

# Messenger and Visitor.

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No. 10.

**Should the United States Interfere?** The inquiry into the cause of the Maine disaster appears to be still in progress; at all events the finding of the court has not yet been published, and though reports are being sent abroad, based upon alleged statements of persons who are engaged in the investigation, to the effect that the facts disclosed warrant the conclusion that the disaster was not an accident, these reports cannot be regarded as worthy of much credence. The United States Government is winning respect by its determination not to be plunged into a war with Spain over this incident. But before the Havana disaster took place, there was the question as to the duty or expediency of the United States intervening in the affairs of Cuba, and, apart from any question as to the cause of that disaster, the question of interference remains to be considered. The condition of Cuba and its people, after these years of constant war, has become so deplorable as to appeal powerfully to the sympathies of the civilized world. All the horrors of war have been visited upon Spain's ill-fated colony, the demoralization of industry is complete, the sufferings of the people are terrible to contemplate and they are said to be dying of starvation by scores of thousands. The offering of autonomy to Cuba in its present condition seems like offering to a man, made delirious by starvation, the means of earning his living. The offer has come too late. It appears certain that Spain can do nothing more for Cuba, except to exhaust utterly her own resources in prolonging the agony of despair. Under these circumstances it certainly becomes a question whether some civilized government, or concert of powers, should not interfere to save the island from utter destruction. There is no country which is in so good a position to do this, and none which has a better right to interfere than the United States. To do so would involve very serious responsibility, which wise citizens and public men of statesmanlike breadth of view in that country will be in no hurry to accept. But if the United States Government, from feelings of philanthropy and a sense of duty on the part of a strong nation toward a people in hopeless distress, should resolve to intervene for the salvation of Cuba, the circumstances would seem abundantly to justify the step, and in taking it, the United States would merit the sympathy of the civilized world.

**Salisbury's Success.** The foreign policy of Lord Salisbury comes in for frequent and sometimes quite contemptuous criticism, as lacking firmness and being almost a peace-at-any-price policy. But "nothing succeeds like success," and just now Lord Salisbury is made to appear as quite a conquering hero in the field of diplomacy, and is the subject of much laudatory remark in the political news letters of the week. Matters appear at present to be going very satisfactorily for British interests in the far East. Although the negotiations at Peking for an officially guaranteed loan miscarried, it is understood that a loan has been effected half English, half German, which, though nominally a private loan, is negotiated under conditions that make it practically a Government affair. It is said, too, that Lord Salisbury has succeeded in obtaining a new set of conditions from China more important than those which failed, because they involve for the first time a claim upon the Li-Kin, or internal taxation of Empire revenues, heretofore absolutely in the hands of the provincial Mandarins, but now to be controlled if not collected by representatives of the bond-holders. This, with the opening of rivers to steam traffic, which it is understood is likewise included in the stipulations, will do more to develop a healthy Chinese commerce than any number of new treaty ports. "Whether or not Lord Salisbury

is incapable of fighting, even with his back against the wall," writes the London correspondent of the New York Herald, "he has done more without blows than Great Britain's navy could have won." It is as well, however, to recognize the fact that Britain's navy had a little something to do in rendering Lord Salisbury's gentle methods of diplomacy effective. And there appears to us no reason whatever to believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was not acting in full accord and concert with the Premier, when he openly declared that, even at the cost of war, Great Britain would oppose the limitation of Chinese ports to the trade of particular nations. No doubt Lord Salisbury understands that, at certain junctures, the growl of the British lion is not without value in a diplomatic point of view, and that it was quite important that Russia, Germany and France, as well as China, should recognize that, under the velvet glove of British diplomacy, and promptly responsive to the Sovereign's will, there is a power far more significant than the "mailed fist" of the grandiloquent Kaiser and quite as worthy of being reckoned with as the mighty claw of the Russian Bear. Mr. Chamberlain's stirring up of public sentiment on the West African question, too, has evidently not been without purpose and result, and has helped very materially to make British diplomacy effective with France.

**The Ontario Elections.** The political campaign concluded on Tuesday of last week in Ontario has been a warm one, and the result has so seriously weakened the Government that at present it seems doubtful whether, in the new Legislature, Premier Hardy can count upon the support of a working majority. In the last House the Liberals had a majority of twenty-six over the Conservatives, and there were sixteen Patrons or Independents who were in general friendly to the Government. After the elections some of the Conservative papers were claiming for their party a majority. The returns as at present reported would seem, however, to give the Government a majority of two or three over the Conservatives, which may be increased and may be diminished by recounts. It is a significant fact that the Patrons will have almost disappeared from the new Legislature. Of the sixteen seats held by them in the late House, they retain only two, and, of the fourteen they have lost, twelve have been won by the Conservatives. The change in public sentiment is hardly to be accounted for by a failure on the part of the Government to conduct the affairs of the Province honestly and with ability. The Province, it is generally admitted, has been well governed and its affairs appear to be in a very satisfactory condition. The argument that, one party having been in power for twenty-five years, a change had become desirable, no doubt had some effect. But there can scarcely be a doubt that if Sir Oliver Mowatt had remained at the head of the Government it would have been handsomely sustained at the polls. His successor may be an able man and an honest administrator, but he has not, and probably never will have, the confidence of the people of Ontario to the degree that his predecessor did. It is not unlikely that the temperance question had some influence on the results of the election. The Government under Sir Oliver Mowatt had made promises in reference to temperance legislation which indicated a strong reliance upon the temperance sentiment of the Province and a corresponding antagonism of the liquor interest. But the course pursued by the present Premier has not been such as to encourage an enthusiastic support on the part of the temperance people, and it is quite probable that these facts should not be lost sight of when enquiring into the cause of Mr. Hardy's diminished following.

**Relief Expedition Abandoned.** It appears that the United States Government has decided to abandon its expedition for the relief of the miners in the Klondike country, for which quite elaborate preparations had been made. Included in these preparations is a herd of reindeer purchased in Northern Europe, which a few days ago arrived in New York by the steamship Manitoban. The more recent accounts received from the Klondike country seem to justify the conclusion that there will be no very serious lack of food among the miners. Congress is to be asked to take action authorizing the Government to dispose of the supplies purchased for the expedition, including the reindeer, and to abandon the project entirely. It is believed the reindeer can be sold at a price sufficient to reimburse the Government for the expense involved in importing them. It is stated that Secretary Alger has been offered one hundred dollars a piece for one hundred of the animals, which is about what they have cost.

**A Warlike Appearance.** Events appear to indicate considerable probability of a war between the United States and Spain. Despatches from Havana persistently assert—though unofficially of course—that evidence has been found that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo or submarine mine. Not much dependence can be placed on these assertions. It is also stated that Spain has asked for the recall of U. S. Consul General Lee, from Havana, and the replacement of the warships, designated by the U. S. Government to carry supplies to the sufferers in Cuba, by merchant vessels in order to deprive the assistance thus sent to the insurgents of any official character, and that the United States Government has refused the request of Spain in these matters. While these statements cannot be accepted without further confirmation, it does not appear unlikely that such requests should be made by the Spanish Government. The strongest indication of war is seen in the fact that the Government of the United States is taking vigorous measures to prepare for it. Foreign shipbuilding firms are being approached in reference to the purchase of a number of warships. Work on the coast defenses is being pushed forward. There is great activity in the navy yards and arrangements are being made with railways for the prospective movement of artillery and troops. These facts indicate a belief, that if war is not inevitable, it is at least not improbable.

**The Yukon Railway Bill.** In the Dominion House of Commons the debate on the Yukon Railway bill has been continued during the week. At eleven o'clock Friday evening Mr. Borden, of Halifax, proposed to adjourn the debate, but the Premier refused. Sir Wilfrid said the measure was urgent and too much time had been lost already. Sir Charles Tupper undertook that if the Government would permit an adjournment he would do what he could to expedite the discussion. Premier Laurier wanted the opposition leader to agree that the debate should end next Tuesday, but the opposition leader could not promise that. Mr. Borden closed by moving that the bill be not read a second time, but that it be resolved:

That this House, while recognizing the necessity for providing adequate facilities for transportation into the Canadian Yukon gold fields, regards as indefensible the terms and conditions of the proposed contract, but will cordially support a grant of substantial assistance in aid of the immediate construction of a railway by the best available route under such conditions and safeguards as will prevent the creation of any railroad or mining monopoly.

## The Apostolic Age.

BY D. A. STEELE.

No. II.

We can hardly tell whether our author is writing historically or exegetically, whether he is describing the views of the apostles, or his own. We believe, however, that we must accept these statements as his own conclusions. He may not always, however, be stating his own opinions, but what the writers seem to say. This would be a relief; because if he is laying these down as postulates, his theology is a backward journey, into a region where a preacher will get bewildered, and mayhap lost. We note that the word Regeneration is not in the index, and it will be difficult to find it in the body of the work. We have, it is true, Repentance, Reconciliation, Redemption even, but not Regeneration. This is significant, because of its omission in most of our best theological work of late years.

By a paragraph in the daily press we see that the author, Dr. McGiffert, stands a chance of being distinguished at a heresy trial. This is to be deprecated every way, partly because these "trials" are not trials at all, owing to the heated state of all parties, partly because they never do any good, and partly because time generally justifies the heretic. But, for our own part, we take the opportunity to point out wherein we dissent from some of the statements made by the learned professor.

## THE SOTERIOLOGY OF THE BOOK.

One difficulty then is between what we believe Paul means and what we suppose Dr. McGiffert says he means. On p. 32 the author is evidently speaking for himself. Christ's position "is historically due not so much to any uniqueness either in his character or nature, as to the conviction which he succeeded in imparting to his followers that he was the one who had been promised by the prophets, and long awaited by the fathers." We shrink from such a qualifying remark as we have italicized. It savors of arrogance. His position is certainly due, in largest measure, to His exalted nature, and to the uniqueness of His character. If Divinity, if being the only begotten Son of God, is not sufficient of itself to establish his position, we do not see what can. When He declares, "I am the Bread of Life;" "I am the Resurrection and the Life;" "I forgive sins;" "I am the Son of God," He asserts unequivocally that He is unique in both nature and character.

At p. 128, again, the author in dealing with Paul's conversion, says: "In the Messiah who appeared to him on the way to Damascus, Paul beheld his Saviour and Deliverer." Certainly, but when the question as to how the deliverance was effected is brought before us, the answer is apparently in harmony with the reiterated statements of the apostle. "Christ saves a man, he says, by entering and taking up His abode within him, by binding him indissolubly to himself, so that it is no longer he that lives, but Christ that lives in him. So that whatever Christ does, he does, and whatever he does Christ does." But this is not a complete answer as to the method of a sinner's deliverance. There must be something before the indwelling of God in a man. A law-breaker must be justified in some way; there must be some sufficient ground of forgiveness. This we take as the crucial point of the author's soteriology. We will let him express, in his own words, the complement of the above answer, or rather, we shall say, the negative side of it: "To have believed that the work of Christ was only substitutionary in its significance; that He died merely as a sacrifice by virtue of which other men, though sinful, might be relieved of death, the penalty of their sin; to have believed that there was only an arbitrary and forensic connection between the work of Christ and the salvation of men would have been to do violence to his most sacred convictions, and to run counter to all his religious experiences. Another man . . . might have adopted some such view; might have believed that God could sever that essential connection, and in virtue of a merely substitutionary sacrifice of Christ could pronounce a sinful man righteous, and grant him life, but Paul could not."

We do not overlook the qualifying words "merely" and "only" in the above disclaimer; but we do not think the author himself could lay much stress on them. It looks like a covert rejection of the substitutionary idea; especially as Dr. McG. nowhere intimates that Paul taught it, or believed it. He, in order to glorify the idea of union to Christ, which was a favorite doctrine of Paul, as witness, "Christ liveth in me," etc., etc., deftly belittles the other doctrine, which, to say the least, was equally dear to the apostle. He wrote half of his most celebrated letter (to the Romans) to assert that a man is justified by an act outside of himself.

If ever the substitutionary work of Christ was put in the foreground, Paul was the man who did it. He affirmed it, if anything, more constantly and strenuously than the other grand doctrine of the indwelling of the Christ. In fact the indwelling doctrine is inseparable from the other. When Christ is our Redeemer, He takes up His abode in us. "I in them" always, but to place the indwelling first, and then to minify the sacrificial aspect of His work, which we are afraid the professor does, is to put the pyramid upon its apex. What is Paul's

clearest affirmation on this grave matter! Listen! "Christ died for the ungodly." "While we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. Much more, then being now justified by His blood, shall we be saved from the wrath through him," Rom. 5: 8, 9.

The brethren who are moulding the theological statement of the age should be more particular in giving this cardinal doctrine its true place. They need to collocate the writings of the matter on this vital subject, as well as on their favorite views. They need to keep an eye on such majestic utterances as are found in the epistle to the Hebrews: "When he had offered one sacrifice for sins forever, sat down on the right hand of God. . . . For by one offering he hath perfected forever them that are sanctified," Heb. 10: 12, 14. They need to keep before them the statement of Peter, "Who his own self bare our sins in his body upon the tree," and to let the music of John's psalm sound in their souls. "Unto Him that loveth us, and washed us from our sins in his blood." We do not argue with the modern theologians that the epistle to the Romans has been misinterpreted. It teaches this doctrine of substitution with equal clearness to the indwelling, and with a greater wealth of argument; because from its nature it needed more than the other to be reasoned about.

## Historical Sketches: The Manning Hill.

(Continued).

BY E. M. SAUNDERS, D. D.

No. VII.

Referring to the experience on the saddle in the wood's between Falmouth and Horton Mr. Manning said: "Thus I obtained liberty to my poor imprisoned soul. My happiness was unspeakable and I may say full of glory."

Soon after this he united with the church of which the Rev. John Payzant was pastor. The question of giving his life to preaching the gospel now pressed itself upon his attention. He deliberated long and carefully. He was not the victim of impulse. His was a logical mind. His reason must be convinced before he could be induced to enter on any course of action. This matter of a call to preach was a difficult question for him to solve. To test the matter he began to pray and exhort frequently at Falmouth, Windsor, Horton and Cornwallis. This strengthened his impression that he was indeed called to preach the gospel.

We are now where we can see this young man with some experience looking out upon the field into which he feels that he has been thrust as a minister of the gospel. Physically, mentally and spiritually he ranked high. He stood about six feet, five inches in height, straight and well shaped. This manly frame was bound together with a strong net-work of sinews and muscles. His forehead was broad and high; his nose prominent and heavy; his chin square and firm; eyes dark and penetrating; mouth compressed and rimmed with lips indicating great will-power and decision of character. His whole appearance and expression indicated a man born to deliberate, construct and govern.

The hill on which the Manning house stands commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. It is not difficult to fancy Edward Manning standing in front of this home, looking upon the scene spread out before his eyes. No part of the country is more picturesque than that upon which he looked. Climpes of the Avon all the way from the Forks nearly down to Hantsport greeted his eyes. The purple hills in the distance enclosed a grand semicircle of alluvial lands along the banks of the St. Croix, the Avon and their tributaries which promised homes of beauty and plenty as the rewards of the labor of strong, ambitious young men. But his heart gave response to these appeals. A louder voice was calling him to another field, to other labors. Its tones were imperative. He had received the divine life. He had been born again. Co-incident with the reception of the new life was an intellectual birth. His thoughts had been employed with matters gross, frivolous and worldly. Now they were carried into a realm of which he had hitherto been ignorant. There they found joyful employment in divine and eternal realities. He now felt the dignity of manhood, of redeemed manhood. At this period of his life he entered upon a course of training which continued till the day of his death. But the picturesque scenes, the idyllic life of Falmouth failed to satisfy the demands of his new-born nature.

He could travel like a hunter, pray like a martyr and trust like a lineal, spiritual descendant of Abraham. His massive intellect was on fire. He reasoned and revelled in truth like a philosopher. Let any one who fancies Edward Manning an ignorant man wade through his diary and the large accumulation of letters he left and such an opinion will be abandoned. He devoured all the books that came within his reach. He made efforts to supply himself and others with the best class of books. Lists of them and their cost are among his papers. From Gould's book store in Boston they were sent by sailing vessels to Eastport. From Eastport to Newport, Nova Scotia. Then the Dimocks would take them to Horton where Mr. Manning would get them. His passion for preaching overpowered him. It burst forth from his

heart when he emerged out of darkness into the marvellous light of the gospel. From the first it mattered not where he was or what he did, the state and destiny of the wicked were ever before him. Their doom was like a black cloud hanging over their heads charged with the righteous wrath of Almighty God. Whether the blows of the gleaming axe, swung by his strong arms, echoed through the woods, or whether his hands guided the plough through the virgin soil, his thoughts were on the lost state of the wicked and upon his duty to turn his back upon his home and labor and go everywhere and proclaim to them a full and free salvation. It was a fire shut up in his bones and it consumed him by day and by night. That tall, gigantic looking young man on his knees among the young people in the prayer meetings at Falmouth, Newburg, Windsor, Horton and Cornwallis, with to savestreaming eyes pleading with God them, was a sight that made both saints and angels rejoice. Often those strong arms were about the neck of a young man who had been his companion in sin, beseeching him with convulsive expressions of sympathy to turn to the Lord for salvation. Frank and free were the expressions in those early days. When he rose to speak the saints of age and experience looked upon his manly form. They were like those who dream while they saw that young man who erstwhile had been a ringleader in sinful pleasure, now in the light and enjoying the liberty of the gospel. They see the overflowings of his soul for the unconverted. His whole frame at times quivers with intense sympathy for them. All eyes looked through their tears upon him weeping over perishing sinners. Paul shed tears—the young man on the Manning Hill in Falmouth shed tears. Visions of another preacher of the gospel passed before the minds of the saints who listened to the prayers and exhortations of Edward Manning. There were discerners of spirits in those days. The brethren were not mistaken. At their fire-sides after these services they said to each other Mr. Manning will make a preacher. If God has called him he will be obliged to obey the call. Woe is me if I preach not the gospel, was his fate. So they believed.

Henry Alline at this time had been enjoying his eternal rest for six years, but his faithful co-laborers the Rev. John Payzant, Thomas Handly Chipman, had continued faithful to the cause of newlightism in the Maritime Provinces. Their hands had been strengthened and their hearts encouraged by the conversion and call to the ministry of Harris Harding. These three were now the principal heralds of Newlightism in the country. The awakenings which attended the ministry of Henry Alline had been followed by declensions. Also moreover, the effect of these revivals had been to weaken the Puritan churches as such. The conflict between the new and the old made it difficult in some places to support pastors of the standing order type. And there were not enough Newlight preachers to wholly occupy the ground. The effect of all this was a deplorable state of religion even in those parts of the country which not many years before had been very well supplied by congregationalist ministers from the New England colonies. Now about all of them had returned to their old homes. One congregation, that of Upper Granville had gone over bodily to the Episcopalians under the influence of the Rev. Mr. Wood,—a clergyman supported by the society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. This society sustained men at various stations—Cornwallis, Windsor, Wilmot, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and at other points both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. But the preaching of these men seemed like tinkling cymbals to the people who had heard Henry Alline and his fellow-preachers. More than this there had been a flood of soldiers poured into the country at the close of the war of the revolution. They had greatly demoralized the society of the mass of the people. Zealous Methodist evangelists, Black, Carretson and others full of zeal appeared on the field. But there was little harmony between them and the Newlight preachers. It was the conflict of Calvinism and Arminianism that kept them apart. In zeal for the salvation of souls they were one. Edward Manning looked out upon the country thus changed, and felt impelled to take all risks and go forth preaching the gospel wherever doors would be opened. He did not despise learning. He seriously thought of going to Brown University, where a great man of his own name was president. But in this he did not succeed. The time came at last when he left all behind and went abroad as a preacher of the gospel.

In September following his conversion, he and some other young men accompanied the Rev. Thomas H. Chipman on foot from Falmouth to Chester. There were no roads at the time over this part of the country. They found their way along a line of blazed trees. Mr. Chipman had discovered Mannings gifts, and, according to the custom of the times, took this plan to lead him into the work of preaching the gospel. This was the beginning of his missionary labor. After this he went from place to place through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the State of Maine. During the five years of itinerating he came to have great boldness in the faith. He had been licensed in the mean time as a newlight congregationalist preacher. In 1891 he was in Onslow. There was an extensive revival there at the time. Even

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at this early stage of his career he could use his pen and express himself in vigorous English. Writing from Onslow at this time to Thomas Bennett, a school teacher at Liverpool, he said: "After so many trying scenes outward and inward, I am permitted to come to Onslow, where I behold the outpouring of God's Holy Spirit upon the inhabitants thereof. Some I verily believe have found the Lord to be their everlasting portion, . . . the Angel still continues to trouble the waters, so that it may be said indeed that Onslow is a place highly favored of the God of heaven. His tabernacle certainly appears, and O, He dwells in them, walks in them, and has become their everlasting covenant. We have blessed meetings." This was in 1791. The next year he writes from Lockeport. He preached in the house of Jonathan Locke. I have said that the ceiling of both the log-house and the one of modern form which ultimately took its place on the Manning Hill, had high ceilings. His experience in Jonathan Locke's house makes it clear, that it was necessary to have a good distance between the floor and the ceiling of the Manning house. Mr. Manning's height proved to be greater than the distance between the floor and ceiling of Mr. Locke's house. A place was found not covered by the plastering, there Mr. Manning found room for his head between the beams. Mr. Locke held the candle up high so that he could see to read his hymns and the scriptures.

The following year 1793, he writes to Mr. Bennett from New Brunswick. He is at Kingsclear. He says "If ever I knew what God could do it is since I came to St. John . . . Near seventy souls if not more have found God to be all in all. . . I have seen the stars in their courses fight for Zion. I see the horse and the rider thrown into the depths of the sea."

At this time there was much opposition to his preaching. He was threatened with legal proceedings. Judge Allen, however, went to hear him preach, and so favorably was he impressed with his services, that he discouraged any attempt to interfere with the tall evangelist from Nova Scotia. This accounts for the strong language in his letter to Mr. Bennett. On returning to Nova Scotia he says the "scenes were much altered. Darkness, darkness, darkness, good God. You never saw such darkness. It may be felt. The Israelites have light in their dwellings, but some of them very little, and afraid to have more. . . I know from God I shall see his cause arise, certainly there will be an overturn. I feel the darkness moving, the light shining; the voice crying, the bridegroom approaching, the bride arising, the sea roaring, the trumpet sounding, the heavens and earth shaking, and all nature groans to let the oppressed go free."

All of this means that the spiritual illumination professed by the Alliniers had carried some of them too far. They substituted it for scripture. By it they got license to indulge in immoralities. Here Edward Manning halted. He had been carried too far in that delusion of light direct from heaven, independent of God's word. Now he is confronted with gross immoralities by those who were called the "New Dispensationers." Sound preaching and a revival of religion delivered most of the people from this delusion.

**Medicine Hat, Assa.**

On the second of this month I set out from the "Bat" to pay a three days visit to Josephsburg, a settlement largely made up of German people, about thirty miles distant, well armed against the piercing winds that often sweep over the prairie at a terrific rate. I got into a curious home-made sleigh, and was driven out by brother Ziser, a member of our little church. The prairie was almost bare, and there being no well graded road, we went bumping over the unbroken land. This vigorous shaking would help to circulate the blood and keep us warm, but to one unused to such treatment it is rather an unpleasant experience. After about five hours ride we reached brother Ziser's home. It is a curious little house with floors made of clay, mortar and straw, but the family are comfortable and happy.

Now that we were there no time could be lost. Word was hurriedly sent to the settlers that there would be meeting there that evening. At an early hour the people gathered and eagerly listened to the Word. Not knowing much of the English tongue it was difficult for them to catch all that was said. The lesson was read from both the English and German Bibles that they might better understand what we were going to talk about. After the preaching service was over they took their hymn books and enthusiastically entered into a service of song. They are all singers, and they all sing. It was good to be there. Before disbanding we announced service at one o'clock the next day in the same place, and in the evening at another home.

The people were interested and the next day drove for miles to attend the services. Women came bringing their babies, and they all seemed to have a baby, and knew right well the secret of keeping them quiet. The evening service was a blessed one. A woman, "her heart not chang'd," as they said, wept as we talked of the blessed life of the true Christian. We believe that good was done.

The third day we had two more services. In the evening after speaking to the people for a while five of us sat down at the Lord's table to break bread. This was at the home of Brother Weiss, one of the most well-to-do ranchers in the settlement. Brother Weiss and wife were members of the Eureka Baptist church, South Dakota. They will join with us shortly.

If this letter is not already too long I would like to give a little from the experience of a German brother. Speaking of his conversion he said, "When me boy, me got 'tween haystack and straw and me cry like kid; but heart not chang'd, too hard. Heart chang'd after me got married. One mornin' me got up and readin' in Bible, and me cry. Me saw Lord wanted me baptized. Woman say what matter mit you? Told her me goin' be baptiz'd. So me wait for mission'ry and got baptiz'd." These people seem whole-hearted in anything they undertake. They seem very devoted to their Saviour, and women as well as men take part in both family prayers and in their prayer meetings. This same brother said, "Me never heard sisters pray in church Medicine Hat. Somethin' wrong. Me believe have house meetin' and no trouble get 'em pray in prayer meetin'."

This winter the people in the settlement held special services among themselves and a few were converted, and some of the old Christians got nearer to God, and our brother with one or two others felt he ought to use tobacco no longer. Said he, "Me hard smoker, me smoke a week a plug." These "plugs" cost 30 cents each. May the good Lord make them and all God's people give up this dirty habit forever. How can the body be a fit temple for the Holy Spirit to dwell in when it is polluted with tobacco?

On the fifth I returned to the town in a carriage provided by Brother Weiss. When it comes warmer weather we hope to visit these people quite often.

Feb. 6th.

C. I. McLANE.

**At Seventy-Six.**

With the coming and the going of the years of human life:  
 With the many joys and sorrows in the times of peace and strife;  
 There abides a spring of pleasure ever changeless, ever pure,  
 For the spirit that is resting in the love of Christ secure.

In the happy days of springtime, when the fields are wet with dew  
 And the early flowers in beauty give their fragrance sweetly new,  
 If we only take the Saviour as our Brother and our King,  
 Then, the Father of all blessings will withhold no needed thing.

In the noon-day of our manhood, when the sun of life is high  
 And the fairest scenes of summer give their treasures to the eye,  
 If we only live for Jesus in each action, word and thought,  
 Every sacred lesson needed by His spirit will be taught.

When our days are almost numbered, and the evening shadows fall,  
 And our weary footsteps wander the wintry winds to call;  
 If we only lean on Jesus, by His love He will sustain,  
 Till we cross the narrow river and the Land of Promise gain.

Brother, with your time extended far into life's afternoon,  
 To His word, I trust your being still responds in perfect tune.  
 And your twilight hours are brightened with your faith in joys to come  
 When with Jesus and your loved ones you are gathered safe at home.

—ADDISON F. BROWNE.

North River, February 12.

**Book Notices.**

The March number of The Missionary Review of the World is unusually attractive in its appearance and interesting in its contents. The Editor-in-chief opens with a paper on the rise and development of Rescue Missions—a truly thrilling and inspiring story. He dwells especially on the work of the Salvation Army and of the McAuley Water Street Mission, New York, the article being profusely illustrated from photographs. Rescue Mission work in London is graphically and powerfully described by "Pearl Fisher," who tells the story of the George Yard Mission—"One of the Lights in Darkest London."—Robert E. Speer reports "a Japanese Symposium," which gives a clear and valuable insight into the present missionary situation in the Sunrise Kingdom. Every one interested in Japan should carefully read these opinions of the native Japanese preachers. "Some Gospel Triumphs in Mexico" are narrated by Rev. Wm. Wallace, of Saltillo, and "The Mission Fields of Central America," by Dr. Scofield, of the Central American Mission.

The Digest Department contains important articles from recent magazines and books. "Missionary Comity," by the Bishop of Newcastle; "Child Marriage and Widowhood in India," by Dr. James S. Dennis, and "How Missionary Money is Spent" being among the articles presented.

Dr. Gracey, in the International Department, reports the Secretaries' Conferences, and gives much other im-

portant matter. The Field of Survey contains hints and suggestions in Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and the City Missions. Other departments are also full of interest.

Published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York. \$2.50 a year.

The New Dispensation (The New Testament). Translated from the Greek by Robert D. Weekes. 8vo, 525 pp. Cloth, \$2.25; Full Russia, \$3.75; Full Morocco, \$4.75. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

This is a new translation of the the New Testament from the original Greek. The object has been to determine the thought of the writers, and to express it in English acceptable both to the ordinary reader and to the close scholars, with as little deviation from the literal translation as practicable, at the same time retaining as far as possible the familiar style of the conventional versions. Use has been made of all the critical helps, but none have been followed implicitly. The old and familiar division in chapters and verses, which is purely arbitrary, has been discarded, but for convenience of reference, the chapters and verses of the old version are indicated in parentheses at the bottom of each page. Some freedom has been used in regard to idiom and in the rendering of tenses and particles; also in the arrangement of clauses redundant words have been sometimes omitted, and words obviously implied have been inserted; obsolete and antiquated words and forms of expression, as well as words whose signification has become changed, have been replaced by others; obvious mistranslations have been corrected; and euphemistic language has sometimes been used. Clauses that appear to be parenthetical have been so indicated. Punctuation has been carefully revised. Alternative renderings and occasional explanations are given in the foot-notes, where it has seemed desirable. The author trusts that he has succeeded in ascertaining the true meaning of many obscure passages, in bringing out beauties of thought and nice shades of meaning, and the peculiar form of many emphatic expressions. The Greek text of Westcott and Hort has been followed in general, but not exclusively.

The author is not a clergyman, as might very naturally be supposed; but a deacon in a Congregational church. He has been a Bible student and a Sunday School teacher during a long life, now near the close of its eighth decade. The present work was begun simply for his own better understanding of this portion of the Sacred Writings, and is now published from a conviction that his own conscious benefit ought to be shared with the Christian public. This new translation is sure to prove helpful to Bible and theological students, and to preachers and teachers.

Funk & Wagnalls Company will shortly issue a new book by Dr. Louis Albert Banks, entitled "The Christian Gentlemen." The book consists of original and practical addresses to young men on such subjects as "In the Temple of the Human Body," "In the Secret Chambers of His Imagination," "In His Relation to Women," "In the Treatment of His Enemies," etc., etc. The addresses were originally delivered to large and enthusiastic audiences of men in Cleveland at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, and there is an earnest demand for them in book form. The volume will be ready about the end of March.

The two companion volumes by Dr. Louis Albert Banks, entitled "Christ and His Friends" and "The Fisherman and His Friends," have become so widely popular and have been found so genuinely useful that the author has been led to add another volume to the series. The new book will be entitled "Paul and His Friends," and the publishers (Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York) announces that the new volume will be issued within a few weeks. Like its predecessors, "Paul and His Friends" will contain 31 stirring revival sermons on the most practical subjects. Dr. Banks has demonstrated his remarkable faculty of appealing resistlessly to the human heart, and very many pastors have been glad of the suggestion and stimulus found in his books. They really seem to reveal the secret of winning souls, and the eloquence and power of the preacher have not been lost in transferring his appeals to the printed page. It is expected that "Paul and His Friends" will prove even more popular than the preceding volumes.

Last summer a remarkable "find" in the line of ancient literary treasures was made by Mr. S. Schechter, of Cambridge University, England. He removed to Cambridge a large part of the contents of the "Genizah" attached to the Synagogue of Ezra the Scribe at Cairo, where manuscripts had for centuries been accumulating. It needed little skill to prophesy that careful examination of the musty old documents would reveal treasures that are priceless to the scholar of Hebrew or Greek literature. And so it has proved. Cambridge University is preparing to issue various publications that will set forth these discoveries to the world. But in advance of such publications, Mr. Schechter has written for The Sunday School Times an intensely interesting article in which he describes briefly the most important manuscripts of the Genizah that have been so far examined. The article will appear in an early issue of that paper.

"From Moses to Moses there was none like Moses," runs the Hebrew proverb. But the average man knows little about the second Moses,—Moses Maimonides.—and the proverb is meaningless to him. Following the discovery by Mr. Schechter, of Cambridge University, of an autograph letter of this Moses Maimonides, Mr. I. Zangwill has written for The Sunday School Times an article that is full of interest,—a vivid pen-picture of the illustrious medieval figure. One gains a new idea of the man who, as Mr. Zangwill writes, "acquired throughout the world an almost mythical reputation, either as sage and saint or Titanic heretic." "Learned Mahometans travelled long distances to make his acquaintance, and Arabic poets wrote verses in his honor, and Richard Coeur de Lion, perhaps moved by the fame of his exposition of Galen, vainly offered him the post of Physician-in-Ordinary." The autograph letter of Maimonides that was found in the Genizah will be reproduced with the article, in The Sunday School Times, where both will shortly appear. John D. Wattles & Co., 1031 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Messenger and Visitor

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### The Cleveland Convention and the Volunteer Movement.

The Students' Volunteer Convention meets once in four years. The first meeting was in Cleveland, O., in 1891; the second in Buffalo, in 1894, and the third was held in Cleveland again, Feb. 23-27 ultimo. The recent Convention is said to have surpassed the preceding ones not only as to the numbers in attendance, but also in respect to the interest and apparent value of the discussions. About 1800 delegates were present, besides many Seminary professors, pastors, missionaries and directors of missionary boards. Nearly all the States of the Union and Canada were represented. The Cleveland Grays' Armory, a building which seats 3,000 persons, was crowded at the regular sessions of the Convention and there were overflow meetings, hardly inferior in interest, it is said to those held in the Armory.

The object of the Convention, like those which had preceded it, was to unify, strengthen and inspire the forces of the Volunteer Movement and to deepen the channels already made for the missionary spirit. The Movement, as is well known, aims especially to promote the spirit of missions in the institutions of higher learning, and the efforts put forth in that direction are achieving remarkable results. In 839 such institutions, in the United States and Canada, more or less is being done to promote thought and effort in reference to the evangelization of the non-Christian world. The educational work which is being undertaken in this connection is important. A Volunteer's Course of four years, requiring from the student but a small portion of time daily, has been organized. Twenty thousand dollars worth of missionary literature has been placed in missionary libraries, in colleges and seminaries, and many students who are not yet "Volunteers" are studying this literature. Several institutions have introduced the study of missions as a part of their regular courses. During the past year students contributed \$40,000 as compared with \$5,000 eight years ago. There is now, it is said, at least four thousand students enrolled as "Volunteers," one-third of whom are women, showing a five-fold increase in the colleges and a two-fold increase in the theological seminaries as compared with the number contemplating missionary work ten years ago. Up to the beginning of the present year, 1173 volunteers had gone forth under the appointment of forty-six missionary societies to fifty-three different countries, and a large majority of these, it is said, were led to go by the "Movement." One hundred institutions are each supporting a missionary, either wholly or in large part. These facts show that much has already been done by the Volunteer Movement and that it continues to exert a powerful and growing influence in arousing and promoting interest among the educated young men and women of the country in this most important subject of world-evangelization.

Among the speakers who addressed the Convention were men of several nationalities, experienced missionaries from the mission fields, professors from colleges and theological seminaries, prominent ministers and laymen and young men from the institutions. Mr. John R. Mott, who has recently returned from a world tour and visit to the mission fields, presided. His little book, "Strategic Points," is much commended for the fresh information which it gives in respect to missions. The young men received commendation for the excellence of their

## MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

speaking. "They got at the heart of their subject sooner and gave more information on the topic assigned them than men twice their age seemed able to do." It would seem that the missionary cause must feel very widely the beneficial effects of the Cleveland Convention.

### The Wheat and the Tares.

In studying the parables of our Lord it is important to remember that each parable was spoken with the purpose of setting forth in broad outlines some particular phase of truth relating to the kingdom of heaven among men. It is as if one wishing to give us an idea of the main features of a city or a country, should present to us photographic views, saying, "This is as it appears from such a point, and this, and this, as it appears from other points of view." No one view gives a complete idea of the place, but by taking each for what it is meant to represent and combining all in our minds, we obtain a more or less adequate conception of the whole. We should not therefore expect to find in every parable the whole of the truth respecting the kingdom of heaven, and in interpreting the parable we are not to proceed by a minute parallelism, expecting to find in the interpretation something answering to every person and thing and their relations in the story. In so doing we are likely to confuse our minds over matters which the parable was not intended to illustrate, while we fail to grasp clearly the main truth which it was intended to set forth. What has been here said is applicable to the parable of the wheat and the tares, which is the subject of next Sunday's Bible lesson. It appears evident that what this parable was intended to throw light on is not the relation of a Christian church to unworthy members who may obtain a place in it, but the broader question of the existence of evil and the relationship of good and evil men in the world. As Dr. Maclaren has said, our Lord's explanation of the parable points to two facts—"that the kingdom of God on earth is developed in inextricable mingling with the kingdom of evil, and that the perfect form of the kingdom hereafter will be purged from all admixture."

In this parable Jesus recognizes, without any doubt or question, the existence of evil in the world. Its origin he leaves in mystery, only intimating that it is the work of an enemy. It is hard to see how anyone can harmonize the teaching of this parable with the theory that sin is a merely negative thing and that evil is only good in the making. A man with malice in his heart, sowing evil seed, the growing tares, the children of the evil one, all these seem distinctly positive in character. The tare or the darnel is not a stalk of wheat in the making which only requires favorable conditions for natural development in order to grow into the beneficent grain. The tares seem as positive in their nature as the wheat. Both in the story and in its interpretation, the two are distinctly and radically different, in nature, in fruit and in the end which awaits them.

It is God's purpose that good and evil—the children of the kingdom and the children of the evil one—shall for this age or dispensation remain in this world side by side. There are reasons for this which it is no part of the purpose of the parable to declare. Men have very foolishly sometimes endeavored to improve upon God's plan in this matter. They have sought sometimes on the one hand to separate the Christian community entirely from the life of the world, seeking in the seclusion of the monastic life security from the annoyances and dangers which come from contact with evil men. This is like pulling up the wheat to transplant it into a place where no evil seeds have been planted. The attempt has not been a success. The transplanted wheat has had for the most part but a stunted and sickly growth, and it has also been discovered that no walls, of monastery or convent, could be built so high that the enemy who sows evil seed could not scale them. Then also, in strange ignorance or disregard of this teaching of Jesus, men acting in his name have sought by the cruel hand of persecution to extirpate evil from the world, and thereby have proved their inability to distinguish between wheat and tares, persecuting often to the death in the name of God the truest and noblest of his saints.

One other thing especially the parable makes plain. The presence of evil in the world, so perplexing to Christian faith, is not forever. It belongs

to this present world or age, and, at its end, the kingdom of God shall be cleansed from evil. The world is Christ's wheat field. A cunning enemy has found means to intrude, he has sowed the world with evil seed and the crop from that evil sowing is abundant. But it is still God's world, and the Son of God has redeemed it from the thralldom of Satan. The purpose of God cannot be thwarted by the malice of an enemy. The world defiled by sin must be cleansed, and that cleansing involves separation. Again and again this prophecy of separation is heard in the parables of Jesus. From the solemn and repeated emphasis, with which he dwells upon it, must we not conclude that it is of tremendous importance. There must be separation of tares from wheat, of chaff from grain, of the worthless fish from the good, of the goats from the sheep; everything that offends and all that work iniquity are to be gathered out of the heavenly kingdom, that in it the righteous may shine forth as the sun. It may be said that when Jesus spoke of the burning of chaff and of tares, of outer darkness, of everlasting fire, and the undying worm, he was making use of figurative language. But if so, what then, does saying it was figurative take away all its meaning and its terror? Jesus certainly did not deal in extravagant or unmeaning speech. He did not use words like these except to express profound meaning. Do his words not mean this at least, that no fate can befall men so terrible as to be rejected of God, to be separated from his children and cast out of his kingdom?

### Editorial Notes.

—As Dr. Saunders is making a study of the Baptist history of these provinces and has familiarized himself with its sources, we make no doubt that he is correct in what he says in another column respecting Shubael and Daniel Dimock—that neither the father nor the son was a regularly ordained minister according to Baptist usage. It was very natural, however, that Daniel Dimock at least should have been regarded as a regularly ordained minister, since, in the article republished in last week's MESSENGER AND VISITOR from the Baptist Missionary Magazine of 1336, Rev. Joseph Dimock says of Shubael Dimock that he was baptized "by his son [Daniel] who had been previously ordained as a Baptist minister." This ordination, according to Dr. Saunders' explanation, was conferred by Henry Alline, and not by a council of churches or on the advice of such a council. The matter is one of some historic interest and the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR will feel obliged to Dr. S. for his statement of the facts.

—"I have had a singular privilege, for which one might travel far and wait long," writes Ian Maclaren to the British Weekly, from the Riviera, "for I have been with George MacDonald in his home. He is 'stepping westward' and looks frail, but he is not ill, and grows more saintly every year. It is to him a great joy that the two 'poets of our day,' as he called Browning and Tennyson, had both declared their faith before they died, the one in the 'Pilot' and the other in 'Asolando.' He holds that 'In Memoriam' will, as time goes on, be considered Tennyson's masterpiece and that in 'Saul' Browning touched the height which he says was the poet's own opinion. Of his own work George MacDonald likes 'Robert Falconer' best, but I gathered that he loved his verse more than his prose. It may be that he also will give us a swan song before he goes to see those things whereof he has written. May the peace of God and every good be with the most Christ-like man of letters of our day."

—The farewell social held in the Germain Street church last Tuesday evening to give opportunity for a general handshaking between pastor and people on the eve of Mr. Gates' departure for the Orient, was a very pleasant affair. An address was presented to Mr. Gates, on behalf of the members of the church, expressive of their great appreciation of his labors, their loving regard for himself personally and for Mrs. Gates, and their desires that the contemplated visit to the old world might prove rich in enjoyment and blessing. The pastor made a suitable reply, speaking very tenderly in respect to his relations with the church, and outlining briefly the trip upon which he was about to start. There were a large number present including some of other congregations and all the Baptist pastors of the city.

March 9, 1898.

March 9

except Mr. G. Winnipeg. T. G. R. White, C. Higgins, orchestra in a solo which were served left for N. day, and wo 'Saul' on Sa husband in East, and th England. M with us in wi

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except Mr. Gordon, who the day before had left for Winnipeg. There were addresses by Revs. Dr. Carey, G. R. White, J. W. Manning, J. T. Burlingame and M. C. Higgins. Excellent music was furnished by an orchestra in charge of Mr. Nash, and Miss Coles sang a solo which was much appreciated. Refreshments were served by the ladies in the parlors. Mr. Gates left for New York by the evening train on Wednesday, and would sail from that port by the S.S. 'Saal' on Saturday. Mrs. Gates expects to join her husband in London on his return from the farther East, and they will spend some time together in England. Mr. Gates' hosts of friends will unite with us in wishing him a safe and pleasant journey.

About a fortnight ago a despatch which appeared in the daily papers reported that at a place called Lake City, South Carolina, the house of a negro family by the name of Baker was set on fire by an armed mob of a hundred white men who, as the negroes attempted to escape, fired upon them, killing the man, Baker, and an infant child which was in its mother's arms, and so wounding the wife and three daughters as to maim them for life. What was the crime charged against this man and his family? He had accepted from the Federal Government the office of postmaster, and despite the requests, threats and persecutions of the white men of the place had persisted in holding on to the office. That is all, the man was not a desperado, he had murdered no one, he had not attempted any offence against white women. So far as is alleged, neither Baker nor any of his family had committed any crime whatever, except that he had attempted to discharge, to the best of his ability, the duties of an office to which he was appointed by the Government of the nation. The crime of the murderers was so atrocious, so utterly defenceless and diabolical that it seemed impossible that such deeds could be done even in the Southern States of the Union, and we hoped for the sake of our boasted Christian civilization that the report would turn out to be an invention of the sensational newsmakers. But later reports confirm the terrible story, and it appears that in all its horrible details it is only too true.

Naturally this latest and most fiendish outrage upon peaceable negro citizens has aroused much indignant comment in the newspapers of the country. The New York Outlook says: "No element of infamy seems to be lacking in this crime. It was not the act of one man, but of a large body of men, whose diabolical race feeling would be impossible unless excused by the general sentiment of their community. It was perpetrated not against a body of men from whom defence would have been possible, but against a single man whose home was set on fire in the dead of night, while he, unarmed, was murdered when he tried to escape the flames. And finally, it was characterized by the unspeakable dishonor of bullets fired upon the son and daughters, wife and babe of its intended victim." The New York Tribune says:

"This crime cannot be excused, as other violent outbreaks in the South have been, as the act of a mob fired by a noble if ungovernable rage to avenge some wrong. Nor even can it be explained as political, for it did not stop merely with the murder of an unpopular person. Neither was it the act of a few irresponsible outlaws. This infant-slaughtering, woman-shooting, man-burning crowd was practically an assemblage of the white community of the neighborhood. Their savagery was the culmination of a course of persecution which apparently had the support of some of the most prominent people in the State. All South Carolina has been for years educating her people in lynchings, mob-murders and race persecutions, until murder has become a natural instrument of political controversy and the killing of an infant in its mother's arms appropriately filled out the measure of South Carolina's barbarian debauch."

From Halifax.

The officers of the First Church in their annual report state that twenty-two were added to the church during the year, 15 by baptism, 4 by letter, 1 by experience, 1 by restoration of name, the decrease was ten, 5 by death and 5 by dismissal.

The most outstanding feature of the year's work, says this report, was the activity displayed by the young people. The mite society gathered \$75 for missions and \$100 was raised by 100 persons giving a cent a day for 100 days. The Young People's Union, The Ladies sewing circle, the sisters visiting committee have all been active and have done good work. The Rev. A. Gandier of Fort Massey lectured before the Y. P. Union on "The Land of William Tell." The pastor's house is opened

to the church and congregation and indeed to any friends every Monday evening. The social life is largely cultivated in this way. The prayer meetings have been well attended. Among the five removed by death was the Rev. R. R. Philip. The annual expenses of the church were \$3,187.28. The church mortgage was at first \$15,000, year by year it has been reduced till it is now \$7,500.

The pastor's salary is \$1,600. To denominational objects the church has given in the year \$668.85. At present there is among the teachers of the Sunday School an ardent desire for the spiritual welfare of the scholars, which is an earnest of good things to come. In the church there is harmony and hopefulness. All this is very encouraging to the pastor and other burden bearers in the church. Mr. W. F. Parker and Mrs. Parker have gone to North Carolina to spend March and April. Mr. Parker's physicians recommended this for the benefit of his health, which is now much better than it was a year or two ago.

The North Church receipts for current expenses were \$2,466.30. The collections for all purposes were \$3,267.91. On Bloomfield Mission \$78.30 was expended.

The Rev. Mr. Fash goes on heartily and hopefully with his work. Extra services have been held and beside the additions already reported others as converts, are about to be welcomed into the church.

It must not be forgotten that the Rev. D. G. McDonald and J. E. Goucher have of late reaped large harvests in the congregation of the North Church. There is not therefore so many to draw from, let it be said with rejoicing, as in many congregations. The work of training and construction is the chief work before Mr. Fash at present.

The West End church, Pastor Lawson informs me, has received in the past year six members. The church has raised about \$600. The Home Mission Board and city churches have contributed \$225, making an expenditure of \$825. The pastor is highly esteemed and works on hopefully.

The Rev. Frances Robinson, S. T. D., of the Cornwallis Street church has launched himself body, mind and soul into revival work, nor have his labors been in vain. When he came to the church it was financially and spiritually drifting toward bankruptcy. But Dr. Robinson's labors have been greatly blessed. Twenty I hear are about to go forward in baptism and others are expected. The collections have largely increased. The meetings are well attended and the outlook is encouraging. The Rev. Dr. Robinson is a young, energetic man and has had the advantages of a wide experience. The Sunday School and church services are crowded. It is to be hoped that the church will so stand by their pastor, that he may be not only able to build them up spiritually, but also to lead them into the good land of freedom from debt.

Rev. W. E. Hall has left the Tabernacle in a good state for his successor. The mortgage has gone down to \$2,600, the amount allotted by the committee for convention fund has been raised, and better than that harmony and assurance prevails in the church.

The Rev. W. E. Bates commences on the 1st of March. He will receive a welcome at an induction service on the 13th, which will be attended by the Baptist ministers of the city and a representative from the other churches. The church has given Mr. Bates a warm and unanimous call. Your correspondent has not the facts at hand to fully report about the heroic little church in Dartmouth and its devoted and much beloved pastor. That will be remembered in my next communication. The Rev. W. E. Hall has been supplying the Tabernacle. For the first two Sundays in March he will be at Port Hawkesbury.

A large meeting was held in Orpheus Hall on the evening of the 1st of March memorial to the name of the late Miss Frances E. Willard. It was large and intensely interesting. Mrs. Whiston, Miss Amy Johnston, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. F. Woodberry, Rev. E. M. Saunders, Dr. Lathern, Mr. W. Saunders, Dr. Black and Bishop Courtney all had some good things to say about Miss Willard and her great work.

The Rev. Mr. Rough, agent for an English Children's Home, lives on the shores of Bedford Basin. He and Mrs. Rough make themselves very useful. Mr. Rough preaches frequently in a chapel on General Laurie's estate. REPORTER.

Preachers but not Ordained Ministers.

In the last number of THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR the heading of the obituary notice of Shubael Dimock by his grandson the Rev. Joseph Dimock, is "the Rev. Shubael Dimock." He certainly merited great reverence, but this designation is that of a regularly ordained minister of the gospel. This is not the fact. He conducted public worship both in Connecticut and in Newport. So did hundreds of New Lights at that day. He was not regarded as an ordained minister.

I saw also in a Truro paper that his son, Daniel, as well as himself, were preachers of the gospel, thereby leaving the impression that both of them were ordained ministers. This too is incorrect. When Henry Alline organized a New Light church at Newport he ordained

over it two ruling elders. Daniel Dimock was one of them. He represented the Baptist element in the church. In this office he was by Henry Alline authorized to administer the ordinances when no ordained minister was present. This he sometimes did. At that day in the congregational churches in New England, this order of officers was quite common; but it has fallen into disuse in this country. Daniel Dimock is not put on the list of ordained ministers in the association minutes of that day. Indeed I see it in the hand writing of the Rev. Edward Manning that he was never ordained except as stated above. But like his father he conducted public worship.

This was very common down to a comparatively late day. It is now in my mind a distinct vision—the sight of Deacon Sydney Welton—preaching the gospel with sympathy and power in the Bethel at Aylesford. I liked him best when the tears streamed down his cheeks. Then he was eloquent. But he would have been shocked had any one told him that he was a preacher. Indeed I heard him tell a spurious aspirant for the pulpit that calls to preach came from different sources, said he, the Devil told me once that I had a call to preach but he is a liar. E. M. S.

Questions.

1. Is it considered unlawful and contrary to the Bible, for a member of a Baptist Church to sue (before a Christian magistrate,) a member of the church for a debt.

2. Is it considered safe for a Baptist Church to take the collection of debt between its members. Would not the creditor be under the risk of loosing his bill, by the debtor leaving the country, disposing of his property, etc., etc. BAPTIST CHURCH.

1. What the apostle Paul chided the Corinthians for particularly was going to law before heathen magistrates. But it seems fair to conclude that he would have discouraged an appeal to civil courts in general as a means of settling disputes between Christian brethren. Certainly Christians should, so far as possible, avoid going to law with members of the church. If employed at all, the civil court should be a matter of last resort. At the same time it is hard to see that there is any virtue in a Christian man permitting himself to be defrauded by men who may take advantage of their church membership to act dishonestly.

2. We fear a church would be likely to do more harm than good by attempting to act as a debt-collecting agency for its membership.

April Conference for Ministers and Christian Workers.

The Third Annual Conference for Ministers and Christian Workers will hold its sessions in Chicago, at the Bible Institute, throughout the month of April.

The object of this Conference is to consider and discuss the various lines of aggressive Christian work, and to listen to the best Bible instructors that can be secured. It is free, undenominational, and open to all interested in any line of Christian work. Mr. Moody will be present for some days at the opening, and Dr. A. F. Schaeffler, Superintendent of the City Missions of New York, and a well known Sunday School worker and Bible teacher. Prof. W. G. Morehead of Xenia Theological Seminary will teach during part of the Conference. Prof. John R. Sampey, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., will deliver a course of eight lectures on his recent travels and explorations through Egypt and the Holy Land. R. A. Torrey, of Chicago, will be present and teach throughout the Conference. W. R. Newell, Assistant Superintendent, who teaches week-night Bible classes, attended weekly by 3,700, will tell how it is done.

Besides the special addresses by speakers from abroad, the regular work of the Institute will go right on. This consists of lectures each forenoon at nine and eleven o'clock on Bible Doctrine, Bible Study by chapters, etc., by the Superintendent, R. A. Torrey, and the Assistant Superintendent, W. R. Newell.

An interesting feature of this branch of the Conference will be Mr. Torrey's class in "Bible Study by Chapters," and his class in Personal Work, where instruction is given in the practical details of bringing men to Christ.

The indications are that the attendance will be much larger this year than ever before, and, great as the past blessings have been, even greater ones are expected from our Heavenly Father and His Son Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit. Anyone contemplating attendance can write Mr. Moody or R. A. Torrey, 80 Institute Place, Chicago.

Book Notices.

The Greatest Name in the World. By Rev. John W. MacCallum, Toronto: William Briggs.

This little volume of 127 pages, with its heavy paper, excellent typography and white leatherette cover, makes a very attractive appearance. Its contents consist of a number of lectures which the author prepared and delivered with the purpose of intensifying the interest of young people in the life, gospel and universal reign of Jesus Christ. Yielding to the solicitations of many friends, the author has given them to the public, in the form in which they now appear, in the hope that they may prove helpful to "thoughtful, earnest souls, struggling with the difficulties arising from the insinuations and sophistries of today."

Mr. Arnold's Week of Christian Living, An Experiment and Its Results. By Rev. Albert E. Waffle, D. D. Cloth, 16mo. 58 pp. Price, 25 cents. Kremlin Parchment Covers, Price, 15 cents; two for 25 cents; 10 for \$1.00. Chicago: Christian Culture Press, 324 Dearborn Street. 1898.

A sermon story, written by an earnest man, of keen literary taste, and inspired by a high moral purpose. Literary style and force of purpose are combined in admirable balance, making the work one of special merit. Dr. Waffle's style stirs our interest to the full, and his diction is refreshing and pure. The book can bring blessing and blessing only. Its stroke is vigorous and direct. It should be read and felt in every home.



this simple one with its collar and vest of soft white silk. I noticed it all with an involuntary sigh. "You are tired," she said quickly. "Let me take Baby!"

"Oh! no," I answered, holding him closer. I felt a half jealousy of her that afternoon—a little feeling of resentment because she had so much. But Baby was my treasure; she could not have him.

She had seemed to me like some tropical bird when she fluttered down into our quiet village that summer. She was a semi-invalid in search of rest and pure air; and she found both at the home of my neighbor, with its old-fashioned rooms, quaint garden and wide orchard. I had not expected to see much of her, but through the advances were all on her side, we grew quite friendly as the weeks went by. She seemed to enjoy coming to our little house. It was pretty and pleasant, and I had thought it almost perfect before she came. I hardly knew why it was that I began to find flaws in it now—to be fretted because the paper was cheap, and the engravings so plainly framed, and to find the planning and contriving to which I had always brought such enthusiasm, growing irksome. I do not know whether Robert noticed the change, but I fear he did. And dear Grandma Ellis—Robert's Grandmother, who had always lived with us—used to watch me with a shadow on her sweet face, and say: "Don't let your blessings grow dim!"

But they seemed dim that day—pale and faded things scarce worth the counting, and my life pinched and narrow, while others were so full. I had just the monotonous round of home care and enjoyments, and the few social pleasures a sleepy village could offer. Every little luxury in the way of books and pictures must be carefully planned for in our home, and journeys were hardly to be thought of. I felt restless and discontented—"not dissatisfied, but unsatisfied," I persuaded myself, by way of covering up some thoughts I did not care to own. I loved all beautiful things as well as Mrs. Leighton did, if I could but have leisure and means to enjoy them.

As we sat under the trees that afternoon I drew from her the descriptions of the places she had visited and the things she had seen. She talked well, and the life she pictured fascinated me.

"You are free, and you have so much," I cried. "I wish some things could be more evenly divided."

The laugh with which I spoke could not have veiled the feeling, for she suddenly turned and looked at me. "Would you care to be so free that your coming or going would make no difference to any one—that no one would miss you or watch for you?" she asked slowly.

"I come and go at will because I have no kindred anywhere, no home in any land on earth. But all the marvels I have seen do not seem so beautiful to me as a little home like yours. Sometimes when I have watched you and others like you, I, too, have thought things were not evenly divided."

All at once the woman's lonely heart and desolate life stood revealed. Her world looked so wide and empty that I shuddered and clasped my baby closer.

"No, no! not that—I did not know," I faltered. "I thought you were so happy."

"Because I did not go about mourning? I must make the most and the best of what I am and have for myself and others. There is many a hungry heart that obeys the command to anoint the head and wash the face, and appear not unto men to fast, but the Father who seeth in secret knows how starved it is, for the sweetness it sees all around it."

She smiled, though her eyes were wet. "Little woman, the divisions of this world make a long, hard sum, and only when we reach heaven shall we be sure of the right answer."—Church Evangelist.

Our Juniors.

The Boy.

When you hear a fearful racket Like a miniature cyclone, With some sounds so strange that surely Their like was never known. While the mother listens calmly, Even with a smiling face, You may know that it is nothing But the boy about the place.

West End, Halifax.

Our Junior Union is growing in numbers and is prospering. We now have a membership of thirty-eight, with an average attendance of about thirty. Our leader, in order to encourage us to attend, has arranged a "star card." This card is about one foot wide and two feet long. The name of every member is written on it, and opposite to the name a red star is placed if the member is present and on time; if late a half star is given. If a member brings a visitor a half gold star is given, and if a new member is brought in a whole gold star is given. In this way every member receives a mark and all are anxious to have a weekly star. Since this plan has been carried on, nearly every member has been on time, and there are very few blank spaces after any of the names. We are studying the lessons on the Great Apostle and enjoy them very much. We also carry on the Bible Readers Course and the Conquest Missionary Course. At present we are preparing for a missionary concert. A few weeks ago we gave a concert in aid of our Sunday School library and about five dollars was raised. Rev. G. A. Lawson is our leader and he is very much interested in the boys and girls. GEORGE PAYNE, Sec'y.

The Young People

EDITORS, 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—March 13.

Mind of Jesus. Phil. 2:3-8. Let us come directly to the central thought and heart of this lesson.—"Have this mind in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." Impossible! we practically say. So it is, in so far as our ability to develop within us that mind is concerned. But the things that are impossible with man are possible with God. "I can do all things in Him that strengtheneth me." (R. V.) Then let us come with all reverence to God seeking this supreme blessing, "Ask, and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find." But before we can step over the threshold of God's treasury of blessings, we are met with this condition,—before you can receive from God, you must give Him yourself. As you give yourself to Him, He will give Himself to you. Coming to the point of the lesson—as you give Him your mind, He will give you His. You cannot have the "mind of Jesus," if yours is given to the world. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." But how shall we know when we have the mind of Jesus? The lesson before us gives the answer clearly. Read carefully the lesson vs. 3-8, and you will see how the mind of Jesus reveals itself. We will not be of a faction doing things through strife and vain-glory—the disciple will not endanger the cause of his master by contending for his own way, or making of supreme importance his own reputation. Jesus had no reputation to contend for. "He made Himself of no reputation." He was not found disputing and complaining when people maligned Him, but went on with His work with the same enthusiasm, and sweetness of disposition as he had shown before the adverse criticism came. The flower lifts its head and gives out its perfume even more bountifully after a rough hand has bruised it. So the patience and tenderness and undying love of Jesus shone out intensified a thousandfold, under the severest and most trying persecution. We may know furthermore that we have the mind of Jesus if we are enabled to be humble. This grace was discovered in the life of Jesus not by words proclaiming its existence, but rather by a pleasing and refreshing aroma, that made an atmosphere around Him in which people loved to linger. It was the very opposite of selfishness. "He came not to be ministered unto, but to minister." He was not self-centred. The world is essentially selfish, but the world does not appreciate a self-centred man. "He took upon Himself the form of a servant . . . and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross.

True humility consists in seeing the good that there is in others, rather than seeing the good that there may be in us. It consists in fixing our eyes upon the points in which our neighbor excels us, rather than upon the points in which we excel. This is not the advice given to us by the wisdom of the world, I know, but it is following the example of Jesus, and it is surely better to follow Him than the maxims of the world.

How important it is that Christians should have the "mind of Jesus"; for the Christ that the world sees is the Christ that is in them.

As of old the Word must be made flesh, and dwell among us in order that it may be read. If we have the mind of Jesus, we have also all the Christian graces enjoined upon us.

Nictaux, N. S. J. W. BROWN.

Those Boys of Yours!

What are you doing for them? Be sure of this if you are not making the institutions of the church attractive to them, they will make life a burden to you. A boy is a positive quantity every time. He is either your greatest comfort or your greatest care. Boys are like bees. Have them in your Sunday School or Union and they will store up honey for you and make your life taste sweet. Neglect them and they will sting you into desperation and madness. One of the most piteous objects you can find is a boy-stung Sunday School superintendent or pastor. The Lord have mercy on him! In multitudinous sufferings he out-joins Job. And there is none to comfort him. He deserves no comfort for he has himself to blame. The fact is, fellow-workers, these boys of ours stand ready to become our best helpers. We only need to exercise a little common-sense to have them with us in force. The boys can be kept in the Sunday School. One of the surest ways to accomplish this is to grade your school. Recognize the boy's development and promote him year by year. Dignify your school by raising the standard through successive grades and the boy will stay with you. The boys will come into the Union, too, if you make a place for them. We know of one Union which is organizing a Boys' Choral Band to lead the singing at the devotional meetings. It promises to prove a great success. Some of the liveliest lads are the sweetest singers, and they have entered into the arrangement with great heartiness. They feel the dignity of their position and are well-behaved, while their singing is a very material help to the meeting. Will not other Unions try this? The Boys' Brigade is dying out. It did not fill the bill. It was cumbersome and unwieldy. We believe the Union and the School can hold the boys and lead them into the fellowship of the church. J. D. F.

Berwick, N. S.

Our Christian Endeavor society is doing excellent work in our church. We have over 60 active members and the most active one is our Pastor Rev. D. H. Simpson. Our meetings are well attended and full of enthusiasm and power. Owing to special services in the autumn we did not take up any special work such as the C. C. Courses but all through the winter have been putting our efforts into Sunday School and general church work. The outlook for our work is very bright and we purpose through the summer to do still more and better work and also look after those less privileged than we and endeavor to win them to Christ. The advance movement known as the "Quiet Hour" is observed by nearly all of our members and its influence is being felt in the transforming of our young people and making them strong in Christ and the power of His might. E. I. C.

Lower Canard.

On Feb. 13th a Conquest Missionary Meeting was held by the B. Y. P. U. of Lower Canard. The meeting opened with a very enjoyable song service. This was followed by a scripture exercise from the Juniors. Our President, Miss Florence Magee, then read a very interesting paper on missions, which certainly showed a careful study of God's word. The thoughts expressed in the paper read and prepared by our pastor's wife must have found an echo in every heart. As children of the King each member present must have felt that he must be about his father's business. The thought that "came to me from that paper, was that surely with a heart so filled with Christ's love and lips so eager to speak His praise, the word could not return to him void but would accomplish, that which he pleased. The papers were followed by a quiet, forcible talk on the benefits received from missions, by our pastor. It is readily seen that both pastor and wife are one on the subject of missions. The meeting was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed by every one present. B. M. BINGAY, Cor.-Sec'y. Feb. 21st.

Kempt, Queens Co., N. S.

Our B. Y. P. U. has been keeping up its interest under the leadership of its efficient president, C. E. Allison, assisted by officers, committees and members. Our regular business meeting was held on the evening of February 10. The new officers elected as follows: President, Mr. Simon Delong; Vice-President, Miss Mary E. Freeman; Secretary, Mrs. L. J. Slaughterwhite; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. F. M. Christopher; Treasurer, F. M. Christopher. Committees were also appointed. Our meetings are farly well attended and a good interest manifested. We have a promising class in Sacred Literature, under the leadership of our Pastor L. J. Slaughterwhite. Our hearts have been made sad by the removal of two of our number by death a beloved brother and sister, the Master has called them to come up higher, and although we feel our loss, yet the sweet influence of their lives will be with us and help us in the hour of trial. We hope and trust that our society may do better work for the Master this year than ever before. Yours in the work. MRS. F. M. CHRISTOPHER, Cor.-Sec'y.

Prince Street Baptist Young Peoples' Union, Truro, N. S.

It has been long since a letter from our B. Y. P. U. has appeared in your paper. Though you have heard from our pastor at different times, this branch of our Union work seems to have been somewhat neglected. But God has been leading us and, through Him, some of our efforts have been fruitful. Our work so far this year has been somewhat interrupted, owing to the week of prayer and two weeks of special meetings held by the pastors of our churches. On January 14 our semi-annual business meeting was held, when the following officers were appointed: President, Mrs. W. P. King; Vice-Presidents, J. C. B. Olive and Mrs. H. W. Ryan; Secretary, Lyda Livingston; Treasurer, Willis Archibald; Cor.-Secretary, Emmie Stuart; Chairman of Devotional Committee, Miss J. Kinney; Social Com., Miss G. Hanson; Membership Com., Miss M. Boole; Educational Com., Mrs. C. F. Layton; Conq. Missionary Com., Mr. O. D. Nelson. These officers, we hope, will heartily take up the work assigned to them, trying to make this half year one of the best since our organization. We would gladly report a higher spiritual life among our young people. It may be that our lives are being spent too much for ourselves. Often the question comes to us, "What are we doing for those who know not Christ?" We lack the earnestness that should characterize us as Christians. Was it our fault that, during the special meetings, conversions were very few, or, further, that so few were there who had not yet yielded to the power of the gospel? We do not know the result of the meetings, but from the human standpoint, they seemed to be a failure. Perhaps our faith was not strong—something so essential. Then would Browning's lines condemn us— "What, my soul? see thus far and no further? when doors great and small, Nine-and-ninety flew open at our touch, should the hundredth appal? In the least things have faith, yet distrust in the greatest of all?" We hope, as our first quarter closes, to be able to tell of our young people seeking nobly to further the Master's work; that our home and inner lives are being purified, and that the Father receives the honor and praise due Him by us all. EMMIE STUART, Cor.-Sec'y.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH.

For Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, the school, native preachers and Bible women at Chicacole.

In the Bombay Gazette for November 20 is an interesting item from Miss Power, concerning the baptism, in the River Bhama, of 109 of the girl widows rescued from the famine by Pandita Ramabal and sustained at her farm at Khedgaon. On November 6 forty-three had been baptized and October 26 sixty-nine, all of them from the Pandita's Poona Home for child widows. This makes a total of 221 persons brought to Christ within a few weeks and shows that a wonderful work of grace is being carried on by the Holy Spirit. The Pandita was herself rescued from the famine of 1877-78. This famine was followed by a great ingathering among the Telugus. The Pandita's own choice of baptism by immersion for herself, in which she is now followed by these new converts, was based upon an independent examination of the Scriptures. B. C. R. Amherst, N. B.

Some scenes in connection with these baptisms will be of interest to our readers:

"It was a rare sight when seventeen bullock carts, crowded with seven and eight women in each, started out for the Bheema River, five and a half miles distant from the farm. Songs of joy arose, one after another, as they slowly went along, methinks mingling with the joy around the throne when sinners are converted. A tent was pitched on the bank of the river, which served as a dressing room. A short service was held by Rev. W. W. Bruere, after which the baptisms took place. It was very interesting to hear each one repeat with the minister, 'In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.' The happy faces and frequent expressions of praise showed that the Spirit teaches His children alike the world over, for these women had never come in contact with many Christians, revivals, or baptismal services. One hundred and eight women and girls and one boy of twelve years of age were baptized. When the Pandita was taking the names of those who were asking for baptism, a little girl of six years-tugged away at my dress and said, 'Bai, bai, write my name.' This dear little child, who prays much and gives evidence that she really loves Jesus, was carried out into the water. Mr. Bruere took her into his arms and put her under the water. Jesus took such in his arms and blessed them. Had I time to write more I would like to tell of how the Spirit led many to confess their sins of stealing, lying, quarreling and fighting, and many with tears confessed their idolatry. One woman arose to speak. She covered her eyes and began to pray in the Mara hi language, but soon broke forth in her own language (Hindustani) with the confession of her sins, enumerating them one after another. Her whole frame was convulsed with weeping as she pleaded the merits of Christ's sufferings on her behalf. Then she broke forth into loud praises to Jesus, for salvation, the forgiveness of sin. It was a solemn yet a joyous time. When the Pandita was bringing widows from the Central Provinces, a deaf and dumb woman insisted on coming. The Pandita refused to bring her. She came and sat in the train. They made her understand that she could not learn in school, hence could not be taken. She told them by signs that she would grind, cook, wash clothes, scrub, etc. She literally refused to leave the train, and at the last minute the Pandita laughed and bought her a ticket. She has been true to her word and works cheerfully. She always preserves a reverent attitude during worship. When the women were asking the Pandita for baptism, she persisted in having her name written. Pandita tried to put her aside, but again she was persistent. One day she arose to testify. We all felt God's presence as she stood in silent eloquence before God. The girls said aloud, 'Mookkie knows God as well as we do.' On two occasions she tried to speak and made a low sound. The girls all think God will teach her to speak. She received baptism with the others. While the services were going on, one day she brought two children to the altar, closed their eyes and then closed her own in prayer. All who contributed toward this famine work will rejoice at this bountiful harvest of souls." Pooma, India.

The W. M. A. Society of the Midgie Baptist church held a public meeting on Sunday evening, February 20. The president, Miss Clarke, presided. Meeting opened with music by the choir, followed by Scripture reading

by president. Our pastor, Rev. T. G. A. Belyea, then led in prayer. The choir furnished music. Then came a recitation by Delbert Fillmore; recitation by Mrs. Fillmore; singing, "What Little Folks Can Do"; dialogue by two little girls; recitation by Miss Belyea, and music by choir; after which Miss Clarke gave a map exercise and address, which was much appreciated. We felt her earnest words to be an inspiration to more active and zealous service in the cause of missions. Our pastor then gave an interesting and instructive address, which was listened to with much pleasure. Music by choir, "Why stand ye here idle?" Recitation by Bessie Fillmore. Collection \$2.90. Meeting closed by singing by choir and prayer by pastor.

MRS. ISAAC N. KAY, Sec'y. Centre Village, February 28.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. from February 15 to March 1.

Paradise, H M, \$8, Reports, 40c; Campbellton, Tidings, 30c; Windsor, Junior Union, F M, \$5.50; Jacksonville, F M, \$9.50, H M, \$2, Reports, 25c; Halifax, North church, to constitute Miss Mabel Parsons a life member, H M, \$25; Acadia Mines, F. H. Johnstone to constitute Eliza E. McDonald a life member, F M, \$25; Cheboque Mission Band, support of Bahera Kroopch in Mrs. Churchill's school, \$8; Somerset, Tidings, 25c; Springfield, F M, \$6.75, Tidings, 25c; Baltimore, F M, \$7; St. John, Main Street, F M, \$18.75, H M, \$2.68, Reports, 50c; Collins, F M, \$4; Chance Harbor, F M, \$2.74, H M, 26c; Margaree, F M, \$5.91; St. Stephen, F M, \$9.90; East Mountain, F M, \$4; Long Creek, F M, \$4; Midgie, F M, \$6; Summerville, F M, \$6.65, H M, \$2.25, Reports, 20c; Tidings, 25c; Hantsport, Tidings, 87c; Mt. Vernon, Tidings, 25c; Upper Steviacke, F M, \$6; Woodstock, F M, \$6.50, H M, \$2; Reports, 35c; Amherst Shore, F M, \$3.75, H M, \$1.03; Gabarus, F M, \$3.68; Fredericton, F M, \$14.02, H M, \$13.36, Tidings, 25c, Reports, 70c. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, P. O. Box 513.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

A Forward Movement.

At the regular meeting of the Foreign Mission Board, held March 1, there were some matters of importance discussed, among which was the question of completing the bungalow at Tekkali, so as to make this a regular mission station. The work has already been begun. The land has been purchased, the wall around the compound built and the foundation for the bungalow laid. About \$750.00 have been expended already, and to complete the building there will be needed about \$2,000 more. The missionaries are unanimous in the opinion that the work ought to be done—in which opinion the Board heartily concur—and there would be no trouble if there were funds in hand or any indication that the money would be forthcoming as needed.

It is known that for several years past the last Sunday in March is held as "Foreign Mission Sunday," on which day pastors have been requested to preach missionary sermons and take offerings for the work when practicable. Sunday School Superintendents, Mission Bands and Young People's Societies have also been requested to make the day a Foreign Mission day. To this end a missionary exercise has been prepared and sent to pastors, superintendents and others for use on that day. The results, as far as can be learned, have been quite satisfactory. This year there will be no such exercise prepared. The Board felt that the last Sunday of this month might be used in such a way as to help the work of building a mission house in Tekkali during the year 1898, and the Secretary was requested to appeal to all the Sunday Schools, Young Peoples' Societies and the friends generally for an offering to be taken on Sunday, March 27, for "the Tekkali Mission House." The idea is that the offering shall be a special one. It is not proposed to interfere in any way with the regular offerings of the churches. It is a "Forward Movement" in our Foreign Mission work. The need is so great, the demand so urgent, and the work so easy of accomplishment that it seems to the Board as if the need had only to be mentioned when the \$2,000 would roll into the treasury as quickly as the more than \$2500 came for the Famine Fund. If pastors and Sunday School superintendents and leaders in our Young Peoples' Societies would take hold in earnest it would be done in a day. Any contributions from any source for the Tekkali Building Fund will be gratefully received. Let us all lend a hand.

Mr. Sanford writes under date January 26: "The Telugu Association had in it a good degree of interest. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were devoted to the meetings. It was found that the church letters reported baptisms at all the stations as follows: Bobbili, 25; Bimlipitam, 10; Auknatampar, 36; Paris Kimeddi, 5; Chicacole, 10; Tekkali, 10; Vizianagram, 10."

It will thus be seen that the total number of baptisms for the year were 103, making the entire membership of the churches at the close of 1897, 285. Mr. Sanford further says: "We rendered thanksgiving to God for His mercy manifested during the year." And well they might, for the increase of the past year was about twice as many as for any previous year.

Mr. Morse writes:

"We are disappointed because Miss Gray could not come with them (the new missionaries). She is one of the most earnest and faithful workers with whom it has been my privilege to labor. . . . She is a good herald of the Glad Tidings. She knows Telugu well and can speak it both correctly and fluently. Her whole heart and soul are in the work. . . . With our 300,000 pagan Telugus on the Bilmi field alone I wish we had 800 more like her."

Think of that, brethren, you who talk about too much being done for Foreign Missions. It looks as if we were only touching the fringe of this great work. If you could find plenty to do on the Bilmi field, what about other fields of twice the size.

Mr. Morse says: "The new missionaries have passed their first exams. (written) and are to have their oral exams, when we all meet at Bobbili. If all the other papers are as good as the ones I have already examined they will be good indeed. All the good things you told us about the new missionaries last year were true. Miss Newcomb is a young lady of a lovely spirit. Bro. Gullison and his wife are treasures. I have not seen so much of Miss Harrison, but I have seen enough to be impressed with her brightness and ability and her sterling worth. She is quick at everything and takes naturally to the people and the vernacular."

The friends of Missions will be glad to hear this testimony from one who can appreciate worth wherever it is found.

He continues: "We never had more reason to be encouraged than now. The past year has been bright, the future looks bright, and the Lord is with us. Bro. Hardy is in the same room with me just now, hard at the Telugu. We feel that you made no mistake in sending him. There is so much of blessing in the old year to look back upon, so much in the present to be thankful for, and the outlook for the new year seems so bright, that my heart sings for joy as I write."

The Grave or the Powers of Darkness.

Does Matt. 12: 40 represent the grave, or does it not represent the "hour and power of darkness," see Luke 22: 53. The three days and three nights include the whole time from his betrayal, until his resurrection, see Matt. 20: 17-20. "The heart of the earth," literally the darkest place of all God's creation, the sun has never shone there, and I do not believe there ever was a grave dug that deep. It is a very apt illustration of the ignorance of the earthly powers about divine revelation so plain in the Old Testament, the light of inspiration was as far from their hearts as the sun from the heart of the earth. I. B. WYSS.

Last Friday night the dwelling house of Belonie King, a farmer of Richibucto village, was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. King was absent from home and his wife and eight children were asleep in the house. The falling of the ceiling awakened Mrs. King and she with the utmost difficulty succeeded in getting her children out of the house in their clothes. Everything in the house was destroyed. The neighbors kindly provided the destitute woman and children with clothing and food, and a subscription list has been opened for their benefit.

A Good Appetite

Is essential for perfect health and physical strength, but when the blood is weak, thin and impure, the stomach cannot perform its duty and the Appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite and giving sound digestion. It purifies and enriches the Blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and gives strength to the nerves and health and vigor to the whole system. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All-druggists. \$1; 50c for \$5. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. Price 25 cents.

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# Get More and You Get Less

Why is it every sarsaparilla which tries to sell itself, ranges itself against Ayer's as the standard? Why is it that all have to offer extra inducements—bigger bottles, fancy wrappers, cheaper price—anything, everything, but the one inducement of quality?

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has never been equaled by any cheap imitation of it, and quality tells, just as blood tells.

### It is the Standard.

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than twenty-five years, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. A preparation must possess great merit to maintain such a reputation. I believe your sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier that has ever been introduced to the general public. I often hear other manufacturers say that this is 'as good as Ayer's,' but no one ever yet heard it said that Ayer's was 'as good' as any other kind. They always set Ayer's up as the standard of excellence."—S. F. Boyce, Duluth, Minn.

### S. S. Convention.

The Baptist Sunday School Convention of St. Martins Parish convened at First St. Martins church March 3. First session 2.30 p.m. Devotional service, led by Pastor Cornwall. By the departure of Secretary Miss Nonia Bradshaw, who is about to leave for Africa as a missionary, Mrs. James A. Floyd, of Fairfield, was appointed Sec'y and Treas. to fill the vacancy. President J. S. Titus in the chair. Delegates present, 21. Reports from their different schools showed all in prosperous condition—all evergreen. Teaching Model Lesson by Pastor Bynon, on Jesus' and the Sabbath, Matt. 12:1-14, which was helpful, very instructive and appreciated by all. Essay, "Why I am a Baptist," by Miss Sara Floyd; essay, "Christ as a Teacher," by Miss Hannah Floyd; lengthy and interesting discussion on "Best Methods of Sunday School Work," spoken to by Bros. Howard and Patterson, Superintendents Fownes, Floyd and Titus, and Pastors Bynon and Cornwall.

Second session opened at 7.30. Devotional service in charge of Bro. Howard—a season of earnest prayers. Address of Welcome, by Supt. A. W. Fownes; Address on Temperance, by W. J. Patterson, representative of Fairfield I. O. O. T. Lodge; essay on "Teachers Helps," by Miss Cecelia Wansmake; essay, "Major and Minor," by Miss Anna Baird; essay, "Repentance essential to Salvation," by Miss Edith Wansmake; an address by Supt. Floyd on "How to teach children to memorize Scripture," also giving the Convention an example by a class of twelve small children repeating in one voice all the memory verses of the lessons from 1st January quarter until date, ending with singing the Invitation to Sunday School; essay, "Life of Paul," by Miss Marion Vaughan; essay, "Sketch of the Epistle of Romans, by Miss McNally; essay, "Sketch of 1st Corinthians," by Miss Lou Gillis; essay, "Sketch of 2nd Corinthians," by Miss Hannah Vail; singing, "More about Jesus," by the Fairfield children, while collection was being taken. Essays were all of high order and showed careful preparation. Speeches were delivered in an earnest spirit and Supt. Fownes' address of kindly welcome was appreciated by the visitors and briefly responded to by Pastor Bynon. Recitation of memory verses and singing by the children were faultless in their rendering, eliciting praise from all. Convention closed by singing, "God be with you till we meet again."

Mrs. J. A. Floyd, Sec'y.

### Shelburne County Quarterly Meeting.

The regular session of Shelburne County Quarterly Meeting was held at Shelburne, on Feb. 8 and 9. Although the attendance was not as large as we have seen at some of the former gatherings; we can report having spent a profitable time together. In all our meetings the Holy Spirit's presence, with great power was manifest. We missed the familiar face of Rev. A. F. Brown, Lockeport, from our midst. Our brother who has so ably filled the position of Sec'y-Treasurer of this organization since its inception has assumed the pastorate of the Baptist church at North River, P. E. I., we one and all feel that which has been our loss has been P. E. Island's gain, and we pray that God's richest blessing may attend his labors there. The first gathering at 2.30 p. m. was a social service led by Rev. N. B. Dunn, and showed that people had come expecting, and praying for a blessing at these meetings. Next came the B. Y. P. U. session, from 3 to 4.30 p. m. conducted by President McDonald. The Unions so far as heard from gave very encouraging reports. They also report the organization of one new Union since last session, that of Post Clyde. After hearing of reports, papers were read by Mr. C. L. Forbes, Lic., entitled "Christian Living," and Rev. N. B. Dunn, "B. Y. P. U. Study." In the evening Mr. G. H. Baker preached a sermon on the "Saving power of Christ," from Heb. 7: 25; Bro. Baker who is laboring on Sable River field, gave a very stirring and impressive discourse, and paved the way for a grand social service, which was held after preaching service, and conducted by Deacon Charles Hardy. At 10.30 on Wednesday morning, under the leadership of Bro. A. Harlow, we had one of those blessed seasons of prayer and testimony in which man seems to enjoy the very near presence of God, after this followed the reports from churches which took up the time from 11 a. m. to 12 o'clock. Our Sec'y-Treas., being compelled to resign on account of removing to another field of labor, Bro. G. T. McDonald was appointed Sec'y-Treas. (pro. tem). Eleven churches were heard from and we know our cause in this county must be prospering, baptisms were reported from Woods Harbor, the result of special revival service, which has been held by Pastor Quick assisted by Rev. I. Wallace, at 2.30 p. m. the Womens Aid society met, Mrs. N. B. Dunn presiding. Scripture was read by Miss Hannah Hayden, then followed reports from several societies but for some reason a number of societies did not send delegates and we cannot give a good account of what the society is doing in the county at present; this meeting was merged into a devotional service in which the missionary spirit was predominant. In the evening Rev. N. B. Dunn preached the Quarterly sermon to a good sized congregation. Taking his text from Gen. 2: 8 then followed the farewell service conducted by Bro. G. T. McDonald. The theme of the meeting seemed to be, that we would be better men and women in the service of the Master, by the assembling of ourselves together at this Quarterly Meeting. The May gathering will be held at Louis Head. Collection for Church Fund \$5 86. G. T. McDONALD, Sec'y.

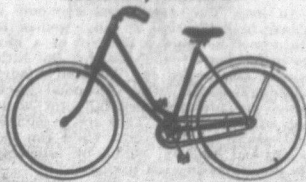
### Personal.

Dr. Kierstead of Acadia College, preached with his usual power to large

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Firms employing racing men must saddle the purchasing public with \$10 to \$15 per machine more than would be necessary without.



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SPEED-KING - Cash \$10  
EMPIRE - Cash \$55  
King of Scorchers - Cash \$75

All fully guaranteed.

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**WE WANT** the services of a number of families to do work for us knitting Seamless

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**STEADY WORK and GOOD PAY** (whole or spare time) to those who make prompt returns. For particulars ready to commence send name and address to:

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Georgetown, Ont.

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During recent years an important change has taken place in the treatment of certain diseases of the air passages. While formerly it was the custom to rely almost entirely on internal medications in this treatment, the importance of direct applications of medicines to the diseased parts is becoming more and more generally recognized. Of this method of treatment, Cresolene is the most largely used, the most successful in its results, and the most convenient way of medicating the air passages.

Descriptive booklet, with testimonials, free. For sale by all druggists, United States and Canada.

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Lemong, Miles & Co., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

**THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD**

**Caorine**

THE PERFECT TOOTH POWDER

DRUGGISTS 25¢

congregations in the Germain St. Church on Sunday last. He returned to Wolfville.

Rev. H. R. Hatch who has supplied the pulpit of the Wolfville church for a few weeks has received a call to the pastorate of the church, which it is expected he will accept.

Rev. E. J. Grant has accepted a call to the pastorate of the churches of Summer-side, and Belmont, P. E. I. This will add another able man to the Baptist forces of the province.

We regret that Evangelist Martin, acting pastor of the Main Street Church, is prostrated with a severe attack of influenza. The Main Street pulpit was supplied on Sunday morning by Rev. W. J. Halse and in the evening by S. McC. Black.

### Notices.

The York County Quarterly Meeting will convene (b. v.) with the 2nd Kingsclear Baptist church at Hammondvale on second Friday, 7 p. m., March 11th. Pastor C. N. Barton to preach the introductory sermon, Pastor Geo. Howard to preach the Quarterly sermon. We hope all the Baptist churches of the county will send representatives. C. N. BARTON, Sec'y. pro tem.

The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Counties Baptist quarterly meeting will convene with the Jacksontown Baptist church on the third Friday in March at 7 o'clock p. m., preaching by Bro. Merritt. Missionary sermon by Rev. J. W. Rutledge, quarterly sermon by Rev. A. H. Hayward. We hope to see a large attendance of ministers and delegates.

THOS. TODD, Sec'y-Treas.  
Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 18th.

## NOTICE OF SALE.

Farm in the Parish of Simonds.  
There will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the Ninth Day of April next, at the hour of Twelve O'clock (noon), at Chubb's Corner (so called), on Prince William Street, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, under and by virtue of a license granted by the Judge of Probate for the said City and County of Saint John bearing date the Eighteenth Day of January, A. D. 1897, whereby the undersigned, Maria J. Davidson, Administratrix of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Jane Griffith, late of the Parish of Simonds, in the said City and County of Saint John, deceased, was empowered and authorized for the purpose of paying the debts of the said Jane Griffith to sell the real estate of the said deceased bounded and described in the said license as: "All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being at Loch Lomond, in the said Parish of Simonds and known and distinguished on the African Grant as Lot number thirty-one (31), the said lot being on the Northern part of the African Settlement and containing fifty acres more or less together with all houses, out houses, barns, buildings, edifices, fences, improvements, profits, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining; and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, reversion, issues, and profits hereof."

For further particulars apply to the undersigned proctor, dated the First Day of March, A. D. 1898.  
MARTHA J. DAVIDSON, Administratrix.  
S. A. M. SKINNER, Proctor for Administratrix.

## SEED OFFER.

The Baird Company, Ltd., Woodstock, N. B., on receipt of a wrapper of either of the following well-known and reliable remedies, viz.:

HENDRICKS WHITE LINIMENT, BAIRD'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, MCLEAN'S VEGETABLEWORM SYRUP, BOWMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS, WHEELERS BOTANIC BITTERS, BAIRD'S EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER, GRANGER CONDITION POWDERS, and 25 cents will send postpaid either of the following lots of strictly first-class seeds. The retail price of each lot is 60 cents. Both lots for two wrappers of either of the above remedies and 50 cents.

LOT No. 1, VEGETABLE SEEDS.  
Beans, Wax; Beet, Eclipse and Turnip; Cabbage, Pottlers; Carrot, Nantes; Cucumber, Long Green and Early Frame; Lettuce, Drumhead; Parsnip, Student; Radish, Turnip; Squash, Hubbard; Turnip, Garden.

LOT No. 2, FLOWER SEEDS.  
Aster, Large Flowering; Everlastings, mixed; Pink, Double China; Pansy, new large mixed; Petunia, mixed; Sweet Pea, mixed; Garden Wild Flower; Zinnia, double mixed. The seeds are selected for Maritime Provinces climate—lists cannot be changed. Address: THE BAIRD COMPANY, LIMITED, Woodstock, N. B.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING IN THE UNITED STATES. A book of two hundred pages, containing a catalogue of about six thousand newspapers, being all that are circulated by the American Newspaper Directory (December edition of 1897) with having regular issues of 1,000 copies or more. Also separate State maps of each and every State of the American Union, naming those towns only in which there are issued newspapers having more than 1,000 circulation. This book issued December 18, 1897, will be sent postage paid, to any address, on receipt of one dollar. Address: The Geo. P. Rowell Advertising Co., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

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**Metallic Roofing Co., Limited,**  
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Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man

# Hood's Pills

said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." Doc. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## The Old and the Young ARE ALIKE CURED BY THE USE OF GATES' FAMILY MEDICINES.

AVONDALE, Plenton Co., January 14, 1896. Messrs. C. Gates, Son & Co.:

Dear Sirs,—This is to certify that my father had an attack of the La Grippe, about four years ago. The doctor was called and said he could do nothing for him as he was so old, being then 84, but when there is life there is hope, and having your Bitters and Syrup in the house, we began to give them to him, when he got better, and after about three months was entirely recovered. He is now in his 96th year and is well and hearty. Your CERTAIN CHECKER speedily cured a neighbor woman of Cholera-morosa. My grandchild, about two months old, was taken with Diarrhoea and was taking doctor's medicine for some weeks, but it continued getting worse and it became chronic, so that the child got to look like an old person; it was plain to be seen its little life was fast ebbing away. Now I had your CERTAIN CHECKER in the house but not at that time being acquainted with its use I was for some days afraid to give it to a child so young and weak. I was convinced if the child did not get immediate relief it would die, so I told its mother to put 2 or 3 drops of the CERTAIN CHECKER in its bottle (as it drank from the bottle) and in about 24 hours it was noticed the child was a little better, this was continued for about a week when it was all right, and is today a healthy child. I am, Gentlemen, Yours very truly,

DAVID MURRAY.  
Sworn before me this 15th day of January, 1896.  
ANGUS McDONALD, J. P.

## A Business Education at a reasonable rate, in as short a time as is consistent with

### THOROUGHNESS

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## PUTTNER'S EMULSION

Is the best of all the preparations of Cod Liver Oil. It is pure palatable and effectual. Readily taken by children.

Always get PUTTNER'S It is the Original and Best.

## Disordered Kidneys.

Perhaps they're the source of your ill health and you don't know it. Here's how you can tell:— If you have Back Ache or Lame Back. If you have Puffiness under the Eyes or Swelling of the Feet. If your Urine contains Sediment of any kind or is High Colored and Scanty. If you have Coated Tongue and Nasty Taste in the Mouth. If you have Dizzy Spells, Headaches, Bad Dreams,—Feel Dull, Drowsy, Weak and Nervous. Then you have Kidney Complaint. The sooner you start taking

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS** the more quickly will your health return. They've cured thousands of cases of kidney trouble during the past year. If you are a sufferer they can cure you. Book that tells all about Doan's Kidney Pills sent free to any address. The Doan Kidney Pills Co., Toronto, Ont.



## The Home

### A Little Child's Hymn.

BY FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE.

Thou that once, on mother's knee,  
Wert a little one like me,  
When I wake or go to bed  
Lay thy hands about my head;  
Lay me feel thee very near,  
Jesus Christ, our Savior dear.

Be beside me in the light,  
Close by me through all the night;  
Make me gentle, kind and true,  
Do what mother bids me do;  
Help and cheer me when I fret,  
And forgive when I forget.

Once wert thou in cradle laid,  
Baby bright in manger-shade,  
With the oxen and the cows,  
And the lambs outside the house;  
Now thou art above the sky;  
Canst thou hear a baby cry?

Thou art nearer when we pray,  
Since thou art so far away;  
Thou my little hymn wilt hear,  
Jesus Christ, our Savior dear,  
Thou that once, on mother's knee,  
Wert a little one like me.

—Selected.

### A Culinary Kindergarten.

It is an excellent thing to interest little girls early in affairs of cookery. Girls of eight or ten years old can easily be taught to make simple cakes and desserts for those juvenile tea-parties which such girls always delight to give to their companions. In order to prevent waste of materials, the cups used may be the miniature toy affairs, holding about half a gill, and the spoons the small spoons that come with children's tea sets. The egg used is usually a divided one. Children will learn a great deal in a practical cooking lesson of a few hours. The manufacture of a small cake, the "brewing" of a cup of tea, the preparation of an omelet or of a single dessert are the things which are most valuable for the foundation of a taste in housewifery and cooking. An hour a week spent in this way by a mother or older sister will interest these little women in culinary matters, and lay a foundation for useful knowledge. It is the foundation knowledge of cookery that many women are compelled to learn late in life, and from repeated failure in matters of which they are often ashamed to admit their ignorance.

### Household Suggestions.

The interesting statement is made that cooking-classes for young men are being formed at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms in Chicago. This is done not so much to turn out more cooks as to render the young men independent of the cheap and often poor boarding-places into which they are forced from motives of economy. With an oil or gas-stove, or even a chafing-dish, these Association members after their course in cookery, can be more or less independent of their boarding-houses. The idea has proved popular in the several branches in which it has been tried, and is likely to be copied elsewhere. While on this subject, it may be added that in this city a most enthusiastic class in cookery composed entirely of men has existed this season, and, strange to say, they were not, for the most part, bachelors who wanted to get up little suppers in their apartments, but heads of families and men living at home who had a taste for the accomplishment. If some of the men who are walking the streets, idle and despondent, would be content to learn this work and take the places now filled by too often incompetent women, there is a strong possibility that two classes would be benefited—the unemployed as well as the average family now dependent upon the average woman cook.

An authority makes a plea for the rather maligned salt mackerel. It is indigestible, and consequently disliked, he asserts, because its preparation and also the method of eating are not understood. The first point to be insisted upon is its thorough freshening. There is no danger of getting it too fresh, because salt can always be added; but there is the necessity

of getting rid of the traces of the curing process. It should then be broiled, and if it is plunged into boiling water for an instant, after it is broiled, this operation will plump it to an attractive appearance. It is better for being rubbed with a little olive oil rather than butter before broiling. Just as it is sent to the table, lemon juice is sprinkled over it and parsley is put on the platter. No liquids should be taken while the fish is being eaten. It is the contrary custom, that of sipping coffee, perhaps, after every mouthful or two, that has given it the reputation of an indigestible food, while in reality it is a valuable one, and a useful addition to the breakfast menu.

Leather bedside slippers can very easily be made at home. The leather is of any color that is desired, and it is often a very gay one, and is mounted over the toe of a lamb's-wool insole. A bit of fur finishes the edge, and thus is evolved a comfortable toe slipper. A comparatively small piece of skin makes two or three pairs, and the expense of both money and effort is very trifling.

A set of very simple engagement pockets was seen recently at a woman's exchange. It was a long piece of denim, and had its over-piece divided into seven pockets, of a size to hold easily a visiting or invitation card. These pockets, one below another, were lettered in a simple outline stitch with each day of the week, and in its appropriate division was whatever card was to be honored on that day. Of course, some were on one Tuesday and some on another, but if every Tuesday morning the whole lot in one pocket was gone over, there was no escaping knowledge of the engagement, and the embarrassment of announcing to a tea that had taken place the week before could not take place.

A pretty garnish for other sweet dishes is iced oranges. The oranges are peeled and pulled apart into sections, each piece being dipped into a soft icing until it is perfectly covered. They are then strung with a fine, sharp needle on a thread and put in the warming oven to dry thoroughly. If the hot oven of the range is not too hot, they can be suspended there from the top grate, and the drying process is more quickly accomplished, but they must not be browned, only dried white. They are then laid around a mound of lemon jelly or of plain blanc-mange, or of any dessert whose flavor is not very positive.

## It's Easy To Dye.

### Home Dyeing With Diamond Dyes is Pleasant and Profitable.

Beautiful and Brilliant Colors That Will Not Fade—Diamond Dyes Have Special Colors for Cotton and Mixed Goods—How Wise Women Economize in Hard Times—A Ten-Cent Package of Diamond Dyes often Saves Ten Dollars.

In these days of enforced economy it should be a pleasure to any woman to learn how she can save the cost of a new gown for herself and suit for the little one, or can make her husband's faded clothing look like new. Diamond Dyes, which are prepared especially for home use, will do all this. They are so simple and easy to use that even a child can get bright and beautiful colors by following the directions on each package.

There is no need of soiling the hands with Diamond Dyes; just lift and stir the goods with two sticks while in the dye bath, and one will not get any stains or spots.

In coloring dresses, coats, and all large articles, to get a full satisfactory color, it is absolutely necessary to have a special dye for cotton goods and a different dye for woolen goods. This is done in Diamond Dyes, and before buying dyes one should know whether the article to be colored is cotton or wool, and get the proper dye. Do not buy dyes that claim to color everything, for their use will result in failure.

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.

### Watch Repairers JEWELLERS

Jewellery made to Order and Promptly Repaired.

### SILVERSMITHS ENGRAVERS

Letter inquiries and mail orders solicited. Largest Stock in the Maritime Provinces to select from.  
**M. S. BROWN & CO.**  
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128 and 130 GRANVILLE STREET  
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Have recently been made in methods of teaching commercial subjects—Book-keeping and Correspondence especially. Our methods are not those of five or even two years ago, but the very latest, embracing the latest features at the close of 1897. Our Shorthand is also the best—the Isaac Pitman.

Catalogues to any address.  
**S. KERR & SON.**

### No You Never

Can have NICE FLAKY ROLLS LIGHT BISCUIT GOOD PASTRY While using some of the BAKING POWDERS now sold  
**ONLY WITH WOODILLS GERMAN BAKING POWDER**

### MONT. McDONALD,

BARRISTER, Etc.  
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**T. H. HALL, St. John.**

## Can Asthma Be Cured?

To those who have suffered untold agony from this disease, we can say without fear of contradiction

**YES!**  
**Liebig's Asthma Cure**  
NOT ONLY GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF BUT CURES

Do not despair because other remedies have failed to cure you. It costs you ABSOLUTELY NOTHING To try our Asthma Cure in every case a

**Sample Bottle Free?**  
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By mail to any person afflicted, who will send us name and Post Office Address. Liebig's Asthma Cure cures Asthma, Hay Asthma, or Hay Fever, (Acute or Chronic) Bronchitis. Mention Messenger and Visitor. A Treatise and general rules sent with each sample. If You are Afflicted write and send your name at once.  
**THE LIEBIG CO.,**  
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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

First Quarter.

JOHN THE BAPTIST BEHEADED. Lesson XII. March. 20.—Matt. 14: 1-12. Commit Verses 6-10.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life.—Prov. 4: 23.

EXPLANATORY.

I. A TROUBLED CONSCIENCE.—Vs. 1, 2. 1. AT THAT TIME. That period of Jesus' ministry while the twelve were on their Galilean mission, begun in chap. 10: 1, 5 (see Lesson VIII) and continuing all winter. About this time they returned to report to Jesus (Matt. 14: 12, 13, compared with Mark 6: 30-32.) HEROD THE TETRARCH, Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Great (who slew the Bethlehem innocents) and heir to one-fourth of his kingdom.—Galilee and Peraea.—Hence he is called tetrach, which means "ruler of a fourth part." HEARD OF THE NAME OF JESUS, R. V. Heard the report concerning Jesus. His marvelous works and teachings had so penetrated and stirred the whole people that the news reached the ears of the king.

2. SAID UNTO HIS SERVANTS. Officers, who were discussing as to who Jesus was, some saying that he was Elijah, others that he was a prophet like the prophets of old; but Herod feared that it was JOHN THE BAPTIST, whom he had murdered, returned to life again. If we mistake not, that discovered head was rarely thenceforth absent from Herod's haunted imagination from that day forward till he lay upon his dying bed. THEREFORE DO THESE MIGHTY WORKS (POWERS) SHEW FORTH THEMSELVES IN HIM. He thought that John had brought back with him those larger powers, those diviner gifts, which the spirit receives when it enters upon the heavenly life, and the prophet could now exert those powers, together with his former terrible reproofs. No wonder Herod was afraid.

II. JOHN IMPRISONED FOR HIS COURAGE AND FAITHFULNESS.—Vs. 3-5. Herod was probably at his palace in Tiberias, on the Sea of Galilee, at this time. 3. HEROD HAD LAID HOLD ON (ARRESTED) JOHN. This was in March, A. D. 28, a year before the birthday festival described below. IN PRISON. Josephus says that it was at Castle Macherus. FOR HERODIAS' SAKE, HIS BROTHER PHILIP'S WIFE. Herod had put away his lawful wife, the daughter of Aretas, an Arabian king, for the purpose of marrying Herodias.

4. FOR JOHN SAID (REPEATEDLY) UNTO HIM, IT IS NOT LAWFUL FOR THEE TO HAVE HER.

It was not lawful (1) because he had put away his lawful wife. (2) He had persuaded Herodias to forsake her husband, Herod's brother Philip, for the sake of his rank and wealth. (3) To do this he had been guilty of the basest treachery to his brother. (4) He had married Herodias, his niece and sister-in-law, contrary to the law (Lev. 18: 13-14.)

COURAGE. 5. WOULD HAVE PUT HIM TO DEATH. Mark says that Herodias would have done it. The only certain way to stop the reproof was to repeat or to destroy the reproof. She would not repeat, but would kill the physician, as if that would cure the disease. HE FEARED THE MULTITUDE. Who might rise up in revolt, or report him to the emperor if he killed a prophet. There is nothing so cowardly as a guilty conscience, or so to be feared by evil-doers as a holy man who voices the truth of God. To kill John would be fighting against all the higher unknown powers.

III. THE BIRTHDAY BANQUET AND ITS OUTCOME. 6. WHEN HEROD'S BIRTHDAY WAS KEPT, or came, and was kept with a great banquet to which the nobles and military officers (Mark) were invited. "It is evening, and the castle-palace is brilliantly lighted up. The sound of music and shouts of revelry fall into the deep dungeon where waits the prisoner of Christ."

THE DAUGHTER OF HERODIAS, by her former husband. Her name was Salome, and she afterwards married her uncle, Herod Philip II, tetrarch of Ituria. DANCED BEFORE THEM, or in the midst, as R. V. She had been sent by her mother to gain an opportunity for killing John. No reputable maiden could ever have done what she did. The dancing girls in the Orient are exceedingly popular as entertainers, but their profession is one the practise of which, it is not too much to say, is ruinous alike to themselves and to the spectators. AND PLEAS'D HEROD. The scheme succeeded. They were "fascinated by the novel spectacle of a high-born and charming girl going through the voluptuous movements of an Oriental dance."

8. BEING BEFORE INSTRUCTED, or put forward, BY HER MOTHER. She had gone to her mother to help her decide the great question as to what out of the thousand possibilities she should ask (Mark).

What shall I ask? Here is an illustration of the mother's power to lead her child to good or evil. Every child in effect says to its mother, What shall I ask,—ask of

God, of life, of the future; shall it be earthly good or heavenly good, sin or righteousness, heaven or hell? And the mother, consciously or not, is, by words, by example, by training, by spirit, answering this question, and putting forward her child to good or evil.

9. AND THE KING WAS SORRY. Not penitent, but troubled and anxious. He had expected some entirely different request. There was danger, and a troubled conscience in the gift. NEVERTHELESS FOR THE OATH'S SAKE. It should be oath's, not oath's, which is a printer's or editor's error. The word is plural in the original (see R. V.)

11. HIS HEAD WAS BROUGHT IN A CHARGER. A somewhat capacious platter, often made of silver, which was charged or loaded with meat at banquets. SHE BROUGHT IT TO HER MOTHER. She had sacrificed much to please her mother. But that mother did not gain her end. John was silenced, but conscience and the voice of God were not silenced. The stain of blood could never be washed away, nor "all the perfumes of Arabia sweeten" the guilty soul.

12. AND WENT AND TOLD JESUS, WHO WAS MOST INTERESTED, as the one of whom John was the forerunner and friend. They doubtless afterwards became the disciples of Jesus.

IV. A CONTRAST. TWO KINDS OF SUCCESS. We have here two impressive instances which will picture to our classes the two kinds of success,—the worldly and the heavenly, the false and the true. Herod seemed to succeed, but his life was a failure. John seemed to fail, but his life was a marvelous success.

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"THOUGHT MY HEAD WOULD BURST."

A Fredericton Lady's Terrible Suffering.

Mrs. Geo. Doherty tells the following remarkable story of relief from suffering and restoration to health, which should



clear away all doubts as to the efficacy of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills from the minds of the most skeptical:

"For several years I have been a constant sufferer from nervous headache, and the pain was so intense that sometimes I was almost crazy. I really thought that my head would burst. I consulted a number of physicians, and took many remedies, but without effect. I noticed Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised, and as they seemed to suit my case, I got a box and began their use. Before taking them I was very weak and debilitated, and would sometimes wake out of my sleep with a distressed, smothering feeling, and I was frequently seized with agonizing pains in the region of the heart, and often could scarcely muster up courage to keep up the struggle for life. In this wretched condition Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills came to the rescue, and to-day I stand, with gratitude, that I am vigorous and strong, and all this improvement is due to this wonderful remedy."

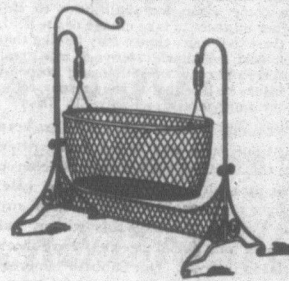
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1 Studies on Baptism, Ford, \$2.00 now \$1.25.
1 Set The Holy Land, (Ill.), Gerkie, \$3.50 now \$3.00.
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## From the Churches.

**BEAR RIVER, N. S.**—Baptized four Feb. 27th. The power is still with us. Twelve decided last night. G. W. SCHURMAN.

**MONCTON.**—Seven were received into our fellowship last month, and seven others were accepted for church membership at our Conference last night. In all departments our work is eminently satisfactory, and the church in its varied interests grandly sustained. COM. March 5th.

**SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.**—Rev. E. J. Grant has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Summerside and Belmont churches. Expect him with us the 2nd Sunday in March. May the Lord bless him and the churches in the Master's service. GEO. W. WARREN, Clerk.

**SEAL HARBOR.**—I wish to acknowledge with many thanks the sum of \$1 toward our new church at this place from Miss Abbie E. Parker, Port George, Annapolis Co. Every little is a help if it is only 25 cts., it will be thankfully received. JOHN CROOKS, Church Clerk and Treasurer.

**WOODSTOCK, N. B.**—On the evening of the 20th ult. the ordinance of baptism was administered to Albion V. De Wolfe and Mrs. Geo. Green. These together with Mrs. Rutledge who was received by letter and Miss Shea who had previously been received by baptism, were given the hand of fellowship on the following Sunday evening. W. J. RUTLEDGE, March 4th.

**CENTREVILLE, N. B.**—While we cannot report any increase to this church, still we have been earnestly carrying on the work of the Lord in this part of his vineyard, and by the efforts of pastor and people we still continue to keep up the regular services praying for the blessing of the Lord to rest upon the efforts being put forth and we earnestly solicit the prayers of our brothers in the work. W. E. CARPENTER, Lic.

**SACKVILLE, N. B.**—Three more were baptized here on the evening of Feb. 20th in the presence of a large congregation. This makes twenty-five since the first of the year. Five more are received for baptism. Three have been added to the church by letter, and two others have come in on experience. We are now holding special meetings at Lower Sackville and are looking for a large blessing. E. E. DALEY.

**HIGHLAND CHURCH, FITCHBURG, MASS.**—The revival of which I wrote you some time ago still continues. Last Sunday evening I baptized six candidates and there were seven who rose in the after-meeting and said they wished to be Christians. Since Jan. 1st, 1898, I have baptized 30. This makes 50 that I have baptized since I came to this church 14 months ago, and have taken a total of 71 into church membership during that time. We are all very grateful to the Lord for this large blessing, and still we hope for many more to come. Three of those I have recently baptized were brought up Catholics. We will be glad to be remembered in your prayers. We often pray for you. AUSTEN T. KEMPTON.

**WESTMORELAND, P. E. I.**—We have pleasure in reporting that our Mission Band of Willing Workers is prospering. It was organized Jan., 1897, with a membership of thirteen has since increased to thirty-three. We meet every fortnight on Saturday afternoon. Our members are deeply interested in the work. At each meeting several of the members have readings, recitations, or something new to tell us on mission work which makes our meetings very interesting as well as instructive. We feel that we derive a great blessing by them. LOTTIE B. NEWSOM, Secretary.

**KENTVILLE.**—The work in Kentville which has included a few extra meetings of late is proving most pleasant. All the services are largely attended and the people full of hope. During past 4 months 21 have been received into fellowship, 16 by baptism and doubtless several others who are taking a part, will soon be asking for the rite. While we rejoice in the success attending the united effort of the church here, we rejoice exceedingly in hearing of the great revival attending the ministry of Bro. Schurman at Bear River. Many whom I loved and for whom I wrought and hoped are being saved. It was my prayer and expectation that this would follow upon Bro. Schurman's labors and it has. "My cup runneth over." B. N. NOBLES.

**SPRINGFIELD, ANNAPOLIS CO., N. S.**—Much against the wish of his congregation our esteemed pastor, Rev. Josiah Webb, has tendered his resignation, to come into effect on May 1st. Bro. Webb took charge of this group of churches in May, 1895, and has, with untiring zeal, led them on with much skill and good success. We, as a church, are thankful to the Great Shepherd of Israel to be able to say that the white flag of peace is waving in the breeze of prosperity. We also attribute much of the success which has attended our pastor's ministry to his family who have proved themselves to be earnest, Christian workers in the Master's vineyard. The time will soon come when we shall have to call another minister to take charge of the field. We trust that our choice may be like that of the past, which will prove to us a great blessing, and may every closing scene of our future be like that of the present, satisfactory and peaceful. JOSEPH F. BENT.

**PARADISE AND CLARENCE.**—It has been some time since any word was written from this field but not because the church is idle for such is by no means the case. We have not thought it best to hold any series of special meetings this winter, but nearly all our social meetings have been special in interest. Our Sabbath congregations are good; our young people are energetic, and we have eighty studying the Sacred Literature Course. The people are not unmindful of our temporal welfare and individual kindness in act and gift is constantly placing us under obligation. Two weeks ago the members of West Paradise called and spent a social evening and left the parsonage richer by a generous contribution of groceries, etc.; and last week the Clarence section met at the home of sister Armstrong and spent a very pleasant evening in music and games and as a consequence gold watch and \$17 in cash and useful articles. Not many weeks have passed since a first class \$25 cooking stove was placed in the parsonage by this same section. We have never labored for a kinder people than Paradise and Clarence church. May the Lord bless this dear people for their untiring acts of kindness and love. E. L. STREVEY.

**MEDICINE HAT, N. W. T.**—On the 11th of this month we had a very pleasant roll call in connection with this church. The sisters prepared a nice tea in the vestry, and after doing justice to what was set before us, we repaired to the main part of the church. There we engaged in spiritual songs, and responded to our names as the roll was called. Some of the oldest members had timely remarks. It is thought by some that this meeting did more to bind the members together than any effort that has been put forth for some time. We expect to hold these meetings quarterly. Last Lord's day we had the pleasure of baptizing another brother into fellowship with us, a man of excellent abilities who expects to enter the ministry. He was brought up Episcopalian, but a few months ago he was converted under the teaching of a student missionary, and since then has carefully investigated the question of baptism. He was connected with politics for some years and is a great speaker. As he has consecrated his gifts to the Lord we hope for great things from him. C. I. MCLANE, Feb. 22nd.

**FORBES POINT, SHELBURNE CO., N. S.**—In October last, the people of this community suffered the loss of their meeting house by forest fire, particulars given in the November letter, in which we asked for the sympathy and aid of our friends. One church (Port Hillford) sent us their contribution which we gratefully acknowledge and we hope the other churches will consider the matter as possible so that our much needed building may not be delayed. Our brethren of the Barrington Passage Presbyterian church kindly sent us a thanksgiving offering of twelve dollars for which we are very grateful. The room in which we are worshipping is very small but we are hoping that many of our friends will make it possible to have a share in the erection of this house of worship. We have been remembered by many, whom we wish to sincerely thank. Capt. B. Forbes, \$22; Clifford Locke, \$5; Jonathan Locke, \$5; Rev. A. Coloon, \$2; A. F. Newcombe, \$1; Rev. J. H. Saunders, \$1; Rev. Isa Wallace, \$1. Trusting that the stewards of His possessions, will open their hearts to us we look forward to the day when we shall once more worship in a house dedicated to Him. ERNEST QUICK.

**FLORENCEVILLE, N. B.**—A few words from the cold frozen North. Klondike has been in the air as well as in the peoples minds, one needs to be busy in order to keep on top of the beautiful snow. Our work has been somewhat hindered by the severe storms. We are now in our eighth year on this field. We have repaired the interior of the Florenceville church building, adding very much to its comfort and appearance; our congregations were never better than at present. At East Florenceville, our interest is fair; one is ready for baptism there. We expect to hold some special meetings there soon. The brethren and sisters began painting the church last fall and will finish this spring. At Bristol we have the new Baptist church nearly completed on the outside, and hope to go on with the work in the spring. At Simonds we have our new church finished outside and hope to go on with the inside this spring. Nov. 1st we took charge of the Hartland interest; the new church there is nearing completion and when finished will be the finest church building in town. Last week we succeeded in putting in a baptistry in the vestry, and Sunday evening after service we baptized 3 candidates and on Monday evening we gave the hand of fellowship to ten. A number of others have been received by the church by letter and experience and will receive the hand of fellowship soon. We very reluctantly gave up our charge of Aberdeen where we had put in 14 years' hard work. Bro. E. P. Calder now ministers to the people there. Two things hamper us in our work in this field, one is lack of means to finish our new churches that we need so much for use. The other is want of strength to push the work as I see the need. Death has been busy amongst us; since the new year came in, we have preached five funeral sermons and was called upon to preach another, but could not attend all, since the 13th of Jan. May the Lord give us all his grace to help us in our work for the Master. A. H. HAYWARD.

**ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.**—We have made few reports, so I may summarize the work of last year. Our annual roll-call business meeting was held Feb. 4th. It was not largely attended from various local reasons but I fear one of these was that the spiritual life of the church is not as intense as at some times. We are praying for the day. The growth of the church during the past year, numerically, was the smallest of any, during the present pastorate. The report of the clerk showed five were received by baptism, two by letter and one by experience, one died and six were dismissed to join churches elsewhere. We have an enrolled membership of 137 of whom 66 are resident at Annapolis and 29 at Round Hill, while 42 reside in other places. Our energies during the year have been occupied quite largely in building a parsonage. It was thought an impossible undertaking for so poor a church but nevertheless in the kind providence of God, success has crowned our efforts and we now have one of the best in the Maritime Provinces, a commodious, convenient house with hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace, etc., and a good barn. Before we commenced, the Lord dropped \$500 into our hands in this way. A large crowd came to our town to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee, we were asked to help feed them, friends all around kindly helped us provide food and at the end of the day we had sufficient in hand to meet the above. Our accounts stand as follows: Cost of lot, house, and barn \$2,500. Subscriptions paid, etc., \$844.97. Jubilee Dinner, \$500. Total, \$1,344.97. In debt, \$1155.03. To meet this we have unpaid balances of subscriptions, mostly not yet due, of \$366.30, and we have hope of obtaining some more, possibly \$200, and then expect to pay balance gradually. Granville Ferry which is a part of this field though a separate church has joined with us in this work. The church has also done well for denominational objects, better than ever before. We hope this extra work being done greater energy will be put into spiritual work and a larger ingathering result. The pastor did not take a vacation last summer but had to be out of his pulpit nearly two months this winter owing to sickness and a recruiting trip.

**PETERBORO, ONT.**—We had the privilege of baptizing five on the first Sabbath in January, two more are received for baptism, and a number of others have signified their desire to obey their Lord in his own ordinance, shortly. Twenty-nine have been added to the church during the past year. Every department of our church work is in a flourishing condition. The Young People's Union has about sixty members, and is following the S. L. Course, under

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Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

the leadership of the pastor. Our Sunday School is doing good work, under the efficient management of our ideal Superintendent, Mr. George Matthews. Over two hundred were present last Sunday. Our annual meeting held in January was very cheering and satisfactory. During the year over three hundred dollars were spent in decorating the interior of the church building. Over five hundred dollars were contributed for missions. The church offerings, which are taken every other month, were as follows: Manitoba Missions, in Feb., \$52; Home Missions, in April, \$69; Foreign Missions, in October, \$90; Grande Ligne, in Dec., \$50. The Women's Missionary circle gave \$102; Mission Band, \$65.70; Sunday School, \$97.37. Our collection this month for Manitoba, amounts to \$71.42. More than enough to meet the estimate for the ensuing year has been subscribed, and the prospect for the future looks bright and encouraging. What we most need now is a genuine revival; a thorough spiritual quickening of the entire membership. For this we pray; and for this we expect to labor. The old adage "out of sight out of mind" does not truthfully express our experiences with regard to our friends in the provinces by the sea. We often think of you, and desire your prosperity. We often long too for a "sniff" of atmosphere from old ocean. There are many parts of Ontario that are rich and beautiful; but none surpass in beauty, the lovely valley in the land of Evangeline; or the magnificent scenery of the St. John River.

Feb. 15. A. T. DYKEMAN.  
[The first part of the above was omitted last week.]

**SPRING OVERCOATS.**

They're leaders—our \$15 and \$17 Spring Overcoats. They lead, for they're cloths of qualities that will wear—they lead for the shape will be stylish—they lead, for the fit will be molded to your own form—they lead, for each one will be tailored up to a high standard of finish—and they lead, for they're superior qualities and patterns.

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Mrs. Addie Theriault, of Brussels Street, St. John, N.B., says: "Laxa-Liver Pills cured me of Constipation, Indigestion and Bilious Headaches. They have corrected the irregularities of Liver and Stomach, and restored my entire system to healthy natural action."

DURLIN Charles A. Co., N. S. William M. both of Sp. MORSE 18th, by E. to Edie Cl. THIES—bride's field, by Thies to Brookfield. LOHNES S., on Feb. B. A., Will field to Ch. STILES—sonage, P. by Rev. A. of East Flore

SCOVILL, 27th, Sarah of her age, and eight. MCGILLI Breton Co. vray, aged McGillivray tives and fi. MILLER, Co., N. S., aged 51, y esteem as a church, an sickness in saints. Sh children to

SEWELL, trouble, at Carleton Co. only son of Sewell, aged mother and brother pro baptized by fellowship of March, 1895 conference gave a stron By his sudd munily have citizen.

PARKER, of Daniel F. dale, Hants 23rd, at the never made occasions dur ed to her par in the deat her death mother she be sweet to ing patient through all the grace of funeral serv character. of Wm. W. Red Methodist.

THOMSON, Feb., Mrs. passed away 78 years o Sophia C. B. Chester. Sh and one ch St. John, the North C remained a was able by less labors to work. She by all who l of the Christ her and exhib mother, frien ing and faith

PATTEN— from London S. W., to En aged 49 ye broken heart

Wa

Children. Walter B.

MARRIAGES.

DURLING-ALLEN.—At the residence of Charles Allen, Esq., Springfield, Annapolis Co., N. S., Feb. 8th, by Rev. J. Webb, William M. Durling to Alice Maud Allen, both of Springfield.

MORSE-CLARK.—At Easton, Me., Dec. 18th, by Rev. H. A. Charlton, Amos Morse to Edie Clark, all of Easton, Me.

THIES-BURKE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Jabez Burke, North Brookfield, by Rev. G. C. Crabbe, Gustav O. Thies to Mildred G. Burke, all of North Brookfield, Queens Co., N. S.

LOHNS-MINNICK.—At Bridgewater, N. S., on Feb. 26th, by Rev. E. P. Churchill, B. A., William Henry Lohnes, of Northfield to Christie Minnick, of New Italy.

STILES-GALLUPE.—At the Baptist parsonage, Florenceville, N. B., March 2nd, by Rev. A. H. Hayward, Harry W. Stiles, of East Florenceville, to Lizzie A. Gallupe, of Florenceville, N. B.

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DEATHS.

SCOVIL.—At Dewit Ridge, N. B., Feb. 27th, Sarah Jane Scovil, in the 64th year of her age, passed away leaving a husband and eight children to mourn their loss.

MCGILLIVRAY.—At Caharouse, Cape Breton Co., on Feb. 18th, Martha McGillivray, aged 79 years, widow of the late John McGillivray, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

MILLER.—At Hardwood Ridge, Queens Co., N. S., Feb. 4th, Mrs. Andrew Miller, aged 51 years. She was held in high esteem as a member of Newcastle Baptist church, and through a long and painful sickness illustrated the patience of the saints. She leaves a husband and four children to realize their loss.

SEWELL.—Very suddenly, of heart trouble, at his own residence, Rockland, Carleton Co., N. B., Feb. 25th, Armonello, only son of the late Douglas and Mary J. Sewell, aged 42 years, leaving a widowed mother and wife to mourn their loss. Our brother professed faith in Christ and was baptized by Rev. H. D. Worden into the fellowship of the Rockland Baptist church March, 1895. He was present at the church conference the week before his death and gave a strong testimony for the Master. By his sudden death the church and community have lost a worthy brother and citizen.

PARKER.—"Libbie," youngest daughter of Daniel F. and Adelia Parker, of Avondale, Hants Co., passed to her reward, Feb. 23rd, at the early age of 17 years. She never made a profession, but on several occasions during her sickness she manifested to her pastor the hope she entertained in the dear Saviour. A little while before her death tenderly clasping her dear mother she said, "Oh! mamma, won't it be sweet to get home." Her uncomplaining patience, fortitude and cheerfulness through all her protracted illness, evinced the grace equal to the day of trial. The funeral services were of a deeply solemn character, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Wm. W. Rees, assisted by Rev. Wm. Ryan, Methodist, of Avondale.

THOMSON.—On Friday, the 25th of Feb., Mrs. David Thomson, of Halifax, passed away to her eternal rest. She was 78 years old. Her maiden name was Sophia C. Bezanson. Her parents lived at Chester. She leaves behind her a husband and one child—Mrs. Thomas Everett of St. John, N. B. In the earlier history of the North Church, of which Mrs. Thomson remained a member till called away, she was able by her godly example and tireless labors to do a great deal of valuable work. She was a mother in Israel, beloved by all who knew her. Every excellency of the Christian character was found in her and exhibited in her life. As wife, mother, friend and Christian she was loving and faithful.

PATTEN.—At sea, Dec. 23rd, eight days from London, and bound from Sydney, N. S. W., to England, Capt. John S. Patten, aged 49 years. The deceased leaves a broken hearted and invalid wife, six children, one brother and an aged mother to suffer their bitter bereavement. Capt. Patten was highly respected as a citizen, was a good seaman, and therefore always in demand. He was a member of the Hebron church, being baptized by Rev. A. Cohoon. But as he was abroad during his entire Christian life, we are unable to speak of him particularly as a follower of Jesus, yet we have reason to believe that he was a good Christian man. May the Lord bless and sustain the sorrowing ones he has left behind, especially his wife and mother.

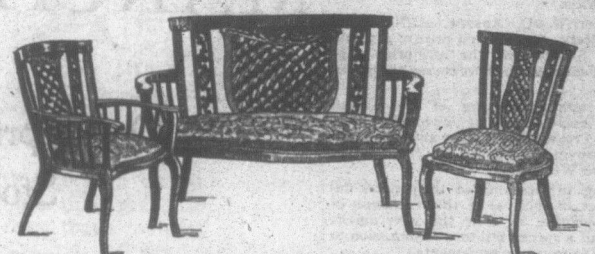
JONES.—At Canaan, Kings Co., N. S., Tuesday morning, Feb. 22nd, the eldest living son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones was suddenly called out of time. He was 19; pleasant in manner, kind and thoughtful regarding the rights of others and a good son, brother and companion. He was going to Kentville with a load of wood when he met with an accident by the upsetting of the load in descending a steep hill, that must have resulted in instant death. The body was taken to a home where a devoted mother was soon prostrated with grief; where brothers and sisters soon with hearts nigh breaking wept for their elder brother. A message which even wire might well tremble in transmitting was quickly sent to his father. The funeral was a large and impressive one, every one sympathizing deeply with the family, relatives and friends. The South Akon Division of which he was a member was present. They walked in line to the grave before their brother's remains and there took a very appropriate part.

DANIELS.—At Martock, Feb. 13th, Sophia H., widow of the late Israel F. Daniels, aged 85 years, fell asleep in Jesus. Mrs. Daniels was the daughter of Ebenezer Huntington, Sr., of West Cornwallis. She married in 1836 and was baptized in the same year by the late N. Vidito and joined the Clarence Baptist church. Out of a family of seven but two remained to cherish her declining days, John, from whose home near Windsor she entered into rest, and Mrs. N. E. Davison of Windsor. The five sons who awaited her in heaven were Christians with unblemished characters. Sister Daniels loved her Bible and read it through nine times and could readily recite 24 chapters besides being intimate with the Book as a whole. She possessed the ability rarely found among the aged, to commit and retain in memory a psalm or hymn as easily as in her childhood. Her soul and God's Word were in strong affinity. Next to her Bible she prized the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. She loved the youthful Christian Messenger, and when it attained the manhood of MESSENGER AND VISITOR her appreciation proportionately increased. She was a tender mother, friend and neighbor. Her place in the house of God was filled if possible. Her life, though unassuming, was one of the uplifting influences bringing the world nearer to God.

SCOTT.—At Crowfield, P. E. I., March 1st, Geo. R. Scott, aged 62 years. Bro. Scott was converted to the love of Jesus very early in life, being baptized by the late Rev. Malcolm Ross about 47 years ago. He has been, through his long Christian experience, a retiring but faithful and consistent follower of the Master, always ready to share the burdens of the Lord's work and thoroughly faithful and loyal to the interests of the church. For some time he has been the victim of incurable illness which culminated in a shock of apoplexy a few days before his departure. He leaves a widow, three brothers and three sisters, and a large circle of relatives and friends, who unite in mourning the loss of one always held in the highest respect by the entire community. But sorrow turns to joy in the knowledge that his last moments gave the brightest evidence that his eyes were closing on the scenes of earth to open upon those of Paradise.

SMITH.—At Pugwash, Feb. 12th, Robert G., only child of James and the late Jane Smith, aged 16 years. "Bobbie," as he was always called, was a general favorite in the community, he was converted during the winter of '97 and shortly after his new life in Christ, his physical life began to fail, and it soon became apparent to all

FURNITURE



\$56.50 For this Drawing Room Suit of Three pieces, upholstered in Figured Silk, any desirable shade. This suit is Dark Mahogany finish, handsomely carved and a beautiful design. Great Variety of Handsome Drawing Room and Parlor Furniture.

Write for photos and prices.

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SPRUCE SHEATHING

Best Grades. PINE SHEATHING From \$12.00 up.

BIRCH SHEATHING For Dining and Bath Rooms

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A. CHRISTIE WOOD WORKING Co.

CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

CURES

DR. TAFT'S ASTHMA CURE. So that you need not sit up all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. On receipt of name and P. O. address will mail Trial Bottle. Dr. W. Taft, Bros. Med. Co., 188 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ontario.

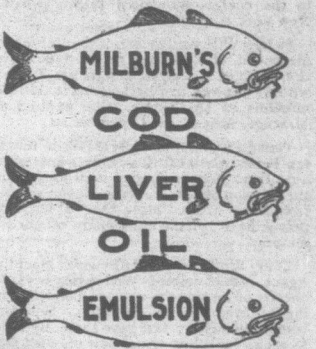
that poor Robbie must yield to that common foe of the young, consumption. Though our brother never united with the church, yet his life was that of a Christian and during the last moments of life when the question was asked, "Bobbie is Jesus precious?" he replied "yes precious." "Good bye, good bye." His funeral was very largely attended, the children of the Baptist Sunday School walking in the procession in a body. "I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me."

Denominational Funds, N. B. and P. E. I., from Jan. 31st to March 1st, 1898.

NEW BRUNSWICK. St. Stephen church, D W, \$15.52; Fredericton church, D W, \$174.26; (St. Martins church, F M \$5; John McIntyre, F M, \$1; Upper Gagetown church, F M, \$2; Rev. Chas. Henderson, F M, \$1; Queens Co Quarterly meeting, F M, \$8 per J. S. Titus;) Sussex church, D W, \$4.18; Gibson church (D W, \$13.22, N. B. Convention, H M, 50cts; B Y P U, F M, \$5; S. S. F. M, \$4.90; Primary class, F M, \$8)—\$31.62; Petitcodiac, per A. Cohoon, Acadia University, \$12.25; Jacksonville church, H M, \$2.46; Jacksontown church, H M, \$1.29; R. I. Phillips, D W, \$10; Moncton church (F M, \$54; B Y P U, F M, \$25; G. L. M. \$37.50)—\$116.50; German Street church, (D W, \$35.60; H M, \$5; Acadia University, 25cts; V P S C E, F M, \$20)—\$60.85; Penobscia per Rev. E. C. Corey, G. L. M., \$4.30—Total, \$450.23. Before reported, \$852.41. Total N. B., to March 1st, \$1302.64.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Cavendish church, D W, \$8; Bonshaw church, D W, \$2; North River church, D W, \$12; St Peter's Road church, D W, \$4.03; Eastpoint church, (D W, \$9; N W M, \$3)—\$12 Total, \$38.05. Before reported, \$180.55. Total, P. E. I. to March 1st, \$218.58. Total N. B. and P. E. I. to March 1st, \$1521.22.

J. W. MANNING Treas. Con., N. B. and P. E. I. St. John, March 1st.



If you've tried other Emulsions and find they don't agree with you, just get a bottle of MILBURN'S. It is pleasant to take, and won't turn the weakest stomach. It has combined with it Wild Cherry Bark and the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Manganese, and has wonderful restorative and flesh forming properties. For Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofula, Rickets and similar diseases it has no equal. Price 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle at all dealers.

Make No Mistake.

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

Chamomile Pills

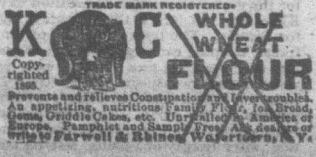
Can Do for You!

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

Smith's Chamomile Pills

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. FRANK SMITH, DRUGGIST, ST. STEPHEN, N. B. and CALAIS, Me.

PRICE 25 CENTS. FIVE BOXES \$1.00. If your local dealer does not sell these Pills Mr. Smith will send a box by mail on receipt of price.



Walter Baker & Co., Limited. Established 1790. 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 manufactures. 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, & Hospital St., Montreal.

News Summary.

An epidemic of "black blister" has broken out in the State of Hyderabad, India. Fifty deaths are occurring daily.

It is reported that the Argentine government has obtained a loan of £10,000,000 in London, secured by the alcohol and tobacco revenues.

Gunner W. C. Anslow, of Newcastle field battery, won the first prize of \$15, and Gunner S. Morrison, the third prize of \$8 for efficiency in the short course at Quebec in 1897.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, for the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, opened at Sherbrooke, Que., on Wednesday.

Acting in pursuance of the general demand for an increase of the armament of the Argentine republic, the government will send a special military commission to Europe to purchase armaments.

While Oscar McDougall, of Long Reach, Kings county, was hauling wood on Monday, he fell and the team passed over his body, breaking his right arm in three places, fracturing a rib and inflicting other severe injuries.

In the Senate on Tuesday a resolution of Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, providing for a bronze tablet to be erected in the Capitol building, Washington, in memory of the officers and sailors who lost their lives in the Maine disaster, was passed.

The school teachers of Long Island City, New York, who have not received their salaries for several months, decided on Tuesday to sue the city. The delay is due to the confusion incident to the Greater New York consolidation.

Bishop William Taylor, of the California Methodist church, has received news of the death of his niece, Dr. Jennie Taylor, who was known to all interested in African missions as Dr. Jennie. She expired at Malange, Angola, on December 29.

Terrific weather is reported from northern Persia, the worst known in a quarter of a century. The high road from Resht, on the Caspian Sea, to Teheran, is impassable from snow drifts. More than a hundred people have perished and many others are missing.

Blair White, a Singer Sewing Machine Agent, was convicted Wednesday at Dorchester of forging the name of Peter Downing to three notes of \$15 each. Downing bought a machine and gave three notes of \$8 each, but White issued new ones for \$15. He was given two years in Dorchester.

In the bankruptcy court at London on Wednesday, Mr. S. N. Cornell, of New York, applied for an order of discharge. The judge said he considered that Mr. Cornell's bankruptcy was due to gross extravagance and suspended his discharge for four years. Mr. Cornell has lived at the rate of \$55,000 a year.

Fire on Monday night in a four story tenement house, 171 Harrison Avenue, borough of Brooklyn, damaged property to the extent of \$30,000, and made seventy families temporarily homeless. Several smaller tenement houses were destroyed. A number of persons were slightly injured by falling walls.

In the House of Commons Tuesday, George N. Curzon, answering a question as to whether Russia occupied Deer Island, said Russia was believed to be negotiating with Corea for a coal depot at Deer Island, where Japan already had a similar site. Referring to Port Arthur, Mr. Curzon said no forts existed there now and the government was not aware that any Russian land forces were at that place.

Julie and Joanna Bonner, who reside on the plantation of W. S. Guiley, near Livingston, Ga., went to prayer meeting, leaving five children, ranging in age from two to nine years, at home alone. For safe-keeping, as they thought, they locked the children in and left a blazing log fire to keep them warm. The house caught fire and the children were charred corpses before help arrived.

Much excitement has been caused in Georgia by the news that thirty-one Apache Indians are passing through the lower edge of the country en route to Florida, where they will proceed to Cuba. They are fully armed and their chief said they would be taken off the coast by a filibuster, which would land them on a Cuban shore, where they would ally themselves with the insurgents.

The special train over the Pennsylvania road, carrying the reindeer and attendants for the government relief expedition to the Klondike, left Jersey City Tuesday night for Seattle. The train consisted of three transit sleeping cars, two cooking and eating cars, ten box cars loaded with provisions, and twenty-six stock cars. The train was in two sections. There were 113 persons in the party. Five hundred and twenty-nine reindeer, in excellent condition, after twenty-one hours' rest on land, filled the cars comfortably.

HEALTH IN MARCH, APRIL, MAY!

Use the Only Spring Remedy in the World that Has Stood Every Test of Time.

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND MAKES ONE WELL.

In March, April and May use Paine's Celery Compound. And only Paine's Celery Compound! For it is nature's remedy.

It is the only spring medicine that the best physicians recommend. Clergymen of all denominations speak of the wonderful medicine with enthusiasm. Paine's Celery Compound has a record of life-saving work that has never been equalled.

Paine's Celery Compound cures disease. It makes people well. It has saved the lives of thousands of sufferers. It makes the weak strong. It purifies the blood and enriches the nerves.

Every condition of winter life has been detrimental to health. There has been a steady decline in nervous vigor. Now that spring comes the body is ready to cast off unhealthy tissues if it is only given a chance. This opportunity comes when the excretory organs, kidneys, skin and bowels are made to work actively and the nerves are able to furnish sufficient energy to the digestive organs.

No remedy in the world accomplishes these results like Paine's Celery Compound. It nourishes, regulates and invigorates the entire nervous system from the brain to the minutest nerve filament. It causes an increased appetite and tones up the stomach to deal with the increased food. Its nourishing action is immediately manifest in a clearing up of the muddy, unhealthy skin, an increase in weight and more refreshing sleep.

First discovered after laborious, scientific research by the ablest physician America has produced, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College, it is prescribed and publicly endorsed by the best practitioners in every city of America.

It has been so enthusiastically recommended by greatful men and women in every walk of life that it is today in every sense the most popular remedy the world ever knew.

It has proven itself the greatest of all spring medicines. In Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg and other cities, the leading druggists have found that the demand for Paine's Celery Compound surpasses that of all other remedies together!

Paine's Celery Compound, taken during the early spring days, has even more than its usual remarkable efficacy in making people well. It makes short work of disease. It rapidly drives out neuralgia, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and rheumatism from the system. It removes that lassitude, or "tired feeling," which betokens weakened nerves and poor blood.

Women working in close offices; saleswomen tired out and nervous from long hours' standing on their feet and waiting on impatient, irritating customers; overworked, worried and disheartened men and women everywhere will be astonished to find how much happier life becomes when their nerves have been strengthened and their blood purified by means of this remedy.

No other remedy has the hearty approval of a like body of educated men and women and professional men, nor has there ever been a remedy that was welcomed in so many intelligent, prudent homes where care is taken to get only the best in so vital a matter. In such families all over the country Paine's Celery Compound is the first, last and only remedy used.

Prof. Phelps had studied the nerves in health and disease, when well nourished and when under-nourished, in men and women and children years before he looked

for the remedy. Paine's Celery Compound is the outcome of his entire professional life. It is the one remedy that the world could not lose to-day at any price.

Paine's Celery Compound induces the body to take on solid flesh.

Physicians recognize Paine's Celery Compound as the one scientific spring remedy, and it is universally prescribed by them wherever there is great need of a vigorous and prompt restoring of health and strength to the worn out system.

Paine's Celery Compound is the best spring remedy because it is more than a mere spring remedy. It brings about a healthy appetite, complete digestion, regular action of the bowels and the other excretory organs whenever taken, whether in summer or in winter; but as the greatest of spring remedies it has extraordinary opportunities for inducing the body to throw off morbid humors that poison it and cause rheumatism, neuralgia, heart trouble and a general low state of the health, as in spring the system is more pliable, and chronic diseases, so securely lodged in the system that they are with difficulty ousted, become more tractable.

Thousands of men and women have found from personal experience that Paine's Celery Compound makes people well, and keeps all from sickness who take it in the spring.

Many a father and mother have noticed the unmistakable improvement in the health of their children from taking Paine's Celery Compound in the spring. It is the one scientifically accurate remedy fitted by its composition to thoroughly purify the blood and dispel that exhausted feeling and get rid of skin diseases, headaches and fits of depression with which children with weak, nervous systems, as well as grown people, are afflicted.

Advertisement for D. G. Whidden, Commission Merchant in Halifax, Nova Scotia, listing various country products like pork, poultry, butter, eggs, etc.

Advertisement for a Smith American Cabinet Organ, described as being in perfect repair and available for sale at a bargain.

Spring Purification.

The clogged-up machinery of the system requires cleaning out after the wear and tear of the winter's work. Nothing will do this so thoroughly and perfectly as the old reliable

Burdock Blood Bitters.

It cures Constipation, Sick Headaches, Feeling of Tiredness, and all the evidences of Sluggish Liver and Impure Blood, which are so prevalent in the spring. It makes rich, red blood and gives buoyancy and strength to the entire system.

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, on Thursday, May Fifth next, at Twelve O'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a certain Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1898, in a certain cause therein pending wherein the Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces are Plaintiffs and Charles Campbell and Elizabeth Brown Campbell, his wife, are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee, the Mortgagee premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill and said Decreeal Order, as follows: "All that lot of land and premises fronting on Duke Street, formerly Morris Street, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, known and distinguished on the Map "or Plan of the said City as Lot Number Eight Hundred and Eighty (800), having a front of forty feet on the said street and extending back southerly one hundred feet, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining."

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to MONT McDONALD, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Saint John, N. B. Dated this Twenty-Sixth Day of February, A. D. 1898. MONT McDONALD, THOMAS P. REGAN, Plaintiff's Solicitor. Referee in Equity. GEO. W. GREGOR, Auctioneer.

Advertisement for a furniture store listing various items like chairs, tables, and beds.

Hired... The hired man every successful farmer has family, the hired man in order to... The difficulty of the farmer who men on the farm breaks in on the of hired men and, consequently, the farmer, the objectionable, family of young often the moral is not such as healthy growth boy.

One way to for every farmer the farm for house can be life on the farm, if the house. It would gage married higher wages. back, as there good service for married hired fact that he is depending upon steady and his the farmer.

The difficulty very often is to roam around himself for work no one objects recreation, which But the hired his employer for again, very often boarding with as one of the regard to the dissatisfied. In not disparaging any way, but just as far as it bears farm. A hired take it as in any self because he is home life, or is of the members.

And then their work for the work cause of the hired extra wages that married man to more than made in the farm home life the farmer at course, a hired need steady employment and this would farmer. Where kept there is just during the winter summer.—Farm

Experiment... A large share of Fruit Growers' Association was given up to from the experiment sent to England, for future shipment secretary, Mr. S. as agent for the selecting, packing the experimental ten different shipments, though cases, were, on the and the experient son's operations value in the future able loss in the first but the latter experiment profit in nearly every of Canadian pear and Bartlett, see the trade in every from these netted per bushel case.

**The Farm.**

**Hired Help on the Farm.**

The hired man is a necessary factor on every successful farm. Excepting where the farmer has the help within his own family, the hired man becomes a necessity in order to make the business a success. The difficulty, however, that confronts the farmer who is compelled to have hired men on the farm, is that this hired help breaks in on the home life. The majority of hired men on the farm are unmarried, and, consequently, they have to live with the farmer. This, to a certain extent, is objectionable, especially where there is a family of young boys growing up, as very often the moral character of the hired man is not such as would be conducive to a healthy growth of morals in the young boy.

One way to overcome this drawback is for every farmer to have an extra house on the farm for hired help. A comfortable house can be built very reasonably, and life on the farm would be better for all concerned, if the hired help lived in a separate house. It would then be necessary to engage married men, who would require higher wages. This would not be a drawback, as there is no one who renders as good service for the money he gets as the married hired man on the farm. The very fact that he is married and has some one depending upon him, makes him more steady and his service of more value to the farmer.

The difficulty with the single hired man very often is that he is too much inclined to roam around at nights, and thus unfits himself for work the next day. Of course, no one objects to a reasonable amount of recreation, which every one should have. But the hired man's first duty is to serve his employer faithfully and well. Then, again, very often if the hired man, who is boarding with the farmer, is not treated as one of the family, and consulted in regard to the business of the farm, he is dissatisfied. In taking this view we are not disparaging the hired man's calling in any way, but just discussing the question as far as it bears on the home life on the farm. A hired man on a farm should not take it as in any way disrespectful to himself because he is not admitted to the inner home life, or is not allowed the privileges of the members of the family.

And then there is the question of extra work for the women folk on the farm because of the hired man in the home. The extra wages that it is necessary to pay the married man to board himself, will be more than made up by lessening the labor in the farm home, and by the better home life the farmer and his family will have. Of course, a hired man with a family would need steady employment all the year round, and this would be an advantage to the farmer. Where a large amount of stock is kept there is just as much need of help during the winter months as during the summer.—Farming.

**Experimental Fruit Shipments.**

A large share of the time of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, held last week, was given up to considering the returns from the experimental shipments of fruit sent to England, and in discussing plans for future shipments. The report of the secretary, Mr. S. Woolverton, who acted as agent for the Dominion Government in selecting, packing and sending forward the experimental shipments, showed that ten different shipments were made during the fruit season. The returns on these shipments, though showing a loss in some cases, were, on the whole, very satisfactory, and the experience gathered from the season's operations will be of inestimable value in the future. There was considerable loss in the first two or three shipments, but the latter experiments returned a good profit in nearly every case. Some varieties of Canadian pears, such as the Crawfords and Bartletts, seem to meet the needs of the trade in every particular. The returns from these netted from 72 cents to \$3.02 per bushel case. The former prices were

realized upon the earlier shipments when the fruit did not arrive in good condition. The prices realized for tomatoes netted from 30 cents to \$1.70 per bushel case; for peaches from 54 cents to \$3.66 per bushel case, and grapes from 30 cents to \$2.68 per bushel case.

The substance of the report is that our Canadian pears suit the tastes of the British consumer as well as the French varieties, and if sent over in proper condition will meet with a ready market; that tomatoes have succeeded very well, and if a smaller sized variety is sent forward a good business can be done in this line; that grapes have been almost a complete failure; that peaches afford great possibilities for both loss and profit, and that early apples will bring the top prices if only the right varieties are sent over.

One of the chief causes of failure in some was that the temperature of the cold storage warehouse at Grimsby and on board the vessels was kept too high, ranging from 40 to 48 degrees. The temperature during some of the later shipments was as low as 38 degrees, and much better results were obtained. Another cause of failure was the bad ventilation, both in the manner of packing and on board the vessels, and in neglecting to cool the fruit before packing.

In addition to the experimental shipments sent over under the direction of the Government from Grimsby, Mr. George E. Fisher, of Burlington, sent over a number of shipments of small fruit on his own account with very good results. The first shipments were made of pears. These, after lying in Montreal for a day in the sun, reached Liverpool in good condition and sold well. Mr. Fisher's experiments go to prove that cooling the fruit to a low temperature before packing is absolutely necessary. As a proof of this, ripe Bartlett pears, that were too ripe even to send to Toronto, had been thoroughly cooled, packed, and sent to England. The returns from these were satisfactory. Two different lots of cooled and uncooled fruit had been sent over, the former sold for 11s. and the latter 9s., the fruit being the same in each case.

Mr. Fisher's experience, coupled with that gained from the shipments sent over under Government auspices is very valuable indeed. It should stimulate further efforts in developing our export trade in Canadian tender fruits. The requisites for developing this trade are a well selected quality of fruit, a system by which all fruit can be properly cooled before being packed; a complete cold storage system that will admit of the fruit being kept at not more than 33 degrees from the time it is packed till it reaches the British market, and arrangements made for selling the fruit to the best advantage when landed. With these requirements provided, the future of the Canadian fruit trade is assured.—Farming

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TESTIMONY OF A

**Crimean Veteran**

The Secretary S. P. C. A. Recommends

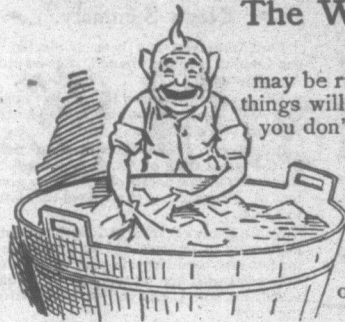
**EGYPTIAN RHEUMATIC OIL**

To Egyptian Rheumatic Oil Co.

For many years I suffered with RHEUMATISM in my lower limbs and used many so-called remedies without receiving any benefit. About two months ago I was urged by John Naylor, Esq., secretary S. P. C. A., to use EGYPTIAN RHEUMATIC OIL. I did so and my thigh and leg are now completely free from RHEUMATISM.  
JOHN THORNTON.

BUY  
**Coleman's Salt**  
THE BEST

**The Washing that's Easy**



may be ruinous, perhaps. Plenty of things will save work in washing—if you don't mind more or less harm to the clothes. But if you do mind it, and want to be sure that you're not running any risk—then get Pearline. Pearline has been proved, over and over again, to be absolutely harmless. It saves more drudgery, in washing clothes or cleaning house, than any other thing that's safe to use. You can't afford to use anything that's doubtful.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you: "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York.

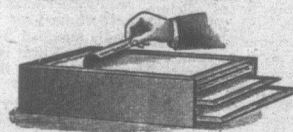


**Don't work:** let SURPRISE SOAP do the labor for you. It's the way to wash clothes (without boiling or scalding), gives the sweetest, cleanest clothes with the least work. Follow the directions on the wrapper.

**THE LAWTON SIMPLEX PRINTER**

SIMPLE CHEAP

Saves time and labor—money too—too letters, postal cards, copies of music, drawings or typewritten copy in almost no time, and exact copies at that by using the...

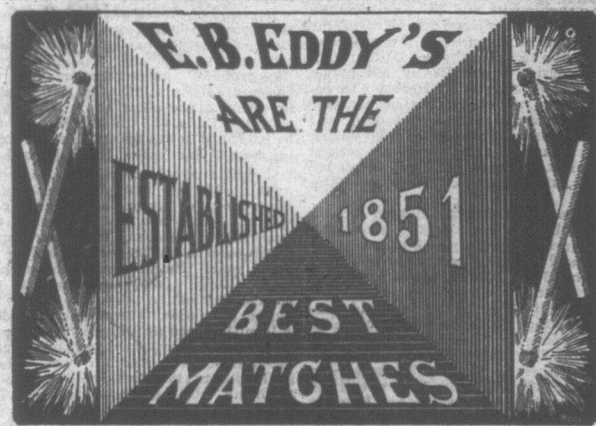


LAWTON SIMPLEX

Requires no washing or cleaning, and saves its cost over and over in sending out notices. Costs but little (\$3 to \$10)

CAUTION—Other things are being made and called Simplex Printers. The only way to be sure of getting the genuine is to see that yours is the Lawton Simplex Printer. Send for circulars and sample of work. Agents wanted

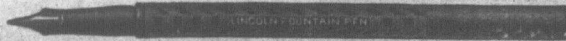
LAWTON & CO. 30 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.



**People**

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

**A NEW PREMIUM**



THE LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN.

Given for two new subscriptions. Taken back if not satisfactory.

## Is your hair Green?

It's only another way of asking, is your hair growing? For green means growing. You can MAKE hair grow by using

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

## The Golden Klondike.

### An Enormous Rush of Gold Seekers Going In.

Some Sound Advice from One Who Has Made the Trip, and Knows Something of the Hardships the Gold Seekers Must Undergo.

In the rush towards the golden fields of the Klondike, there are thousands who are ill-fitted to stand the strain of hardship and exposure, which are inseparable from that trip. Illness, disease and death is almost certain to claim many of the ill-prepared adventurers. The following letter from one who has undergone the hardships of the trip, will prove interesting to those who intend going into the desolate but gold laden north:—

SKAGWAY, Dec. 12th, 1897.

DEAR SIRS.—My object in writing this letter is to give a word of advice to those who contemplate going to the Yukon gold fields. For ten years I have followed the occupation of prospecting, timber estimating and mining, and the hardships and privations which one has to undergo, are enough to wreck the strongest constitution. In the spring of 1897 I was stricken with pleurisy, as the result of exposure. I recovered from this, but it left behind the seeds of disease which manifested themselves in the form of heart and kidney troubles. I managed to reach Vancouver, but did not have much hope of recovering. I was advised, however, to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and at first purchased but two boxes. Before these were gone I found beyond a doubt that they were helping me, and their continued use "put me on my feet again," to use a common expression. I then engaged to go to the Yukon country and only those who have made the trip to Dawson City can form even the faintest conception of the hardships that have to be borne in making the trip. Before starting I added to my outfit two dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I can honestly say no part of my outfit proved of such invaluable service to me, and I would strongly urge every man who goes in to take a supply with him, as he will find the need of such a tonic and upbuilder of the system on many occasions. I went in and returned to this place by the Dalton trail, which consists of 350 miles of old Indian trail, starting at Pyramid Harbor. In going over the trail one has at times to wade through mud more than a foot deep, and ford streams waist deep in ice cold waters. When I started for the Yukon my weight was only 149 pounds, and I now weigh 160 pounds, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

I am soon starting for another trip to Dawson by the same route. This time, however, the travelling will be on snowshoes, and you may depend upon it Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will again form part of my outfit.

I write this letter for the two fold purpose of letting you know what your medicine has done for me and urging those who go in to take a supply with them. Every man, whether he is sick or well, who undertakes the trip to the Yukon will require something to brace him and keep his constitution sound in that country. I may say that my home is at Copper Cliff, Ont., where my wife now resides.

Yours very truly,  
JOHN PICHE.

Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Potter celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage Thursday, Feb. 10th, when about 50 of their friends sat down to tea with them, after which some nice music was rendered, Miss Lottie Pyne presiding at the organ. All declared themselves well pleased with the pleasant evening they had spent, notwithstanding the sad intelligence received by Mr. and Mrs. Potter the previous Tuesday of the sudden death and burial of their son, E. W. Potter, in the States, on account of which a good many were not present. Mr. and Mrs. Potter desire to thank their friends for the cheer and comfort their visit imparted, also for the nice presents received.

### News Summary.

Lord Dunraven has been re-elected to the London county council, representing Andensworth.

There were thirty-two failures in Canada this week, against fifty-nine in the corresponding week last year.

Col. Henry, one of the witnesses called in the great trial of M. Zola at Paris to contradict minor points of testimony given by Col. Picquart has challenged the latter to a duel.

Annie Maxwell, charged with wilfully neglecting to procure aid and assistance for her new-born baby, is now in St. Andrews jail with her mother, Mrs. William Kendrick, who is charged with murdering the child.

In the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. Blair announced that the government would ask parliament to grant money to survey a route from Telegraph Creek terminus of the Stickine railway to a British Columbia port.

Eleven St. John Business College students have obtained situations since the first of January. Messrs. S. Kerr & Son do not make much noise about their work, but they certainly sustain their reputation for doing well by their students.

Two Halifax firemen, W. Lawin and Gregory Thomas, while working at a fire on Town road Friday night were crushed under a falling chimney and were taken to the hospital. The house was owned by George Stanhope and was gutted.

The steamer Labrador arrived at Halifax Friday, and one of the passengers, John Hall, wanted in Bradford, Eng., for embezzlement, was arrested, and is held awaiting instructions from Scotland Yard. Hall was a tea traveller for Messrs. Smith.

The result of the election for members of the London County Council is that the Progressives (Liberals) have secured 68 seats and the Moderates (Unionists) have returned 48 of their candidates. The election in Hackney was postponed owing to the death of a candidate.

A new magazine to be started next fall, by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, is to be entitled "Ian Maclaren's Magazine." The new periodical is to be religious in character, and it is to be edited by Dr. Watson in conjunction with Dr. Robertson Nicoll, London editor of the Bookman.

Willie McDougall, aged 13, son of Archibald McDougall, while playing about the cars in the Moncton & Buctouche railway yard Thursday afternoon, was thrown off a shunted car and had his right arm badly mangled and right leg broken in two places near the thigh. The arm was amputated near the shoulder. His recovery is doubtful.

Passengers by the steamer Islander, which has arrived at Victoria, B. C., report that several days ago a detachment of the Northwest mounted police came into Skagway with two sleds on which were strapped two dead men. They were Canadians returning from the Klondike and had in their possession \$160,000 in gold dust. Their names are unknown.

Reginald de Koven and Sir Arthur Sullivan have both been commissioned by the Ladies Home Journal to give a musical setting to Rudyard Kipling's great "Recessional" poem written for the Queen's Jubilee. DeKoven has finished his setting of the poem as a hymn with chorus and solo, and the composition will be published in its entirety in a forthcoming issue of The Ladies' Home Journal.

Giorgii, arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the attempt to assassinate King George of Greece, has made a confession. He declares that he acted at the instigation of Karditza, the latter representing that to kill the king would be an act of grand courage and glorify them both. Giorgii's courage oozed out at the last moment and he was unable to hit the horses, upon which everything depended. A bomb has been found near the scene of the attack. It contained a hundred drachmas of dynamite. Karditza, when examined, admitted that he intended to throw the bomb into the king's carriage. The general result of the inquiry thus far appears to indicate the existence of a secret conspiracy.

The Sussex Dairy School started on the 22nd inst., with six students in attendance, and the prospects of a large number coming in a little later. There are to be two courses of ten days each in creamery buttermaking. The first course opened on the 22nd inst., and the second on the 8th March. The first cheese making course begins on the 22nd March and the second on the 5th April. It is desired that students enter at the beginning of each course, as a systematic series of lectures will be given. Messrs. Mitchell and Tilley will lecture upon the various departments of buttermaking and milk testing. J. E. Hopkins upon cheese making and W. W. Hubbard upon animal husbandry. Intending students should make application to the superintendent, Harvey Mitchell, Sussex, N. B., or to J. E. Hopkins, Nappan, N. B.

OGILVIE'S

### TESTIMONIAL.

HALIFAX, N. S., December 31st., 1897.

W. W. OGILVIE, Esq.

Dear Sir: It affords us much pleasure to state that during the past three years we have used over Twenty Thousand Barrels of your HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR. We find it to be the Strongest Flour we have ever used, and it will turn out more Bread to the Barrel than any other, while for color and general quality it cannot be surpassed. Its regularity has been such that we have never noticed any deviation in the above mentioned qualities.

Your very truly,  
MOIR, SON & CO.

PATENT

## Mayflower Embroidery Silk

IN LARGE SPOOLS

This make is pure Silk, and warranted Fast Color.

Some stores sell it for 20c. spool. We sell it for 12c., but when we send it by mail it is 13c. a spool.

It comes in 24 colors. Order any shade you like and we can fill the order.

FRED A. DYKEMAN & CO.

97 King Street, St. John, N. B.

## SEND \$3.75

For one of our Men's Suits. Not much risk in that is there? Try it. If you think you have not got extra value you can have your money back. It's our aim to please.

Send breast measure and length of inseam of leg.

FRASER, FRASER & CO.

40 and 42 King Street,

CHEAPSIDE.

St. John, N. B.

## Feels His Oats



This will not be the case with an animal whose blood is out of order. When a horse is all run down he needs a tonic the same as a man. Often he cannot have complete rest. Give him

### Dick's Blood Purifier

and note how quickly he will pick up. His whole system will be invigorated. His digestion will be strengthened so that all the nourishment will be drawn from the food and less of it will be required. Dick's Blood Purifier drives out Bots, Worms and all parasites. In cows it greatly increases the flow of milk.

50 CENTS A PACKAGE.

LEEMING, MILES & CO.,  
AGENTS, MONTREAL.

DICK & CO.,  
PROPRIETORS.

THE CHRISTIAN

Vol. XIV.

The Unfriendly Senate.

tending the hom of way of railro bill—Sec. 13—h upon the Co section alluded

"That under r the Secretary of goods in wareh placing them in b gell, District of A exportation to a Northwest Territo granted to the Go and its citizens or and so long as it President of the U declare the fact by lege of transportin Northwest Territo destined for other son or corporation of Canada, and th to responsible per portation lines in Territory of makin lines in Alaska. Dominion of Cana behalf of the citiz of duty, of all min and clothing, the thousand pounds proposing to engag the Northwest Terr Dominion of Canad as to the issue of United States oper Columbia or the

And, further, th having authority u touch and trade at the British Domin privilege of enterin for the purpose of and outfits in the regulations as may vessels of the most their catch, to be Dominion, without manner as other States may be thus

Senator Turner fair to incorporat demand upon the yield important fi for a hundred ye Turner to strike o to the fisheries wa

This action on th though, consideri greatly surprising, Canada and is cer friendly relations this country had navigation of the Wrangell is situat return for the off privileges, would b tion of the Sticke treaty rights, and the Canadian Mini clude the privile Wrangell. It is d Senate bill as it sta of the House of R It now stands in present plans of development of C