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The Province of Shan-Si. Considering the enormous and constantly increasing consumption of coal by the world's warships, its ocean greyhounds and freight and passenger steamers of all sorts, the immense demand made on the coal beds by the railways, the countless factories and mills, to say nothing of the demand for ordinary heating purposes, it is no wonder that thoughtful people sometimes ask how long this can go on and where the world is to find its supply of fuel in the centuries to come. It is not of course certain that the world will have to go on evolving power for its industries in the present cumbersome fashion. It may be that the inventive wit of man will discover means to operate the world's machinery with a far smaller expenditure of fuel than is required at present. But, however that may be, the bottom of the world's coal-bin is hardly in sight yet. Not to speak of the resources of Europe and America in respect to this source of power, there are in China immense coal fields which British enterprise and capital are about to develop. It is stated that the British Government has secured for a British syndicate a long-term concession for working the coal and other mines of the Chinese province of Shan-Si, building railroads there and in general developing the province. These coal fields of Shan-Si province are said to be among the richest in the world, covering an area of more than fourteen thousand square miles and estimated to contain enough coal to supply the entire world at the present rate of consumption for two thousand years or more. A large proportion of it is the best quality of anthracite, the quantity being estimated at six hundred and thirty billion tons. There is nearly as much bituminous coal of a fine quality for producing coke. In close connection with the coal is abundance of the best iron ore, and in many places petroleum also abounds. This Shan-Si country lies on the Yellow River and has suffered terrible disasters from floods. It is immensely rich in agricultural as well as mineral resources. When the resources of modern civilization are applied to the problems which the country presents, it is probable that means may be found of protecting the country from floods, and the development of its resources in connection with Chinese cheap labor which is abundant, will doubtless create an immense volume of trade.

The British Position in the Far East. The Imperial Government has been recently subjected to some pretty sharp hostile criticism in reference to its policy in the far East. Lord Salisbury and Mr. George Curzon being both absent on sick leave, Mr. Arthur Balfour has had to meet the brunt of the attack on the Government in Parliament. Mr. Balfour's speech, in reply to Sir Vernon Harcourt's arraignment of the Government on its China policy, is described as spirited, able and in parts angry, but as failing to improve materially the position of the ministry. There is said to be a strong feeling in certain quarters, in the Government party as well as in the opposition, that Lord Salisbury has conceded too much to the demands of Russia, but it is quite possible that the Prime Minister understood better than his critics the merits of the situation, and that he is not so much of a bungler as some of them would make him out to be. The London correspondent of the New York Evening Post intimates that Great Britain's position in the far East is far from being a disadvantageous one. "England has many cards still to play. She has retained control of the Chinese customs. She has an absolute lien over the Yang-tse valley, into which the extended Burmah railway will run. Wei-Hai-Wei preserves her naval predominance in North

Pacific waters. Her capitalists are holding the vast mineral lands of Shan-Si, which will give her great vantage ground in the coming commercial battle of the Pacific and she will soon have a rectification of her frontier opposite Hong Kong and all she wants in Chusan. She has moreover the friendship of China, which, if the Chinese Emperor's new Counsellor, Changchihtung, answers the expectations of those who know him, may mean much in the resistance of further Russian demands, and, above all else, she has the good will and hopes for the future active co-operation of both Germany and the United States in defence of the policy of an open door."

Unpopular Tonnage Dues. Despite certain assertions to the contrary, there appears to be plenty of evidence that the sympathy of the people, as well as the Government of Great Britain, is quite strongly with the United States in the present conflict. But British sympathy in the case is probably not so strong as to create a desire on the part of either people or Government to assist in paying the American war taxes. The proposal now before Congress to increase the tonnage dues on foreign vessels does not therefore meet with favor in England and especially among English shipowners whose special representatives have protested against it strongly in the Imperial Parliament. It is stated that American bankers in London consider the increase of tonnage dues ill-advised legislation, which, if enacted, will have the effect of transferring shipping to Canadian ports and increasing the freight business of Canadian railways at the expense of United States lines. Besides it is said the increased tonnage dues will not only alienate the sympathies of the British commercial class, but will increase also the anti-American sentiment on the continent.

The Plebiscite. The Plebiscite Bill passed the House of Commons on Tuesday with but little opposition. It is hardly to be inferred from this that the members of Parliament are very nearly unanimous in the opinion that the plebiscite is desirable, and we suppose that no one is likely to jump to the conclusion that the House of Commons is with practical unanimity in favor of a law prohibitive of the liquor traffic. The Government having pledged itself to a plebiscite, it was not judged to be good politics in those opposed to prohibition, whether on the Government or the Opposition side of the House, to offer any strenuous opposition to the bill. Mr. Foster pressed the Government to announce its intentions in the event of an affirmative vote being obtained as a result of the plebiscite. If the vote showed a majority throughout the Dominion favorable to prohibition, would the Government proceed forthwith to enact a prohibitory law? The Premier in reply spoke guardedly. He said that when the will of the people was affirmed the Government must be prepared to abide by the consequences, and that, with the will of the people before it, the Government would have to take such steps as to give effect to the popular will, but Sir Wilfrid declined to give any definite pledge as to what the Government would do if the result of the plebiscite showed a majority for prohibition. He considered that there were other questions—other difficulties—to be considered, constitutional, financial and otherwise. He intimated that the late Finance Minister had experienced a sudden revival of interest in prohibition, and charged that his present interest in the subject was that of a political partizan rather than that of a temperance reformer. What the Government intends to do or whether or not it has any definite intention, in the event of an affirmative vote on the plebiscite, is therefore not apparent. It is

safe, however, to predict that the will of the people will be given effect if that will is made sufficiently clear and emphatic. In reference to the future action of the Government therefore much may be expected to depend on the size of the majority for prohibition which the plebiscite shall give.

The War. On Monday morning of last week, news was received through Spanish sources, from which it appeared that Commodore Dewey, the American Commander, had inflicted a crushing defeat on the Spanish fleet at Manila and was bombarding the city with destructive effect. Then telegraphic communication ceased and it was evident that the cable had been cut at Manila. Under the circumstances, in order that despatches from Commodore Dewey should reach Washington, they must be carried by steamer to Hong Kong, a voyage of two or three days, and no surprise was felt that he was not heard from until that time had expired. But as the end of the week drew near, and no intelligence had been received at Washington from Commodore Dewey, it was natural that some anxiety should be felt concerning the result of the naval engagement and the bombardment of Manila. This anxiety was heightened by despatches sent out from San Francisco, announcing that, according to alleged trustworthy intelligence received from Manila via Hong Kong, two vessels of the American fleet had suffered serious injury in the engagement and some 200 men had been killed or wounded. Evidently these California despatches were fictitious, the United States Navy Department having received no word from Commodore Dewey at that time. On Saturday morning a New York paper, in a special edition, published a despatch from Hong Kong confirming the previous report of the American victory at Manila and showing that it was even more complete than had been supposed. It is declared that the entire Spanish fleet of eleven vessels was destroyed, that 300 Spanish seamen were killed and 400 wounded, that not one American was killed and but six wounded and that none of the American ships were injured. These statements were in the main confirmed by intelligence given out by the Government at Washington later in the day. It is further stated that Commodore Dewey had completely silenced the Spanish batteries and is able to exercise complete control over the city and its fortifications, though it appears that he has not landed a force of occupation. It would appear that the Spanish forces are still in possession of some of the fortifications, but the city is said to be surrounded by insurgents and to be suffering for lack of food supplies.

Despatches state that on Friday two American war vessels, the Vicksburg and the Morrill found themselves in unpleasant proximity to the Santa Clara batteries of Havana. These vessels, it is stated, chased a schooner which is believed to have been sent out as a decoy by the Spaniards, and, very recklessly or in ignorance of the position of the Spanish batteries, permitted themselves to come within range of the enemy's guns. The Spaniards opened fire, several shots struck near the vessels—one of them actually grazing the Morrill—any of which would have sunk either vessel had it struck her fairly. Despatches differ as to whether the vessels returned the fire, but at all events they got out of range as soon as possible, and very fortunate they were to escape. There are rumors—which, however, lack confirmation—of the arrival of the Spanish fleet at Porto Rico. It is understood that Admiral Sampson's squadron is in that vicinity prepared to give battle to the Spanish fleet whenever it shall make its appearance. An engagement is expected early in the present week. If Admiral Sampson should succeed in inflicting a crushing defeat upon the Spanish fleet, it seems probable that it would virtually put an end to the war, as the futility of further resistance on the part of Spain would be manifest, and peace would be effected by the mediation of the European powers.

Tidings From Afar.

INDIAN GOLD-FIELDS.

Now that there is such a rush to the Yukon valley and other gold-fields, how would it do to start a stream of emigrants to the gold-fields of India? But I fancy you smile at this remark in view of the horrors of Indian famine, and you are rather incredulous about the "gold-fields" out in these parts where thousands often cry for food and find none. But there is much gold here of a certain kind. If you want to invest in an enterprise that will yield an everlasting return in "gold that will not rust"—gold that will make you rich and happy in the world to come—just take plenty of stock in these Indian gold-fields. India is rich in immortal souls, if poor in the gold that makes most countries attractive. I believe we have one of the very best mission fields in the world. One of the prime factors in a good mission field is population, and in that respect we do not lack. The country swarms with human life, and we wonder sometimes where they all come from and how they manage to pack together so closely. How can the soil support such a host? This is the common enigma. The fact is millions of these sons of India seek out a most precarious existence, and the thermometer of their vitality perpetually lingers alarmingly near starvation point. We are told in the Book that God pities the poor. If so then he has much pity for poor India. Would that we could say of these millions as they shrivel and perish "They shall hunger no more." But, alas! we forget that they have immortal souls as well as stomachs, and that in the regions of the lost their eternal hunger will have just begun. They drop off so suddenly and perish so much like an army of grasshoppers that we forget that they are immortal. They are so many and of so little apparent importance that we forget the intrinsic value of each soul. There are breathing at this moment upon our mission field, about 2,000,000 of these—grasshoppers? (possibly some Christians?) wish, they were grasshoppers.—Immortal souls; men, women and children; fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters; newborn babes beginning the struggle for life and tottering grandfathers, white with age and rotten with sin, soon to pass from the horrors of heathenism to the horrors of hell. What are these Millions worth? Let us take Christ's estimate. He himself said: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Then each one of these 2,000,000 souls is worth vastly more than this World with all its gold and glitter. Then if 2,000,000 worlds like ours should be laid in the balance, they would not begin to equal the worth of the Telugus on our own mission field. How startling the thought! No trouble to understand that your boy's soul is worth the whole world, and you would give it all, if you owned it, for his salvation. But these "awful" Telugus, so hungry, so ignorant, so unlovable, so repulsive are not worth as much as your boy, of course. No, the whole country of heathen are not of so much importance as your boy and mine. So we think. We could give the world to save his soul, while we think a few coppers quite enough for "those awful heathen." We must learn to think of them as our own brothers and value their souls according to Christ's estimate. If he "tasted death for every man," he must have suffered much for these, and must have loved them much, and valued them highly. The present day rush to the Klondike tells us most forcibly what men think of gold, and what they are willing to undergo to get it. The Son of Man going to Gethesemane and Calvary, "treading the wine-press," tells what God thinks of the immortal soul and its eternal salvation. What a sight it would be for men and angels to behold, if there should be as great a rush of consecrated soul seekers to heathen lands, as gold-hunters to the Klondike! But it would never do to get excited over the salvation of the heathen. It is quite legitimate in business and worldly pleasure, and politics, but would never do in religion! To talk of "urgency" and advocate a speedy push for these Indian gold-fields would be madness and "fanaticism." Quite right to get excited when the Armenians are being butchered by the hundreds, or when these same Telugus are dying of hunger. How careful we are about their bodies and how reckless of their souls! We are a queer people! To hear that a few hundreds have been butchered, startles us and stirs us to lend a helping hand to those who remain alive. But to hear of countless hosts having perished in the eternal fire—murdered millions now suffering the torments of the wicked, does not appear to concern us much. Alas! Alas! Are we so hidebound with selfishness and worldliness? Are we really so unlike Christ, who was "moved with compassion" when he saw the multitude as sheep without a shepherd? We Christians know better how to follow Christ to the "Upper Room" with its quiet retirement and its blessed fellowship, than to follow him across the Kedron to Gethesemane with its loneliness and its darkness. We have practiced the "Songs of Zion" for years and we can sing them well; we can pray by the yard, and talk by the hour of the preciousness of the gospel. But the great commission is a stickler. It is a tune we find it hard to learn, and a theme that we cannot very easily pray about, unless, perchance, we act the hypocrite.

Possibly we are, some of us, downright hypocrites, for we sing lustily and pray fervently: "Thy Kingdom come," and yet never move a muscle to bring about that glorious consummation. The explanation is easy, in such cases the Kingdom has not yet come in our own hearts. It will be sad indeed if many who have sung and prayed about the Kingdom at last find that they have no part or lot in the Kingdom. The crowds throng the Lord at the feasts, and fill their stomachs at his table. But when he asks them to follow him out into the dark night to search for lost sheep upon the mountains in the storm, he is not so popular. The Lord leads a host to the Temple, shouting "hallelujahs" as they go, but he must needs go to the Garden at midnight well nigh alone. Thronged at the feasts and forsaken on the lonely path of self-denial. To the command "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," many a disciple replies: "I beg thee have me excused." If you will only stay with us, Lord, in our happy homes, and bless us in our selfish greed, we shall be glad indeed, but we cannot follow thee to the heathen. We are too delicate, too refined, too intelligent, too respectable, too comfortable, too busy with "our own" concerns, to stir out of our congenial nests. We love thee, Lord, but it makes us sad, when thou dost ask us to suffer for thee, and with thee. Thou wilt surely be merciful and forgive our disobedience, and thou wilt imagine that we do really love thee even if we do not obey. Broad is the path that leads to the church, and many there be that go in thereat, (especially on fine Sundays and at the Tea-meeting;) narrow is the way that leadeth to the heathen world and few there be that travel thereon. Behold how we Christians love ourselves!

Tekkall, Mar. 23. W. V. HIGGINS.

Sir Wm. Dawson's Latest Book

Relics of Primeval Life. By Sir J. Wm. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., Toronto, Fleming H. Revell Co., 1897. \$1.50.

Geology is a science of hard names, difficult to catch except by the expert. Yet there is something fascinating about it. These illustrations of the earliest life of our planet, of which there are sixty in the book, raise many and curious thoughts as we survey them. How old art thou? We feel like saying to this cast of a "particle of jelly," called Eozoon, or Dawn-life, which was "an organism with divers parts, and endowed with the mysterious forces of life which in it guide the physical forces just as they do in building up phosphate of lime in our human bones." This little fellow, apparently insignificant, was perhaps the first on this planet to manifest these marvellous powers. "In Eozoon we must discern not only a mass of jelly, but a being endowed with that higher vital force which surpasses vegetable life, and also physical and chemical forces, and in this animal energy we must see an emanation from a Will higher than ours."

The history of the discovery of *Eozoon Canadense*, that is Dawn-life, as found in Canada is given at length in these pages. Sir William had a great deal to do with bringing it to the knowledge of his brother geologists, and of securing their acceptance of his demonstrations as to the animal nature of his specimens. The chapter on the "Origin of Life" is worth reading by those who still cling to the anti-evolution theory. Sir William believes that Eozoon "bears some negative, though damaging testimony against evolution." He thinks there may be such a thing as reaching one-sided conclusions in this matter. We should think so too. At the close of the chapter "Some general conclusions." The author manifests his position as anti-Darwinian and anti-evolutionist, as well as his thorough paced belief in the statements of the Bible by saying: "Finally, it is plain that scientific investigations can never bring us within reach of the absolute origin of life, otherwise than by the action of a creative Will. . . . We could have given no further explanation than that of the ancient writer who tells us that God said, 'Let the waters swarm with swarms.'" There are several passages which we would like to have quoted; but must content ourselves with one, which we think shows that in proper hands the science of geology is capable of inspiring something like eloquence. Pp. 266-7.

When we consider that the skeletons of Eozoon contribute to form the oldest hills of our continents; that they have been sealed up in solid marble, and that they are associated with hard crystalline rocks contorted in the most fantastic manner; that these rocks have, almost from the beginning of geologic time, been undergoing waste to supply the material of new formations; that they have witnessed innumerable subsidences and elevations of continents; and that the greatest mountain chains of the earth have been built up from the sea since Eozoon began to exist, we acquire a most profound impression of the persistence of the lower forms of animal life, and know that mountains may be removed and continents swept away and replaced before the least of the humble gelatinous Protozoa can finally perish. Life may be a fleeting thing in the individual, but as handed down through successive generations of beings, and as a constant animating power in successive organisms, it appears, like its Creator, eternal." Our author is not

without hope that "descendants of Eozoon may have continued to exist," and naively adds: "I should not be surprised to hear of a veritable specimen being some day dredged alive in the Atlantic or Pacific."

The subject is a fascinating one, and the literary style of the venerable author is such that any one with a liking for the study can generally manage to follow him. But after all the lucid explanations, the geologic layman will find himself somewhat in the shade. Geology must be studied out of doors, among the rocks, with a man who knows them. Still, a book on this phase of the great science is a good thing to have. These lectures are printed in large, clear type and the illustrations are very helpful.

Amherst, N. S.

Striving for the Strait Gate.

BY THEODORE CUYLER, D.D.

Jesus Christ, when he was on earth pointed out two gateways; and they remain to this day. One of them is the "gate which leadeth unto life;" the other is the gate which leadeth to destruction. The first gate he described as "strait," or narrow; the second is a "wide" gate, and opening out into an exceedingly broad road, that was, and is, thickly travelled. This latter gate is very easily found; it is the popular road of self-gratification and self-indulgence; it allows a wide berth for "free thinking" and free living, and those who travel there are not required to give much thought about God, or the day of judgment, or a coming eternity. There is no need to rear pulpits or to employ preachers to point out this wide entrance. One has only to obey his sinful inclinations and run with the crowd. "Many there be who go in thereat."

The great object of Christ's coming into this world was to open the "strait gate," to lay out the road, to guide all who tread it, and to secure their full and final salvation. On one occasion, by a very bold metaphor, he declared, "I am the door; by me if any man enter in he shall be saved." Why is this gateway to the Christian life called "narrow"? Did Christ mean to say that his power, or his pity, or his love were limited? No, indeed; for nothing under heaven could be more unlimited than his gracious, loving invitation, "Whosoever will, let him come!" He simply meant that his gate was "strait" or narrow because it did not allow perfect latitude of opinion, or utter laxity of conduct. No one is permitted to say, "Henceforth I am my own master; I shall do as I like." Favorite sins and self-indulgences are contraband at that straight gateway. Pride cannot drive through its coach and four; sensuality cannot smuggle in its harlots, or its hampers of strong drink; the worldling cannot bring in its worship of Mammon, or the covetous man his greed of lucre; and no self-righteous sinner is permitted to stalk in and assert that he has no need of the righteousness of Jesus Christ. To every one who approaches this blessed gateway of salvation the loving Saviour gives the firm command: "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself!"

Hallelujahs and endless thanksgivings to God that the entrance to the true Christian life is just what it is! At that gate we are commanded to crucify that accursed house-devil, self, that we may have room in our hearts for Christ and for our fellowmen. While the broad road leads down to death, the narrow gate leadeth unto life—largeness of life and loftiness of aim and genuine joys. It brings pardon and peace of mind, and secures fellowship with Jesus Christ. If the gate be narrow by excluding what is base and selfish and sinful, the man enters it is broadened. Noble old Norman Macleod, of Scotland, phrased it very finely in the last speech that ever fell from his eloquent lips. He said: "I desire to be broad as the charity of Almighty God, who maketh his sun to shine on the evil and the good, who hateth no man, and who loveth the poorest Hindu more than all our committees or all our churches. But while I long for that breadth of charity, I desire to be narrow—narrow as God's righteousness, which, as a sharp sword, can separate between eternal right and eternal wrong."

Such a life as this, the only life that is "eternal," is not to be had for the mere wishing. It is not enough to sigh for it and say, "How I wish I was a better man! How I wish I was a Christian!" Such sighings cost nothing and come to nothing. There may be millions in hell who once promised themselves that they would at some time become Christians. "Strive to enter in at the strait gate!" said Jesus Christ. It was to be no child's play. It is no holiday business to deny self, to put the knife to wicked appetites, to break from dangerous associations, to face possible ridicule, to cut loose from entangling sins.

If there be one person reading this article who honestly desires this new and noble life, I would say to him or her, "There are many things to hold you back. The Evil One does not go out of human hearts any more willingly than he did in the olden Bible times, and only at the bidding of Christ. Pray earnestly to Christ for deliverance. The world has got its grip on you. Perhaps your intimate associates are unfriendly to religion; they may stare at you, or sneer at your exchanging a frolic for a prayer meeting. Moral cowardice has cheated millions

out of the strength a enter the You have! It has been few serious prayers. looking be of God, must, Thru it and your some beds better. Y your heart command do right b Just begin comes to y for divine for many o once the n to the doo During sities, two friends. One of the to his door believe I can do as y of experien they parted his difficul and decid minister of drifted into sot. The o other quea against him encourage life, and a within you present. T into eternit that strat "I set befo Independent

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out of heaven. Good resolutions made in your own strength are mere pipe-clay. You have never *striven* to enter the open gateway to the new and the eternal life. You have had the divided mind that accomplishes nothing. It has been only half-and-half work, spending itself on a few serious thoughts soon dissipated, or on a few formal prayers. 'No man having put his hand to the plow and looking back is fit' (that is well put) 'for the kingdom of God.' If you take hold of the plow spiritually, you must, with the help of the Holy Spirit, push it through. Thrust it down deep, into the sub-soil of your affections and your hitherto stubborn will. If that plough tears up some beds that have only borne flowering weeds, all the better. You are not a Christian until you have given your heart to Jesus Christ. You must begin to keep his commandments, to resist sin because he hates it, and to do right because he loves it. 'Quench not the Spirit!' Just begin to serve Christ by doing the first duty that comes to your hand. Refuse to do the first wrong thing to which you are tempted, and do this with fervent prayer for divine help. 'Strive to enter in at the strait gate; for many will seek to enter in and shall not be able when once the master of the house is risen up and hath shut to the door!' That gateway of life may soon be shut!

During a revival of religion in one of our great universities, two students were awakened who were intimate friends. One evening they agreed to go and call upon one of the professors and ask for his advice. They came to his door, when one of the two stopped and said, "I believe I won't go in." His companion replied, "You can do as you please, but I need all the help that a man of experience can give; I am resolved to go in." There they parted, and for eternity! The one went in, opened his difficulties to the professor, received good counsel, and decided for Christ. He became an eminently useful minister of Christ. The other threw off all serious thought, drifted into "fast" associations, and ended his career as a sot. The one co-operated with the loving Spirit; the other quenched the Spirit, and shut the gateway of life against himself. My friend, your Bible is full of glorious encouragement to you. A pure life, a useful life, a happy life, and an eternal life in the Father's house is now within your reach. The only time you are sure of is the present. There are two gates, and the two opposite roads into eternity. You *must* take one or the other! Beside that strait gate stands the infinite love, saying to you, "I set before you death and life. Choose life!"—The Independent.

The Fulness of the Times.

PROF. S. C. MITCHELL, RICHMOND COLLEGE.

The long delay in the advent of Christ at Bethlehem may cause some people trouble. Why should the world have been left all those centuries that stretch from Eden to Calvary without Him who is "the way, the truth, and the life," without Him in whom "dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily?" Why did not the flaming sword that barred the entrance to paradise give place at once to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world?

If questions like these have occasioned difficulty to any mind, it may not be amiss to suggest that upon examination it will be found that the fitness of the hour of Christ's advent lends confirmation to the divinity of his character and mission. This delay may thus assure our faith in Christ and especially in the providence of God, as we perceive the long, varied, and mighty forces divinely converged "into a dispensation of the fulness of times, to sum up all things in Christ."

In this way it will also be seen that the cross of Christ is not an afterthought in the history of the human race, not a patch upon the garment of creation, not a device hit upon by Deity to meet an emergency unexpected; but we shall realize that the cross is expressive of what is deepest in nature and in life, that the principle of sacrifice which it embodies is a universal law; that "the death of Christ is representative of the life of God, the manifestation once in time of that which is the eternal law of his being."

The preparation of the world for the coming of Christ may be regarded as threefold—spiritual, cultural, political.

I. The Spiritual Preparation in the Hebrews.

The spiritual preparation consisted in begetting what may be termed a divine consciousness in humanity, an intense feeling of man's relation to Deity. This consciousness of God was wrought out by setting aside one people, the Hebrews, endowed with marked and abiding characteristics, dwelling in a land hedged in by desert and sea, yet forming the ganglion-like meeting-ground of the armies and commerce of Egypt and Assyria. The people thus endowed and thus isolated were subjected to moral discipline for centuries. Their government was a theocracy, and religion was the platform of all parties. The center of the national life was the Temple. A line of prophets from Moses to John the Baptist was raised up to declare in impressive tones the unfolding will of God. Their literature was the Bible. Conduct expressed the genius of this race; and conduct, as Matthew Arnold reminds us, is three-fourths of life.

The nation was scourged by pestilence and humbled by captivity, that it might heed the command: "Thou shalt have none other Gods before me." They were kept more than a millenium upon this one lesson. There was developed in this God-guided people a conscience

that was sensitive to the finger of Deity, a heart that was mellowed by affliction, and a consciousness of the presence and law of Jehovah that no sins on their part could eradicate and no disasters from without eclipse. Every common bush was afire with God. Shylock admirably seized upon the inner meaning of Hebrew history when he said: "Sufferance is the badge of all our race." It is not surprising that a race with such experiences should have given the world what the modern pagan, Goethe, has called the Divine worship of Sorrow.

These mighty, disciplinary, prophetic and moral forces headed up in Jesus Christ. "God, having of old time spoken unto the fathers in the prophets by divers portions and in divers manners, hath at the end of these days spoken unto us in his Son, whom he appointed heir of all things, . . . the effulgence of his glory and the very image of his substance."

By what was known as "the dispersion," the idea of the unity of God was carried to every continent and planted in almost every city. Thus gradually the minds of the heathen were accustomed to the great initial fact of the true religion: and the door was opened for the easy entrance of the gospel into pagan centers. Wherever Paul went he found a synagogue, which stood for the unity of God, and which offered a platform for the first utterance of the gospel of Christ.

II. The Cultural Preparation in the Greeks.

The cultural preparation, linguistic and intellectual, was going on simultaneously.

On a certain day in 401 B. C., a student of Socrates approached him in the streets of Athens and asked his advice as to accepting an invitation which had come in a letter from a friend, Proxemus, to go with him as a tent-companion in an expedition which Cyrus was then organizing in Asia Minor. Socrates gave the young Athenian but little encouragement, as Cyrus had freely handed over gold to the Lacedaemonians in the recent almost fatal duel between Athens and Sparta. He advised the young man to put the question of his going to the god at Delphi. Xenophon, however, asked Apollo not whether he must go on the expedition, but to what gods he must sacrifice, if he was to prosper on the journey. The oracle named the deities to which he must sacrifice. Upon his return from Delphi, Xenophon repeated to Socrates the response of Apollo. Whereupon the conscientious teacher detected that Xenophon had duped the god and upbraided him for not first asking whether he ought to go. It was necessary, however, said Socrates, in view of the oracle, for Xenophon to go. What had that conversation in Athens between master and student to do with the coming of Christ four centuries later? It led directly to the universalizing of the Greek language and culture throughout the East, from the Hellespont to the Indies.

That mighty result came about in this way. Prior to the date of the Anabasis of Cyrus, the Persian Empire, with which the Greeks had waged a century of war, had been to the Hellenic mind the synonym of strength, compactness and exhausted resources. But the ten thousand Greeks with Cyrus made their way almost to Babylon, and swept victoriously the barbarians before them at Cunaxa. Then having lost their generals by the base treachery of Tissaphernes, they were left without provisions or guides in the heart of this widely extended empire; nevertheless, they cut their way through obstacles, tramped around at will, and finally emerged with few losses on the Euxine. This they greeted with a glad shout: "O thalassa, O thalassa;" whose tones ring in the ears of him who has followed with breathless interest the narrative of their heroism and unprecedented experiences, recorded with so much grace and skill by that none too scrupulous young man who was thus casually led to join the expedition.

This account of their march through the Persian Empire dissipated forever that idea of solidity which had held the Hellenic world as under a spell for so many generations. The result was that Alexander, in 334 B. C., crossed the Hellespont with 35,000 men bent on the conquest of the Persian Empire and the diffusion of the Greek spirit throughout the East. The accommodation of Greek culture to the needs of all peoples, that was the great practical conception of Alexander, a conception far in advance of his philosophic teacher Aristotle. He broke down the wall of partition and amalgamated the world in Greek thought and speech. Droysen thus summarizes the condition that followed Alexander's conquests: "As far as the colonies on the Indus and Jaxartes, the Greek has kinsmen . . . Science orders into system the marvelous traditions of the Babylonians, Egyptians and Hindoos, and strives, from a comparison of them, to gain new results. All these streams of civilization . . . are now united in the cauldron of Hellenistic culture."

When Greece was in her prime, the city-state was the element in which the Greek lived and moved and had his being. Patriotism, which meant devotion to one's native city, was the noblest of virtues. The civil life was the sole life. The circuit of the city's walls marked the limits of the Greek's horizon. The distinction between Jew and Gentile was no more marked than that between Greek and barbarian. No matter how small these states might be—there were four cities on the tiny island of Ceos, yet each state was sovereign and independent, and

treating with its neighbors on the same footing of independence and natural pride that characterize England's dealings with Russia today—they satisfied the activities and aspirations of the Greek soul, as the water satisfies the fish, or the air, the bird.

But when at the battle of Caeonera, in 338 B. C., the sovereign city-states of Greece went down before the Macedonian phalanx wielded by Philip II., assisted by his seventeen year old son, what became of the Greek's love for his city? His city was merged into the semi-barbarous empire of the North. The Greek was forced to grasp a larger truth, the unity of mankind. Hence, in the chaos of political disintegration, Stoicism, which was the embodiment of this doctrine, became the regnant philosophy. The Greek lost his city and found man's soul. Nations perish in their fruition. It was so with Israel, with Rome, with Greece. "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone, but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit," is a law which applies to states as well as seeds. The independence and self-sufficiency of the city vanished, but the brotherhood of mankind remained.

Thus by making of one tongue the peoples of the East and by fostering the idea of the unity and brotherhood of mankind, the Greeks in their turn prepared the world for the reception of the message of those who were "debtors" both to Greeks and to Barbarians, both to the wise and to the foolish." The counter part of this linguistic preparation is the Greek Scriptures, especially the New Testament, together with the early development of Christian doctrine by Athanasius and his conferees.

III. The Political Preparation by the Romans.

Though God had mirrored himself in Hebrew consciousness, and though he had evolved out of the pettiness and selfish exclusiveness of Greek life the splendid idea of the essential oneness of the human race, there was yet needed politically a stable, well-ordered, tolerant, unified world, wherein the Gospel might have free course and be glorified. (Some may object to the word "tolerant" as applied to Rome; but, in spite of the persecutions of the early Christians, we must, speaking generally, pronounce Rome eminently tolerant. The real religion, it is true, of the Romans was Rome, and it was when this religion embodied in the person of the emperor and his cult, was thought to be denied or despised by Christians that heresy was regarded as treason. They freely admitted rivals of Jupiter and Mars from Asia and Egypt, but Romulus was a jealous God.)

As Greek ideas developed the feeling of oneness, so Roman armies wrought out the practical unification politically of the peoples of the civilized world. Athens coined the language in which the gospel was to find utterance, and Rome built the highway along which the messenger ran, a fact which a map of Paul's journeys will easily make plain. By Greeks came unity of sentiment, by Rome, unity of organization. "We have no king but Cæsar," was the enforced confession of all peoples.

As the divine consciousness begotten in the Hebrews reached its fulfillment in the incarnation of Christ, as the cultural work of the Greeks furnished the rich language in which the Scriptures were written and Christian teachings expounded, so the political genius and achievements of the Romans had to do with the organization which the church assumed from the fourth to the sixteenth centuries. The church slipped into the moulds of the Empire. Though it remained democratic in spirit, it became imperial in form. While we could not approve such an organization today, as it finds no warrant in the New Testament, perhaps it was not ill-adapted to the violence of those times and to subdue to civilization and Christianity the rude peoples that poured pell-mell into the Empire across the Rhine and the Danube. The Roman church was, at any rate, the only institution in western Europe which did not lose its center of gravity in the general turbulence of those dark ages. History writes the record thus: Christianity was the gift of the Roman Empire to the world.

Thus we find that God is in his world wisely directing all things to that

"one far off divine event
To which the whole creation moves."

—Christian Index.

Anglo-American Unity.

BY ALFRED AUSTIN.

What is the voice I hear
On the wind of the western sea?
Sentinel, listen from out Cape Clear,
And say what the voice may be.
'Tis a proud, free people calling loud to a people
proud and free.

And it says to them, "Kinsmen, hail!
We severed have been too long;
Now let us have done with a worn-out tale,
The tale of an ancient wrong,
And our friendship last long as love doth last, and be
stronger than death is strong."

Answer them, sons of the self-same race,
And blood of the self-same clan,
Let us speak with each other face to face,
And answer as man to man,
And loyally love and trust each other as none but
freemen can.

Now fling them out to the breeze,
Shamrock, thistle and rose,
And the Star Spangled Banner unfurl with these,
A message to friends and foes,
Wherever the sails of peace are seen and wherever
the war wind blows.

A message to bond and thrall to wake,
For wherever we come, we twain,
The throne of the tyrant shall rock and quake,
And his menace be void and vain,
For you are lords of a strong young land, and we are
lords of the main.

Yes, this is the voice of the bluff March gale;
"We severed have been too long;
But now we have done with a worn-out tale,
The tale of an ancient wrong,
And our friendship last long as love doth last and be
stronger than death is strong."

Messenger and Visitor

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—Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of Boston, is to lecture on Thursday evening of this week, in Brussels St. church; his subject "Changes and Chances, or Tides in the Affairs of Men." It is not every week that the people of St. John have an opportunity of hearing so distinguished a lecturer, and no doubt Dr. Lorimer will be greeted with a full house.

—Rev. Dr. Hovey has resigned the presidency of Newton Theological Seminary, which he has so long and ably filled. The institution will not, however, be deprived of Dr. Hovey's services as he will still retain his professorship. The English department of the Seminary has been abolished, but students who are not college graduates will be admitted provided they are sufficiently advanced in their studies to profit by the regular class instruction.

—Poor old Spain has indeed fallen upon evil times. If she dealt bitterly with others in the past, it is her turn to be bitterly dealt with now. Engaged in an unequal foreign war, which seems likely to strip her of the remnant of her colonial possessions and her prestige among the nations, she is threatened imminently also with internal revolution. There is no strong, intelligent public opinion in the nation to dictate and give effect to the policy of government, but the ignorance and instability of the populace favor the schemes of demagogues and political adventurers. The people, exasperated at the reverses and indignities which the nation is suffering and incapable of understanding the real situation, seem ready to rise against their rulers. There has been rioting in many places, and the outlook for the nation's internal as well as her external relations is far from cheerful.

—The spacious audience room of the Main St. church was packed on Sunday afternoon at a welcome service held to give expression to the good feeling of the congregation on the occasion of Pastor Gordon's return from the west. Mr. D. J. Purdy presided. A pleasing feature of the meeting was an abundance of excellent music. Addresses of welcome were presented from the church, the Sunday School and the B. Y. P. U., all of which were expressive of deep regard for the pastor and hearty appreciation of his ministry on behalf of the church. Mr. Gordon replied at some length, recognizing the hand of Providence in his visit west, since good had come to himself personally, to the church which had been well ministered to during his absence and a blessing had also rested upon his labors in Winnipeg. He gratefully recognized the indispensable value of the co-operation of his brethren in whatever work he had undertaken on behalf of the Main St. church and the interests for which it stood. Rev. Mr. Long, of the F. B. church, followed in a brief address. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Gordon's health has been much benefited by his visit to the west.

—Sixty years of service in Foreign Mission work would be, under any condition, a remarkable record, but it is especially so when one thinks of these three score years being spent (with the exception of brief furloughs) in so trying a climate as that of Burmah. On February 16th, in Rangoon, special services were held to mark the 60th anniversary of the arrival in Burmah of Rev. Durlin L. Brayton and Mrs. Elizabeth Lincoln Stevens, missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union. The occasion brought together a large concourse of Burmese and other native Christians, with many missionaries and other friends. In connection with an interesting programme of exercises, an address suitable to the occasion was delivered by Rev. E. W. Kelly. In the course of the address Mr. Kelly said, "The districts and towns of Mergui, Moulmein and Rangoon have been the centres of your activities, but distant villages are replete with the

MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

monuments of your toils and prayers. Churches in town and district, yea and churches in heaven, for two generations have passed by, are witnesses to your labor. The Pwo-Karen Bible and Christian literature in the same language are an enduring monument of the founders of the Pwo-Karen Mission." Both these missionaries are past four score years, but, long as has been their term of service in the Foreign field, it has been exceeded in one instance—that of Mrs. Cephas Bennett, who died in September, 1891, sixty-one and two-third years from the time of her arrival in Burmah.

—The church life of the students attending a Christian institution of learning is a matter of importance. The relation between the students of such an institution and the local church is not always so sympathetic and helpful as could be desired. Those of the students who have made public profession of religion before coming to the institution do not as a rule, we believe, transfer their membership from the home church. Those who are converted during the time spent at the institution sometimes unite with the church there and sometimes with their home church. The consequence is that the students, as a body, and the church are not very closely united in sympathy and interest, to the serious loss of all. It is interesting to note an effort, in connection with Mount Holyoke Seminary and South Hadley Congregational church, to remedy this defect, through what is called "A Wayside Covenant," in accordance with which, on the first Sunday in March last, about 150 young women assented publicly to an agreement to make that church their church home, to participate in its ordinances and to promote its faith and fellowship. Similar relations with the local church have been entered into by students of other New England institutions. There would seem to be no reasonable objection to such an arrangement, and it should prove mutually and highly advantageous both to the students as a body and to the church.

—Alluding to Dr. Hovey's resignation, after forty-nine years given to Newton as teacher, and the completion of thirty years in the Presidency, the Watchman says: "It is an almost unexampled record of faithful and valuable service. Our denomination has had many other men who have been more in the public eye than he, but American Baptists have not produced anyone who has ranked above him in broad and careful scholarship, in strength of character and in that quality of personal influence which broadens and deepens as the years go on. In a great denomination he occupies a leading place. There are thousands of thoughtful men in the United States who have turned to him for direction and counsel when theological questions have been in debate, and they have always found him broad-minded and absolutely fair in his judgments, and unswervingly loyal to the authority of the Word of God. He has contributed more than any man of our generation to keep the theology of our churches in line with those evangelical convictions which lie at the basis of our denominational strength and growth. . . . As an expounder of a strictly Biblical theology Dr. Hovey has had no rival. He has brought a judicial temper, a singular clarity of mental vision and a scholarship of unusual range and exactness to bear upon the interpretation of the Scriptures. . . . It would be difficult to say whether Dr. Hovey has gained his position as an authority principally by his scholarship or by his character. Both have contributed to it. He is loved and trusted intellectually and morally as few men among us have been."

—In the old days, before the advent of the mowing machine, when strong-armed mowers with their scythes went forth to cut the hay upon the meadows, they were accustomed to spend some of their time and strength every morning grinding the scythes and putting them in perfect condition for the day's work. The man who was foolish enough to go at it with a dull scythe might get to his work a half hour earlier, but when night came it would be found that—other things being equal—the man who took time to grind his scythe had done more and better work, with more satisfaction and less fatigue, than the man who rushed to his work with his scythe unground. It paid the mower to spend some time at the grindstone. So also it pays the young man to take sufficient time to prepare for his life work. He who rushes into it without due preparation will

find himself at a disadvantage and will accomplish less in the end than he who takes time to prepare. There are plenty of botchers and blunderers in every calling. What the world needs in all spheres of labor is workmen who need not to be ashamed.

—A good many young men entering the ministry appear to fear that if they shall take time properly to prepare themselves for the work to which they believe themselves called, the grand opportunities of their lives will forever be lost. And so they hasten all unprepared into the most sacred of callings. That this is a mistake they are apt to discover when it is too late to apply the remedy. It is not so much the quantity of the work as the quality which tells, and besides, the man who takes time to prepare is likely to do more work, as well as to do it more effectively, than the man who will not take time for that purpose for the former will generally be doing his best work at a time when the latter finds his services are no longer in demand and he is practically laid upon the shelf. We do not remember ever to have heard a man in middle life regret that in his youth he spent too much time and labor in preparation for his life work.

His Coming.

From the passage with which the Bible lesson for the present week is connected and from other related passages, it is clear that it was no part of our Lord's purpose to make known the time of his final coming and the consummation of the age. There can be no mistaking his declaration that the time of the end is not within the knowledge of men or of angels, but is known to God alone. It is equally clear that our Lord desired his disciples to understand that his departure, now so near, was not a final withdrawing from the world. His great work of redemption was still incomplete, and sometime in the future he would appear to effect on behalf of his people a glorious consummation. He would have them strengthen themselves in the assurance of his spiritual presence and his unceasing interest on their behalf. He would have them live and labor always in an expectant attitude, looking for his return in the glory of his Father, to vindicate their faith and to compel the submission of his enemies.

What Jesus desires for his disciples is not that on some one particular day in the course of their lives they shall be prepared for a great event or a special emergency, but that their attitude and endeavor may be so constantly true and faithful that every day shall find them ready. They are not to be like students who, detesting study and caring only to "pass," seek to compass this end by squandering all their time except so much as is necessary to "cram" for examination day, but rather like those who, through love of knowledge and faithfulness to their teachers, are so constantly devoted to their studies that no day finds them unprepared. It is only by constant vigilance that the Christian can be prepared for the coming of his Lord. But we are not to be misled by our Lord's illustration in the lesson into supposing that the coming of the Lord should be to Christians a day of alarm and terror or in any way like the coming of a thief in the night, except that it comes unexpectedly. To the true and faithful servant the appearance of his Lord does not bring consternation but joy. As Paul writes to the Thessalonians, it is not for the children of God to be overtaken by the day of the Lord as by a thief in the night, "for ye are all sons of the light and sons of the day; we are not of the night nor of darkness; so then let us not sleep as do the rest, but let us watch and be sober."

To be prepared for the coming of the Lord is to be prepared for all experiences with which we may meet. It is to be prepared to enter the doors which Providence may open to us for larger Christian service. For the faithful soldier receives promotion while the campaign is going on, and does not have to wait altogether for his reward until the final victory. An attitude of expectancy toward his Lord is also for the Christian the best preparation against the assaults of Satan. The man who lives in the day, with his face turned toward the light, will not easily be persuaded that it is his interest to make fellowship with the works of darkness.

The best preparation Christ's servants can make for his coming is to be devoting themselves faithfully to the duties he appoints them. We shall not

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honor the Lord by seeking to solve the impossible problem of the exact time of his coming, or by neglecting our duties, to go forth to meet him, whenever there is a cry of "lo here!" or "lo there!" and someone shall declare to us that the time of his coming is at hand. The faithful and wise servant will be found, when the Master comes, ministering to the needs of his Lord's household in the place which the Lord had appointed him. Ascension robes, it is to be hoped, have gone permanently out of fashion. The Christian woman in the kitchen in her calico gown, and the Christian man in the field or shop, in his shirt sleeves, are quite appropriately dressed to receive the Lord when he comes. He will be pleased if his servants are found each in his proper place and with an honest heart, doing his own work.

Over against the joy and reward of the faithful servant who waits in hope for the coming of his Lord is set the case of a wicked servant who takes advantage of his Lord's tarrying to indulge his baser appetites and to play the tyrant over his fellow servants. His folly brings its penalty. There is nothing surer than that the Lord will come, and to all who do not love his appearing that day will come as a thief in the night, and as a day of judgment and calamity. All the joy and the blessing possible to men are connected with Christ's kingdom. The portion of the hypocrites involves weeping and gnashing of teeth.

The Progress and Prospects of the Forward Movement.

The eagerness of many whom I meet, and who doubtless represent many whom I do not meet, to know of the progress and prospects of the Movement, is my apology for the following paragraphs, which must suffice till after the Anniversary.

The progress made is very encouraging. We set out to raise \$75,000. First we have Mr. Rockefeller's written pledge for \$15,000. A conditional pledge, it is true, but just as sure to us as if it were unconditional, for with the blessing of God the condition is going to be fulfilled. Then, towards the \$60,000 balance, we have received pledges for \$30,000 more. Now, considering that the times are hard, that so far the work has been confined to the individual efforts of the president, that only six months of the year are gone, and that half of the time during those months the president has been at Wolfville attending to his administrative duties, the result should surely inspire thankfulness and confidence.

But what of the prospects? Some people will say that the load is only half way up the hill, and that the second half of the ascent will be far harder than the first. I would rather represent the fact by saying that the ascent has been made, that the crest of the hill been reached, and that what is left to us is the descent on the other side—an easier road than the road travelled. Easier, because the temper of the people has been tested and we now know that it is with the movement; easier, because everybody is coming to believe that the task will be accomplished; easier, because from the beginning of June on, a dozen workers will be in the field instead of one.

The portion of the field which has been worked has been thoroughly worked, leaving nothing over, but the following places are the only places in the provinces which have contributed towards the \$30,000 already raised: Amherst, Truro, Halifax, Dartmouth, Yarmouth, Bear River, Hantsport, Bridgetown, Bridgewater, Mahone Bay, New Germany, Falmouth, Moncton, Fredericton, Woodstock, and Brussels and Germain Street churches, St. John. It will be seen that we have exhausted the fuller sources of supply, but we have yet a hundred communities to visit, some of which are well-to-do, and all of which can make a substantial contribution, and with the band of workers I have alluded to there can be no question as to the issue.

Wolfville will be invited to declare its purposes towards the Movement before the Anniversary. We are hopeful that its declaration will be a heartening one. The professors and some of the ministers will be helpers during the summer. Our excellent brother, the Rev. W. E. Hall, has already entered the field. Let the spirit of helpfulness and helpfulness prevail, and the consummation will be reached, to our joy, and God's praise. Wolfville, May 6. T. TROTTER.

The N. B. Branch of the Alumni Society.

Rev. M. C. Higgins, of Carleton, St. John, has been appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the New Brunswick branch of the Acadia Alumni Society, succeeding Rev. E. E. Daley, who resigned on account of his removal from the city. As the time of the yearly meeting of the Society is drawing very near, it is desired that payments of yearly dues and of subscriptions to the Alumni professorship be made to Mr. Higgins as soon as possible.

Alumni Nominations.

The attention of the Alumni is again called to the matter of nominations to the Board of Governors. On March 1 last over three hundred notices and nomination blanks were mailed to members of the Association. So far only eighteen replies have been received. The time for filing these nominations expires on the 20th inst. The final nominations of the Association will be fixed by ballot at the annual meeting, but Alumni should understand that this ballot will be confined to the names placed in nomination before the 20th inst. In view of these facts each alumnus should see that his choice is placed in nomination, and further that his nomination is filed with the Secretary at once. For the information of those making nominations is appended a list of the Governors whose term of office expires this year. The first two named were Alumni nominees. Rev. T. A. Higgins, D. D.; Rev. J. W. Manning, B. A.; Hon. J. W. Johnstone, D. C. L.; Rev. E. J. Grant; Rev. G. J. C. White, B. A.; Harris H. Crosby, Esq.; Rev. E. M. Saunders, D. D.; Hon. T. R. Black, M. P. P. AVARD V. PIVRO, Sec'y-Treas. Alumni. Wolfville, May 7.

From Halifax.

Halifax, as is well known, was fixed as the place for the Provincial Exhibition. Last year the grounds were prepared and the buildings erected. The Evangelical Alliance, which has a keen interest in public morals, learned that it was contemplated to make the "Speed course" of the exhibition grounds a course for horse racing. A deputation was sent to the government and the exhibition committee. In this way it was learned that the driveway on the grounds was to be used only for testing the speed of horses during the exhibitions, and for exhibiting other animals. Indeed the law passed by the Legislature specified this restriction.

But during the last session of the legislature, it is said, it was intended to repeal the clause of the Act confining the "Speed course" to mere exhibition purposes, and to allow the track to be leased to clubs for horse racing at any time in the season for such sports. Whether any members of the legislature intended to repeal this clause or not, it is difficult to say; but it is certain that many of them did not have any such purpose. As a matter of fact the clause was not repealed. It stands on the Statute book today. Another clause in no way connected with this part of the law, is the one which was repealed.

The exhibition committee, however, has leased the speed track for horse racing to Mr. Slipp. The government is represented on this committee. The Evangelical Alliance has again taken the matter up, and intend to use their influence to keep the government, first, from setting the law at defiance, and secondly, from using public grounds which they hold in trust for the immoral practice of racing horses.

The whole province is interested in this matter. It belongs to all the people. The money of all the people has been used to purchase the grounds, and erect the buildings. There is a feeling of indignation among Christians at this high handed course of breaking law and of using the money of the members of Christian churches in the land for the demoralizing business of horse racing. The agitation has commenced. Reporter will inform the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR from time to time in regard to its progress and results.

Dalhousie College held its closing exercises in Music Hall on the 26th of April. More interest is taken than formerly in these services. The Hall was well filled. The Scotch custom of having a good deal of racket on such occasions has prevailed in the past. The only exception was the year in which George Munro, Dalhousie's great benefactor, died. His death occurred about the time the College closed its year's work. It is needless to say that the students are the performers. They never went to greater extremes than on the last occasion. The public is interested in the matter. The custom so far is confined to Dalhousie; but it may like other naughty student habits spread to other Colleges. There was evident dissatisfaction among the professor. At the last meeting. Professor McGregor would not give an address he had prepared for the occasion. He contented himself by "protesting against the rowdy element among the students having charge of the anniversary exercises." When the President, Dr. Forrest, was making the prayer at the opening of the services, some of the students called out "cut it short John" and used other irreverent language. Hens and pigeons were thrown into the congregation from the first gallery, whistles blown and other instruments employed to help on the din and confusion. It is likely that next year measures will be taken to moderate these disgraceful accompaniments of Dalhousie's Anniversaries. No one would deny students the luxury of some hilarity at the close of the year's study; but decency has bounds. The University has had a prosperous year. The members graduating in arts, law and medicine were larger than usual. Rev. Mr. Armitage, Rector of St. Paul's, gave a very interesting and sympathetic address. A few evenings later the Theological College at Pine Hill held its closing service in St. Matthews church. The number of regular students enrolled was 45, one less than last year. The service was

largely attended. Rev. Dr. Pollock presided. There were two general students and seven graduates. Six of them have the degree of B. A. and one M. A.

The missionary spirit prevails in the college. Two of the graduates, joined by a former graduate, go to the Foreign field. The students have undertaken to support one of these missionaries. This is the evidence of the deep interest of the students in Foreign Missions.

The Rev. G. A. Lawson is greatly encouraged in his work. The Sunday evening services are largely attended. The attendance at the Sunday School has greatly increased during the last few months.

The Rev. J. P. Robinson has engaged the Mayor, Alexander Stevens, to entertain Dr. Lorimer while he stays in Halifax. Men of note, such as General Montgomery Moore, are to patronize the lecture. It will be held in Orpheus Hall. Mr. Robinson has displayed great zeal in securing this treat for Halifax. Dr. Lorimer promises to refer to the improved feelings existing in the United States toward Great Britain. Rev. P. S. McGregor will arrive in Halifax on the 5th; and after meeting the committee appointed to manage the county mission, will at once enter upon his work. Rev. E. M. Saunders is engaged to preach at North Sydney on the 8th and 15th. Mr. M. A. McLean, who graduated at Rochester, is expected to arrive so as to occupy this pulpit on the 22nd. He will remain a month at least, perhaps all summer, perhaps he has been called of the Lord to be the successor of Rev. D. G. McDonald. If so, it is to be hoped it will be revealed to the church, and that the call may be confirmed by that body.

Dr. Trotter has engaged the Rev. W. E. Hall to lend him a hand in the work of the forward movement fund. No better assistant could be found.

The Foreign Missionary societies of Halifax and Dartmouth have united in inviting Pundita Ramabai to come to Halifax and give a lecture. It will, no doubt, prove very stimulating to the missionary spirit to hear a lecture from this distinguished lady of the Orient. She is an authority on Hinduism, and has a world-wide reputation as a reformer, especially among the down-trodden women of the East. REPORTER.

Book Notices.

The Student's Standard Dictionary, Abridged from Funk and Wagnalls Standard Dictionary of the English Language, by James C. Fernald, Editor; Francis A. March, LL. D., Consulting Editor, assisted by five Associate Editors. Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York.

The acknowledged high excellence of the Standard Dictionary in its larger form will have served to create favorable expectations concerning the abridged form of the work, now issued as a "Students Edition," and from such examination as we have been able to give the latter, we feel sure those expectations will not be disappointed. By using a very excellent quality of thin paper, the publishers have been enabled to include the definitions of over 60,000 words and phrases in an octavo volume of about two inches in thickness and at the same time to use type of the same size as that of the complete edition. In addition to the definitions of words and phrases, the book contains an appendix of Proper Names, Foreign Phrases, Faulty Diction, Disputed Pronunciations, &c., &c. It has also 1,225 pictorial illustrations—a feature of interest and value. In the preparation of the present work the 300,000 words and phrases of the Standard Dictionary have been carefully reviewed with the purpose of retaining all that are likely to be met with in a somewhat extended course of English reading or study. This abridged edition, while retaining the characteristic excellence of the Standard Dictionary, is designed to supply a dictionary of convenient size and at moderate cost especially for the use of students. This design we take it has been well realized, and students in school or college will find their needs met in a highly satisfactory manner. But the book will equally well meet the needs of the office and the family. Its convenient size invites frequent reference to its pages, and while it will always be desirable for the advanced student or scholar to have the encyclopedic information of the Unabridged Standard within reach, yet it is probable that almost everyone who uses a dictionary will find himself consulting the Students' Edition ten times to once he will go to the larger book. The Editors and Publishers are to be warmly congratulated in the manner in which they have supplied the needs of readers and students in respect to an English Dictionary. The two editions taken together leave scarcely anything to be desired.

John Thomas, First Baptist Missionary to Bengal, 1757-1801. By Rev. Arthur C. Chute, B. D. Halifax, N. S.: Baptist Book and Tract Society.

This very interesting and well-written biography of a man who "helped, more than is generally recognized, in paving the way for the success which attended the devoted and varied labors of . . . Carey, Marshman and Ward," appeared some five years ago and was duly noticed and commended in these columns. We are pleased to see that the publishers have now issued a paper-covered edition of this excellent little book which should find a place in every Baptist home. Price, cloth 25c., paper 15c.

Loyalty to Christ should stand first in Christian thought and life. Everything else should be adjusted and controlled by that. Test your relation to church, society, state, business, everything by that.

* * * The Story Page. * * *

Tattycoram.

BY MARGARET JOHANN.

"Yes," said the doctor, "a horse is an expensive luxury that I can't afford. This little trifle belongs to my daughter Minerva. Tattycoram, they call her, and I suppose she's earned the name, for they say she's a vicious little brute."

Now, although there was a laugh in the doctor's eyes as he spoke, and although I'm not literary and had no acquaintance with the original Tattycoram (a character from Dickens, I have since ascertained), still the speech hurt me. It surprised me, too, for if a member of a learned profession will give an opinion without hearing both sides of the case, what can you expect of laymen?

"Well," answered his interlocutor, "whatever her merits or demerits, you keep her in good condition. She's as sleek as a mole."

"That credit belongs to her groom." The doctor facetiously stepped aside to discover that small functionary—"Allow me, sir, to introduce you to Mr. Lincoln Lee." Having no hat to remove, my caretaker and friend conceded to the proprieties by scratching the place where the hat might have been.

"It's 'Linkum Lee' in the vernacular," proceeded the doctor; and then he added something about two illustrious namesakes. Link didn't enjoy being the observed of even two observers, so he busied himself with my bridle. "Yes, take her to the stable," said the doctor, and to the stable we went.

Link's black outside, but a whiter soul than his was never incarnated. I say this openly, and I ought to know, for I've summered and wintered with Linkum Lee. He was hurt, too, by the way the doctor had introduced me, and he expressed himself quite unreservedly regarding it.

"That's the diffidence, sweetheart," he said, "'tween a young lady and a pony. Miss Nerva she loses her temper for jis' nuffin' 'tall, an' she cries an' she scolds, an' dey calls her 'nervous' an' dey says she mus' rest an' have gen'rous diet—dat means, I reckon, dat she mus' have some more to eat—but when yo' loses yo' temper 'cause you've been jucked an' hollered at an' yo' poor neck strained with dat ar mean overcheck, dey calls yo' 'vicious' an' dey says yo' mus' be worked hard an' not have no mo' oats."

Miss Minerva says (and I suppose she knows everything, having just got her diploma from the high school) that Link's diction isn't "English undefiled." Be that as it may, he and I enjoy each other's companionship very much indeed, for there's a volapuk, a language of love and good-will that we both speak fluently. For instance, when he lays his hand upon me with that love-patting motion peculiar to him, it give me the greatest confidence in him and I know that he'll look after my interests every time, and take my part through thick and thin; and when I put my muzzle down on his shoulder, with my shiny bay cheek against his shiny black one, he knows that I'd wear my hoofs to the very quick in his service.

One morning Miss Minerva told Link to put me before the phaeton and bring me up to the house. Now, Link and I both hold the opinion that Miss Minerva is a person of very little judgment, though he says he reckons nervous folks generally "is that way." I don't like her way of driving. She whips and she jerks and she calls names. Sometimes she calls me a little fool, which is, I maintain, un courteous, though it may be "English undefiled." But, worse than all, she never will take the reins into her hands until my check-rein is shortened up to the very last hole.

She came out in very bad humor that morning, and, in some way which I do not understand (Link says it's the same way with men, and they don't understand it, either) my temper began to rise, too. She scolded because my check-rein wasn't shorter, and she took hold of the strap herself and jerked with such blind impatience that she drove a sharp point in the setting of her diamond ring into her finger. The blood came; only a tiny drop, but as she took off the ring to wipe it away, I tossed my head up and down to the tune of "Served you right, served you right, served you right." She recognized the air instantly; and she hit at me so spitefully that she flung the ring right out of her hand. It flashed before my eyes like an electric spark; and, being very nervous myself by this time, I struck at it and pawed it out of sight upon the gravel drive. Link had seen it flash, too, and sprung to get it, but I was too quick for him. At the very instant that he stooped I began to dance with malicious delight, so he drew back, took my bridle and backed me three or four feet down the drive and held me while Miss Nerva looked for the ring.

"The little vixen," she said, as she worked the gravel about with her foot, "I expect she pawed it into the ground."

The doctor came out and he looked, too; but, though they combed the gravel over and over with a fine rake,

and even sifted it through their fingers, the ring was not found. Link led me back to the stable. As he was taking off my harness he counseled me:

"When yo' feels 'bliged to lose yo' temper, Milady, allus postpone it till de yudder party gits cooled off. Dar's 'bliged to be trouble when two gits nervous bofe to once."

But the end of the trouble was not yet, as I soon found. Link was sweeping up the barn floor when suddenly the doctor and Miss Nerva appeared. The doctor had always been good to Link, and I shall never forget the boy's broad, welcoming smile and its flash-like transformation into a look of horror as the master strode up to him and grabbed his shoulder.

"Turn your pockets inside out, sir."

Link stiffened in fright and utter bewilderment. The doctor didn't wait for him to come to his senses, but himself thrust a hand into the pocket slip. It came out of a great hole in the knee, for pockets had parted company with that garment long before it came into Link's possession.

"He must certainly have it, papa," said Miss Nerva.

"Hab w'a, suh?" Link managed to ask.

"Why, my ring, of course," cried Miss Nerva. "You stooped down just as I dropped it. I saw you. But I didn't think about it till I found that it wasn't in the gravel. And then, papa, he caught Tattycoram's bridle and backed her out of the way just to avert suspicion." Miss Nerva gesticulated in quite a convincing manner.

Link tried to explain, but she wouldn't let him. He came and stood near me, supporting himself against a low partition. I reached over my feed box and laid my muzzle on his shoulder, for I know how steady it is at times of trial to be assured of a friend close at hand. My action encouraged him and I was quite proud of the way he straightened himself and said, when she paused for breath:

"I ain' no teef, Miss Nerva."

Well, they dragged everything out of the corner where Link had his miserable little bed, and they searched round on the beams and in the chinks, and then Miss Nerva she abused Link some more, because she is so nervous, and they went out. By and by the doctor came back alone. He seated himself on a bale of hay and bent forward with his elbows on his knees and his eyes on the floor.

"Lincoln Lee," he said, impressively, "do you know that they hang thieves in this good State of North Carolina?"

Link turned and looked at him. "Maybe dey dose, suh, but dey won' hang me for stealin' no di'mon ring, suh, 'cause I ain' got it." Then for a minute everything was so still that I could hear the footsteps of a grasshopper every time he changed his position in the half-dried clover under my nose.

"Lincoln Lee," said the doctor again, and his voice was friendlier than before, "do you see these?" He held up two bright silver dollars. "Now, maybe you didn't take the ring, but if you find it, you know, I'll give you these."

Link had sidled very close to me again, and I laid my face against his. "Yaze, suh," he said, and I felt his cheek grow hot; "but I ain't got it, I tell yo', an' I don' know whar 'tis yezther."

After the doctor left us Link stood for a long time motionless, with his arm around my neck and his face buried in my mane. That mean suspicion had hurt him just as much as if he had been the daintiest, fair-haired, white-skinned beauty alive. You see, hearts are pretty much alike the world over, though complexions differ. I think, too, that he had a presentiment of what was going to happen.

The next day I carried Miss Nerva to attend a meeting of a charitable society she belongs to. Its object is, she says, to carry sunshine into the lives of God's suffering creatures. Link says he reckons "there ain' 'nough of that ar' sunshine to go round" an' when she totes it off to yuther people she's 'bliged to squelch it in her own home."

Did I tell you that my home is a mountain town, where the breezes that come sweeping over the hills and sifting through the piney woods are laden with ozone and fragrance, so that, unless people and ponies are very nervous indeed, they cannot help enjoying a brisk trot? We had not far to go that morning, and, under comfortable circumstances, my feet would have played just a merry game of touch-and-go with the ground. But she had checked me unmercifully, so that, in going up the hills, I couldn't throw my strength against my load, and in going down the hills I hadn't a bit of confidence, because I couldn't see the grade and adapt my paces to it; and she had jerked me and scolded me until every nerve tingled.

Link rubbed me down when I got back, and stroked my poor, strained neck until the aching and numbness were somewhat abated. "Don' you worry no mo', sweet-

heart," he said, "'cause dars a 'freshin' drink for yo' jes's soon's you's cool, an' a good, square meal of somefin' soft, 'cause I can see't yo' po' mouf's all raw agin. I wish I wasn't such a measly, coward nigger, Tattycoram; but I is, an' I can't seem to help it. I jus' shibbers all ober when I's 'bliged to 'monstrate with w'ite folks, but I'll take yo' part when you's 'bused, sweetheart, ef I shakes tell my bones scatters obers dis yer ole bahn flo' permiscus."

I was eating quietly when the doctor came in. He seemed pleased with the way I had been taken care of. "I saw her when she came home," he said, "and she was pretty well used up."

"Yaze, suh. See yere, suh"—Link showed him my wounded mouth—"they ain' no 'casion for it, suh, 'cause Milady's tender in de mouf."

"Yes," rather helplessly, "women are generally hard drivers. Take good care of her, Link, that's all you can do."

He evidently had forgotten the unpleasantness of the day before. In fact, though the doctor was easily prejudiced, he was, on the whole, a kind man; the greatest defect in his character being that he was not very courageous, and didn't always, especially when Miss Nerva had her nervous attacks, stand up for right and justice as he should have done. To be sure, he had been an officer in the army, and had fought all through the Civil War; and when muskets and bayonets and blazing cannon were to be faced, had always said to his men, "Come" instead of "Go"; but Link says that a scolding woman can strike more terror to the heart of a brave man than whole batteries of gatling guns.

The doctor knows lots more about pills and powders than he does about the care of horses, and it was lucky for me that my little ebony groom understood his business. Still, the doctor would occasionally nose about among the feed barrels and make observations and give directions in a very knowing manner. This he was doing when the door opened with a bang, and there stood Miss Nerva. It took only one glance to assure me that she hadn't recovered from her nervousness. Perhaps she hadn't had any one to rub her the right way as I had. The doctor certainly did look uncomfortable when he saw her.

"Well, papa," she said, "has Link produced that ring yet?"

"There, there, never mind, my dear," said her father, "I'll get you another ring." But she wouldn't be soothed, and, as she had to have her own way, Link was discharged on the spot. There were no wages coming to him, but I saw the doctor slyly slip into his hand a bright new quarter. English undefiled, as Miss Nerva exemplifies it, had never had much attraction for me, but just then I did wish I had improved my opportunities of learning it. However, I managed to convey to her a piece of my mind, for, as she went out, she said:

"What a wicked eye you've got, you vixen!"

Link did everything he could for my comfort before he went, but I shall never forget that sad, sad parting. He put both arms round my neck and cried into my mane and called me more pet names than I'd ever heard before. As for me, I was unspesakably distressed and remorseful. I alone had brought all this trouble upon us; and then and there I realized that the error of a moment may become the sorrow of a lifetime. But my little caretaker had not one reproachful word for me.

"Don' yo' nebber 'xpect I'es goin' to forsake yo', sweetheart," he said, "'cause I'll alius be hangin' round to see if yo's had yo' dinner and yo' drink. An' I'll keep an eye onto dat ar check-rein, too, Milady."

But hard times were in store for me. The man who came to take Link's place had no understanding whatever of the volapuk Link had taught me. He used instead a vocabulary of blows and kicks and general abuse. Oh, but I showed him what an apt scholar a pony can be, for in less than a month I could communicate with him in his own language! But what with abuse and neglect on his part and pining and bad temper on my part (the latter I have found to be very wearing upon the nerves), I might have died had not Link been true to his promise. Many and many a night, when that man was off carousing and I was left uncared for—fairly shriveling with thirst I sometimes was—my dusky angel came to me and brought me fresh, clean water, and made up my bed for me.

One Sunday morning I took Miss Nerva and the doctor to church. She held the reins, and when at last I stood hitched in front of the church door, I was just about as uncomfortable a bit of horseflesh as any tyrant could wish to see. For one thing I had got a stone under my shoe, an accident which often befalls me, and which, I am told, does occur with the best regulated horses; and she had whipped me because I went lame; besides she had insisted upon the last hole that morning, and had actually gone into the church leaving me with my head reined up in the most distressing way. All of a sudden I felt a hand fumbling at my check-rein. It hadn't the

old firmness, but it I knew it for Link's.

"Sweetheart," he said, "yo' been pickin' 'cause I been runnin' up dat foot, honey." "Sure 'nuff, waged in s' it out." He tried in setting my foot down doesn't present a elegant doctor 'fore all de g' 'bout that rock ef I I don' reckon he doctor's all right, swe to interfere, he is."

He left me then, an coming out of church and I knew that for n and I knew, too, the starvation, I suspected bad name, and he had The doctor's fine ole came up. Link stood "Tattycoram's don' unsteadily. The doc dar, suh, but it's wag "So that's the di spoke kindly. "I couldn't be all 'cape cut you up some for Miss Tatty, a nervo master. Grin and be That's what I've had Link? Do you think "No, suh, no, suh blacksmith's in he sho you tell i o'clock."

Just then Miss Nerva young people. She bound in crimson plurgrew extremely pluresh with her papa. she turned my head badly, and finally came got out and led me ro

"Jingo, but this is setting my foot down a few minutes unuse but to loosen the sho the shafts. He led Nerva following. In the stone between his "Don't you think, "that you'd limp a shoe? There's some turning something in doctor." He held out it, and the fire of a di

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"I told that little me to come yere to like that, and he said knew, and he'd give hesp of that pony, s ter's worth of dinn stomach. Just give the job was a bigger

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Miss Jessie M. We Junior Superintendent Maritime Provinces f our Junior Societies West needs facts in o at Amherst. We be response from all Jun and deeply interested

Our Union (Junior gave each member a vacation. They will summer holidays. W We have prayer meet- temperance meeting, reading, singing, re member responding v terest is taken in the chairman of Birthday so pleased to drop in During the winter the some of which have hospital and other i Helen Gross and Mi Burdette; Sec'y, E Watson. The commi out and Flower.

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old firmness, but it had all the old tenderness, and I knew it for Link's.

"Sweetheart," he said, when the first greetings were over, "yo' been pickin' up a rock again. I knows it, 'cause I been runnin' 'hind yo' dat last half mile. Hol' up dat foot, honey." I held it up. "Yaze 'um, dar 'tis sure 'nuff, waged in so tight that I don' know's I can get it out." He tried in vain. "Mildy," he said at last, setting my foot down upon the ground, "I knows I doesn't present a elegant 'pearance to stan' an' talk to de doctor 'fore all de gran' Christians, but I'll notify him 'bout that rock ef he jes' knock me down for interferin'."

He left me then, and when he came back people were coming out of church. Poor boy! his hauds trembled and I knew that for my sake he was daring a great deal; and I knew, too, that he was very weak. From slow starvation, I suspected, for my mistress had given him a bad name, and he hadn't been able to get another place. The doctor's fine old face was very peaceful when he came up. Link stood with my bridle in his hand:

"Tattycoram's done picked up a rock, suh," he said, unsteadily. The doctor looked at him placidly. "It's dar, suh, but it's waged in so't I can't get it out." "So that's the difficulty, Tattycoram!" the doctor spoke kindly. "I suspicioned that sudden lameness couldn't be all 'capers,' as your mistress thought. She cut you up some for limping, I remember. Well, well, Miss Tatty, a nervous woman's the hardest kind of a master. Grin and bear it, Tattycoram; grin and bear it. That's what I've had to do. What about that 'rock,' Link? Do you think she can get home with it?"

"No, suh, no, suh! She berry tender in de feet. De blacksmi' in de shop, suh. He says he'll wait dar for you tell 1 o'clock."

Just then Miss Nerva came out among a group of stylish young people. She carried a beautiful prayer book, all bound in crimson plush and silver. I could see that she grew extremely nervous when she saw Link in conversation with her papa. In spite of her father's suggestion she turned her head towards home, but I limped very badly, and finally came to a dead stand. So the doctor got out and led me round the corner to the blacksmi's. "Jingo, but this is a bad business!" said the smith, setting my foot down after he had pried at that stone for a few minutes unsuccessfully. "There's nothing to do but to loosen the shoe," and he began to take me out of the shafts. He led me inside, the doctor and Miss Nerva following. In a very short time the smith held the stone between his thumb and finger.

"Don't you think, Miss," he said, as he tossed it away, "that you'd limp a little if you had carried that in your shoe? There's something else here, too. By jingo!" turning something in the palm of his hand, "look here, doctor." He held out his hand where the sunlight struck it, and the fire of a diamond flashed into my eyes.

My fit of nervousness! With the speed of a lightning calculator I computed its cost! Miss Nerva, too, evidently did some calculating, and maybe she envied me my coat of bay that hid my blushes, for her face was the color of the prayer-book when the doctor presented the lost ring to her with a sweeping, sarcastic obeisance:

"My daughter, the diamond that poor Linkum Lee stole."

The whole story had to be told to the smith, who also must have done some calculating on his own account, for, when the doctor went to pay the reckoning, he took from his pocket a bright new quarter.

"I told that little nig," he said, "that 'twouldn't pay me to come yere to the shop a Sunday for a small job like that, and he said you'd pay me what 'twas worth he knew, and he'd give me this for extra. He must think a heap of that pony, sir, for he looked to me as if a quarter's worth of dinner wouldn't be out of place in his stomach. Just give it back to him, doctor, and tell him the job was a bigger one than I 'lowed for."

Well, there isn't much more to tell. Link and I became barnmates again that very day, and the doctor bought back that quarter for a dollar. Shortly afterward Miss Nerva went away for her health, and then we all had good times together. For the doctor took a notion to have Link drive him round on his professional routes instead of patronizing the trolley-cars, as he used to do, and now Link's dressed up so fine that he's afraid he'll forget he's Linkum Lee. But if he ever should lose his identity I can recover it for him, for no disguise could hide from me the white, loyal soul of Linkum Lee.—interior.

Our Juniors.

Miss Jessie M. West, of St. John, has been appointed Junior Superintendent of B. Y. P. U. Societies for the Maritime Provinces for the balance of the year. Many of our Junior Societies will hear from her at once. Miss West needs facts in order to report at the annual meeting at Amherst. We bespeak for her a hearty and prompt response from all Junior Societies. She is most worthy, and deeply interested in the Juniors. G. R. W.

Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Our Union (Junior) has closed for the holidays. We gave each member a "Mite Box" as a reminder during vacation. They will be opened at our first meeting after summer holidays. We meet Fridays at quarter to four. We have prayer meeting, Conquest Missionary Day, and temperance meeting. We open with prayer, Scripture reading, singing, reading of minutes, Roll Call, each member responding with a verse of Scripture. Great interest is taken in the Birthday Box, which is held by the chairman of Birthday Committee, and the Juniors seem so pleased to drop in a penny for each year of their lives. During the winter they made very pretty "Scrap Books," some of which have been sent to little ones in the hospital and other institutions. The leaders are Miss Helen Gross and Miss May Burdette; President, Tom Burdette; Sec'y, Elenor Vaughan; Treas., Charles Watson. The committees are—Prayer, Birthday, Look-out and Flower. ALICE ELLA ESTEV, Junior C. E. Supt.

The Young People

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

B. Y. P. U. Prayer Meeting Topic—May 15.

"To him that overcometh," Rev. 2:11, 17, 26, 28; 3:5, 12, 21.

Our lesson topic points out to us the path of victory, instead of struggle and defeat all along the way. Fidelity to God ensures success and triumph. "To him that overcometh," is the victory promised. These words occurred in connection with the promise that closes each of the letters to the different churches. They contain a clear intimation that what every church and every Christian and every soul that would be saved has to do, is to overcome. The victory to be achieved is that of strenuous, personal struggle and endeavor. Our Helper, God, is omnipotent. Of each of his redeemed children it shall be said "They overcame by the blood of the Lamb and by the word of their testimony and they loved not their lives unto the death." Let us note the successive steps that lead up to promised blessings.

I. Escape from the second death. The first death is but the severing of the tie that binds one to the human side of life. The second death shuts the soul out from all good. As there is a life beyond the present life for the faithful, so there is a death beyond that which falls under our eye for the wicked. The promise here is that those, who because of their fidelity to God, do not fear even physical death itself, shall have sure deliverance from that other more fearful death, the death of the soul. For I will forewarn you, whom ye should fear; fear him, which after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. Not only deliverance, but a crown of life is assured. The fidelity is but a test of the genuineness of the faith by which one is made partaker in Christ of his salvation from sin and death.

II. The Hidden Manna and the White Stone, v. 17. Here is a two-fold allusion, which reminds us not only of the manna which God through Moses gave to the children of Israel, but also of "that preserved portion," which was kept so long in the Ark of the Covenant. So, "to him that overcometh," God will give the hidden manna; that spiritual sustenance, peace and inspiration, which enables a Christian to realize his progress in the divine life, his fitness for service and his certainty of heaven. Especially is his soul fed in that daily communion with Christ, who said, "I am that bread from heaven." This may be rightly called "hidden" food, being unknown to the world and only comprehended through personal experience.

"The White Stone." How beautifully this brings before us the personal evidence a Christian receives of his adoption and sonship; a seal of his covenant vows to be cherished all his after-life, as a pledge of his acceptance in the Beloved. On that white stone he sees a new name written, which is his own name; a new name intelligible only to the owner, a secret between him and the Giver; a name of honor and happiness. The white stone is a personal assurance of faith and hope, which has upheld the believer in many a conflict and doubt and become the complete assurance of final triumph, through fulfilment of divine promise and pledge.

III. "Power over the Nations." This power is not resultant from spasmodic efforts, but through a daily and continuous overcoming. The successive victories obtained through fidelity mean ever-widening influence. "Ye shall receive power after the Holy Ghost is come upon you." The influence of such constant successes is not confined to a narrow circle, but in the national life is felt the impulse of the conquests of a single soul over opposing forces.

IV. "The Morning Star." Here we have the signal of the coming day. The believer is not left in total darkness as to the final triumph of righteousness. "The morning star" heralds the coming dawn. The kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ.

V. "White Raiment," Perpetual Remembrance, Confession. Three things to be noted. Those who have preserved their Christian fidelity and constancy unto the end, shall be clothed in garments of spotless white, emblem of purity and freedom from every kind of imperfection. "They shall walk with me in white for they are worthy." God will be faithful to his everlasting covenant. "I will not blot out their names." It is an assurance of the absolute and perfect trust, with which they may leave their final salvation in the hands of him whose promise and pledge they have. "I will confess his name before my Father which is in heaven." The Father's acknowledgement will amply reward the child's fidelity.

VI. A Pillar in the Temple of my God." Constant over-coming leads to fixedness of purpose. The pillars often stand when all the rest of the building has fallen, because of their solidity. It is this quality in the Chris-

tian which keeps him in his place in the hour of temptation, steadfast, unmovable and at last as a pillar in that glorious temple, where all types are fulfilled.

VII. Exaltation with Christ. Conflict and victory at last reach their consummation. His children participate with their risen Lord in the glory to which he ascended and dwell forever reigning with him at God's right hand. "Even as I also overcame." "And now, oh, Father, glorify thou me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was." To a participation in this glory he invites us all, "To him that overcometh." M. C. HIGGINS.

To the Baptist Young People of the Maritime Provinces.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Your Executive Committee had a very successful and profitable meeting at Sackville, N. B., on April 6th and 7th. It is our purpose to present to you some of the matters discussed, so that you may be kept in touch with our work.

DR. CHIVERS' VISIT.

It is a pleasure to us to inform you that the General Secretary of the B. Y. P. U. A., Rev. E. E. Chivers, D. D., will make a tour of the provinces and address rallies at the following places:—St. Stephen, Aug. 5; Fredericton, Aug. 7; St. John, Aug. 8; Yarmouth, Aug. 9; Bridgetown, Aug. 10; Halifax, Aug. 11; Truro, Aug. 12; North Sydney, Aug. 14; New Glasgow, Aug. 15; Charlottetown, Aug. 16; Moncton, Aug. 17; Convention at Amherst, Aug. 18 to 21.

OUR NEXT CONVENTION.

The Seventh Annual Maritime B. Y. P. U. Convention will be held in Amherst, N. S., Aug. 18 to 21. The providing of a programme for this Convention is left with the President and Secretary. We solicit your practical suggestions and cheerful co-operation in making it a success.

FINANCES.

Last year our Convention, in its wisdom eliminated the per capita tax, and substituted in its stead a voluntary contribution from each local society to the Maritime Treasury. Will each society that has not already done so, make this offering and forward it to the Secretary-Treasurer at once. Our financial needs are great. We appeal to you in our emergency.

CONSTITUTION.

Your Executive recommend that Article 4, Section 1 be amended to provide for a Junior Superintendent as one of our officers. For the balance of this year we have named as such Superintendent, Miss Jessie M. West, of St. John, with whom we would urge all Junior Societies, and Unions contemplating the organization of Junior Societies, to correspond. (2) That in Article 6, Section 6, phrase "Young Peoples' Societies" be changed to read "Baptist Young Peoples' Unions."

SYSTEMATIC BENEFACTENCE.

The following resolution was adopted:—"We recommend that our Young Peoples' Societies aim in their beneficence to work for definite objects through existing church and denominational channels. We further recommend for the accomplishment of this end that the individual societies appoint large committees whose duty shall be to canvass the entire society."

STATISTICS.

Your committee would strongly urge each Society within our bounds, to report the full details of the work done during the year, not later than July 1st. A suitable formula will be placed in your hands at an early date. You will see the importance of each Society giving the fullest information, and at the earliest possible date.

OUR COLUMN.

We again call your attention to the fact that the space allotted to us in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR is ours. Let us be honest with our Editors, and at once contribute something to this space. We heartily endorse the action of the Editors in instituting a Junior Department of the column and urge the Junior Societies to use it freely.

"BUFFALO," JULY 14-17.

The report of the Transportation Leaders, recommending the C. P. R. as the official route to the Buffalo Convention, was adopted. We hope that a large number of our young people will avail themselves of this opportunity of attending what promises to be the largest and most interesting B. Y. P. U. Convention ever held.

Let us hope that this report be read in each Young People's Society in the Convention, and its suggestions be acted upon. We are, fraternally,

H. G. ESTABROOK, Sec'y-Treas., Petitcodiac, N.B.
A. E. WALL, President, Moncton, N.B.

The Messenger and Visitor has decided to offer a free return ticket to the B. Y. P. U. International Convention at Buffalo, for thirty new subscriptions.

Foreign Missions.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

Is It Worth While

To hold a meeting to-night, do you think? asked a Londoner of his friend, one raw December night in 1856. "Perhaps not," answered the other doubtfully; "but I do not like to shirk my work, and as it was announced, some one might come. 'Come on, then,' said the first speaker, 'I suppose we can stand it.' The night was as black as ink, and the rain poured in torrents, but the meeting was held in spite of the elements in a brightly lighted chapel in Covent Garden. A gentleman passing by took refuge from the storm, and made up half the audience that listened to a powerful plea for the Indians of British Columbia.

"Work thrown away," grumbled the Londoner as they made their way back to Regent Square. "Who knows?" replied the missionary. "It was God's word, and we are told that it shall not fall to the ground unheeded.

Was it work thrown away? The passer-by who stepped in by accident tossed on his couch all night thinking of the horrors of heathenism of which he had heard that night for the first time, and in a month he had sold out his business, and was on his way to his mission work among the British Columbian Indians. Thirty-five years afterwards he was found surrounded by "his children," as he loved to call them, the center and head of a model mission station of the North West coast, an Arcadian village of civilized Indians. Is it worth while? There can be but the one answer. It is worth while.

"The duty of preaching the gospel to the heathen is a Scriptural duty. No one who reads the Bible can fail to see that fact emphatically revealed. But it is also a social, moral, natural duty. If the Bible had never said a word about it, the fellowship of humanity would have required the salvation of the lost as a duty in so far as we could be instruments to that end. The Bible does not require the freedom of the slaves in the Congo country, and yet the English army in that country is distinguishing itself by abolishing the slave trade, purely as a matter of humanity, and for the purpose of bettering mankind. For a like reason Christian people should give the gospel to the world. All mankind are of one blood. We are akin. We have a business, moral and social fellowship. Sympathy and humanity move us to feed the starving East Indians, and the Armenians. The same brotherly spirit demands that we take them the better bread of life. Christianity is humanitarianism in its best form. It helps us 'feel a brother's sigh, and with him bear apart.' It moves us naturally and impulsively to 'tell to others round, what a dear Saviour we have found.' The formal command should not be necessary, for we should be out and gone on our mission of love before we can work out a plan. The Bible enjoins missions. So does humanity. Let us go."—Selected.

Robert Moffatt said: "If I had a thousand lives, I would devote them to no other employment but to preach Christ to these degraded, despised and yet beloved mortals."

The dying words of Simeon Calhoun were: "If the church of Christ were what she ought to be, twenty years would not pass away till the story of the cross would be uttered in the ears of every living creature."

The Earl of Shaftesbury affirmed that those who held the truth of the gospel have means of knowledge and opportunity enough to evangelize the world, fifty times over.

It was the early resolution of David Livingstone, that "Anything I have that will advance the Kingdom of Christ, it shall be given or kept, as by keeping or by giving it, I shall most promote the glory of Him to whom I owe all my hopes both for time and eternity."

Xavier said, "If the lands of the savage had scented woods and mines of gold, Christians would find courage to go there, nor would the perils of the world prevent them. They are dastardly and alarmed because there is nothing to be gained there but the souls of men. Shall love be less hearty and less generous than avarice?"

J. W. MANNING, Sec'y-Treas.

The Departure of Mr. and Mrs. Churchill from India.

The time has come when Mr. and Mrs. Churchill must leave India for a change and rest. This they do very reluctantly, for the work is dearer to them now than ever before, and the need of workers not less. They preferred to put off their furlough till a year later, but their fellow-missionaries realized, perhaps more fully than they themselves, that after a second long period of service here, they needed the change, so they lovingly urged them to delay their home-going no longer. And, moreover, there is every reason to believe that a year or two spent in the friendly Canadian climate will not only prevent a complete break-down in their health, but so restore strength and renew their youthful vigor that they will be enabled to return to the work with their usual energy and earnestness, and with the hope of putting in another full term of most valuable service. And so, we believe led by God, their plans are made. It is announced that they sail from Bombay March 27, and that they will spend a day or two in Vizianagram on their way. They were to arrive here Thursday evening. We had hoped that most of the missionaries would find it convenient to meet in Vizianagram on this day. But Mrs. Corey was not well enough to travel, Mr. Sanford could not leave the building work at Tekkali, and at Chicacole the missionaries were so needed that they did not feel justified in leaving.

Thursday morning came. About daylight we walked out on the verandah of the mission home, and were not a

little surprised to see Mr. Higgins comfortably resting there. He had come from Tekkali on the mid-night train.

The Bimlipatam missionaries had been in tent for about six weeks and were then within twelve miles from Vizianagram. We were expecting them to join us and were not disappointed, for about 8 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Morse and little Marion, and Miss Newcombe made their appearance. The day passed very pleasantly and all too quickly. Miss Newcombe had planned to continue her journey that night to Bobbili, where she gives Miss Harrison a helping hand till the heat drives them away. We tried to persuade her to remain with us till after the Churchills had taken their departure, but did not prevail. She would meet them on the road and there give them her farewell. At 6 o'clock everything was ready for her thirty-seven mile journey. Before saying good-bye we all joined in singing "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love." This was followed by prayer, invoking divine protection during the journey.

We waited two hours for the Churchills and finally had our evening meal without them. Then we waited two hours more, and they did not come. As we were all weary we decided to retire. Mrs. Gullison and I moved our cots outside, so as to get the benefit of the fresh air. We were just about forgetting the joys of the day when we heard Mr. Churchill's voice. We soon learned the cause of their delay. About mid-day Mr. Churchill left Mrs. Churchill in a traveller's bungalow, and set out on foot for a village about three miles distant to visit some Christians. On his return he found Mrs. Churchill suffering with a raging fever. For four hours she was delirious. But providentially her fever went down with the sun and they were able to pursue their journey. They left Bobbili at about 3 o'clock in the morning and did not arrive in Vizianagram till 11.30 at night. After a few hours sleep they appeared the next morning brighter and stronger than we anticipated, although much the worse because of their previous day's experience. There was, however, no rest for them that day. From early till late they were re-packing and attending to the numerous demands made upon their time. After our evening meal we enjoyed a season of praise and prayer. Most heartily did we praise our Heavenly Father for his kind care of these our pioneer missionaries during their long years of consecrated service in India, and for the great things he had accomplished through them. Most earnestly did we pray that journeying mercies might be given them; that their stay in the home-land might result in great blessing to themselves and the churches, and that in God's own good time they might be permitted to return, to wield again the sword of the Spirit in the battle against heathenism, which battle is the Lord's. One hour later we had said "fare-well," and amidst all the good wishes we could give, the train bearing them homeward moved out and away. Three hours later Mr. Higgins took another train for Tekkali. And soon after we all were settled down to our regular work again. Now Mr. and Mrs. Churchill are being hurried over the bosom of the mighty deep to their home and loved ones.

R. E. GULLISON.

Vizianagram, March 30.

Was All Run Down

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

BAPTIST BOOK ROOM, Halifax, N. S.

The following Sets of Books for Baptist Sunday Schools are recommended, viz.:

Crescent Library—60 volumes—Fully Illustrated.

Royal Library—50 volumes. The choice of 200 volumes. Guaranteed first-class.

Star Library—50 volumes.

The Star Library shines for all.

Primary Class—No. 1—50 volumes. Profusely Illustrated. Mrs. Bradley, Wilbur and Kennedy are the writers. Grand.

Primary Class—No. 2—50 volumes. Contains 443 pictures. These, too, are grand.

The Crown Series—6 volumes.

"Each volume is brimful of pure, elevating thoughts and inspirations."—Central Baptist.

Also a number of small Sets of Primary Books by Pansy. Constantly in stock Religious Tract Society Books.

When ordering, please enclose a list of books you have, and this will aid us in any selection we may make for you.

GEO. A. McDONALD,
Sec'y-Treas.

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 also Mr. and Mrs. Gullison that their hearts may be made to rejoice by seeing the heathen brought to Christ.

Mission Bands Organized.

At the Range, Queens Co., N. B., Thursday 21st ult., a Mission Band called "The Maple Leaf" was organized. The following officers were elected: Miss Cynthia Barton, president; Master Leon Branscombe, vice president; Miss Beattie B. Barton, secretary; Master Burpee Barton, treasurer. Miss Ada Small was unanimously chosen leader. Also at Cumberland Bay on Friday, 22nd ult., "The L. D. Morse" Band was formed. The usual officers were elected as follows: Miss Mary E. Barton, president; Mrs. Harry Moore, vice president; Miss Hulda Barton, secretary; Miss Rosamond Barton, treasurer. The above Bands are both situate in the bounds of 2nd Grand Lake Baptist church.

M. S. COX, Prov. Sec'y.

Why Should Not You?

In most churches, dear sisters, a few are left to do the work, and there seems to be a tacit understanding that the obligations resting on them were more imperative than on others.

If the missionary society is not well attended, it is somebody's duty to go around, make calls, and coax the reluctant, reassure the timid, interest the apathetic, and stimulate the phlegmatic. Certainly somebody should stir things up and bring an end to the feebleness and irresolution which are making your society half dead.

The question is, and I press it home, if this be somebody's duty, why may it not be yours? If somebody should use her personal, individual influence for Christ's cause in your neighborhood, why should not you?

Our missionaries, far away in lands remote, require to be borne on chariot wheels of prayer to the mercy seat. They should be remembered at the throne. Somebody should pray for them. Why should not you?

Depend upon it, the responsibility of serving the Lord is not thrown in any church on a select few. It belongs to each man, woman and child who loves the Lord Jesus. It belongs to you.

The Story of a New Testament.

A little girl expressed to her parents one day a wish that they would give her two New Testaments. To the question of her parents why it must be two New Testaments, the child replied that one was for herself and the other to send to the heathen.

She was given the two volumes, and in one of them she wrote: "A little girl who loves the Lord Jesus wishes with all her heart that whoever reads this should also love and believe on him." This New Testament went to India and found its way to a station in the interior. A Hindoo lady obtained it. She could read, but was unable to write; and as she longed to be able to write, her attention was immediately drawn to the inscription on the fly-leaf. The large and distinct characters of the child's handwriting attracted her so much that she tried to imitate them again and again. Gradually the sense of the words made an impression upon her, and the question arose, "May not those words have been written just for me?" She began then earnestly to read the New Testament; her eyes were opened, and she learned to know and love her Saviour.

Years passed. The little girl had meanwhile grown up, and thought no more of the New Testament which she had sent once upon a time to the heathen. But her love for missions had grown up with her, and it was her deepest desire to serve the Lord among the heathen. She was accepted as a missionary, and sent to a rather out-of-the-way station in India. There she entered, one day, the house of a Hindoo Christian lady. In the course of conversation the Hindoo lady showed her visitor a book, a New Testament, and told how she, a Hindoo heathen, had been by its means brought to Jesus, her Saviour. You may imagine the joyful astonishment of the lady missionary when she recognized in the book the same New Testament on whose fly-leaf she had, many years ago, as a little girl, written those words which had served to show the poor Hindoo lady the way to Jesus. Together they knelt down, praised God's wonderful ways and thanked him who had drawn them both to himself.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days."

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days."

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What does A stand for? When some friend suggests that your blood needs A sarsaparilla treatment, remember that A stands for AYER'S. The first letter in the alphabet stands for the first of sarsaparillas; first in origin, first in record, first in the favor of the family. For nearly half a century

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has been curing all forms of blood diseases—scrofula, eczema, tetter, rheumatism, erysipelas, blood poisoning, etc. There's a book about these cures—"Ayer's Curebook, a story of cures told by the cured,"—which is sent free on request, by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass. The book will interest you if you are sick or weak, because it tells not what it is claimed the remedy will do, but what your neighbors and fellows testify that it has done. Will it cure you? It has cured thousands like you. Why not you?

Paul and His Friends: A Series of Revival Sermons by Louis Albert Banks, D. D., Ohio. Price \$1.50. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. This is the third volume of the revival sermons by Dr. Louis Albert Banks. It is a companion to the preceding volumes, "Christ and His Friends" and "The Fisherman and His Friends." This volume, "Paul and His Friends," contains 32 sermons which were preached in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Cleveland, Ohio, during January, 1898, in a series of evangelistic meetings. The themes had been selected two years before, and illustrations had been gathered all that time; but each sermon was finally outlined and dictated to a stenographer on the day of delivery. One of the most gracious revivals accompanied their delivery. The blessing of God made them, at that time, messages of salvation to many hearts, and they are now issued in printed form with no apparent loss of power for good. They are sure to bring suggestive and illustrative material to the help of preachers, Sunday School teachers, and soul-winners of every class. The original and practical character of these sermons is seen even in the titles. Here are some of them: "A Warm Hand Grasp for the Man in the Dark;" "A Man Who Failed Once, but Won on a Second Chance;" "A Cry for Help from Silent Lips;" "The Story of a Corrupt Police Judge;" "The Fatal Blunder of a Shrewd Governor;" "The Emphatic Date in Human Life;" "The Squandered Birthright;" "The Greatest Thief on Earth;" "A Sworn that Cuts Both Ways;" "Throwing the Soul's Pursuers off the Scent;" "Drifting Out of the Track of the Home Ships;" "The Lord's Saints in the Devil's Palace;" "The Story of a Shipwreck;" "A Fatal Handicap;" "Reaping our own Crop;" "Destiny decided in Youthful Days;" "The Greatest Saying in the World." As a book for the worker in Christ's vineyard, or as a book for devotional reading, it would be difficult to overestimate the value of "Paul and His Friends."

The Homiletic Review for May does not fall below the standard of excellence which that invaluable publication has set for itself. The Review articles are all by men who are recognized authorities in their several departments. Dean Farrar, of Canterbury, treats of "How Best to Use Church History in Preaching"; Dr. George Frederick Wright, of Oberlin, of "The First Chapter of Genesis and Modern Science"; Dr. Frank F. Ellinwood, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, of "Buddhist Eschatology—What is Virvana?" in relation to its developments since the World's Parliament of Religions; Dwight L. Moody, of "How to develop and Make Pastoral Evangelism General";

and Dr. McCurdy, of Toronto, of "Assyriology and Bible Lands." The treatment of all these subjects is right up to date.

As usual the numerous departments of The Homiletic are enriched by the contributions of many of the best writers of the day for the preacher's purposes. We notice among them, Dr. Joseph Parker, of London; President Franklin W. Fisk, of Chicago; Dr. A. T. Pierson, Dr. Louis Albert Banks, Dr. David James Burrell, Dr. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, Rev. S. A. Dyke, of Toronto, who writes on "Old Age in the Ministry," etc. In short, there is not for the preacher a waste line, from the opening of Dean Farrar's article to "Our Blue Monday Club."

Published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York. \$3.00 a year.

My Money is Helping to do That.

A short time since, a gentleman called on a solicitor, and said, "I have a little money to spare, and I want you to invest it for me." He replied, "I shall be glad to do it. Have you any wish as to where it should be put?" "Yes," he said, "I think debentures in some good brewery company would pay best." He replied, "I am sorry to hear you say that, for I have a low opinion of those companies, and have made up my mind to have nothing whatever to do with them." "Why?" said he; "I think you are absurdly scrupulous, for interest is interest, wherever it comes from, and many of the breweries have the best of characters." "Well," said my friend, "they may be, but I can have nothing to do with them." "Oh," said the gentleman, "you need not trouble about it; my own broker is not so particular, and he will attend to it at once." They accordingly parted. A short time afterwards the gentleman called on my friend again, and said, "I want you to find a good investment for me." My friend said, "I shall be glad to do it, but you know what I said before, that I can have nothing to do with brewery shares." "Yes," said the gentleman, "and I wish I had taken your advice, and had nothing to do with them."

"The fact is, I went to my broker, and he obtained some debentures in a brewery company, paying a large dividend, and all seemed going well, when one night my no dividend shall ever tempt me to invest

To the Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns of Albert Schofield, late of Fairville, Parish of Lancaster, City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, Millman, deceased, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner, (so called), in the City of Saint John, on SATURDAY, the sixteenth day of July next, at twelve o'clock noon, the following leasehold lands and premises with the buildings and improvements thereon situate, lying and being in Fairville, in the said Parish of Lancaster, with the appurtenances, being one of the lots demised and leased to the lease from one George F. Harding to one Isaac A. Griffiths, and known as lot number seven, and described as follows: "situate and being in Fairville, Parish of Lancaster City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, and fronting on a reserved road called Harding Place, at a point on the said reserved road southerly from the public high-way, leading through Fairville at the south-west corner of lot number six, on a plan of lots laid out there by the said George F. Harding; thence southerly along the westerly side of said lot number six, one hundred and twenty (120) feet or until it strikes the dividing line between the said lots leased to the said Isaac A. Griffiths and the lands of William Harding; thence south-westerly along said dividing line forty (40) feet; thence north-easterly at right angles with said dividing line one hundred and twenty (120) feet, or until it strikes the southerly side line of said reserved road; thence north-easterly along the southerly side of said reserved road forty (40) feet to the place of beginning, making one lot of land hereby demised or intended so to be of forty (40) feet by one hundred and twenty (120) feet, and known as lot number seven, with the buildings and improvements thereon being, and all appurtenances thereto belonging as by reference to the said Indenture of Assignment of Lease from the said Isaac A. Griffiths to the said Albert Schofield will more fully appear."

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the second day of January, A. D. 1892, made between the said Albert Schofield of the one part, and the undersigned, Thomas H. Wilson, therein described as of the same place, Druggist, of the other part, for securing the payment of certain moneys therein mentioned, default having been made in payment of a part thereof, contrary to the proviso therein contained for the payment thereof, which said Mortgage is recorded in the Registry Office for the City and County of Saint John, in Libro 45, Folio 524 to 527.

For terms and particulars apply to the Mortgagee's Solicitor, located at Fairville, Saint John County, N. B., this Ninth day of May, A. D. 1898. J. R. ARMSTRONG, THOS. H. WILSON, Solicitor for Mortgagee. Mortgagee.



Scovil Bros. & Co., St. John, and Scovil & Page, Halifax, are the sole agents in these two places for "Fit-Reform" clothing.

Nobody else has it Nobody else can get it.

The manufacturer is responsible for the cloth, the fit, the making, and stands behind every garment, ready to make right everything that goes wrong.

"Fit-Reform" suits and overcoats are \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20.



carriage did not come for me, and I had to go home by tram. I went to the junction in good time, to secure a corner seat. As the result I had some time to wait. The starting-place happened to be just opposite a large flaming public-house; and as I waited I could not but notice the ragged and dirty men, women, and children that crowded into it. They were all the more loathsome and horrible to me because my mind contrasted them with the bright, sunny faces that were waiting to welcome me at home. I said to myself, What a miserable business this is! when, raising my eyes, I saw that the horror was carried on by the very brewery in which I had taken my shares! I said, Good heavens, my money is helping to do that! It struck me like a thunderbolt. I jumped into the tram, but all the sunshine had gone out of my life. And as soon as possible I went to my room, knelt down and asked God to forgive me for having, in my haste to be rich, fallen into such a snare. I tried hard to sleep, but in vain. That motley, shivering crowd kept passing and re-passing before me. I hastened into town as soon as possible, went to my broker, and ordered him to sell my debentures at any price. He has done it, at some loss, but my hands are clean, and, God helping me,

a penny in any business again where the results will not bear looking at."

Reader, is yours a good investment? Will the results bear looking at in time and in eternity? If not, for your happiness sake, here and hereafter, change it at once, remembering that there are moral dividends to be received, as well as financial ones, and that ill-gotten money always carries with it a curse.—Rev. Charles Garret, in The Temperance Record.

Notices.

The Queens County, N. B., quarterly meeting will convene in regular session with the 2nd Grand Lake church, Cumberland Bay, on Friday, June 3rd, at 2 p. m. A large delegation is requested. F. W. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

The annual business meeting of the Alumnae Association of Acadia Seminary will be held Monday afternoon, May 30, at 2.30 o'clock, in a class room of the Seminary, Wolfville. A large attendance is requested.

The re-union of the earlier and later students of Acadia Seminary will take place in Alumnae Hall, on Monday evening, May 30, at 7.30 o'clock. A cordial invitation is hereby extended.

MABEL H. PARSONS, Pres. of Alumnae.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

IMPURE BLOOD

is the cause of nearly all diseases. As the blood supplies every bone, nerve, muscle and tissue in the body, these parts will be in the same condition as the blood.

Unless the blood is absolutely pure the body will be in an unhealthy condition and sickness will be sure to arise.

To keep well the blood must be kept pure by using the great blood purifiers,

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS and **SYRUP**, which have been tested for the last 60 years, curing many cases of Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Humors and all Blood Diseases.

If you want proof write us for testimonials of those who have been cured by them in the provinces.

Sold everywhere at 50c. per bottle; \$5.50 per dozen, and at wholesale by

BROWN & WEBB, Halifax.
 SIMMONS BROS. & CO., St. John.
 T. B. BAKER & SONS, N. B.
 CANADIAN DRUG CO'Y, N. B.
 S. MCDIARMID, N. B.
 G. GATES SON & CO., Middleton.

Special Rates for Teachers

During the summer months a special course in Commercial subjects will be taught at Whiston & Frazee's College. Certificates of proficiency will be awarded at the close of the term.

Write for full particulars to,
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NERVOUS INVALIDS

Find great benefit from using **Puttner's Emulsion** which contains the most effective Nerve Tonics and nutritives, combined in the most palatable form.

Always get **PUTTNER'S**, it is the Original and Best.



DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY
PINE
SYRUP.

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

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

Price - 25c. and 50c.

The Home

A Woman of Gentle Heart.

The woman of gentle, kind nature, who always looks upon the bright side of life, is apt to be underestimated in these modern days. She does not aim to achieve great things, she is only an ordinary woman, who does her duty day by day, believes in God and trusts him to solve the problems she cannot understand. Her womanly logic finds good in everything and takes life's blessings gratefully and life's hardships as lessons. No matter how dark the day or how discouraging the circumstances, she finds courage to look beyond the darkness to a brighter time. Small hills like a week of rain in housecleaning time, an avalanche of unexpected company, the incorrigible stupidity of servants, or any of the thousand minor trials of life which would unnerve a fretful woman, do not disturb her calm nature. She looks beyond the trial of to-day and takes up the extra burdens cheerfully, knowing that they will not be last.

Such a woman as this, whether she live in a lowly cottage or in a palace, is blessed and beloved. Her learning may not awe her neighbors, and in the eyes of the public she may have achieved very little but the most hopeless are cheered by her kindness. The weak and unfortunate seek her counsel, knowing well that her generous heart will render no harsh judgment. She never indulges in gossip, and involuntarily changes the subject when gossip is introduced. She may not be an intellectual light, though a kind heart does not prevent the possession of a great mind. Many women whose names are written among the greatest could be mentioned who possessed the kindly heart and the generous judgment, which made them beloved by every one who knew them.

Many years ago a wise old man desiring to give a prize that should be of an unique character offered to the graduating class at a certain school a medal to be given to the most amiable young woman. This medal was conscientiously awarded for a number of years, while the school existed, and in no case did it fall into the hands of a foolish or dull student. A well-balanced disposition is apt to be associated with a well-balanced mind. There is no greater mistake than the impression so general that an amiable woman is apt to be dull. She is not likely to be self-assertive. The spirit of self-forgetfulness, which controls her thoughts and actions, would prevent this.

She may have great feeling of her own which lesser souls may never know, yet,

No simplest duty is forgot;
 Life hath no dull and lowly spot
 That does not in her sunshine share
 —N. Y. Tribune.

* * *

Household Items.

If a screw is soaped before it is put into wood, it is much easier to put in.

One who has tried it repeatedly says that moles may be removed by the following method: Seat the patient in a clear, strong sunlight. With a powerful sun-glass bring the concentrated rays five or ten minutes. In three or four weeks the mole will scab off, and a new skin come on. If the mole should not be entirely removed by the first application, repeat. No scar will be left.—New York Medical Journal.

A very simple relief for neuralgia is to boil a handful of lobelia in a half pint of water till the strength is out of the herb, then strain off and add a teaspoonful of fine salt. Wring cloths out of this liquid as hot as possible, and spread it over the parts affected. It acts like a charm. Change the cloths as soon as cold till the pain is all gone; then cover the place with soft dry covering till perspiration is over, so as to prevent taking cold.

Few people know what an extraordinary effect ammonia has on flowers. You can try it with an ordinary smelling bottle. Blue and purple flowers turn green, red turn black, white generally yellow. The effect is very curious if you try the vapour on any flower which combines in itself several colors. The flowers, if placed in

pure water, will retain their new colour for some hours, and then gradually return to their old one. Aster flowers, in a state of Nature inodorous, acquire a pleasant perfume under ammonia.

If manners make the man, so also do manners make the woman, and a woman without manners is but a usurper on the throne of true womanhood; it therefore behooves every mother who would have her children loving and beloved, to tend and gently train the little ones to forget self if they would have others respect them, for this is the soil in which every good seed will strike root, whether it be those of good manners or good humour, which will flower and bear the fruit of future happiness, both towards themselves and their children.

To make horehound candy, put an ounce of the dried herb in a pint of boiling water. It may be bought at an herb store or at almost any drug store. Strain off the infusion of horehound and add a pound of sugar to every half pint of the liquid. Boil the syrup until it threads, and the thread cracks off brittle, when bitten, and then pour it out on buttered sheets of tin. When it is partly cooled crease it into inch squares; and when it is hard break it into separate candies. If these candies are too bitter for your taste, lessen the amount of horehound a little.

* * *

A Horse With Spectacles.

Among the wonders of Surrey, which is a suburb of London, is a horse that wears spectacles. He wears them for a purpose, too, for his eyesight is so dim that he can't see a yard in front of his nose unless he has on his "specs." Toby goes about his daily duties calmly. He has suffered from myopia for two years. Veterinary surgeons recommended some kind of glasses. Toby got them and wears them. He owns the unique distinction of being the only four-footed animal in the world equipped with spectacles.—Boston Advertiser.

* * *

No Uncertain Verdict.

The Ladies are Continually Praising Diamond Dyes.

The strong assertion can be made, without fear of contradiction, that no other package dyes for home dyeing ever commanded the praise and admiration of the millions as have the wonderful and popular Diamond Dyes.

Mrs. W. F. Curtis, Albany, P. E. I., says: "Have used Diamond Dyes for seven years, and have always had success with them."

Mrs. J. H. Johnston, Manitoulin Island, Ont., says: "I have used your Diamond Dyes for many years with greatest success, and like them better than any other make of dyes."

Mrs. Jas. McClelland, Surrey Centre, B. C., says: "I have bought your Diamond Dyes for a great many years, and they have proved good and true."

Mrs. Chas. Leask, Arden Station, Man., says: "I am a farmer's wife and have used lots of Diamond Dyes in my time; they always make old clothes look as good as new."

Mrs. W. J. Porter, Peterboro, Ont., says: "I have been using your Diamond Dyes for years, and they do all that is claimed for them."

Mrs. Aubin, Shefford Vale, P. Q., says: "Have used Diamond Dyes for many years and think they are the best; do not wish to try any other make."

Mrs. Chas. Gagne, St. Chrysostome, P. Q., says: "Your Diamond Dyes are splendid and should be kept in every home."

Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Hamilton, Ont., says: "The Diamond Dyes are far ahead of other Dyes I have tried; they give the clearest and brightest colors. No wonder your dyes are the most popular."

BUY



THE BEST



and **K. D. C. Pills** the Great Twin Remedies for Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Free sample to any address. K. D. C. Company, Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., and 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

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 JEWELS, JEWELLERY.
GIFTS FOR BRIDES

Padding Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Pitchers, Trays, Cake, Baskets, Bon Bon Dishes, Butter Coolers, Castors, Clocks, etc., etc.

WATCHES
 Gold, Gold-filled and Silver.

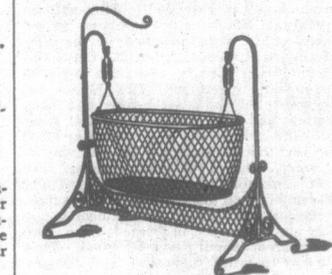
SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES.

Write for particulars if you want anything in the Jewellery line.

M. S. BROWN & CO.
 Wholesale and Retail Jewellers,
 HALIFAX, N. S.

MONT. McDONALD,
 BARRISTER, Etc.
 Princess St. St. John, N. B.

MOTHER AND BABY DELIGHTED WITH THE "LITTLE BEAUTY HAMMOCK COT."



PATENTED

Here is one of many testimonials:
 78 East Avenue, Hamilton, Ont., April 13, 1898.

Geo. B. Meadows, Esq., Toronto:

DEAR SIR,—It affords me a great deal of pleasure in stating that the "Little Beauty Hammock Cot" purchased from you has been very satisfactory, and I consider it one of the greatest conveniences we have, as it is so popular with the children, who seem to take to it at once. It takes up very little room and can be easily moved from place to place as required. I would not be without it under any circumstances, and can recommend it as a very useful and convenient article.

Yours Respectfully,
 MRS. W. F. MONTAGUE.

Write for Baby's Letter, giving full particulars. Manufactured by
Geo. B. Meadows,
 Toronto Wire & Iron Works,
 128 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

SHORTHAND.

Our system is the ISAAC PITMAN—the best and fastest. The system, although an English one, taught to the exclusion of all the American systems in the public schools of New York and in leading institutions all over the United States.

Business Department.

LATEST ACTUAL BUSINESS METHODS
 BEST COURSE OF STUDY.
 BEST RESULTS.

Time required for graduating, 4 months and upwards, according to ability of student.

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S. KERR & SON.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS HAVE FURNISHED \$5,000. CHURCH SCHOOLS & OTHER PUREST BEST. MENZIEBLY & CO. GENUINE WEST. TROY N. Y. BELLS-METAL CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

BIBLE

Abridged from

Second

THE DAY OF

Lesson VIII. Mat.

Read Matthew 23

Commit V

GOLDEN

He shall reward ev

his works.—Matt. 16

EXPLAIN

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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Second Quarter.

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

Lesson VIII. May 22.—Matt. 25: 31-46.

Read Matthew 25 and Revelation 20:11-15.

Commit Verses 34-46:

GOLDEN TEXT.

He shall reward every man according to his works.—Matt. 16: 27.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE PARABLES OF JUDGMENT.—This lesson is not a parable, but a picture and a prophecy. It does not liken the kingdom of God to anything, but describes "the literal Son of man, in his literal person, at his literal coming to a literal judgment," in that language and picture form which can most vividly and truly express to us the great reality.

II. THE SCENE ON THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.—Vs. 31-33. The Scriptures. Read all the passages referring to the day of judgment, noted under "Light from Other Scriptures."

31. WHEN THE SON OF MAN, Jesus himself, SHALL COME, referring to his great final coming in HIS GLORY. Not in a state of humiliation, as a man, poor, unknown, despised and rejected of men, crucified; but in his own true nature, divine, honored and worshiped, the glorious King of kings and Lord of lords. AND ALL THE HOLY ANGELS WITH HIM. Instead of a few humble followers, he will have a glorious retinue of the most noble and powerful and radiant beings in the universe, to be his attendants. THEN SHALL HE SIT. An expression of finished victory. UPON THE THRONE. A king and judge, in contrast with his position as a prisoner before Pilate. The throne is the seat and source of sovereign power.

32. AND BEFORE HIM SHALL BE GATHERED ALL NATIONS. "All the nations." The phrase is equivalent to the whole human race. SHALL SEPARATE THEM ONE FROM ANOTHER. Into two, and only two well-defined classes. From the nature of things there can be only two classes. All men either love God supremely, or they do not. They have begun the heavenly life, or they have not. There are grades and degrees in each class, but there is a real and wide distinction between the classes. AS A SHEPHERD DIVIDETH HIS SHEEP FROM THE GOATS. Literally, from the kids, the young goats, which have not yet reached their maturity. No sinner in this world has reached his maturity in sin.

GOATS. Christ was himself also the shepherd of the goats, the shepherd of all mankind. He did all that was possible to change them into sheep.

33. AND HE SHALL SET THE SHEEP. Who represent the righteous, because they are gentle, obedient, peaceful, ready to follow their guide, affectionate,—qualities which, when shown by men toward Christ, will lead to righteousness. ON HIS RIGHT HAND. The place of honor and favor. Some think there is a reference here to a custom in the Sanhedrim of putting the acquitted prisoners on the right of the president, and those who were convicted on his left. BUT THE GOATS. The goat is especially a repulsive animal, and so a fit image for wicked men.

III. THE JUDGMENT OF THE RIGHTEOUS.—Vs. 34-40. 34. UNTO THEM ON HIS RIGHT HAND. The sheep, the righteous. COME. Draw near to your Elder Brother, to your Father, to your home, for here is the place for you. YE BLESSED OF MY FATHER means exactly "my Father's blessed ones," denoting not simply that they have been blessed by him, but that they are his. INHERIT. Receive not by purchase, or by labors, but by becoming children of God, like God, and therefore heirs—heirs of God, and joint heirs with Jesus Christ. THE KINGDOM. The kingdom of heaven, in which saints reign over infinite forces and power to make them ministers to happiness and good: "All things are yours," because "ye are Christ's." PREPARED FOR YOU FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE WORLD. There is wonderful comfort and inspiration in the assurance that God regards us as worthy of his thought and planning from the very beginning; that it was not demons, nor chance, but the wise and loving God, who planned our lives, and prepared a place for us in his work, in his kingdom, and in his home.

35. 36. I WAS A HUNGERED. In the persons of his younger brethren, his earthly friends, who were his representatives. MEAT. Food. TOOK ME IN. To your hearts and homes.

37-39. LORD, WHEN SAW WE THEE A HUNGERED, etc. The righteous stand amazed that the Son of man should so overwhelm their trifling services with a glorious reward. Nay, they can hardly recollect any service at all.

40. INASMUCH AS YE HAVE DONE IT

UNTO ONE OF THE LEAST OF THESE MY BRETHREN, etc. The obscurest, the poorest, the most despised of his disciples, and those with the least of his spirit and character.

IV. THE JUDGMENT OF THE WICKED.—Vs. 41-46. 41. DEPART FROM ME, YE CURSED. Those who are far from God in character are punished by being made to live far from his home, his heaven, his joy, his intimate friendship. The wicked not only shall not, but cannot, see God. Ye cursed. Abiding under the curse of sin. The righteous were "the blessed ones of the Father." The cursed are cursed, by themselves, in spite of the love and goodness of the Father. INTO EVERLASTING FIRE. Fire that cannot be quenched or escaped. Not literal fire, for we cannot conceive of literal fire consuming a spirit, or a spiritual body, even; but the words mean some punishment as terrible to the soul as literal fire is to the body. PREPARED FOR THE DEVIL AND HIS ANGELS. Who were the first beings to sin, and therefore the ones for whom a place and punishment were prepared.

42, 43. FOR I WAS A HUNGERED, AND YE GAVE ME NO MEAT, etc. Only sins of omission are mentioned here; showing that the absence of good works, the destitution of love, or the dominion of selfishness, disqualifies man for blessedness, and is sufficient, even without positive crimes, to exclude him from heaven.

44, 45. WHEN SAW WE THEE A HUNGERED, etc. Like the righteous, they were unconscious of the extent of what they had done.

46. THESE . . . INTO EVERLASTING (eternal, the same original word as eternal in the following phrase) PUNISHMENT; BUT THE RIGHTEOUS INTO LIFE ETERNAL. It seems strange that such words as these should come from the most loving Being in the universe, and just as he was to show the infinitude of his love upon Calvary. But it is from the heights of love that 'the greatest depth of the guilt and the danger of sin can be seen, and whence should come the most earnest warnings against sin. They were a warning bell, that does not kindle the fire, but seeks to save men from its flames.

A Lachute Lady. Gives Her Experience With Paine's Celery Compound.

She is Released from a Terrible Condition of Suffering That was Leading to Death.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Reached the Muscles of the Heart.

Paine's Celery Compound Never Disappoints the Rheumatic Sufferer.

The Marvellous Spring Medicine Should Be Used This Month.

It Drives All Poisons From the System.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., GENTLEMEN:—It is with extreme pleasure I give you a testimonial in favor of your wonderful remedy, Paine's Celery Compound. Last January I had grippe, and it left me suffering with that dread disease, inflammatory rheumatism. My hands and feet were swollen badly; I also had the rheumatism in my sides and shoulders, and in the muscles of my heart. I suffered very much until a friend advised my husband to procure Paine's Celery

Paint for Everything

Almost everything about the house is improved by paint—if the right kind is used. There was a time when one kind of paint was made to serve every purpose.

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makes a special paint for each kind of work. A paint that will do its special work in the way it can best be done.

For floors a hard-drying and hard-wearing paint, to walk on. For chairs and furniture, a bright, glossy paint—that's hard to mar or scratch. For bath tubs, a hard, bright enamel—that hot or cold water does not affect. For buildings, a durable paint—to withstand the elements.

Paints for outside and paints for inside. We will send a free book describing our different kinds of paints and their different uses if you will send your address. The leading paint dealers keep these paints.



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS. 100 Canal Street, Cleveland. 2629 Stewart Avenue, Chicago. 287 Washington Street, New York. 21 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

Compound for me. I commenced taking the compound in April: I have used ten bottles, and am perfectly cured. The compound has given me a good appetite and made a new person of me. I hear Paine's Celery Compound praised every day by people who have used it, and I heartily recommend it to all who suffer from rheumatism. Yours sincerely, MRS. D. H. HAMMOND, Lachute, P. Q.

The creditors of the Farmers' Loan and Savings Company, of Toronto, voted on Wednesday to accept the offer of Hon. William Mulock of \$150,000 to relieve him from all responsibility in connection with the failure of the company.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The S. Hayward Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Corner of King and Canterbury Streets, St. John, N. B., on Wednesday, May 11, 1898, at 3 o'clock, p. m., 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, April 27, 1898.

STRENGTH CAME BACK.

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

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



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

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Dyspepsia.

THE RAVAGES OF CONSUMPTION.

The White Plague on the Increase.

The remarkable increase of deaths from Consumption (tuberculosis) within the last few years is now attracting the attention and earnest consideration and study of the leading medical authorities of Europe and America. And the most strenuous efforts are being made to check its further development. Many eminent men suppose that Consumption cannot be cured; but not so with that great scientist and chemist, Dr. T. A. Slocum, who asserts that this terrible malady has never been thoroughly studied in its various bearings; and says that consumptives are constantly being sent to Sanatoriums, with the hope of prolonging life for a short time, rather than for the purpose of effecting a cure. Dr. Slocum has made consumption a lifelong study; and he claims that not only can life be prolonged, but a complete cure can be effected, even in the last stages. The Slocum Cure is not an experimental remedy, but is the result of laborious study and practice, each ingredient in its composition having been selected for a special and powerful bearing upon the cause of this dreadful disease. If his remedies (The Slocum Cure) are persisted in for a reasonable time, a perfect and a permanent cure can be effected.

If the reader is a consumptive, or has lung or throat trouble, general debility or wasting away, do not despair, but send you name, post office and nearest express office to The T. A. Slocum Chemical Co. Limited, 186 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, when three large sample bottles (The Slocum Cure) will be sent you free. Don't delay until it's too late—but send at once for these free samples; and be convinced of the efficacy of this great remedy. When writing for samples say you saw this free offer in the Messenger and Visitor.

ALL ABOUT FURS

A LITTLE PAMPHLET 67 ISSUED BY DUNLAP, COOKE & CO. Manufacturing Furriers, AMHERST, N.S. TELL YOU HOW TO JUDGE GOOD FURS. WRITE THEM FOR PRICES. Victoria St.—Amherst, N.S. Hastings St.—Vancouver, B.C. Wholesale Manufacturing, 26 EMERY ST. MONTREAL.

DOORS

All standard sizes in stock. Well made. Bottom Prices. Send for new catalogue.

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

From the Churches.

Read the ticket-to-Buffalo of fer on page 7.

MIRA BAY, C. B.—Baptized four on May 1st. S. SPIDLE.

RIVERSIDE, ALBERT CO., N. B.—Several weeks ago Rev. F. D. Davidson came and assisted us in special services. The Lord graciously blessed us. As a result 25 have been baptized. I. B. COLWELL.

WEYMOUTH.—A word from this place may be of interest to some readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. God continues His spiritual favors. Two persons received by baptism into the Weymouth Baptist church of late. One on April 27th and one May 1st. Others profess conversion. A number are enquiring. H. A. GIFFIN.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S.—Five were baptized last Sunday afternoon in the La Harn river by the pastor, and with two others received the hand of fellowship in the evening. Others have offered themselves for baptism. Over fifty sat down to the Lord's Table. Rev. J. W. Manning, F. M. secretary, was with us morning and evening. It was a day of spiritual blessing for us all. E. P. CHURCHILL.

PARADISE, N. S.—Paradise and Clarence church is still prosperous. On the 24th ult. eight were baptized from Paradise West section, making in all twelve during the year ending April 30th. The work of the Master is maintained with good interest. Bro. Staples is a faithful worker, and his labors are much appreciated by this church. May his work still be prosperous in the prayer of this people. ALONZO DANIELS.

NORTH RIVER, P. E. I.—This morning I had the pleasure of baptizing the following happy and promising converts into the fellowship of the North River church: John W. Bain, Arthur Johnson, Gordon Warren, Boley Simmons, Ethel Coles, Beatrice Scott, Ella Scott. Others in like manner will soon make a public profession of their faith in Jesus. ADDISON F. BROWNE.

May 1st.

CANNING, N. S.—Pastor Hutchins has been laboring hard to get the Canning Baptist church in good working condition, spiritually and financially. Last year he succeeded in adding many to the members and wiping out all the floating debt, and this year has declared war against the standing debt. Last Thanksgiving, with a Thanksgiving offering of \$26, he started a sinking fund; and Mrs. Jonathan Rand, a mother in Israel, with a parlor social sent it up to \$50, and tonight, May 6th, we held a Roll Call and Anniversary service realizing so far \$90.53, and we hope there is more to follow, as letters were sent to all members whose address could be obtained. After a short devotional service Pastor Hutchins gave a brief historical sketch of the Baptist cause in Canning. This was followed by the call of the roll and short interesting remarks by many. The gathering was a grand success.

PORTAUIQUE AND UPPER ECONOMY.—One sister at the last conference united with the church by letter. The debt on the Bass River church building has been considerably reduced of late. During the last few months large demands have been made on Pastor Clark's time and sympathy on account of prevailing sickness. The Woman's Aid society, with the pastor's wife as president, has been doing good work. Some time since, Dea. T. A. Davison, Portanpique Mountain, was appointed church clerk, in place of Bro. G. A. Fulton, who resigned on account of impaired health. It would be well for any one having occasion to communicate with the church to note this change. Miss Melissa Carr, daughter of Deacon Carr, is home on a visit to her parents at Portanpique. For the past seven years she has been laboring as a missionary in Sandoway, Burma. She returned via San Francisco, and addressed the 27th annual meeting of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, held in the First church of Syracuse, when about 600 delegates were present.

CARLETON, ST. JOHN.—About four months have passed and we are beginning to get hold of the work here. There is much that is full of encouragement. The prayer and conference meetings and Sunday services are largely attended, and the interest has been good. The people have manifested a warm sympathy for the pastor and a strong desire to aid him in every

good work. This kindly interest assumed tangible form on the occasion of our entering our new home. A large number of the friends came last Tuesday evening, ostensibly to assist in the laying down of carpets, but a more delightful experience awaited us. Judge of the surprise when, the gathering being called to order by Dea. Belyea, a most beautifully worded and feeling address was presented accompanying which was an exceeding handsome Wilton rug parlor suite, a very pretty study lamp and a dainty cup and saucer. We appreciate most of all the tender words of appreciation, esteem and confidence. Such expressions go far to cheer and encourage the pastor in his work. We still continue to pray for heaven's richest blessing on the union of pastor and people. M. C. H.

Thanks.

I desire to thank my many friends for their great and untiring kindness to my family and me during my husband's sickness and death. We have received many words of kindness and letters of sympathy, which we feel unable to personally answer, instead of which, all those who thus remembered us in our deep affliction will please accept this public acknowledgment and expression of heartfelt gratitude. Their sympathy and kindness have to us been in the hours of darkness and sorrow a great source of strength and light. Gratefully yours,

In behalf of my family,
MRS. SARAH FITZGERALD.
Centreville, N. B.

Acknowledgment.

The Building Committee of the Black Point Meeting House beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations: From Mrs. Azariah Zwicker, two collection plates; W. Baxter, chandelier; Howard H. Hubley, \$5; Mr. McNutt, \$1,—all of Halifax; Mr. Alvan Hubley, \$1.00, French Village; collection from North Baptist church, Halifax, \$5.75. All of which was very thankfully received.

CALEB F. HUBLEY,
Sec'y-Treas. of Com.

Black Point, May 2.

Denominational Funds N. S. From April 14th to April 30th

Paradise and Clarence church, \$12; River Hebert church, \$18; do, special, \$2; Williamston section, Lawrence town church, \$16.73; Liverpool church, \$8; do S S, \$1; Brazil Lake, mite box coll, \$9.76; Annapolis, special, \$7.02; do S S special, \$5; Round Hill, special, \$1.60; do church, \$1.40; Annapolis, \$8.05; Round Hill, \$9.75; Miss E E Clark, Wolfville, \$5; Hantsport church, \$22.74; do B Y P U, \$2; Jordan Falls church, \$5.75; Isaac's Harbor, per Guysboro West District Meeting, \$17; Caledonia church, \$6.80; Chester church, \$33.50; Newport church, \$7; Dartmouth Lake, \$3; Wallace River church, Tekkall Building, \$3; Springfield church, \$8.50; Osborne church, \$5; Aylesford church, \$27.25; Witenberg and Lower Stewiacke, \$1.36; Debert church, 6.68; Brookfield church, Queens Co, \$44.50; Lawrence town church, per H E Sharpe, \$6; Cambridge church, \$7.68; Ross Shaw, Waterville, \$2.67; Melbourne Baltzer, do, \$3.75; Canning church, \$20; "Friend," Middleton church, \$5; Maccan church, \$5; Kempt church (Summersville), \$4; Burlington church, \$5. Total, \$377.49. Before reported, \$4836.06. Total to date, \$5213.55.

REMARKS.

We are now entering on the last quarter of the year. The receipts for the three quarters is \$707.30 less than the amount received for the three quarters of last year. We shall need, to raise \$71637.8 for the quarter ending July 31st to bring the amount up to what was raised last year, and \$9786.45 to make up the \$15,000 asked for by the Convention. This may seem to be a large sum to raise in three months, but it can easily be done if the membership in all the churches will come up to the work as they are well able. The more I have to do with this work the more the conviction grows upon me that the great need is a regular system for collecting funds and the frequent setting forth of the teaching of God's Word on beneficence.

A. COHOON, Treas. Den. Funds N. S.
Wolfville, N. S., May 2nd.

A Benevolent Work.

The Women's Christian Association of Halifax is this week opening its new quarters, 77 Hollis Street, for the reception of all young women who wish to avail themselves of its advantages. Its design is to

provide board at a rate within the means of young women who are supporting themselves or are preparing themselves for self-support, to furnish lunches at a moderate cost, to give them the advantages of a reading room, recreation upon the grounds and entertainments of an elevating and enjoyable character. It will also keep a register of other suitable boarding places, to which persons will be recommended who, owing to lack of accommodation, cannot be received at 77 Hollis Street.

The Association also contemplates having educational classes for the assistance of young women who, from the additional knowledge thus provided, will be fitted for engaging in a greater variety of occupations. Provision has already been made for instruction in dressmaking, domestic science, elocution and physical culture. Other branches will probably be added as the work advances.

Another and most important object of the Women's Christian Association is to receive strangers and give them a safe Christian home, whether remaining in Halifax or passing on to other cities.

Young women when about to visit Halifax should, at least one week before leaving home, either through their clergyman or Women's Christian Association Secretary, communicate with the resident secretary, Miss Eva Waddell, 77 Hollis St., informing her of the exact time they expect to arrive in Halifax, and whether by boat or train, so that they could be met and taken directly to the Association.

The risk of young women coming to Halifax as strangers and knowing of no safe place to go, has long since been very evident to those engaged in this work. Young women of respectability only will enjoy the advantages of this institution. Temporary accommodation will be provided for married or elderly ladies.

In view of the expense of furnishing the building and putting in order the grounds, outlays of the first year only, generous contributions are solicited from city and country to enable those in charge to carry forward the work without incurring debt.

It is anticipated that in future years the Boarding Department will be nearly self-supporting.

Donations will will thankfully received by Miss Charlotte Kerr, 77 Hollis Street.

N. B. Home Missions.

The Home Mission Board of the N. B. Convention held its regular monthly meeting in the parlor of the residence of J. L. Shaw, corner Charlotte and Horsefield Streets, St. John, May 3rd. The meeting was well attended and proved to be of a very interesting character. The general interest of our Home Mission fields was talked over and appropriations made to Cape Tormentine and Harcourt fields, and several grants were ordered paid. The reports from missionaries show that their interest, zeal and hopefulness is not waning, but increasing. Our General Missionary, Rev. F. D. Davidson, reports very encouragingly. Part of the past month he labored with Pastor Colwell at Albert, Albert County, where a gracious, deep and far-reaching revival was in progress. He reports twenty-two baptized, five received for baptism, and a large number of others interested in their salvation. He is now spending a few days at Musquash, where interest is being manifested. This board is carrying on extensive missionary work. We ask for it an interest in the prayers and support of the friends of our Home Mission enterprise. S. D. HAVINE,
St. John, May 3. Sec'y of Board.

Quarterly Meeting.

Representatives from the different churches in Lunenburg County met at Chester Basin, May 2 and 3. The first meeting was devoted to discussions on Prohibition. Two papers were read, by Rev. E. N. Archibald and Rev. E. A. Allaby, dealing with subjects relative to the Plebiscite Campaign, after which informal addresses were given by Rev. E. P. Churchill and Rev. J. E. Bleskney. Tuesday morning session began with a social prayer service, led by Pastor Mason, of Tancook. The business of the county was next in order. Officers appointed for coming year are: Rev. W. H. Jenkins, Pres.,

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



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Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

and Rev. E. A. Allaby, Sec'y-Treas. New

Germany reports being without a pastor, owing to the ill health of Bro. Read. Bro. Bleskney is soon to leave New Ross and settle at Pleasantville. Bro. Mason is now acting as pastor of the Tancook church.

Bridgewater reports a number of additions to the church since last district meeting. Efforts are being made in all the churches to raise the stipulated amounts for Denominational Funds. Chester takes the lead thus far. Work among the young people encouraging. The afternoon session was devoted to B. Y. P. U. reports and addresses by the Women's Aid Societies. These were all helpful and inspiring. A W. M. A. S. was organized in Chester Basin by Sister Read, who with her husband, the beloved pastor of New Germany church, is soon to leave our county. They shall both be missed very much, but will carry with them the very kindest wishes of all who know them. The evening meeting was held at Chester Town. A large audience greeted Rev. J. W. Manning, A. B., Foreign Mission Secretary, who, in his enthusiastic manner, spoke upon the subject in which he is so much interested, namely, Foreign Missions. Thus ended another one of these gatherings which are so helpful to all-attending them.

E. P. CHURCHILL, Sec'y.

BROWN.—At Milton April 21st, Freeman

WILBUR.—At New Capt. Fred W. W. brought home and i Albert Co. He was

FOSTER.—At Berwick Rebecca A. Foster, from heart failure, in high esteem by the and will be missed Methodist church.

COOPS.—At Milton April 30th, John A. years. Our Bro. Co of the Milton church been a consistent m friends have the hea community in their

CASE.—At Wick 29th, after eight we Josie I., youngest d Charlotte Case, age never having made religion, this young reliance upon Jesus eousness. No murr the weary days an regret expressed th early in life called mother, four brother many relatives and to mourn.

FANNING.—At D Co., N. S., May 1

Rev. J. D. Freeman, of Fredericton, preached to good congregations at Germain Street last Lord's day. His sermons were characterized by high excellence of thought and expression, and were very much enjoyed.

Rev. H. Alford Porter, who has spent the academic year in study at Rochester, goes to Brantford, Ont., to supply the Calvary Baptist church for the summer.

We were pleased to have a call on Monday from Rev. A. B. McDonald. Although a veteran in years and in service, Bro. McD. carries his years lightly. His friends here are glad to see him looking so well.

FINE TAILORING FOR GENTLEMEN

At this store you get what you think you get. You get the best clothing that is to be bought. Nothing unreliable or unworthy ever goes out of this store, for the very good reason that we see to it that nothing unreliable or unworthy ever comes in.

Our Spring Suitings and Overcoatings are exceptionally fine and the prices are not out of the way.

A. GILMOUR, Tailor.

68 King St. St. John.

FOSTER-FANCY. Co., N. S., April Archibald, Robert Fancy, both of Mil

VENIOT-SMITH Milton, Queens C Rev. W. L. Archib Venot, of Milton Smith, of Port M

BAKER-BROWN-Yarmouth, April Parker, Chas. H. Brown, both of Y

GAFFNEY-FARN of the bride's pare C. H. Martell, Jo North Abington, Farnham, eldest da William Farnham, N. S.

BURNS-WHITE Kings Co., April 27 more, J. Harry Bur M. Whitenect.

BROWN-HAINES age, Fairville, N. B. R. White, George S bella Haines, both

PECK-PECK.—At April 13th, by Pasto C. Peck to Lillian A side.

KEIZER-KEIZER, the bride's father, of Fisherman's Har R. B. Kinlay, Mor Harbor, to Hattie Harbor.

SPRINGER-COLW town Hotel, St. Joh D. Wetmore, Howa Queens Co., to Sadi of Captain John E.

COLLICT-BROOM burg Co., N. S., A Whitman, Sumner of all of Canada.

BENT-THOMAS.— age, Tryon, P. E. I by Rev. David Price Tormentine, N. B., Augustina Cove, P.

PRETZSCH-GIFFIN Antigonish, April Robinson, James M Harbor, to Miss Ber place.

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FANNING.—At D Co., N. S., May 1

Walt



Children. Consu Walter Baker CANA

MARRIAGES.

FOSTER-FANCY.—At Milton, Queens Co., N. S., April 23rd, by Pastor W. L. Archibald, Robert O. Foster to Annie Fancy, both of Milton, N. S.

VENOT-SMITH.—At the parsonage, Milton, Queens Co., N. S., April 26th, by Rev. W. L. Archibald, M. A., Charles G. Venot, of Milton, N. S., to Elizabeth Smith, of Port Mouton, N. S.

BAKER-BROWN.—At Temple parsonage, Yarmouth, April 30th, by Rev. W. F. Parker, Chas. H. Baker to Tessie Ellen Brown, both of Yarmouth, N. S.

GAFFNEY-FARNHAM.—At the residence of the bride's parents, April 18th, by Rev. C. H. Martell, John Adams Gaffney, of North Abington, Mass., to Hattie Eaton Farnham, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Farnham, of Canard, Kings Co., N. S.

BURNS-WHITENECK.—At Springfield, Kings Co., April 27th, by Rev. J. D. Wetmore, J. Harry Burns, of Moncton, to Ella M. Whiteneck.

BROWN-HAINES.—At the Baptist parsonage, Fairville, N. B., May 2nd, by Rev. G. R. White, George S. Brown to Mrs. Annabella Haines, both of this city.

PECK-PECK.—At Riverside, Albert Co., April 13th, by Pastor I. B. Colwell, Hilyard C. Peck to Lillian A. Peck both of Riverside.

KEIZER-KEIZER.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Nathaniel Keizer, of Fisherman's Harbor, May 3rd, by Pastor R. B. Kinlay, Mortimer Keizer, of Wine Harbor, to Hattie Keizer, of Fisherman's Harbor.

SPRINGER-COLWELL.—At the Indian-town Hotel, St. John, May 5th, by Rev. J. D. Wetmore, Howard Springer, of Jemseg, Queens Co., to Sadie L., youngest daughter of Captain John L. Colwell.

COLLICUT-BROOM.—At Canaan, Lunenburg Co., N. S., April 21st, by Rev. A. Whitman, Sumner Collicut to Eva Broom, all of Canaan.

BENT-THOMAS.—At the Baptist parsonage, Tryon, P. E. I., Thursday, May 5th, by Rev. David Price, Percy Bent, of Cape Tormentine, N. B., to Rachel Thomas, of Augustine Cove, P. E. I.

PEITZSCH-GIFFIN.—At the parsonage, Antigonish, April 6th, by Rev. W. H. Robinson, James M. Peitzsch, of Isaac's Harbor, to Miss Bernice Giffin, of the same place.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—At Milton, Queens Co., N. S., April 21st, Freeman Brown, aged 88 years.

WILBUR.—At New York, April 26th, Capt. Fred W. Wilbur. The body was brought home and interred at Lower Cape, Albert Co. He was 53 years of age.

FOSTER.—At Berwick, N. S., April 28th, Rebecca A. Foster, wife of G. W. Foster, from heart failure. The deceased was held in high esteem by the church of her choice, and will be missed in the service of the Methodist church.

COOPS.—At Milton, Queens Co., N. S., April 30th, John A. Coops, Jr., aged 25 years. Our Bro. Coops became a member of the Milton church in 1897, and has since been a consistent member. The bereaved friends have the heartfelt sympathy of the community in their sore affliction.

CASE.—At Wickham, Queens Co., April 29th, after eight weeks of intense suffering, Josie I., youngest daughter of Maves and Charlotte Case, aged 22 years. Although never having made a public profession of religion, this young sister declared a perfect reliance upon Jesus. His blood and righteousness. No murmur was heard through the weary days and nights of pain, or regret expressed that she should be thus early in life called hence. Father and mother, four brothers and six sisters, with many relatives and acquaintances, are left to mourn.

FANNING.—At Drum Head, Guysboro Co., N. S., May 1st, after an illness of

about three weeks, Lizzie, beloved daughter of Edward and Lavinia Fanning, aged 7 years and 24 days. Little Lizzie was one of the most beautiful children that it has been our privilege to meet with, always ready to make her wishes conform to the wishes of those older than herself. She was a general favorite with all her playmates. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. and Mrs. Fanning and all the family in their loss.

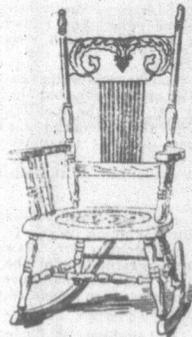
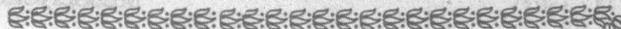
WESTON.—We regret the loss of one of our kind neighbors, Bro. S. Chipman Weston, of Upper Gaagetown, Queens Co., N. B., who departed this life April 30th, in the 36th year of his age. He suffered for about three months with a throat disease, yet continued his calling as a school teacher and merchant until compelled to yield for the want of strength. He became deeply impressed about his spiritual state and sought the forgiveness of sin, and soon found peace by faith in the blood of Jesus. His funeral sermon was preached from the words, "For we which have believed do enter into rest," Heb. 4: 3. He was an active member of the I. O. F., and Secretary-Treasurer of his Court, and was buried under its order. He leaves a wife and child, father and four brothers to mourn their loss.

MCCULLY.—The Amherst Baptist church is called upon to mourn the loss of Miss Adelaide McCully, whose death occurred from typhoid fever on the 21st day of April. Miss McCully was the daughter of the late Robert McCully and sister of the late William McCully, for years clerk of the Amherst church. She was actively identified with every department of Christian work, and her sudden and unexpected removal will leave a large vacancy in the church and its various organizations. In social circles Miss McCully's personality was widely recognized and a large circle of mourning friends will cherish fond recollections of her exemplary Christian character whose influence always made for righteousness. The funeral service was held from the church, whose members extend to the widowed mother and bereaved family their sincerest sympathy.

From "Sin and Its Conquerors."

DEAN FARRAR.

If any of you be guilty men or women—guilty and impenitent—how will God awaken you? Sometimes by irretrievable failure in the one high wish or noble end of a man's wasted life. Take the case of the great Comte de Mirabeau. Genius he had, splendid eloquence, magnificent courage. He was, and he knew that he was, in the days of the French Revolution the one man who could have saved France. Had he lived, France might never have had to pass through the blood-bath of the Reign of Terror. But one thing was wanting in him and that one thing was character. He was soiled with sensual shame, shattered alike in constitution and in influence by inordinate passions and moral excesses. Often he used to lament, with tears, over his own falls and follies; but the sins of his youth came flowing back upon him in their drowning muddy tide. The miseries which he alone could have held back burst from all sides upon unhappy France, and his life, ruined by uncleanness, was mainly a "might have been" and a "might have done." And you, young men, if you follow those wandering fires of evil passion which lead only into fatal quagmire, your root, too, will be "as rottenness," and your blossom will "go up as dust." Later on, when haply you shall desire to accomplish some worthy end, that your life may not be wholly vain, it may be that these very words of warning will come back across your mind like a driving gloom, and your fate shall be as



No. 524.

We show a great variety of Cobbler Seat Rockers. Handsome Designs in Oak, Curly Birch, Mahogany Finish and Bird's-Eye-Maple at \$3.50, \$4.75, \$5.25, \$6.50, \$6.75, \$7 and upwards.

No. 524 — Our Special Cobbler Seat Rocker with embossed Leather seat, Golden Birch, Oak or Mohoganized Frames at \$2.25.

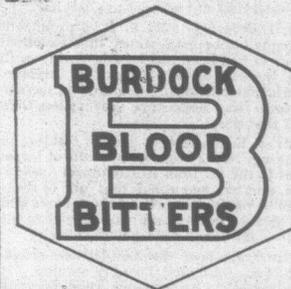
This Chair is very superior in make, design and finish and is the Greatest Value in Canada.

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that of the young knight seeking the Holy Grail to whom as everything slipped into ashes before him at a touch, then—

"Every evil word I had spoken once, And every evil thought I had thought of old, And every evil deed I every did, Awoke and cried, 'This quest is not for thee.'"

There can be no real repentance, and, therefore, no blessed forgiveness, unless we attain to two things: a knowledge of what sin is—how serious, how full of peril, how displeasing to God, how exceeding sinful; and a knowledge of what we ourselves are—a setting of ourselves before ourselves, a recognition in the full light of consciousness of our own lives, our own deeds, our own thoughts make us sinners before God, without subterfuge, and without excuse. You might naturally suppose that this is no step in advance. You might think that the man who has a true view of sin, and who knows that he has committed sin, must, with shame and confusion of face, plead guilty before God at the bar of his own conscience, as he will have to do at the bar eternal. Yes, it might seem so; but man is so strange a being, so given over to wilful self-delusion, so desperate in his moral aberrations, that it is not so. It is true of millions—may it not be true of us?—that while we hate sin in the abstract, while we confess in a vague, general way, as in the general confession, that "we have offended against God's holy laws," yet we do not really condemn ourselves? Remember how St. Paul turns upon the haughty, scrupulous, orthodox, self-satisfied Jew. "Behold thou art called a Jew, thou retest thyself upon the law, thou gloriest in God, thou canst discriminate the transcendent, thou art confident that thou art a light to them that sit in darkness, an instructor of the foolish, a teacher of babes"—and then comes the crashing question, accompanied, as it were, with a home-thrust into the depth of the torpid conscience, "Thou, therefore, that teachest another, teachest thou not thyself? Thou that preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal! Thou that sayest a man should not commit adultery, dost thou commit adultery? Thou that abhorrest idols, dost thou rob temples? Thou that gloriest in the law, through thy transgression of the law dost thou dishonor God?" Did those to whom it was necessary for St. Paul to address those tremendous questions, did they regard their condemnation of sin as the condemnation of their own personal sinfulness? Did they know their own hearts? Do we ourselves?



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

EXPRESSIONS

OF OPINION BY THOSE WHO USE

Woodill's German Baking Powder

ARE INVARIABLY IN ITS FAVOR.

THE LIFE OF J. M. Cramp, D.D.

Late President Acadia College

REV. T. A. HIGGINS, D. D.

A handsome volume of nearly four hundred pages. This two dollar book will be sent to any address in Canada for the small sum of sixty-two cents; and to the United States for seventy-two cents.

Address: REV. A. C. CHUTE, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

George Wallace, proprietor of the Brunswick House, Sackville, has been sentenced to imprisonment for a third offence against the Scott Act.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of



PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocos and Chocolates

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

WRING MEN

get what you get the best to be bought. able or unworthy this store, for the that we see to it reliable or un-

and Overcoatings fine and the of the way.

OUR, Tailor. St. John.

News Summary.

Mr. Gladstone's health steadily declines, though there is no prospect of an immediate end.

At Jericho, Missouri, a torpedo killed thirteen persons outright and fatally injured five or six more.

Tuesday night dogs killed nineteen sheep belonging to Mr. Parker Glacier, of Lincoln, Nunbury County.

Representative Newlands, of Nevada, has introduced in the House a joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii.

Milford Wheaton's barn at Billtown, with horse, eleven cattle and farming machinery, was burned recently.

Armour's felt works and curling hair building, Chicago, were burned Wednesday, entailing a loss of probably \$250,000.

The jury in the Tucker murder trial reported their verdict at midnight Saturday declaring Mrs. Canovan not guilty of poisoning her sister.

The schooner Crown, Capt. Lanehan, was lost off St. John's on Tuesday, and her entire company, eleven men, all married, perished.

Lord Salisbury returned to London, May 1st, bronzed and robust. His private secretary said he had never seen the premier looking better.

Geo. F. Craig, of Woodstock, found guilty of assaulting a police officer named Ruff and wounding him, was sentenced to two years in Dorchester.

Miss Ida Hiltz, with her sister and her brother was canoeing at Kentville Tuesday, when it upset and Miss Hiltz was drowned.

The Italian cruiser Amerigo Vespucci arrived at Halifax Tuesday from Delaware, she will coal and proceed to Gibraltar.

A. J. Beveridge, M. P. P., a prominent Toronto lumberman, states that excellent progress had been made this spring with the lumber drives along the Torque. Work that last spring required 25 days to perform was done this year in less than half that time.

Mr. J. H. Masters, at present residing in Canning, N. S., has sent a bundle of locust trees to the St. John Horticultural Association, and has requested that one of these trees be planted in each of the squares and the balance in the park in memory of his sixty-eight years' residence in this city.

The directors of the Exhibition Association of St. John met Tuesday evening. It was decided to hold an exhibition, opening on September 13th and closing on the 23rd. Committees were appointed and will get to work at once, leaving no stone unturned to make the exhibition a great success.

It is reported that the British ambassador at Washington is to be succeeded by a high official of the British foreign office, Sir Julian Pauncefote's successor is said to be Sir Thomas H. Sanderson, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., the permanent under secretary of state for foreign affairs.

William and Ross Budd were tried at Dorchester and acquitted of stealing from the American Hotel, Moncton, but convicted of stealing from I. C. R. cars. Judge Vanwart gave them five years each in Dorchester.

News has reached San Francisco of the terrible explosion of powder that was being carried by pack train to Colonel Dan Burns' mine in Mexico. It is reported that 275 boxes of powder and 20,000 caps exploded with such force that fifteen men and sixty mules were killed.

A collision occurred on the intercolonial at 10 o'clock last Monday night at River du Loup, in a curve, between a freight train and a special. Engineer Boisvert of the freight train and Fireman Letellier were killed, and Fireman Dunn of the special hurt. Lanonette, engineer, jumped in time to save his life. Both trains were badly wrecked.

Wm. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, Ireland, is known all the world over as a most active Orangeman. In the House of Commons he was long the most vigorous denouncer of papal aggression, etc. The Birmingham, Eng. Post now announces that his daughter, Miss Ada Johnston, was received into the Roman Catholic church on Easter Sunday.

The newspapers of Clinton County, Pa., will not hereafter mention the name of any lawyer in connection with court proceedings. The lawyers met first, and declared that advertising was degrading and vulgar. Then the newspaper men met, and declared that lawyers were all politicians, and wanted everything for nothing, and decided to keep their names out of print.

The Liberal leader, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, arraigned the weak policy of the Marquis of Salisbury in the far East in the House of Commons Friday evening, pointing out the collapse of his "open door" policy, through Germany obtaining preferential privileges on the Shang Tung peninsula, while Great Britain had made an undignified retreat in the Ta Lien Wan affair. Germany and Russia, the speaker contended, had both scored at the expense of Great Britain.

The Canadian fishery protection fleet, now preparing to sail for the fishing grounds on the Nova Scotia coast and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are being fitted with machine guns. The cruisers Kingfisher and Osprey have each received two gattlings.

Messrs. Simmons and Burpee have begun the erection of the proposed big wharf at Hantsport. It is at the foot of William street. The extreme length is 214 feet and the width 33 feet. At the outer end on the lower side is an L, 33x33, thus making a frontage at the end of the wharf of 66 feet.

Mrs. H. Atkinson, corresponding secretary of the Dominion W. C. T. U., left Moncton on Monday for Ottawa to be present at the presentation of the "Polyglot Petition" to the Dominion government. Mrs. Atkinson has been appointed to make the presentation address.

Mr. M. McLaughlin, of Buctouche, is expecting from day to day the plant of a wheat roller mill which he ordered from the Upper Provinces. It is of the capacity of fifty-four barrels per day, and is first-class and complete. Mr. McLaughlin, who runs already three sets of grinding stones, two carding mills, one pot-barley mill, together with his butter and cheese factory, intends to add a custom saw mill and a shingle mill to his establishment. The Robb Co. of Amherst, N. S., will set up these mills next month, together with engine and boiler of one hundred horse power.

A young housekeeper, in planning her furnishings, should regard the uses of her company room before she decides upon its fittings. If it is to be a reception-room pure and simple, it should take on the look of formality which belongs to such an apartment. If, however, it is to be a reception room and family best room besides, little touches of use are indispensable. Where only one room can be devoted to the combination use of reception-room, parlor, and perhaps family sitting-room also, its scheme of furnishing should be very different from that which heads a suite of three rooms to be devoted to these respective purposes. Book-shelves may line the walls to the height of five feet, perhaps, and at such intervals as are needed to store one's library, the furniture being solid and durable, and of a character that will stand exposure to light and sun. The rugs and hangings must be of the same order, and if this quality of wear is taken into consideration, there is no reason why the room may not preserve its freshness to the point of reception formality, even under constant use. The trouble is that the inexperienced furnisher buys for such a hybrid room the dainty brocatelles and light gilt and enamelled furniture that are sold under the generic term of parlor furniture. These belong to the formal reception-room, and not to the apartment under consideration.

Suffering Vanquished. A Nova Scotian Farmer Tells How He Regained Health.

Had Suffered from Acute Rheumatism and General Debility—Scarcely Able to Do the Lightest Work.

From the Acadien, Wolfville, N. S. One of the most prosperous and intelligent farmers of the village of Greenwood, N. S., is Mr. Edward Manning. Anyone intimate with Mr. Manning knows him as a man of strong integrity and veracity, so that every confidence can be placed in the information which he gave a reporter of the Acadien, for publication the other day. During a very pleasant interview he gave the following statements of his severe suffering and recovery: "Two years ago last September," said Mr. Manning, "I was taken with an acute attack of rheumatism. I had not been feeling well for some time previous to that date, having been troubled with sleeplessness and general debility. My constitution seemed completely run down. Beginning in the small of my back the pain soon passed in to my hip, where it remained without intermission, and I became a terrible sufferer. All winter-long I was scarcely able to do any work and it was only with the acuteness of suffering that I managed to

hobble to the barn each day to do my chores. I appealed to medical men for help but they failed to bring any relief. At last I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and with their use came a complete and lasting cure. I had not used quite three boxes when I began to feel decidedly better. I continued using them until twelve boxes had been consumed, when my complete recovery warranted me in discontinuing their use. I have never felt better than since that time. My health seems to have improved in every way. During the past summer I worked very hard but have felt no bad effects. The gratitude I feel to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, none but those who have suffered as I have and been cured, can appreciate.

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic cystitis, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at one a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

After coughs and colds the germs of consumption often gain a foothold.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites will not cure every case; but, if taken in time, it will cure many.

Even when the disease is farther advanced, some remarkable cures are effected. In the most advanced stages it prolongs life, and makes the days far more comfortable. Everyone suffering from consumption needs this food tonic.

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

Advertisement for D. G. Whidden, Commission Merchant, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Lists various goods like Shippers of Country Produce, Pork, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Advertisement for Sea Foam Floats, A Pure White Soap. Made of the Finest Grade of Vegetable Oils. Best For Toilet and Bath.

Advertisement for Old People's Troubles. Doan's Kidney Pills. Strengthens the Kidneys and helps to cure the declining years comfortably.

Advertisement for Radway's Ready Relief. A Cure for All Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Lungs, etc.

Advertisement for Radway's Pills. Purely Vegetable, mild and reliable. Cures Piles, Hemorrhoids, Constipation, etc.

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

A Woman I have just scrutiny of of found, out of hundred either by mice, motive eng I had seen r old homesteas glib-tongued trees we bit, apple trees ar ignorant to pl had to do for trees, and n word about l rapped to wat about an orch experiences, trees and one a dry summer of dying, we and pumped, worn out. T about fifty app of the peach t of course, con bravely bough The black a and I tramped on them; I do or not; anyw off. I white- out, and got d them. I have tons grow fine lags and thin webs out of th off them, and common, ever not know wh orchard, and their little wo know enough trunks last. But we are that beautif orchard go j ruined about reset more th we can do it grafting-was they are not the weather g was, and I sh the girdled t one has ever d for the exper cause of so m the orchard th of the field w put around p these were sli that was plou others, A net orchard gird bearing, and complains. be killed on th good it does. It seems to does a smart t but who ever ground snake they live on casmus. On They have a f medium sized flavor, freest mostly bald twenty-five, o and fancy sor ing fifty Spita Catherine pin market's favor -large and th full crop ne Merritt in Am Sugar The indirec having a beet- the neighbor The food val must be consid located stock- a much large sugar beets are

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

"When the doctors considered me incurable, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of

Chronic Bronchitis"

L. B. LARDINOIS, Rosiere, Wis.
Medical Advice Free. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S.

Is Coffee Wholesome.

A. I. TAYLOR, M. D.

"Coffee—the beverage of the Orient shore, Mocha, far off, the fragrant berries bore, Taste the dark fluid with a thankful lip— Digestion waits on pleasure as you sip."

So writes Pope Leo III, a man whose breadth of learning will never be gainsaid even by those who do not agree with him theologically. Those who live in the past and still call tomatoes "love apples," believing them to be poisonous, and refuse to allow fever patients a drink of cold water, may not admit the wholesomeness of coffee, but modern science has left its exploded theories and now praises coffee as the ideal drink. Dr. Steidt of Leipsic, says: "Coffee is a real food and may be used to advantage in cases of malnutrition and anemia as an incentive to appetite and as an assistor of the digestive processes."

Sir James Ramsey-Chandos, M. D., F. C. S., R. C. P., physician to the queen, says: "Coffee lovers are periodically assailed with the dread, amounting sometimes to conviction that their favorite beverage is not wholesome for them. They will be reassured by some recent hospital experiments, wherein it was found coffee acts upon the liver and is the best remedy for constipation and a bilious condition. Nothing we found could bring the peace to a sufferer from a material chill that would come from a cup of strong coffee with a little lemon juice added."

Care should, of course, be taken to secure coffee of the highest quality. We have found that "Dearborn's Diamond Jubilee Coffee," a blend of the highest grades of Java and Arabian Mocha, offered by Dearborn & Company, of St. John, N. B., Canada, is one which especially deserves the commendation of the physician and the hygienist. The writer secured a sample of this coffee along with samples of brands from various wholesalers and coffee roasters, and as all these samples were obtained in open market, it is evident that there could be no collusion. Careful investigation was made of these samples, and each was subject to the chemical test kitchen maintained by the American Journal of Health. A special examination was made to detect impurities, and the varying degrees of strength, aroma, etc., was noted. As a result the writer does not hesitate to declare that in all essential features the goods offered by Dearborn & Company were found to rank pre-eminent. As regards uniformity, bouquet, strength and delicacy of flavor "Dearborn's Diamond Jubilee Coffee" so effectively demonstrated its superiority that no risk is run in declining its right to be regarded as being unsurpassed by any roast coffee offered in American market or indeed any market, as far as regards to coffee the United States and Canada holds first place.

The breakfast coffee, which freshens one for the day, or the little cup taken at the end of the dinner, each have their hygienic uses as well as their epicurean advantages; each is a real physical help and possesses therapeutic value. Good coffee, like good bread and good butter, is conducive to health, but one should be sure to secure the best. It is the cheapest in the end. For this reason attention is directed to Dearborn & Company's coffee, which justly receives the editorial endorsement of the American Journal of Health.—American Journal of Health.

In the announcement of marriages in Spain the ages of the contracting parties are always given.

Instead of giving \$100,000 to the government, Miss Helen Gould, of New York, will give a hospital ship to cost \$200,000.

News Summary.

There were twenty-five failures in Canada this week, against thirty-five in the corresponding week last year.

Thursday, fire destroyed 300,000 feet of clear pine piled at Patterson Bros.' mills, at Starkey's, Queens county. It is supposed the fire caught from a spark from a Central Railway locomotive.

The body of Michael Callahan, a New Brunswicker, aged about 35, killed in a landslide in British Columbia last November, was recovered last Monday and interred in the Yale cemetery.

Mr. J. R. Jonghins, recently appointed mechanical superintendent of the I. C. R. at Moncton, was formerly of the Grand Trunk, but of late years has been with the Norfolk and Southern railway of Virginia.

Wm Bazley, an employ of Osekeag Stamping Company, Hampton, met with a severe accident Thursday afternoon. A machine cut off all the fingers of his right hand.

It is interesting to know just at this time that in the United States Senate there are 12 senators who served in the Union army, and 12 who served in the Confederate army. There are 27 representatives who served in the Union army and 30 who are ex-Confederates.

The English steamship season at Portland Me., is practically at an end. There is not a boat in port and but one more to come. When she arrives the total number will have reached eighty-five, as against fifty-four for the preceding season, and that was the largest heretofore up to the present one.

The Phoenix was the name of the first fire company in England, and it was established in 1682. At that time in towns squirts or syringes were used for extinguishing fire, and their length did not exceed two or three feet, with pipes of leather. Water-tight seamless hose was first made in Bethnal Green in 1720.

The Portuguese government has received a formal protest from the United States against the despatch of ammunition and provisions from Lisbon to the Spanish squadron off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, on April 23, two days after the declaration of war.

The Vatican has issued an official statement absolutely denying the report that the Pope has sent an earnest message to the Queen Regent of Spain advising her to immediately ask for the mediation of the European powers and promising his support and that of the powers to obtain an honorable solution of the difficulty.

The Albert Maple Leaf says: Thos. Bernard, an Indian, living across the river, was drowned a few days ago by the upsetting of his canoe. His wife, who was with him, escaped to the shore. It is reported that he had been drinking. Bernard once served 14 years for assaulting a woman.

A Vienna despatch of May 7 says: The Queen Regent of Spain has again appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph in favor of European intervention. The Austro-Hungarian foreign minister has addressed a note to the powers on the subject. In the highest circles here it is regarded that affairs in Spain are hurrying rapidly toward a grave crisis, but no fears are entertained for the personal safety of the Queen or the boy king.

The contractors engaged on corporation work for the city of New York have decided in self defence to suspend operations owing to the decision of the comptroller that the city has largely exceeded its debt limit, and that no funds will be available for the completion of the work under the contract. Forty thousand men are thus thrown out of work.

A Skaguay despatch of May 2nd says: H. R. Miller left Dawson on March 31st and arrived here on April 27th. He thinks that navigation will open between Dawson and St. Michaels about June 1st, or two weeks earlier than usual, owing to the warm weather that prevails on the Yukon. Fully \$20,000,000 in gold will leave Dawson this summer, according to Miller's statements.

A despatch to the World from London says: The possibility of an attack by an American fleet upon the Canary Islands has caused an uneasy feeling in Liverpool, where extensive interests in the Canaries are held. The Liverpool correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphs: "I have ascertained that the possibility of such an attack is by no means discounted by well-informed persons. Indeed, it is looked upon rather as a probability than otherwise."

The fishing schooner Melinda Wood, which has arrived at Norfolk, Va., from Hatteras, reports that during the recent storm, twelve men, mostly from New York and Brooklyn, were drowned from schooners off Hatteras, and in addition to this the schooner Mystery is reported missing, and is supposed to have foundered with all on board. The wind off Hatteras reached at times 100 miles an hour, and the seas were terrific.

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.

Curtains at \$1.50 a Pair.

A special to advertise our Curtain Department. Just recently we have made new arrangements for buying curtains, and now we have them straight from the makers, without paying any profit to wholesalers on this side of the water, hence you buy them from us at wholesale prices.

Our prices run from 45c. to \$7.50 a pair, but some numbers are prominent by their extra value. One, at \$1.50, is a real Nottingham Lace Curtain, with very fine, open pattern, equal to anything we have ever sold before at \$2.25. They are 3 yards long and 30 inches wide.

We have Scotch Lace Curtains, pretty fine lace pattern, 3 1/4 yards long and 56 inches wide, at \$1.00 a pair.

Order your Curtains from us, and if what we send is not satisfactory you can return them at our expense. We pay expressage on \$3.00 order. Money must accompany order.

Fred A. Dykeman & Co.,
97 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Don't Pay Big Prices

For your Clothing. Fraser's Clothing cannot be beaten in quality or lowness of price. A good pair of pants for \$1.25 if you want them. Come and see us or send for what you want.

FRASER, FRASER & CO.

40 and 42 King Street,

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A Christian man to take charge of a Manufacturing Business and invest two thousand dollars on good security. Permanent position and fair wages.

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Printed on Heavy Linen Paper, 8 x 11 inches at 30c. per dozen.

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Progressive people everywhere are delighted with this finish.

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THE CHRISTIAN VOLUM

Vol. XIV.

They Can Die.

valor of her soldier gratulation to Spain is a result of an policy that, if it should in all consequence a century ago. T made the more corrupt and incapable proud and decadent populace, effective colonies has become the war with the had been threatened ment wholly unproductiveness of Spain characterize all leaders. The whole the part of Spain definite purpose a. The one thing uplated is the braver connection with t effective government seems fully to justify public man: or to organize in public die." All accounts to agree that though superior American first almost a hope showed great valor a courage that could of their enemies and that, if these brave be in behalf of son for the betterment state of Spain and afford.

The Price of
Wheat.

best brands of flour half per barrel, is has doubtless had true that the war effect upon the wheat, nor is it likely tent, unless it should drawn into the continent affect the demand for hension that war breadstuffs (as, and present, it frequent tions favorable for market for their reason, however, for no doubt the serious. The crop of last year one, but in most of of the world it fell some countries this previous years. The well cleaned out the grain in possession profit largely by the Whether the present whether they will depend to any great cessation of the war prospective and actual a few weeks, there crop of wheat, present and if such indica