for remittance.

All Subscribers are regarded as permanent, and are expected to notify the publishers and pay arrearages if they wish to discontinue the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

For Change of Address send both old and new address. Expect change within two weeks after request is made.

Remittances should be made by postal, or express, money orders—payable to A. H. CHIPMAN—or registered letters. Send no cheques.

All Correspondence intended for the paper should be addressed to the Editor; concerning advertising, business or subscriptions, the Business Manager.

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It is an acknowledged fact that the TONE and ACTION of the Doherty Organs are superior to any manufactured in the Dominion, while the mechanical part is as near perfection as possible, and the appearance pleasing beyond description. Catalogues sent free on application. Terms and Prices are sure to suit. Church Organs a Specialty.

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Power over disease by purifying, enriching and invigorating the blood, upon which not only health but life itself depends. The great

Success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing others warrants you in believing that a faithful use of Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you if you suffer from any trouble caused by impure blood.

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What a Man Eats

How important that the Constituents of our Food should be Pure.

Bad Pastry brings Indigestion and its ills. Avoid these by using—

WOODILL'S German Baking Powder.

The Home.

Washing White Lace.—To wash white lace so that it will still look new, procure a round pickle bottle, sew white muslin over it as smoothly as possible, have a piece of good pale yellow soap that is nice and soft, rub it well over the muslin, then commence to wind the lace on to the bottle. This must be done very evenly, and care taken that the edge of the lace is not doubled in anywhere. As it is put on the bottle each layer of lace must have a little soap rubbed on it. Two or three widths of lace may be put on the same bottle, provided the widest is wound on first. When all the lace is on, sew muslin tightly over it, covering the bottle entirely; rub plenty of soap on the outside; then cut the remainder of the piece of soap into shavings, put it with the bottle into a white enamel saucepan, cover with cold water (no soda), let it stand on the side of the stove to get warm very slowly, then boil for two hours (or three if the lace is very dirty) with a plate on the top of the saucepan instead of the lid. Then take out the lace and rinse well—first in warm water and then in cold—until no soap comes out; press out what moisture you can, then stand before the fire, or, preferably, in the sun if the weather permits, until the lace is quite dry. Then take off the muslin and unwind the lace, which will be found quite ready. The under muslin can be left on the bottle for future use. The oldest and most delicate lace may be cleaned in this way. The appearance will be spoilt if the muslin is removed before the lace is perfectly dry.

Hardly any vine is equal to the Japanese honeysuckle for covering porches, being hardy, fast growing, almost evergreen, and producing fragrant flowers.

Flour, like butter, absorbs odours readily. It should not be kept in a place where there are onions, fish, vegetables, or other odorous substances, nor in a damp room or cellar. Keep it in a cool, dry, airy place.

A handy device for lacing the shoes is formed of a button attached to the flap and having a pulley, over which the thread runs, so that a pull on the end of the lace tightens the cord its whole length.

A maid with a duster
Once made a great bluster
A dusting a bust in the hall;
And when it was dusted
The bust it was busted,
And the bust now is dust.
That is all.

To make muffins scald one pint of milk, and while hot add two ounces of butter. When luke-warm add half a teaspoonful of salt, half an ounce of compressed yeast dissolved in two teaspoonfuls of warm water, and two cups of flour. Beat thoroughly and stand aside for two hours; bake in greased muffin rings on a hot griddle.

The habit of dressing too warmly within doors in the winter season is earnestly deprecated by physicians. The temperature of modern houses and offices is usually about 70 deg., which is summer heat. Yet both sexes select thick flannels and heavy dresses and coats for house wear and then go out into an atmosphere many degrees colder, with little additional protection, especially for the feet. This is a fruitful source of colds.

Prof. Bellar says: Enough cannot be said of full, deep breathing. It is no hobby or wild notion, but if you will prove its benefits, practice it daily, and you will increase the circulation, purify the blood,

Coleman's SALT Best for Table use Best for Dairy use
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Canada Salt Association
CLINTON, ONT.

and send it rich and hot to warm the feet, make ruby lips, and plant roses on the cheeks. It will aid your digestion, and give you a clear, sweet breath, promote sleep, quiet the nervous system, strengthen the throat and vocal organs, and increase the chest capacity. It will also cure your asthma, catarrh, and bronchitis, and prevent lung trouble.

Bread is commonly made with yeast, because while that raised with prepared powders is sweet and white when perfectly fresh, it does not keep well, and very soon becomes hard and dry. Daily baking becomes an endless task to the housewife, though I dare say she would rather do it than follow the example set in Swiss and German farmhouses, where, "baking day" comes only once in every three weeks. The people there claim that they never have stale bread, either, owing to a peculiar way they have of keeping it. The loaves are packed into empty flour-sacks plentifully sprinkled with flour, care being taken that the top crusts of the loaves touch each other so far as possible. The sack is tied up and hung in a dry, airy place, where it can swing, and the bread is said to keep moist and sweet through all of three weeks when treated in this way.—Woman's Home Companion.

Grouse or Prairie Chicken Pricassée. Mix three teaspoonfuls of flour with one tablespoonful of butter, add a little cream, and salt to taste. Cook this in a skillet, stirring continually; as it thickens add cream until of the proper consistency. To this add the white and dark meat of a cold boiled prairie chicken, cut into dice pieces. Season with salt and pepper, and cook until the meat is thoroughly warmed.

The following will effectually remove dandruff, retard gray hairs, and promote the growth of hair: Tincture cantharides, half ounce; liquid ammonia, one dram; spirits bergamot, half ounce; spirits limonis, half ounce; glycerine (best), four ounces; bay rum (best), ten and a half ounces. Rub well into the scalp every morning.

Onions in Cream.—Wash, peel and cut rather fine, four large onions, put into a stew-pan with enough cold water to cover them; add a little salt and boil briskly for about twenty minutes, or until unions are tender. Drain off the water, add cream enough to cover the onions, let come to a boil, add two tablespoonfuls butter, melt, mix and serve. Season to taste.

Cream Cake.—Beat one tablespoonful of butter, the yolks of two eggs and three-fourths of a cupful of water; add one teaspoonful of baking powder to one or one and a fourth cupfuls of flour and sift carefully. Stir this into the other mixture and beat thoroughly; then stir in the well beaten whites of the eggs, and bake in two or three layers. This may be put together with soft icing or with a mixture of fruit and icing.

A Difficult Problem Satisfactorily Solved.

In the past the ladies have had thousands of dollars worth of valuable goods ruined through the use of inferior and adulterated dyes prepared for home dyeing. The greatest loss that we can point to is in the coloring of mixed goods—fabrics composed of cotton and wool, cotton and silk, and silk and wool.

The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes put up special dyes for the coloring of all mixed goods, giving colors that are fast to soap and sunlight. Diamond Dyes for mixed goods are the only reliable dyes in the world, and are all guaranteed to do perfect work.

Every druggist and dealer of any standing in Canada can supply you with Diamond Dyes for mixed goods. Do not accept imitations or substitutes; compel your dealer to give you the "Diamond."

Not to enjoy life but to employ life ought to be our aim and aspiration.—J. R. Macduff.



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MESSRS. C. GATES & Co., Middletown, N. S.
This is to certify that while living at Belmont, in Colchester County, about 17 years ago, I took a very heavy cold and had severe cough and an attack of Bronchitis, which reduced me very much—was very bad for a month, friends feared my going into decline. I procured some of your Bitters and Syrup, which I took and soon began to improve, and kept on gaining till I fully recovered. Five years ago I was seized with an attack of La Grippe, which reduced me so much that I could scarcely walk without falling over. I then took eighteen bottles of your Bitters and Syrup, which built me up and made me thoroughly well. We continue to use your medicine and never think of being without them in the house.
I am willing to make oath to the truthfulness of the above statement.
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CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE

BIBLE LI

Adapted from H
Second C

Lesson VI.—May 9.
[Read chapter]

PAUL PRACHIN
GOLDEN

Through this man is pr
forgiveness of sin

1. THE SAVIOUR.
26. BROTHERS—PAUL

courtesies of life.
STOCK OF ABRAHAM—

beriting the rich Me
The Jews prized them
cestry. This fact PAUL

advantage by trying
through the vestibule of
history into the sanctu

WHOSOEVER AMONG YO
The proselytes from he
Jews. They were inclu

whom the Gospe was
Jews had done much
work, these converts w
YOU—Better, "to us."

27. FOR—This Gospe
because, through the ag
tants and rulers of Jeru

cies concerning the dea
have been fulfilled, and
him from the dead. Ve

ing up the same thou
modified form, confirm
See also 2, 38 and 3.

Gospel is distinctly of
and people of Jerusa
THEY THAT DWELL—PA

because the foreign Jew
the crucifixion of Christ
these brethren at Antio

their seal to what the ru
the metropolis had done.

THE PROPHECY, if hee
them right. They descri
Christ actually received

SABBATH—In their synag
the Scriptures was a pa
service. Let us fear lest

indifference prevent our
word, and lead us also int
28. THOUGH THEY POT

Observe the working of h
Not even suborned witne
sought against him, yet the

29. FULFILLED—So man
and vicious works are use
is no intimation, however,
filmmen makes the act a

LAY HIM IN A SEPULCHER
by friendly hands. But Jo
thea and Nicodemus were

are thus included in that
Moreover, as His enemies
body and obtained a milita

watch over it as the remain
victim, the apostle regards
ning manifestation of their

Saviour.

30. BUT—A skillful ap
judgment of their own Sar
God. Christ's resurrection

course wrong and set the se
ity. Was the Sanhedrin
Jesus was infinitely greater.

31. SEEN MANY DAYS—It
For forty days he mingled
was seen by so many that
room for questioning the fa

II. THE PROMISES. VER

32. GLAD TIDINGS—No th
more joyful to the Jewish h
the Messiah had come, but t
recognize him unless he c
wished him to come. Th

First made to Abraham, an
the way down to Jacob, to M
to Ahaz, to Daniel, etc. Th
ment is a unit of promise of t
come.

33. UNTO US THEIR CHILD
Version, "unto our children
manuscripts favor this readi
that of the Authorized Versi
change of but a single letter i

As Westcott and Hort say, "I
be doubted that this was a pri
and that the original stateme
us their children." THOU AR

The psalm quoted from descri
as inangulating his Son upon
That Son is heir to the utter
the earth, and Gentiles are bi

his sway. THIS DAY HAVE I
THREE—"This same passage is
in Heb. 1, 5 and 5, 5. The be
tion of its meaning is that in h
Paul's statement in Rom. 1, 4,
to be the Son of God with pow
the resurrection of the dead."
rection of Jesus from the dea
striking proof of his divine s

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Adapted from Hurlbut's Notes.

Second Quarter.

Lesson VI.—May 9. Acts 13:26-39.

[Read chapter 13, 14-43.]

PAUL PREACHING TO THE JEWS.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins. Acts 13, 38.

I. THE SAVIOUR. VERSES 26-31.

34. BROTHERS—Paul never omitted the courtesies of life. CHILDREN OF THE STOCK OF ABRAHAM—And therefore inheriting the rich Messianic prophecies. The Jews prided themselves on their ancestry. This fact Paul seeks to turn to advantage by trying to lead his hearers through the vestibule of venerated Hebrew history into the sanctuary of the Gospel. WHOEVER AMONG YOU PRAYETH GOD—The proselytes from heathenism—Gentile Jews. They were included in those to whom the Gospel was first sent. As the Jews had done much noble missionary work, these converts were numerous. TO YOU—Better, "to us."

27. FOR—This Gospel is preached to us, because, through the agency of the inhabitants and rulers of Jerusalem, the prophecies concerning the death of the Messiah have been fulfilled, and because God raised him from the dead. Verses 32 and 33, taking up the same thought in a slightly modified form, confirm this latter view. See also 2, 38 and 3, 17, 26, where the Gospel is distinctly offered to the rulers and people of Jerusalem.—Bradley. THEY THAT DWELL—Paul does not say yes, because the foreign Jews had no hand in the crucifixion of Christ. He hopes that these brethren at Antioch would not set their seal to what the rulers and people of the metropolis had done. THE VOICES OF THE PROPHECY, if heeded, would have set them right. They described the treatment Christ actually received. READ EVERY SABBATH—In their synagogues. Reading the Scriptures was a part of their regular service. Let us fear lest our prejudices or indifference prevent our understanding the word, and lead us also into sin.

28. THOUGH THEY FOUND NO CAUSE—Observe the working of hate and bigotry. Not even suborned witnesses could bring aught against him, yet they demanded his death.

29. FULFILLED—So man's most wicked and vicious works are used by God. There is no intimation, however, that such a fulfillment makes the act any less sinful. LAID HIM IN A SEPULCHER—This was done by friendly hands. But Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus were "rulers," and are thus included in that term in verse 27. Moreover, as His enemies looked after the body and obtained a military guard to keep watch over it as the remains of their own victim, the apostle regards this as the cunning manifestation of their enmity to the Saviour.

30. BUT—A skillful appeal from the judgment of their own Sanhedrin to their God. Christ's resurrection proved their course wrong and set the seal on his divinity. Was the Sanhedrin great? Then Jesus was infinitely greater.

31. SEEN MANY DAYS—It was no secret. For forty days he mingled with men, and was seen by so many that there was no room for questioning the fact.

II. THE PROMISES. VERSES 32-37.

32. GLAD TIDINGS—No tidings could be more joyful to the Jewish heart than that the Messiah had come, but they would not recognize him unless he came as they wished him to come. THE PROMISE—First made to Abraham, and renewed all the way down to Jacob, to Moses, to David, to Ahaz, to Daniel, etc. The Old Testament is a unit of promise of the Saviour to come.

33. UNTO US THEIR CHILDREN—Revised Version, "unto our children." The best manuscripts favor this reading, but to give that of the Authorized Version requires the change of but a single letter in the Greek. As Westcott and Hort say, "It can hardly be doubted that this was a primitive error, and that the original statement was, 'unto us their children.' THOU ART MY SON—The psalm quoted from described Jehovah as inaugurating his Son upon Mount Zion. That Son is heir to the uttermost parts of the earth, and Gentiles are bidden to own his sway. THIS DAY HAVE I BEGOTTEN THEE—This same passage is quoted also in Heb. 1, 5 and 5, 5. The best interpretation of its meaning is that in harmony with Paul's statement in Rom. 1, 4: 'Declared to be the Son of God with power, . . . by the resurrection of the dead.' The resurrection of Jesus from the dead is such a striking proof of his divine Sonship that

this Messianic declaration in the second psalm may be fittingly applied to that great event.

34. THAT HE RAISED—Paul, having declared the fulfillment of the promise, now goes on to prove from the Scriptures that Christ must have risen from the dead just as Jesus had risen.

35. SERVED HIS OWN GENERATION BY THE WILL OF GOD—That is, he served God in his time, or while he lived. But it is true that in doing the will of God we do serve our own generation, and for their best good. FELL ON SLEEP—Old English for fell asleep. SAW CORRUPTION—Anticipating that some of his audience would say that the passages he quoted referred to David, he here proves this to be impossible. Not David's body was the subject of his own prediction, but the uncorrupted body of the Son of God.

III. THE GOSPEL. VERSES 38, 39.

38. THROUGH THIS MAN IS PREACHED UNTO YOU THE FORGIVENESS OF SINS—The apostle makes his application and at the same time declares the spiritual nature of Christ's kingdom. The original has not the word man, but one referring to the Messiah above declared. THIS ONE, the only Saviour. When the apostle had carried his sketch down to the time of David he turned aside from the narrative and plunged into his main theme—presented David's Son to the faith of David's subjects. Through Christ past sins are "forgiven," their record is "blotted out," present sinfulness is eradicated, and a new heart implanted which hates sin; and future sin is made unnecessary, indeed, impossible, except by a "fall from grace." All this was purchased by Christ's merits and is offered in his name and by his authority.

39. While, as is natural, this first reported sermon of Paul's is similar in many respects to the sermons of Peter as given in the Acts, yet we readily recognize thoughts and expressions parallel to those in Paul's epistles (see, for example, 1 Cor. 15, 3-7); and this verse states in clear terms the great doctrine of justification by faith in Christ, as opposed to justification by the works of the law, which Paul emphasizes so powerfully in his Galatian and Roman epistles. ALL THAT BELIEVE—Or, rather, that have faith, not merely intellectual belief, but trusting faith. JUSTIFIED—A legal term, not meaning "to make just or holy," but "to absolve from guilt." This is done by the "remission of sins." The law could not absolve anyone from guilt. Not that the gospel does it more perfectly than the law, but it does what the law cannot do. Here is the open door into a life of which the law knew nothing.

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Gov. Black, of New York, has signed the bill amending the Raines excise law.

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Two hundred and ninety-three Popes have succeeded each other, and only eleven of them, including the present Pope, have reigned more than seventeen years. Leo XIII has reigned nineteen years. Plus IX. reigned thirty-two years, thereby stultifying the popular superstition that no Pope would reign more than twenty-five. Leo owes his fine health and astonishing powers of work, firstly, to his frugal upbringing in the Italian hills, and in the next place to his regularity of life-long abstinence. He lives on less than five francs a day.

How He Found Out—"Mary," said he "will you do a little sum for me?" "Oh, yes."

"Well, write down the number of the month in which you were born. Multiply that by 2, and add 5 to the product. Now multiply what you have by 50, and add your own age to the product. Now subtract 365 from what you have, and add 115 to what is left. Please tell me your answer."

"532," she replied. "Ah, I see you were born in May, and are thirty-two years old."

"Yes; but how do you know?" "Because the month of your birth was the fifth of the year, and the last two figures give your age."

Let the class in algebra or higher arithmetic explain why this exercise will always give a result like the above. An ingenious teacher can vary the problem indefinitely, and yet observe the same principle and arrive at the same result.

"HE HATH THE FALLING SICKNESS."

Epilepsy or the "Falling Sickness" has been known for many centuries, and for as long a period of time no cure has been discovered. till Ryckman's Kootenay Cure came upon the scene and revolutionized the healing art. Julius Caesar, one of the greatest men of ancient times, was a victim to it, and no physician of his day could effect a cure. Napoleon, the greatest warrior of modern times, fell a prey to it, and among all his conquering hosts there was not one that could conquer this insidious disease.

But here is Samuel Duffin, residing in the Township of West Nissouri, eight miles from the City of London, who makes a sworn statement before a Notary Public, that about eight years ago he had a paralytic stroke, and has ever since been subject to Epileptic Fits, which came upon him so often that it was unsafe for him to be left alone. He was treated by five of the best physicians in the province, and spent hundreds of dollars, to no avail, in endeavoring to get relief. Then he tried Kootenay Cure, which contains the new ingredient. Note the change.

"I have taken between three and four bottles." "I have now a good appetite, sleep well every night, and best of all, the fits have almost entirely left me." "My friends see a change in my appearance, and ask me what I have been doing, I gladly tell them I have been taking Kootenay. My general health is wonderfully improved, and I certainly feel, after twelve years of terrible suffering, I have been given a new lease of life by Kootenay Cure, the Greatest Medicine of the Age."

The price of Kootenay Cure is \$1.50 per bottle. If your druggist does not keep it, send to the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont. Chart book free on application. One bottle lasts over a month.

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From the Churches.

WEYMOUTH. — Interest good. Eight others baptized April 18th.

MILTON, QUEENS CO., N. S. — We received eight new members on Easter Sunday, seven of whom were baptized on that day.

PEREADX, N. S. — On Sunday, April 18th, I baptized three candidates at Lower Perreux. We close our special services next Sunday when we are expecting others to obey their Lord.

COLLINA, Kings Co., N. P. — The work for Christ here has resulted in the conversion of some souls. Monday the 12th, two happy believers were buried with Him by baptism.

NEW GERMANY, N. S. — Seven more were united with this branch last Sabbath, 6 by baptism, 1 restored, 5 were heads of families.

WOLFVILLE, N. S. — Thirteen persons were received for baptism this evening. Of these ten are students of the institutions.

NICTAUX. — A work of grace is being enjoyed by the Nictaux church. One young man was baptized at Nictaux Falls, Sunday, April 18.

AYLESFORD, N. S. — Our much esteemed pastor, Rev. J. B. Morgan, has secured a very large place in the affections of the church and congregation.

ARLINGTON, Annapolis Co., N. S. — Again we had baptism in this place on Sunday April 18th, when two sisters were added to the church.

TIVERTON, Digby Co. — On the 11th inst, two converts were baptized and added to the Tiverton church.

PORT MEDWAY, MILL VILLAGE, GREENFIELD, MIDDLEFIELD, QUEENS CO., N. S. — About five months ago I became pastor of the above group of churches.

Church Furniture.

Reading Desks, Pulpits, Communion Tables, Chancel Chairs, Lecterns, In Ash, Oak or Walnut, made to order.

J. & J. D. HOWE,

Furniture Manufacturers, Factory: East end of Union Street. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Christ's kingdom. — Our work has not been without encouragement. Especially are we thankful for the blessing received at Greenfield.

LITTLE GLACE BAY, C. B. — A few lines from this out post may not be out of place. We are patiently working away with as earnest and self-denying a band of Baptists as is to be found in the limits of the Convention.

Denominational Funds, N. S., from April 7th, to April 14th. Port Hilford church, \$3.30; Charles Kinney, Weymouth, \$1; Mahone and North West, \$11; J. W. Bars, Esq., Wolfville, \$50; C. Newcomb, Weymouth, \$5; 1st Hammonds Plains church, \$5; Falkland Ridge, B. Y. P. U., for Miss Newcomb, \$4; Milton church, Yarmouth Co., \$32.67.

Notices.

The next session of the Western N. B. Association will be held with the Range church, (2nd Grand Lake), beginning on the fourth Friday in June, 25th, at 7 a. m.

The Annapolis Co. Conference of Baptist churches will hold its next session with the Middleton church at Mt. Hanley, Monday, May 11th.

The Queens Co., Quarterly District meeting, will be held with the church at North Brookfield, on Monday and Tuesday May 10 and 11.

The Shelburne County Quarterly meeting will hold its next regular session with the church at Sand Point on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 11th and 12th.

Springfield 1st church, \$4; Forest Glen church, (H. M.), \$4.17; Sunday School, F. M., 60 cts.; A friend of Miss, \$1; \$15.77; St. Martins 2nd (F. M.), \$7.50; Mission Band, \$3.50; Grande Ligne, \$3; \$14; Fairville church, F. M., \$20; Germain street church, D. W., \$70; Moncton 1st church, Grande Ligne, \$47; Florenceville church, D.

W., \$10; Coverdale 1st church, Quarterly meeting coll. Grande Ligne, \$2.51; Hillsboro 2nd per Mrs. S. W. Kierstead and children, Grande Ligne, \$3; Shediac church, F. M., \$4.85; Queens Co., Quarterly meeting, Coll. F. M., \$5; J. C. Jones, D. W., \$2; Leinster street Mission Band, support a child in India, F. M., \$6; Hopewell church, F. M., \$45.60; A. N. B. Baptist Hartford, Conn., H. and F. M., \$4; York and Sunbury, Quarterly meeting Coll., F. M., \$6; Hillsboro 2nd church, (H. M.), \$2.67; F. M., \$2.67; Grande Ligne, \$2.66; \$8; Carleton church, St. John, (D. W.), \$9.01; F. M., \$6.65; \$15.66; Sackville church, Ac. Un., \$18.34; D. W., \$10.91; \$29.25; Carleton, Victoria, and Madawaska Co.'s, Quarterly meeting Coll., F. M., \$3; Brussels street church, (F. M.), \$20.28; Sunday School, F. M., \$5.72; \$26; Germain street church, D. W., \$35.76; Oak Bay church, Coll. Miss. Conf. H. M., \$2; Forest Glen church, Sunday School Coll., F. M., \$3; Fairville church, Sunday School, Coll., F. M., \$17; R. L. Phillips, (D. W.), \$5; F. M., \$5; Total \$399.40. Before reported \$198.31. Total N. B., to April 1st \$1597.71.

Prince Edward Island.

Bonshaw church, D. W., \$2.50, North River, D. W., \$9.50; Murray River, D. W., \$7; Tryon church, D. W., \$9.00; Cavendish church, D. W., \$5.00; Bedeque church, (D. W.), \$6.00; F. M., \$1.00; \$7; N. F. McNeil, Northlake, D. W., \$1.00; Cavendish, B. Y. P. U., D. W., \$2.00; Clyde River, S. S., F. M., \$1.75; East Point church, (D. W.), \$10.00; Nellie McNeil, N. W. M., \$1.00; \$11.00; Summerside church, D. W., \$9.59. Total, \$65.34. Before reported, \$150. Total, Prince Edward Island, April 1st, \$215.41. Total N. B. and P. E. I., \$1813.12. J. W. MANNING, Treas. Con., N. B. and P. E. I. St. John, April 1st.

Denominational Funds, N. S., from April 7th, to April 14th.

Port Hilford church, \$3.30; Charles Kinney, Weymouth, \$1; Mahone and North West, \$11; J. W. Bars, Esq., Wolfville, \$50; C. Newcomb, Weymouth, \$5; 1st Hammonds Plains church, \$5; Falkland Ridge, B. Y. P. U., for Miss Newcomb, \$4; Milton church, Yarmouth Co., \$32.67. 'A friend' Chebogue, \$3; Arcadia S. S., \$10.82; Arcadia S. S., F. M., \$7.30; 'In His Name' Arcadia, \$5; Christian Workers, Little River, \$5; Tusket and Gavelton, collections, \$3.86. — \$146.95. Before reported \$5504.28. Total \$5651.23.

Remarks.

1. Some other amounts were sent to me along with the above, for 'Famine Funds,' but these have been sent to Rev. J. W. Manning, Treasurer Foreign Mission Board, as he has decided that they should not be credited to the churches in the Denominational Fund account.

2. The third quarter of the Convention year closes with April. We hope the churches will take notice that the year is rapidly passing, and that no time should be lost in attending to the collecting of funds for our denominational work.

A. COHOON, Treas. Den. Funds, N. S., Wolfville, N. S., April 15th.

Scandinavian Missions in the North West.

The treasurer of this department of our work hands me a statement of amounts received up to date, towards the church building for the Scandinavians in Winnipeg, requesting me to add a few words of thanks and further solicitation in behalf of this good and most necessary cause.



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York

building, Winnipeg: Ontario, \$127.16; Quebec, \$6.20.

Nova Scotia—First Baptist church, Digby Neck, \$2.70; Good Corner and Five Island church, \$3; Mahone Bay, \$2.10; Third Yarmouth Baptist church, \$3.36; New Ross Baptist church, \$2; Goshen, Eight Island Lake, \$1; Port Greville, \$2; Beebe Plain, \$1; Mrs. A. Seeley and Master Roy Seeley, \$5; Guysboro, \$4.50; Oak B. church, \$1.10; Antigonish, \$6; Jeddore S. S., \$1; Brookfield, \$2.

New Brunswick—St. John, \$2. Prince Edward Island—Summerside, \$2. Cape Breton—Mira Bay, \$2.

Manitoba and North West Territories—Winnipeg First church, \$237.75; Rev. M. Gold, \$10; R. M. Graham, \$2; Rev. A. P. Frost, Calgary, \$2; Oak Lake, Man., \$2; Moose Jaw, Man., \$2; Birtle church, \$7; Medicine Hat, \$2.75; Carman church, \$2.25; Brandon church, \$2.50; Barclay, \$2.45; Morden church, \$4.85; Regina church, \$2; Convention collection, \$52.56; Edmonton church, \$3.85; Ebenezer German church, \$2.55; Scandinavia Baptist church, Winnipeg, \$115.

The steamer City of Monticello, Captain Fleming, which has for the past winter been running on the route between Nassau and Miami, on the Florida coast, arrived in St. John about 6 o'clock Saturday morning from Nassau, via New York. Captain Fleming, the Monticello's commander, and Captain Arch. McLean, the pilot, are looking exceedingly well after wintering in the South.

BLACK SUITS!

For this necessary part of a gentleman's apparel we are showing English Serges and Cheviots from \$15 to \$28. English Worsteds \$20 to \$38. Fine Broadcloths and Venetian Cloths \$25 to \$40.

A. GILMOUR, Merchant Tailor, 68 King Street, St. John.

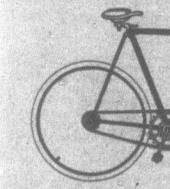
Good Words from Old Students.



THE PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING I received at your college has been of the greatest benefit to me. The time was most profitably spent. The training I received there fitted me for business as I found it. J. OTTY SHARP, Head Bookkeeper for Messrs. Scovil Bros. & Co. (Oak Hall). Catalogues of our Business Course and the Isaac Pitman shorthand mailed to any address. S. KERR & SON, Odd Fellows' Hall, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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DUNLOP TIRES, ENGLISH PER

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MARRIAGE

SHARP-WRIGHT. — A April 14th, by Rev. Jos. L. Sharp to Miss Jennie Bridgewater, Maine.

SILLERS-MCLEOD. — A tou Co., April 8th, by Rev. James Sillers to Asenath McLeod, Esq., all of Riv

WEVERS-DICKINSON. Carleton Co., April 22nd, by Rev. H. Wevers to Agnes Dickin ton Co., N. B.

ROBINSON-TUPPER. — A N. S., April 26th, by Rev. assisted by Rev. A. S. Robinson, of Rosindale, M., youngest daughter Tupper, of North Kingston (Boston papers please)

MASTERS-ADAMS. — At March 31st ult., by Rev. George R. Masters of Rev. Jennie Adams of Clemer The happy couple went joining, first to Windsor, their new home.

DEATHS

MCLEAN. — At Centreville Eva Lorana, infant daughter and John McLean, aged 4, flower perished down her bloom in the eternal sleep Saviour's presence.

HATT. — At his home, Be 15th inst, Stephen Hatt, leaving a wife and children row. For some time our bereaved exceedingly from nerve which made him temporarily was a member of the 1st Hi church. May God sustain in their great trial.

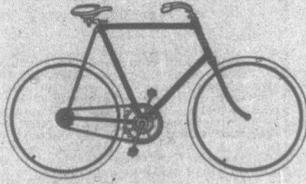
BEELEER. — At Clementsval in the 56th year of her age Beeler, daughter of Mr. and Brown, of New Ross. She faithful wife and mother, a g The church and family mourn May our God by His grace according to the days which afflicted us.

WRIGHT. — At Clementsval in the 69th year of his age Wright, converted to God w man on account of timidity fears, he never united with yet he much regretted in thing he loved the church, the and always gladly supported cause. We trust by the loving that God who judgeth from not from outward appearance with God in glory. "How righteous when he dies."

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MARRIAGES.

SHARP-WRIGHT.—At Centreville, on April 14th, by Rev. Jos. A. Cahill, Clifford L. Sharp to Miss Jennie Wright. Both of Bridgewater, Maine.

SILLERS-MCLEOD.—At River John, Picton Co., April 8th, by Rev. J. T. Dimock, James Sillers to Asenath, daughter of John McLeod, Esq., all of River John.

WEYERS-DICKINSON.—At Rockland, Carleton Co., April 22nd, at the Baptist parsonage by Rev. H. D. Worden, Fred Weyers to Agnes Dickinson, both of Carleton Co., N. B.

ROBINSON-TUPPER.—At North Kingston, N. S., April 26th, by Rev. J. S. Coffin, assisted by Rev. A. S. Tuttle, Albert J. Robinson, of Rosindale, Mass., and Eunice M., youngest daughter of Edward E. Tupper, of North Kingston.

(Boston papers please copy.)

MASTERS-ADAMS.—At Clements West, March 31st ult., by Rev. S. Langille, George R. Masters of Boston, Mass., to Jennie Adams of Clements West, N. S. The happy couple went on their way rejoicing, first to Windsor, then to Boston, their new home.

LOCKE-CROWELL.—At Lockeport in the Baptist church, April 14th, by Rev. Addison F. Browne, Charles B. Locke, youngest son of the late Howard Locke, and Jerusha A. B. Crowell, fourth daughter of James Crowell. Both of Lockeport.

DEATHS.

MCLAN.—At Centreville on April 9th, Eva Lorana, infant daughter of Florence and John McLean, aged 4 mos. The little flower perished down here, but only to bloom in the eternal summer of the Saviour's presence.

HATT.—At his home, Bear River, on the 15th inst, Stephen Hatt, aged 55 years, leaving a wife and children in great sorrow. For some time our brother has suffered exceedingly from nervous disorders, which made him temporarily insane. He was a member of the 1st Hillsburg Baptist church. May God sustain the sorrowing in their great trial.

BEELER.—At Clementsvalle, March 24th, in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. John Beeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brown, of New Ross. She was a kind and faithful wife and mother, a good Christian. The church and family mourn their loss. May our God by His grace "make us glad according to the days wherein He has afflicted us."

WRIGHT.—At Clementsvalle, April 14th, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. John Wright, converted to God when a young man on account of timidity, doubts and fears, he never united with the church, a thing he much regretted in his last days, yet he loved the church, the house of God, and always gladly supported the Baptist cause. We trust by the loving kindness of that God who judgeth from the heart, and not from outward appearance, his spirit is with God in glory. "How blessed the righteous when he dies."

BEELER.—At Berwick, Kings Co., N. S., March 18th, in the 76th year of his age, Mr. Luther Beeler. Mr. Beeler, although he never made a public profession of faith in Christ until just one year before his death, he died trusting in the Lord. His body was brought to Clementsvalle for interment, he being in his former life one of the old residents of that place. Relatives and friends mourn their loss.

DARRIS.—At Victoria, Clements, March 1st, in the 93rd year of his age. Mr. John Darris, about 70 years ago, was baptized into the Fellowship of the North West Baptist church in Lunenburg Co., N. S., by the late Father Dimock of Chester. About 30 years ago with his family he removed to Victoria, becoming the first settler in that place, now we have a Baptist community numbering about 25, representing 14 families besides a number of others. Bro. Darris was much afflicted the latter part of his life. He now rests we trust with Jesus.

CROSSMAN.—At Central Lot 16, on Mar. 30th, Brother Alfred Crossman, aged 22, beloved son of Wm. and Margaret Crossman. A few months ago he accepted of Christ as his personal Saviour, and was baptized by the Rev. A. F. Baker, Evangelist. Since that time till God called him home, he manifested much love and zeal in his Redeemer's service. "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." A very large number of sympathizing friends followed his body to its last resting place. May the God of all comfort bless every member of the bereaved family.

CRAIG.—At East Sable River, Shel. Co., 17th inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs, Howard Craig, aged 39 years. A widow and four little children, together with a large circle of relatives and friends, are left to mourn their sad loss. Bro. Craig was a valued member of the 2nd Sable River church, having been baptized about 19 years ago by Rev. E. N. Archibald. From that time until his death he adorned the profession he then made. The church loses a trusted member, and the community an honored citizen. May divine grace sustain all. The funeral services were conducted by Pastor N. B. Dunn, of Osborne.

KINSMAN.—It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of Ella, wife of F. S. Kinsman, M. D., of Digby, and daughter of Wm. R. Rice, of Bear River. In the company of friends Mrs. Kinsman went south last December for the benefit of her health, but she failed to secure it, and some weeks ago her husband was summoned to her side. She rallied for a time and it was hoped she would regain sufficient strength to return home. Such comfort, however, was denied her and her friends. Suddenly on the morning of April 3rd she expired at Thomsville, Ga. Mrs. Kinsman was 37 years of age, and a most interested member of the Baptist congregation of Digby, by whom she will be greatly missed. Deprived of the ministrations of relatives at home, in a strange land, and facing death, her submission to the will of the Lord was repeatedly written to her mother, "It is all right." May the consolations of the spirit abound to the bereaved.

HUESTIS.—Died at her home in Yarmouth, April 16th, Mary Huestis, aged 61 years. For the past two years she had been suffering from a disease which was slowly but surely wearing her life away. When the end came death found her fully prepared waiting for the coming of her Lord. Early in life she was converted, uniting with the Zion church here, of which she has ever been a consistent and helpful member. Her's was a strong faith in God and the promises of His Word, which it was her delight to study. Fully laying hold of, and trusting in the doctrine of salvation through Christ and His righteousness, she never doubted her acceptance through the merits of the Crucified One, adorning the doctrine of God, her Saviour, by a consistent walk, and while health permitted was a faithful worker in the church and Sunday School. "The memory of the just is blessed," and her life will be helpful to the sorrowing ones.

Digby County Quarterly Meeting. The Digby county quarterly meeting convened with the Baptist church at Weymouth, N. S., on Wednesday April 14th at 10 a. m. The business meeting was preceded by a prayer and praise service of rare spiritual power, many taking part in the meeting some for the first time. Pastor Giffin gave us a very remarkable Bible reading at this service.

Because of the absence of President Morse, D. D., Pastor Giffin was called to the chair. B. H. Thomas was asked to perform the duties of Sec'y, pro. tem. The minutes of previous sessions were read, and approved. By a cordial vote the new

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And say we would like to do business with one another. It's to our mutual advantage that we should. We sell as good Dry Goods as can be found in any store in Canada, and at finer prices.

Will you send to us for what you want; our mail order system is prompt and perfect in every detail.

We can send you the samples of new Spring Dress-Goods now.

FRED A. DYKEMAN & CO., 97 King Street, St. John, N. B.

pastor at Digby was heartily welcomed to the county. Com. on programme appointed to prepare an order of service for next quarterly. J. T. Eaton, Frank Kinney and H. A. Giffin were named as said Com. Adjourned for dinner, prayer by Pastor J. T. Eaton.

Afternoon.—Another meeting of great revival power marked the opening of the afternoon work. Pastor Giffin led with timely comments on John XV. This meeting had many of the features of an old revival in it—penitential tears flowed freely; confession was made with trembling lips, and great was the power of conviction on many of the unsaved.

The reports from the churches were unusually hopeful. A number of baptisms were reported. Voted to hold the next meeting at Freeport. The following programme was submitted and adopted for the Freeport session.

Morning session.—1, devotional exercises. 2, reports from churches. 3, business.

Afternoon.—1, paper by Rev. L. J. Tingley 2, paper by Rev. J. C. Morse, D. D.

Evening.—1, devotional exercises. 2, sermon by Rev. B. N. Nobles. Rev. J. C. Crabbe read a well written paper on North West Missions. Adjourned. Benediction by the Sec'y.

Evening session.—A regular preaching service was held at the opening of the evening session, with Pastor J. T. Eaton as the preacher. The text "Whose I am, and whom I serve" was ably and tenderly discussed.

The after meeting led by Sec'y. Thomas extended beyond ten o'clock. More than half a hundred took part, and more than a dozen asked God's children to pray for them. The echoes of that wonderful meeting are still ringing.

All will join with Pastor Giffin in rejoicing over this work of grace in Weymouth, the largest since the days of the sainted Father Randall of fragrant memory.

All missed the familiar faces of Dr. Morse and Bro. J. E. Saunders, as well as the brethren from the Islands.

B. H. THOMAS, Sec'y., pro. tem.

The revenue cutter Rush has returned to San Francisco after an unsuccessful search for the overdue ship Samaris, bound from Seattle for San Francisco.

Acciarilo, who tried to stab King Humbert, has been pronounced insane.



Extension Tables

Walnut or Oak Finish.

Prices start at \$4.50.

F. A. JONES,

16 and 18 King Street.

BEDROOM SUITS, \$11.00.



A. KINSELLA, FREESTONE, GRANITE

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Having on hand a large stock of Monuments, Tablets, Gravestones, Baptismal Fonts, Mantel and Plumbers' Slabs, will fill orders received before May 1st, 1897, at Greatly Reduced Prices. He guarantees satisfaction with his work, and delivers and sets up free of charge. (mar243m)



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

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. See C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AGENTS! Send postal card to M. S. BAIN, Box 504, Yarmouth, N. S. for terms of the fastest selling article ever invented.

Anæmia means "want of blood," a deficiency in the red corpuscles of the blood. Its cause is found in want of sufficient food, dyspepsia, lack of exercise or breathing impure air. With it is a natural repugnance to all fat foods. Scott's Emulsion is an easy food to get fat from and the easiest way of taking fat. It makes the blood rich in just those elements necessary to robust health, by supplying it with red corpuscles.

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A. MARGESON,

Importer and Dealer in PIPE ORGANS.

Good second-hand Organs which have been thoroughly rebuilt at factory, usually on hand and for sale at less than half their cost. Three on hand at present: one of two manuals and 29 stops, built in U. S.; one of two manuals and 24 stops, and one of one manual and six stops. Mr. Margeson is Agent for Maritime Provinces, for best Electric Organ Blowing Motors, Water Motors and Hydraulic Engines, and highest grade of American Pianos and Organs (Reed) at very low prices. Factory—Mill Brook. Warerooms—Webster St., Kenilville, N. S.

Intercolonial Railway.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 12th Oct. 1896, the Trains of this Railway will run Daily [Sunday excepted] as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax.....	7.00
Express for Halifax.....	13.10
Express for Sussex.....	16.35
Express for Quebec and Montreal.....	17.10

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through Sleeping Car at Moncton, at 29.10 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Express from Sussex.....	8.30
Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted).....	10.30
Express from Moncton (daily).....	10.30
Express from Halifax.....	16.00
Express from Pictou and Campbellton.....	18.30
Accommodation from Moncton.....	24.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Halifax and Montreal, via Lewis are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. 8th Oct., 1896.

News Summary.

Representative Seth L. Milliken, of Maine, died at Washington, Sunday night, of pneumonia. He was born in 1837. For thirty-five years he has made his home in Belfast.

The United States government has won the famous "hat trimming case" in the Philadelphia courts, a case which involves several million dollars to importers and which has been in the courts for a long time past.

The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, upon whom a successful operation was performed on January 13, sailed from Liverpool on the Majestic Wednesday, having made satisfactory progress toward recovery.

At Bergerville, Quebec, as Mrs. Auguste Lamontagne was going home across the fields she attempted to cross over a fence, but her dress caught and she fell over on her head. Her neck was broken and death was instantaneous.

An amendment to the libel law has been adopted by the Wisconsin house, which makes it incumbent upon persons claiming to have been libelled to prove malice before punitive damages can be assessed, but a refusal to print a retraction will be an imputation of malice.

The Pennsylvania Board of Pardons has recommended the commutation of the death sentence imposed upon James E. Gentry for the murder of the actress, Madge York, to imprisonment for life. Gov. Hastings has approved the recommendation. Gentry was to have been hanged next Thursday.

The Parnellite convention at Dublin on Tuesday adopted a resolution favoring an independent Irish league. Mr. Timothy Harrington objected to the formation of the new league, but his amendment was defeated by a vote of 220 to 22. Mr. Harrington and his supporters then left the hall.

The first electrocutions in Ohio took place this morning, shortly after midnight, in the annex of the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus. The victims were William Haas and William Wiley. The crime of Haas, who is only 19 years of age, was the criminal assault and murder of Mrs. Bradder. Wiley murdered his wife in Cincinnati. Both electrocutions were entirely successful.

Jos. B. Kelly, arrested at Montreal for the murder of Cashier Stickney in New Hampshire, has made a full confession. He states he had contemplated the robbery of the bank for three days. When he approached the cashier he screamed and Kelly knocked him down and cut his throat with a razor.

Nominations for vacancies in the Dominion Parliament for Macdonald and Winnipeg took place Tuesday. In Macdonald Dr. Rutherford, Liberal, and Kenneth McKenzie, Patron, were placed in the field. In Winnipeg the nominations were ex-Mayor R. W. Jameson, government and Edwin Taylor, Independent. Jameson's election is conceded.

John McIntyre, at Windsor, left his milk can at his door over night. In the morning the milk man discovered a greishy substance in the can. It was sent to two chemists who pronounced it rough on rats, and there was enough to kill half a dozen people. Efforts are now being made to discover the perpetrator of the fiendish act.

Charlottetown Guardian: Alex. Gallant, Shediac, had a narrow escape from drowning, Sunday, while attempting to cross the ice to Bedeque. He dropped in and after a good deal of struggling, succeeded in getting on a cake of ice, having lost his repeating rifle and some other articles he was carrying.

Capt. Noble Layton, of Mount (Dansen, N. S., master of the schooner Grecian Bend, was struck by a car on the track near Hantsport and so badly injured that he died. He was seventy years of age. His wife is now on her way to British Columbia to visit her children. Capt. Layton used to trade here and is well known.

The militia detachment to take part in the Sons of the Empire parade in connexion with the Queen's jubilee will be representative of the service. It is the intention to draw men from every province, with rare exceptions only city corps, in the average proportion of four each. Out of compliment to Hon. Mr. Bordon four men will be chosen from his battalion, the 66th, Kings county. The 62nd, 63rd and 66th battalions will be asked to furnish contingents, also the 8th New Brunswick Hussars, Halifax Garrison Artillery and Charlottetown Engineers.

English newspapers are criticizing the Lord Mayor of London for his florid speech at the dinner given recently to Mr. Bayard, the retiring American ambassador. In the course of his speech the Lord Mayor said: "You have distilled from the bosom of the English public that torrent of fraternal affection which will cement the love and affection we (the English and American peoples) should and do entertain toward each other." "Distilling from a 'bosom', instead of from a retort," says a prominent periodical, "and distilling a torrent of cement, is surely a strange operation."



The LATEST... FRENCH SKIRTS require a light interlining. Experience has taught us that silk and cloth skirts will not flare stylishly without this support, but don't buy the cheap, poor, imitation interlinings unless you want to spoil the set of the garment. The best dress-makers use only the genuine

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selecting No. 20 weight for this new skirt. They especially recommend Fibre Chamois for travelling gowns, as it prevents crushing and creasing in the folds, no matter how tightly or how long it is packed. Cut the interlining to fit each gore and stitch it with the seam—the illustrations of dress skirt turned wrong side out show the correct method. We recommend the Lip Waterproof Dress Bindings. Ask to see them. For sale at all Dry Goods and Trimming Establishments.

Free Skirt Pattern: Dressmakers who will mail us their business cards will receive the latest French skirt pattern free of charge.

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The neatest, cleanest and most durable Dress Protector ever made. A Perfect Protector, Binding Extender and Facing combined. Non-infectious. Repels Germs. GIVES graceful folds, Conforms to any shape. NEVER fades, frays or becomes ragged. EASILY applied. No basting required. SANITARY and Waterproof. QUICKLY cleaned with sponge and brush. WILL not wear the shoe.

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Be sure and ask your merchant for AUTOMATIC DRESS FASTENER

The advantages are strength combined with ease. Saving of time and labor. Easily fixed in Bodice. Side-steeled made of finest tempered material. Bodice fastened and unfastened in a moment. Parsuperior to the ordinary hook and eye. The fasteners are strongly made and warranted not to break. Finish guaranteed. "To be had in B.A."

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DO NOT DESPAIR Until You Have Tried What SMITH'S...

Chamomile Pills

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

Smith's Chamomile Pills FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. FRANK SMITH, DRUGGIST, ST. STEPHEN, N.B. and CALAIS, Me. PRICE 25 CENTS. FIVE BOXES \$1.00. If your local dealer does not sell these Pills Mr. Smith will send a box by mail on receipt of price.

Mrs. Thomas Sayers was drowned at Springfield, Mass., on Sunday, while giving her pet dog a bath.

NEVER WORRY

Take them and go about your business—they do their work while you are doing yours.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are purely vegetable and act upon the liver without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. 20 cents a vial.

They are system renovators, blood purifiers, and builders; every gland and tissue in the whole anatomy is benefited and stimulated in the use of them.

APPARENTLY A HOPELESS CASE.

A Kincardine Banker who Suffered. Distressingly From Indigestion—Apparently a Hopeless Case of Stomach Trouble Until South American Nerve Wine Was Used—His Words Are: "It Cured Me Absolutely."

What this wonderful remedy for all forms of stomach trouble can do is best told in the words of John Boyer, banker, Kincardine, Ont. "About a year ago, as a result of heavy work no doubt, I became very much troubled with indigestion; associated with it were those terrible distressing feelings that can hardly be described in any language. I had tried various methods of ridding myself of the trouble, but without success, until I was influenced to use South American Nerve Wine. The result, and I gladly say it for the benefit of others—this remedy cured me, and I never hesitate to recommend it to any person affected with any form of stomach trouble."

An order-in-council was passed Tuesday containing a proclamation setting apart Tuesday, June 22, as a day of thanksgiving for the long and beneficent reign of Her Majesty. Lieutenant governors of all the provinces are invited to issue similar proclamations.

WHERE RHEUMATISM IS UNKNOWN.

No Matter How Intense the Pain South American Rheumatic Cure will Remove it Quickly—A Lady of Highgate Tells What it Did for Her—Permanent Cure of a Case of Years Standing.

It has been declared by scientists that every disease has a remedy. The difficulty is to always find the remedy. In rheumatism South American Rheumatic Cure has been found a certain antidote for this painful disease. It is always effective. Mrs. N. Ferris, wife of a well-known manufacturer of Highgate, Ont., says: "I was seriously affected with rheumatic pains in my ankles, and at times was almost disabled. I tried everything as I thought, and doctored for years without much benefit. I was induced to use South American Rheumatic Cure. To my delight, the first dose gave me more relief than I had had for years, and two bottles have completely cured me."

Farm G

Gardening is different; for whereas the efforts over many deners adopts a more sive system of culture products as much prod and receives as large same area as the farm acres.

There are many liv farmers in the West w gardening in connectio farm work. This gard very satisfactory, for a place, afford a very imp of the most acceptable second place, the return good vegetables to or friends, or in the neares afford a considerable it make farming pay in th cereal markets are so d

Select for a garden th on the farm. Let it be in a good state of tilla barn or stable so much t be less labor to draw or being near the water irrigated in a dry time.

To grow good, tender tables very liberal quanti are to be applied, and th in a fairly moist conditi absolutely required to e appropriate the needed soil. No fertilizer is bet than rich, well-rotted, dung. Avoid the applici strawy manure, as this make air spaces in the soil action, and cause the grow rapidly.

Do not be afraid to pu no matter if you thin pretty good shape; never least ten or twelve cord acre, for this manure it stimulate a rapid, quick and leaf, and is what mak and tender.

Remember that there is even in garden culture if your garden rows of good them wide enough apart t sage between of horse and horse now does most of garden, if one will but let

Be sure and prepare the best possible way, for the ough spring preparation a through the period of th crop. Good tillage at fi labor in cultivating the ward. So plough and har roll and harrow repeatl roller following the harrow in breaking up the clods a soil as fine as sand.

When it comes to seed, s surest, although you may a have to pay more for it th grocery. Grocery seed is t or partially, old and inf your careful preparation of cannot afford to risk any ch It is a good plan to order y from some of the seed-growe seedsmen who now adverti as a man or company that name upon a package of se that it is good seed.—Willi in Farm, Field and Fireside

To Kill the Elm

In almost every section where the elm tree endeavoi elm beetle or grub has Thousands of trees have destroyed by these insects districts where the stately t a source of joy and pride, b so few, in fact, that the com

The Farm.

Farm Gardening.

Gardening is different from general farming; for whereas the farmer spreads his efforts over many acres of land, the gardener adopts a more particular and intensive system of culture...

There are many live stock and grain farmers in the West who should do some gardening in connection with their general farm work. This gardening will be found very satisfactory, for it will, in the first place, afford a very important home supply of the most acceptable food...

Select for a garden the best piece of land on the farm. Let it be smooth, level and in a good state of tillage. If it be near barn or stable so much the better, as it will be less labor to draw on the manure...

To grow good, tender, succulent vegetables very liberal quantities of rich manure are to be applied, and the soil is to be kept in a fairly moist condition, as moisture is absolutely required to enable the plant to appropriate the needed fertility from the soil.

Do not be afraid to put on the manure, no matter if you think your land in pretty good shape; nevertheless, put on at least ten or twelve cords of manure per acre, for this manure is just what will stimulate a rapid, quick growth of stem and leaf...

Remember that there is little hard labor even in garden culture if you but lay out your garden rows of good length, and place them wide enough apart to admit the passage between of horse and cultivator.

Be sure and prepare the soil in the very best possible way, for the effects of a thorough spring preparation are to be seen all through the period of the growth of the crop. Good tillage at first means reduced labor in cultivating the crop ever afterward.

When it comes to seed, buy the best and surest, although you may and probably will have to pay more for it than at the corner grocery. Grocery seed is too often wholly or partially, old and inferior...

To Kill the Elm Beetle. In almost every section of the country where the elm tree endeavors to thrive the elm beetle or grub has made its way. Thousands of trees have yearly been destroyed by these insects...

will scarcely know of the species. The last ten years has been a decade of progress for the beetle, although chemists have endeavored to prevent the spread, and wipe out the pest from existence.

One chemist, however, has been successful in the working out of his theory, but he has always kept his experiments a secret. The gentleman in question is William Maynard, of Belleville, a town along the Passaic River in New Jersey.

In the spring the loose bark and fibrous growth about the base of the tree should be removed. Then place clean sand, or, better still, some plaster, about the roots. On this Mr. Maynard pours a solution made of soap and ordinary potash...

At the same time Mr. Maynard prepares a strip of wadding about four inches in width by soaking it in the soap and potash solution. After the wadding has been allowed to dry, he cuts it into lengths equal to the circumference of the trunk, and this is fastened about the tree a dozen feet from the ground.

Notes.

During the fiscal year 1896, 2,100,000 pounds of cheese made in the United States were shipped to Montreal, there reloaded and exported to Great Britain.

Farmers should endeavor to secure an extension of the fruit canning industry. The preserving of fruits should be one of the chief means of money making in a very large section of this province.

Mark Sprague, O. A. C.: If grain raising should come to the front again, the man who is in the butter business will be ready to start in with his land nearly as good as new.

The American Agriculturist says American dealers are importing large stocks of wool, in anticipation of an increase in the duty, so that it will not be necessary to draw at all upon foreign supplies next year.

STRATFORD, 4th Aug. 1895.

Messrs C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

GENTLEMEN.—My neighbor's boy, 4 years old, fell into a tub of boiling water, and got scalded fearfully. A few days later his legs swelled to three times their natural size and broke out in running sores. His parents could get nothing to help him till I recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT, which, after using two bottles, completely cured him...

M. HIBERT, General Merchant.

"PAINE'S."

The Name and Reputation Imply Much.

Paine's Celery Compound Establishes Safety, Health and Strength.

Never Allow Any Dealer to Persuade You to Take Something Else.

"Paine's!" Glorious talismanic name that speaks a wealth of hope and health to the thousands of disease-burdened men and women!

"Paine's!" Marvellous healer that cures when all other medicines fail!

"Paine's!" Thou bright loadstar of the despondent that bringest a world of joy and new life after the doctors have declared the case incurable!

Now is the time to use Paine's Celery Compound if you would be well, happy and hearty.

The heart, kidneys, liver, stomach—all these great organs with the majority of people are out of order in the spring time, and call for aid and repairing so that their work may be properly done.

If you have any of these organs out of repair your whole nervous system is out of gear and your life is in peril.

Paine's Celery Compound gives perfect action to the heart and other important organs; it makes pure blood, gives perfect digestion, sweet sleep, and puts you in a condition of vigor and strength that enables you to battle against the heat of summer and all the epidemics that may arise.

Remember that "Paine's" is the kind that cures. Refuse the something just as good that some dealers would offer you. Ask for Paine's Celery Compound and see that you are supplied with it.

MY METHOD

Please send for anything you want, then if it is not perfectly satisfactory in every way you shall have your money back. I get the best I can find—and I have a keen scent for good things. If I make a mistake, I lose. Is it any wonder my business grows as people find out my methods?

- Snell's College Pens, 10 cts. doz.
Oblique Penholder, 15 cts.
Set of Bold Business Capitals, 20 cts.
Visiting Cards, latest style, 20 cts. doz.
Automatic Shading Pen, each 30 cts.
Key to Business Writing, 20 cts. each.

Everything sent post paid.

Snell's Business College, TRURO, N. S.

BIND THEM!

Secure one of our Flexible Canvas BINDERS, made to our order, with Messenger and Visitor on cover. They will keep your papers in good order and make them easily accessible. They will cost 50c. each, prepaid, or will be sent to any subscriber who sends to us One New, Paid Subscription.

Bind Your Papers!



IN some parts of the world fire is yet produced in this difficult and arduous way.

In Canada the people produce fire by the use of

E. B. Eddy's Matches.



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



IT PAYS

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

S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John.

G. W. PARKER, General Agent.



**URY
OF
CURES**

**THE RECORD OF
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**

Athletes With and Without Alcohol.

An ex-president of the Cambridge University Athletic club, whose letter appears in the Temperance Chronicle, says: "I am not a teetotaler, but a very strong advocate of temperance. When at Cambridge, during my first year, when I did my best 'times' in long-distance racing, I was a total abstainer, and trained entirely without alcohol. During my last two years I drank alcohol occasionally and very moderately, chiefly in the form of beer, claret, and sometimes port; but the stubborn fact remains that I never beat or equaled the 'times' I accomplished in races, of very severe bodily strain, when I took no alcohol in any shape or form. If I were to go in training now for a long race I should be strongly inclined to do it on water (as far as liquor is concerned) as of yore."

POISONED BLOOD.

Dreadful Death-Draught Comes From Diseased Kidneys.

When Uric Acid Flows in the Veins, Life Looks Out of Darkened Windows, Expecting Soon the Close of Day.

The fashionable Italian poison of the XVI century was *Agua Torfana*. It was used by the medicis and all the first families of Rome, Genoa, and Naples. In five years historians tell us, over 600 wives used it to make widows of themselves.

In these modern days a more terrible and more prevalent poison is decimating the human family, and men have asked in vain for an antidote. It is the uramic poisoning of the blood, caused by diseased kidneys. The poison which these useful organs should filter from the blood, is allowed to remain in the circulation and courses through the body, like

"Accursed Hebenon... whose effect holds such an enmity with blood of man. That with a sudden vigor it doth peaset and curd.

Like eager drippings into milk, The thin and wholesome blood." To-day there is a remedy. Science has discovered a sure cure. All may have and apply it. It is sold under the name of **DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.**

It is a specific for all Kidney ailments. It cures by restoring the Kidneys, so that they properly perform their natural functions. It is the *only known cure* for Diabetes, and Bright's Disease. For sale by druggists everywhere, and the Dodd's Medicine Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

MR. VERNON BROMLEY, Trenton, Ont., says:—"For a number of years have suffered severely from Rheumatism and Sciatica. Was induced to procure a half dozen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills which I have used, and from being a cripple I am a well man."

MR. THOS. HARRISON, St. Mary's, N. B., says:—"In spite of all other treatment I suffered for nearly a year with Stone of the Bladder. I was relieved by passing the same, after using one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and completely cured by a few boxes."

MR. WM. McEVELLA, 175 Friel St., Ottawa, says:—"Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills have worked a wonderful cure in my case. Had been laid up with kidney trouble for months."

G. B. CONES, Orillia, Ont., says:—"I most cheerfully testify that four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured me of Diabetes from which I suffered two years."

News Summary.

Representative Holman, of Indiana, died at Washington on Thursday.

R. G. Dun & Co. report 21 failures in Canada this week, against 44 in the corresponding week last year.

Her royal highness, the Duchess of York, was safely delivered of a daughter at York cottage, Sandringham, at 3.30 Sunday afternoon. Mother and child are doing well.

Samuel Colgate, multi-millionaire and head of the firm of Samuel Colgate & Co., died of heart trouble at his home in Orange, N. J. Mr. Colgate was born in New York city in 1822.

Joseph McCoy, colored, was lynched at Alexandria, Va., Thursday, for the outrage of his employer's two daughters. A mob of 500 men overpowered the jailers and hung the prisoner to a lamp post.

The 350 frame houses, built by the Carnegie firm at the time of the strike in 1892, within the mill enclosure at Homestead, Pa., were burned Thursday. Twelve hundred people will be homeless.

Judge Sheldon at Boston on Friday reserved judgment in the case of the Calais National Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia vs. W. D. Eaton, which involves the legal title to \$14,000, the proceeds of a lot of wool.

Robert Thorne, second son of Mr. John Thorne, was instantly killed in the Calais quarry at St. George Thursday by being hit on the head by a piece of stone from a blast. He was 24 years old and a general favorite.

The trial trip of the new U. S. gunboat Annapolis on Thursday proved most satisfactory. The minimum speed was 13.18 knots an hour, while the highest at any time was 13.43. The contract calls for a speed of 12 knots.

Superior Judge Ogden at Oakland, Cal., has denied an application for a warrant for the arrest for perjury of Carl Von Arnold, alias Count Von Turkheim, who recently married Jeannine Young. The alleged count is now at Halifax.

Professor Lawrence Brumer, of the University of Michigan, a well-known ornithologist and entomologist has sailed from New York for the Argentine Republic to investigate the best means for extermination of the grasshoppers.

The Republic members of the finance committee of the Senate have reached an agreement either to strike out the restorative provision of the Dingley tariff bill, or to amend it so as to pave the way for its being stricken out in conference.

Lieut.-Colonel Alfán engaged the insurgents at Purgatoria, Havana province, and after three hours' fighting the Spaniards captured the rebel camp and important documents. The fleeing insurgents left sixteen killed on the field and had many wounded.

An offer of £5,000 sterling has been made to Pawson & Co., Ltd., in St. Paul's churchyard, London, for the windows facing where the procession passes on the Queen's jubilee. The frontage of the premises is about 100 feet or perhaps a little more. In the same place on the opposite side, the large building of Spence & Co., retail drapers, is to be pulled down and a stand erected on the side. After that date a new building is to be erected for the business of the firm.

Temperance matters have been rather lively of late in Peticodiac. A few days ago as Officer Price attempted to arrest Edmund Simpson, proprietor of the Mansard House, the latter struck him with a bottle and inflicted a severe gash on his head. The intervention of a third party enabled Simpson to escape. Since then the citizens have held several meetings to devise means to better enforce the Canadian Temperance act, and a law and order league has been formed which comprises nearly all the leading citizens of the place. The people are thoroughly aroused and are determined that the sale of liquor in the village must be stopped.

In the Senate on Thursday Senator Allen, of Nevada, introduced a resolution sympathizing with the Greeks in their present heroic struggle with the Turks. The matter was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The war department has cabled to Capt. Scriven, military attaché at Rome, permission to proceed to Athens and report to the United States minister there, with a view to gathering technical information in the war between Greece and Turkey. Captain Dorst, the United States military attaché at Vienna, has also been granted permission to go to Constantinople and accompany the Turkish troops.

Ogilvie's Hungarian

Are you using this Flour in your home? If not, is there any reason? It will make more bread and better bread than any other known flour. At the first trial you may not get the "knack" of producing the best results, but it will come, and then you would use no other. It has the largest sale of any flour in Canada. My sales this year more than doubled those of last year, because housekeepers want the best and find it only in OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN.

J. S. HARDING, St. John, N. B., Agent for the Maritime Provinces.

Very Low Prices

Bring the Crowd to

FRASERS' GREAT SALE of SPRING CLOTHING

MEN'S SUITS—In Grey Tweed at	\$2.75
" " In Blue or Black Serge	3.75
" " In English Worsted	7.50
Former price	10.00

The Spring Overcoat going at the sale for \$7.50 is something you should not miss if you want one.

All orders attended to with despatch.

FRASER, FRASER & CO.

Cheapside. 40 and 42 King Street. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Saint John Sunday-School Book Room,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARIES

And other Sunday-School Requisites.

Libraries sent to Schools on approval. Write for Catalogues and Prices.

AMONG OUR SPECIALTIES PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

Peloubet's Notes on S.S. Lessons. Hurlbut's Illustrated Notes, Hurlbut's Revised Normal Lessons. Collection Envelopes. Blackboard Cloth.

We keep the Supply Department of the N. B. Sunday-School Association

E. G. NELSON & CO., Corner KING and CHARLOTTE ST. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Our Undertaking

is to stimulate interest in home industries. Men of faith and enterprise—works have always been the conquerors of the world. Too many of our most energetic young people have gone to the United States and assisted in no small degree in making that country prosperous. The United States progressed rapidly because the Americans were keen witted enough to see that when business is good in any town or city the whole population were benefited. And they were loyal to all home enterprises—always commend home efforts. Let us be wise in following so illustrious an example? How can you go about it? The first step is to send for the prospectus of this Company and see what they are doing to develop the magnificent resources of Canada. Many of the foremost people in several Nova Scotia towns have already interested themselves in this enterprise by taking shares of stock in this Company. At present we are operating Gold Mines mostly in Roseland, B. C.—almost every one knows of the enormous profits that have been made out there, and our mines are apparently right in the richest section; over 150 acres in extent. We are also negotiating for other properties. By operating several different mines under one management we obtain the most economical running expenses with the highest profits possible.

In order to interest as many as possible we have decided to sell a limited amount shares at 13 cents a share. Probably in a short time they will be selling at several times that price. Send for further information?

THE MARITIME MINING AND DEVELOPING COMPANY, LIMITED, TRURO, N. S.

FOR SALE.

In the very heart of Wolfville, a new and desirable residence, with lot containing 22 fruit trees, 10 bearing. 25 barrels of apples, besides smaller fruits, were raised last year.

For terms, etc., apply to **Rev. R. H. BISHOP,** Linden Avenue, Wolfville.

Agents Wanted at Once!

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The Diamond Jubilee Edition

OF

THE LIFE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, ENTITLED:

"Victoria Sixty Years a Queen."

This attractive volume is charmingly written. It covers the whole field of the Queen's life, socially and otherwise, embracing all the leading events in Her Majesty's reign, and forming an impartial narrative of the times of this memorable period of British history. It is profusely illustrated with portraits and other superior engravings. Sold only by subscription, at popular prices. Large discounts to Agents. Act quickly. Write at once for terms and full particulars. Address,

R. A. H. MORROW, 59 Garden Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.



THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
VOLUME LX

Vol. XLII.

The Training of the World-Wide

An address delivered at the N. S. APR 28th, by Rev. This is a council of war as our marching orders, and here to consult with him a best means of carrying out I cannot but regret that since has been assigned to ripened years and experience for if you solve this question people in world-wide evangelization is in a fair way to rather than of method. The missionary evangelization laid letter to the Roman Christian "I am debtor," "I am debtor." One hundred years before I church at Rome, a similar sent to the same city. Caes quest. He attacked Alexandria library. Then turning the eagles against the king succeeded in conquering Rome that has become p conquered." The one me concerning the kingdom of the kingdom of Christ. Roman day men with prophetic vision looking upon it said as the Troy:

"Yes, come it will th How my heart tremb The day that thee, I And see thy warriors Rome perished, and the message, dependence on killed it. The kingdom of continue to flourish. One "Jesus shall reign whe Does his successive j His kingdom stretch Till moons shall wax The kingdom of Jesus fi due, humanly speaking, in ciples underlying Paul's r people with these principl extension. There is no sp pastor may utter some cabary congregation of thought into an enthusiastic, devote He may by some method s momentary enthusiasm, but away like the morning de speaking of this convention meant the volatile kind the and by the method of the which means, according to that which counts for son gelization, is no plant that the prophet's gourd, but o the soil of principle. Ther stilling our young people w enunciated, "I am debtor, astimated."

1. Our obligation to enge an debtor." This obligati our fellow-men. As soon relations which place us u cared for us. The longer v tions extend, until it comes indebted to the whole worl that the Son of Man him Once he identified himse obligation to serve it. The vested him from washing th hindered as he gave his argu not to be ministered unto apostle caught the example to bear the infirmities of t unto himself." The phys financial, the spiritually dens of those who are corre cannot be broken without enemies of Jesus watched h heal on the Sabbath day. "Is it lawful to do good o He meant that having the p was good, but having the holding it was evil. If Can food, had refused aid to the from starving India, wha Apology, there would have been held up by the nation and contempt. The same l nations is starving for the l