

Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
VOLUME XLVII.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1894.

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—It is stated as "definitely understood" that there is no intention of appointing a successor to Tennyson at present; the frankly admitted reason being that there is no living English poet worthy to wear the laurel last worn by Wordsworth and Tennyson. It is even asserted that the present government has an understanding with the Conservatives to leave the vacancy unfilled until some more illustrious bard shall appear.

—A NOTE received during the week from Pastor Wright, of Plainfield, says: "Another of our aged ministers has passed away from earth. Rev. James Trimble died on Saturday, Feb. 17, at the advanced age of 77 years. For some time Bro. Trimble has not been engaged in the active work of the ministry on account of failing health. A suitable sketch of the life and labors of our departed brother will be furnished for publication in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR."

—THE MOODY meetings in progress in Washington, D. C., are described as being the great event of the month in that city. The theatrical and concert performance, though employing first-class talent, feel the effects of the unwonted competition. The absence of undue excitement and the deliberate character of the responses to the evangelist's appeals indicates, it is said, that the interest awakened will be of a stable and permanent character. One of the best signs of the revival is the noticeable improvement in the number in attendance on church services generally throughout the city.

—THE Chicago Advance states that Mr. Moody is suffering from some form of heart trouble which is of a serious nature that it is feared he will be prevented from doing much more preaching. This will be heard with surprise and pain by many thousands of people. Mr. Moody has always appeared to be a man of so magnificent physique that no one has thought of him as likely to break down for many years yet. The past year has been one of great activity for Mr. Moody, and the heavy and continuous strain upon him, it appears has overtaxed even his remarkable powers of endurance. It is said that he has been compelled to cancel his engagements for meetings in London as well as in the United States. Many will hope and pray that rest may restore him and that the great evangelist may long be spared with strength to preach the gospel in which he so earnestly believes.

—ROBERT G. INGERSOLL still makes war upon Christianity and the churches. But spite of all the dialectic subtlety and burning eloquence of this silver-tongued orator, Christianity has not succumbed and the churches live and flourish. Mr. Ingersoll has of late been lecturing in Chicago upon his favorite theme, employing his well-worn arguments to prove the folly and futility of the Christian faith. The Chicago correspondent of the *Congregationalist* says that "the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, a secular paper, has been at pains to gather up the statistics as to the growth of the churches in several states while the great unbeliever has been leveling his shafts against them. The conversions this winter in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, only taking returns from comparatively a few counties aggregate 54,000, with over 49,000 actual additions to the churches. The editor pertinently remarks that in the presence of the facts Christianity exhibits few signs of dying out or of losing its hold upon the people."

—It is not considered polite, we suppose, to say much about one's personal apparel but the *Messenger and Visitor* hopes to be pardoned for calling attention to the fact that it appears in this issue in a new dress of type, which we hope our readers will pronounce both handsome and becoming. The *Messenger and Visitor* confesses that it enjoys getting into its new dress, partly because it likes to look well, and especially because the new type will enable its readers to read it with greater ease, and therefore to appreciate it the more highly. And it is certainly a very pleasant thing to be appreciated. It is of course a still better thing to receive appreciation, which the *Messenger and Visitor* at least always aims to do. To tell the truth, we have been just a little mortified of late about our dress. We were aware that it was beginning to look shabby, and though none of our readers have complained, we have felt that sometimes the print was not so legible as they could desire.

But now our enterprising printer, Mr. G. W. Day, having supplied himself with a completely new set of type, we have the satisfaction of knowing that our readers will not be under any necessity of endangering their eyesight in gathering the contents of our columns. And now if you enjoy your *Messenger and Visitor*, will you not encourage us by getting your neighbor who does not take the paper to become one of our subscribers?

—This notice which appears in our obituary column of the death of Deacon William Thomas, of Canard, vividly recalls the scenes of other days and reminds us how time is flying. Often in our college days, with George, one of our best Acadia friends, we visited the hospitable Thomas farmhouse, nestling in a retired spot amid orchards and fertile fields—George, the eldest son and pride of the family, who became a minister of the gospel, a man of ability and promise, but in the midst of his early ministry, with many bright hopes unfulfilled, stricken down to die, —a sad loss and bitter affliction to the family. Frequently in those old days, and sometimes since, we enjoyed the generous hospitality of that pleasant home. Those visits are recalled as grateful memories. And now the deacon who, when we knew him first, was full of the vigor of stalwart manhood, has accomplished his pilgrimage of four score years and has gone to his rest—gone to be with the son whom he loved so well and the Saviour whom he served. May the God of all grace and comfort sustain her who was for so many years the partner of his joys and sorrows and who now, lonely in widowhood, remains for a little yet on this side that river beyond which for the Christian—*are life and light eternal.*

—How a man can live the double life which some men seem to live, how a man can appear as a saint in his home and in the church and be a scoundrel in business or politics or other relations of his life, it is not easy for the ordinary mind to understand. And yet it is no more strange than true that some men, while steeped to the eyes in villainy, can appear so religious as quite to deceive others and in a measure, perhaps, to deceive themselves. McKane, "the *Czar of Gravesend*," of whose exploits and experiences some account is given in another paragraph seems to have been an example of this. In addition to his political villainies, it is said that he protected the race course and the prize ring, secured immunity for the saloons and helped to make Gravesend a resort of gamblers, prize-fighters and men of that character. Yet he seems to have thought there was nothing incongruous with all this in his being an active member of a church, using his money freely to promote its interests and superintending its Sunday-school. Of course it may be said that the man was a cool and calculating hypocrite, employing a religious profession as a cloak for his multimillion iniquities. But from all that is said of the man and his history, it would rather appear that his was a case of a man living a double life, unconscious or wilfully blinded to the fact that his profession and his practice were in utter conflict with each other. What is perhaps a still more remarkable and melancholy thing is, that any Christian church could help such a man so to deceive himself by lending its endorsement to his life. But is there not reason to fear that that Methodist Episcopal church of Gravesend, of whose Sunday-school Boss McKane was superintendent, is not the only example of the kind? Is it not a fact that there are a great many churches, and some Baptist churches among them, in which men of evil life find endorsement for their iniquities, because of the wealth and worldly influence of which they are possessed?

—The *Ameret* of Afghanistan is again thinking of paying a visit to England, and becoming an unwelcome guest of the queen. An effort will be made to induce his two sons, who are well educated lads, to take their father's place.

—The *London Globe* makes the unqualified statement that the government has become seriously divided on the question of the maintenance of the navy. Mr. Gladstone is said to be decidedly opposed to increased expenditures.

—Mr. Yates, in the *London World*, says that Mr. Gladstone may or may not resign office before the year is up; but it is certain that he will even more than heretofore absent himself from Parliament, as he is constantly showing the burdens of increasing years.

PASSING EVENTS

THE decision of the Supreme Court of the Dominion in the Manitoba Schools case has been announced. It is given in the form of answers to certain questions submitted to the court by the Dominion government, and covering all the points involved. The decision is to the effect that the government has no power to interfere in the matter on behalf of the Catholic minority in Manitoba and in answer to their appeal, to afford redress from injustice alleged to be suffered under the present Manitoba school law. This is not the unanimous judgment of the court, for the judges are divided in opinion, three to two. Chief-Justice Strong with Judges Taschereau and Gwynne support this decision; while Judges Fournier and King take the opposite view and hold that the government possesses a constitutional right of interference. In order that our readers may the better understand the present situation in respect to this vexed question, we quote from the *St. John Sun* a brief history of the matter which we believe states the case correctly:

The Manitoba school act was passed in 1890 with the strong opposition of the Roman Catholic population and of a considerable portion of the Anglican, including the Bishop of Rupert's Land. It was almost immediately put into operation. The minority appealed to Ottawa for disallowance and at the same time appealed to the courts against the measure. It was claimed that the act was invalid because it violated the terms of the Canadian constitution, which provides that while the Provincial legislatures have power to deal with education, they are forbidden to make laws "prejudicially affecting any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union." The act constituting the province of Manitoba, which was passed some years later than the union act, repeats this prohibition, adding the words "or schools" to the words "by law." The courts were asked to declare that the Manitoba School act did affect these rights and privileges, and was, therefore, invalid. Judge Dubeau, the only French-Canadian in the court, but on the appeal to Ottawa this decision of the court was reversed and that of Judge Dubeau sustained. Chief Justice Ritchie and Judges Strong, Patterson, Fournier and Taschereau agreed in pronouncing the law *ultra vires* and consequently invalid. Then a new start was made. The first appeal had been taken by a Roman Catholic citizen. The second was made by a member of the Church of England, who moved the Manitoba court to quash another school by-law. The Manitoba judges on this hearing said that the case was the same as the previous one in which they had been overruled by the federal court. They now felt obliged to follow the decision of the higher bench and gave the order sought. Both cases, "the city of Winnipeg vs. Barrett" and "the city of Winnipeg vs. Logan," were now carried to the Privy Council, which reversed the decision given at Ottawa and confirmed the validity of the Manitoba school act.

The constitutionality of the Manitoba School Act of 1890 was thus beyond question established. But, admitting this, it was still held that, on the ground of certain clauses of the B. N. A. Act, by which the Dominion was constituted, and the Manitoba Act by which the province was constituted, the interference of the Dominion government might constitutionally be sought and exercised. These clauses provide for an appeal to the governor-general in council in cases in which the rights or privileges of a Roman Catholic minority are prejudicially affected by provincial legislation. On these grounds the appeal was made. The matter was submitted to the Supreme Court for a decision as to the powers of the government in the matter, and with the results which have been stated. It can scarcely be said, we suppose, that this decision has any binding effect upon the government or any other body. If, for other reasons, the government were strongly disposed to interfere by way of remedial legislation in the case, it is not probable that it would be deterred from doing so because three out of six of the judges had decided that it had no power to do so. (Judge Sedgwick, who, as deputy minister of justice, had been concerned in the preparation of the case, took no part in the decision.) The government is of course pleased to have an additional reason for declining to do what, no doubt, it still would have declined to do, had the decision of the Supreme Court Judges been the reverse of that which they have given, and if the questions should come before the

Imperial Privy Council and the opinions of Justices Fournier and King should be confirmed by the Supreme Court of Appeal, it is more than doubtful if the government would ask parliament to interfere, and there is probably still less reason to suppose that parliament, as at present constituted, would favorably consider such a request. The probability is not very strong, we judge, that the case will obtain the decision of the Privy Council, because, for one reason, it is doubtful if that body would consider it, since it is not regularly a case in law, and further because the Dominion government is probably well-contented to have the matter rest where it is.

THE commercial treaty between Germany and Russia, recently signed by the representatives of the two countries; has been much discussed and is considered a matter of very considerable significance in European affairs. This German-Russian commercial alliance may now be regarded as an accomplished fact, the German Bundestag, the supreme council of the nation, having approved it, and a majority for it in the Reichstag being practically assured. The treaty, it is believed, will confer important advantage on both countries. It will secure for Germany an improved market for her manufactures and cheaper bread-stuffs for her people, while corresponding benefits will be reaped by Russia. Naturally the agrarian or bread-producing interests in Germany are strongly opposed to the treaty, but the opposition from this source is not sufficiently powerful to prevent the treaty being carried into effect. This German-Russian alliance may seriously affect the rest of Europe as well as the two countries immediately concerned. It is certain that France is not elated at the spectacle of such an alliance between her direct enemy and the nation which she had fondly regarded as her dearest friend. It is more than suspected that the mood of the French people to-day toward Russia is quite in contrast with that rapturous joy with which, a few months ago, they received and feted the representatives of that country's naval powers. The treaty with Russia is ascribed largely to Emperor William. It is in accordance with the old Bismarckian policy, and not unlikely may have had something to do with the reconciliation between the Kaiser and the ex-chancellor. If the result of the commercial relations into which the two countries are entering prove mutually advantageous, it will of course tend to maintain friendly relations between them, and thereby strengthen the probabilities of continued peace in Europe. It is thought in some quarters that the commercial treaty may not unlikely lead to a political alliance between Russia and Germany, and to a triple alliance, including these two countries, with Austria.

THE conviction of John Y. McKane, the Gravesend "boss," and his sentence to six years in Sing-Sing, is a triumph of justice over the subtlety and villainy of the corrupt politician. The triumph is so rare and remarkable in New York or its vicinity that the news of it has been received with expressions of gratification by the better elements of the population all over the United States, and in Canada as well. The citizens of New York, and Brooklyn especially, have felt a profound interest in the trial, and the belief is confidently expressed that the result of it is a blow to bossism from which it will not be able to recover. By his wealth and the peculiar methods of the civic boss, of which he was a consummate master, McKane had succeeded in establishing for himself in the town of Gravesend, a suburb of Brooklyn, an autocracy, the absolute character of which the *Czar of Russia* might have envied. The course of action on the part of McKane which led to his prosecution and conviction consisted in the inflation last November, by unlawful means, of the Gravesend vote, which he almost completely controlled, and the prevention by fraud and force of any inspection of the lists, though the scrutineers were armed with an injunction from the Supreme Court of the state, inhibiting McKane and his men from interfering with them. Believing himself omnipotent in Gravesend, the audacious McKane defied the Supreme Court and had the scrutineers thrown into prison. The charge on which he was tried and convicted was that of procuring, aiding and abetting certain inspectors of Gravesend to refuse to obey the law requiring the lists of registered voters to be kept accessible to the public for examination or for

copying. If the forces represented in the prosecution in this case shall succeed in convincing the boss of Gravesend and others of his kind that bossism is not omnipotent in New York and cannot always defy justice and law, those who desire the well-being of society will have much reason to rejoice. But McKane has wealth. It is not easy to send a man to prison who can offer bail to the amount of millions. A judge of the Supreme Court has ordered a stay in the execution of the sentence and the case is to be argued before him. It is quite possible after all that the boss of Gravesend will not go to Sing-Sing.

THE Anarchists continue active in Europe, and Paris, since the execution of Vaillant, has been more or less in a state of terror. Bombs have been set in different hotels. In one case an explosion occurred, seriously injuring three persons, one of whom has since died. In another the bomb was discovered and an explosion prevented. In these cases the plots of the Anarchists have been directed against the lives of certain Commissioners of Police. Their scheme was to set a bomb in a room of an hotel and then send a message to the commissary which would cause him to visit the room, when, on his entrance, it was supposed the bomb would explode with fatal effect. In neither case, however, was the plot successful. The police have made a number of arrests, but it does not appear that anything very definite has been ascertained in regard to the perpetrators of the outrages. Sham bombs have been found by the police in certain quarters, whether placed by anarchists or by practical jokers does not appear. Paris is said to be panic-stricken. Everybody carrying a parcel is suspected, and watched by the police. If anyone is seen carrying a metal box he is presumed to be an anarchist armed with an infernal machine. A man, carrying a tin box under his arm and declining to open it at the command of a policeman, was arrested. The box was opened and found to contain paints. London, too has had a mild excitement over the explosion of a bomb. This, however, seems to be a case of an anarchist being "hoit with his own petard." A man named Bourdin was found by the police in Greenwich Park terribly mangled by the explosion of a bomb which he had been carrying. He lived but a short time after being removed to a hospital. The man is known to have been an anarchist. Just what he intended to do with the infernal machine which caused his death, is not certain. It is supposed that he had designs upon the Observatory. The government and the London police continue to pursue the policy of taking little notice of the demonstrations of the anarchists, so long as they do not proceed to actual violence, believing that harsh measures would but win for them notoriety and sympathy. But the police keep a vigilant watch on all their movements.

IN connection with British politics there have been no very startling developments reported during the past week. There appears to be no prospect that the breach between the government and the house of lords will become less formidable. On the other hand there is evidently a firm determination on the part of the Liberals to join issue with the Lords on the questions now before parliament, unless they shall recede from the positions taken. On Tuesday of last week the House of Commons, on motion of Mr. Gladstone, voted to reject the Lord's amendment to the Employers' Liability Bill. In making this motion Mr. Gladstone delivered a fifteen-minute speech, which, while too moderate in tone to please the Radicals, appears to be regarded as a gauge of battle thrown to the hereditary chamber and a challenge to the Lords. The question whether the hereditary branch of parliament shall continue to antagonize and defeat the will of the people, expressed through their own representatives. Mr. Gladstone contended, in reference to the measure before the House, that the amendments of the Lords had practically robbed it of any value as a popular measure. The Government, he said, must confront the facts before them, acting in conformity with what they believed to be the best interests of the people and the dignity of the position of the House of Commons. The *Daily News*, commenting on the Premier's speech, says: "Mr. Gladstone was studiously moderate, nevertheless, the meaning of his words is unmistakable, and will be appreciated by the country. They assert the sovereignty of the people and deny the right of hereditary legislators to answer for anybody except themselves."

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:
"Lord what will Thou have me to do."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. Baker, 311 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR FEBRUARY.

Thanksgiving for the good news from Calcutta and Kaim-di; prayer for a steady increase of the blessing, and that we at home may be ready to receive it.

Mr. Kelly in Burma.

A former pastor of Leinster St., St. John, Rev. E. W. Kelly, is again settled at his loved work in Burma. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly arrived at Rangoon, Oct. 3, after a passage from Chicago of only 45 days, although the journey was made via China and Japan. Mr. Kelly has charge of the Burman Mission in Rangoon and the surrounding country. Rangoon is the principal port in Burma, and has a population of 181,200. There is, in the city, a flourishing Baptist college, which is soon to become affiliated to the University of Calcutta.

The Blind in Madras.

There are in Madras presidency 38,733 people whose eyes are closed to the light of day. God has put into the hearts of His people the determination to give to them the news of the Sun of Righteousness. Steps are being taken to translate portions of the Word of God into their language by means of a raised alphabet, that they who are now in darkness may see the Great Light. This movement will call forth gratitude from the hearts of all Christians.

"Gentiles shall come to Thy light, and kings to the brightness of Thy rise."

Notice.

How familiar the word sounds! Memory takes us back to the time when we first heard it. Back to the first dawn of recollection. Back ere we left the nursery; days when we knew of only three places outside of home—Heaven, England and India. We loved Heaven because our Saviour was there; we revered England because our Queen was there, and we pitied India because idolatry was there.

There is no deeper passion in the heart of a little child than pity. How our hearts did ache for those innocent babes whose mothers threw them into the river Ganges, where they were eaten by frightful alligators. And yet more agonizing the thought the cremating of their living widows. "From Greenland's icy mountains, from India's coral strand," was one of the first hymns we learned, and young as we were we emphasized the words, "Waft, waft ye winds His story." How eagerly in our youthful days we dropped our coppers into the missionary box, for our infantile pity had not abated, and zeal had increased with our years. We must help send the Word of Life and Light to those far-off benighted ones. Again, in after years, when the gospel was precious to our own soul, we prayed that India might know of its precious truths, and the dumb idols of her land be destroyed and the living and true God alone worshipped. And now, in these later years, as we compare the past condition of India with the present, what a change? Truly we can say, "What hath God wrought?" "The morning light is breaking, the darkness disappears." No longer do crocodiles feast on human food or the fire consume the living victim. England's laws have made those cruel deeds things of the past. With joy we think of our own land uniting with England and other countries in not only alleviating India's sufferings but pointing her to the better way that leads to peace and happiness in this life, and to everlasting bliss in the world to come. Another thought cheers us—quite a goodly number of our own missionaries are in India sowing the good seed, while we, with them, are watching and waiting for it to spring up and fill the whole land with its blessed fruit. Oh India, as the years roll on, thou art becoming dearer and nearer to us! No longer do we say that "far off heathen land." So many things tend to bring her nigh. By the aid of modern inventions she seems geographically nearer. Scarcely has the shrill whistle of the steamboat rolled from our shore when it is heard on Hindoo's shore, and making us the more anxious to clasp the hands of our dusky sisters; also giving us greater faith that we shall clasp the hands of many of them in that land where darkness and superstition are not known, for the Lamb is the light thereof.

LUCISA BROWN.

Messenger and Visitor.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1894.

PROVIDE THINGS WHOLESOME

In our last issue some observations were presented in reference to the abundance of cheap and pernicious literature, and the peril to our young people which is therein involved. Attention was called to the fact that this kind of literature is filling the land like a flood, and in many forms and by different avenues is seeking, and too often finding, entrance to our homes.

Now it is evident that in this matter grave duties and responsibilities rest upon those who are by divine appointment the guardians and protectors of the home. It is the duty of parents to take care that the homes in which their children are reared are intellectually and morally pure and wholesome.

Parents who are solicitous about the physical conditions affecting the welfare of their families, who are careful as to the air their children breathe, their food and drink and clothing, but are careless in regard to the things which affect for good or evil their intellectual, moral and spiritual character, are surely leaving the most important part of their work undone.

We would, indeed, by no means ignore or undervalue the importance of attention to physical well-being in the home. Far too many parents, we fear, fail to recognize sufficiently its importance. A vigorous and wholesome intellectual, mental and moral development is not to be expected where the physical development is weak or abnormal.

Let nothing be neglected which goes to furnish the child with a sound mind as the condition of a sound body. But if the questions, what shall a child eat and drink, and what shall he be clothed, and all questions which have immediate reference to his physical well-being are worthy of much consideration, the questions more directly connected with his intellectual and moral well-being are still more important, and ought to receive the most serious attention that the parent can bestow.

Among the most important questions in this connection is, What shall the young people read and what shall they continue to read as they grow to manhood or womanhood? They certainly will read. If not for the sake of knowledge and of intellectual culture, yet for the sake of a certain intellectual and emotional stimulus, they will be reading something. The means of gratifying either a wholesome and ennobling, or a vitiated and degrading taste, are, as we have seen, abundant and easily within their reach.

The character of their reading will determine in no small degree their characters as men and women. It cannot be doubted, we think, that intelligent parents by wisdom and patience can determine to a great extent the quality of the reading of their children, and give direction to their intellectual tastes. Of course children cannot all be run in the same mould as regards intellectual development.

That is as undesirable as it is impossible; but within the range of vigorous, healthful intellectual growth there is much room for diversity. Even in regard to food for the body peculiarities of taste assert themselves in different individuals and cannot be ignored. Wholesome food eagerly eaten by one child is disliked by another. So also in the intellectual sphere. A kind of reading or a subject of study which strongly attracts one young person will have no charm at all for another. Parents should not be hasty to conclude that because a child has no taste for a subject in which they themselves, or their older children, have delighted or excelled, it is lacking in taste or ability for any kind of literature.

The field is a very broad one, and the child who shows no liking for lines of study familiar to the parent may have mental power of the highest quality in some other direction. It is a notable fact that some of the world's geniuses were accounted dullards in their school days. It is well therefore

that parents should study the intellectual abilities and tastes of their children, with the purpose of directing their reading along lines which shall be at once congenial and profitable.

In reference to this important matter many parents will do well to take counsel with their pastor, or with some one whose advantages in respect to mental culture have been greater than their own, and in whose good judgment they can trust. There is scarcely anything in connection with the experience of young persons of intellectual tastes in which there is greater need of wise and sympathetic guidance. Firmness, sympathy and tact are all required. While parents should set themselves resolutely against the evils of indiscriminate novel reading, it is certain that denunciation and prescription in themselves will accomplish nothing. If parents do wish their children to read all kinds of trashy and pernicious literature they certainly should not admit such matter into their homes, but the remedy for the reading of such literature is not in any mere fiat of exclusion. The wise housewife not only excludes unwholesome food from her table, but provides an abundance of that which is good and nourishing. In like manner if bad books are to be banished, if trashy and pernicious reading is to be excluded from the home, it must be by providing what is good and wholesome and educating the taste in accordance with a pure and exalted standard.

Comparatively few of our people in this country are so poor as not to be able to provide their families with a great deal in the way of excellent literature. Good books, as well as bad and worthless ones, are cheap, valuable magazines and newspapers are to be had at a comparatively trifling cost, so that sources of information and literary culture which, less than a generation ago, were available only to the rich, are now within the reach of all. A very few dollars a year are sufficient to keep a household supplied with excellent reading matter; and surely there is little that is expended for the support of the family from which better returns can be expected. There are many parents, no doubt, who did not in their young enjoy the advantages which belong to the young people of the present, and who therefore find themselves lacking the information and ability which they would desire, in order to direct to profitable ends the reading of their children. In such cases pastors, teachers and others possessed of literary culture will be more than willing to assist with their counsel. Pastors often may do much, and many, doubtless, do so, to encourage wholesome reading among their people.

The Chautauque Circles have done excellent service, we believe, in assisting those who are studiously disposed to engage in study along certain lines and in cultivating a taste for profitable reading. The subject which we have here briefly presented is, we are persuaded, one of great and practical importance. It should engage the attention not only of parents in the interests of their children, but of pastors for their people and of all who desire to promote the highest welfare of the communities in which they live. Its connection with the selection of Sunday-school libraries is obvious and important. There can be no doubt that the dangers connected with the abundance of cheap and trashy literature to which the young people of the present day are exposed were very great. Many simply for want of wise guidance are cultivating tastes and confirming habits of reading which, both for themselves and for coming generations, will have evil consequences. Those who by wise counsel and example succeed in giving right direction to the reading of the young people of a family or a community, and thus giving elevation and stability to their intellectual, moral and spiritual character, do work the importance of which cannot be over-estimated.

ASHAMED OF HIS BUSINESS. The present mayor of Montreal, Mr. Villeneuve, is or has been connected with the liquor business, not of course as a common saloon keeper but in the more respectable capacity of a wine merchant or wholesale dealer. He recently elected mayor, it appears, is mortally offended with the Witness newspaper, and has forbidden its representatives to enter the mayor's parlor during the term of his office. The offense of the Witness is that, in some of its cartoons during the election campaign, it represented Mr. Villeneuve "in connection with a bottle."

It is a little difficult to see why this should be considered by the mayor so grave an offence. A man who follows an honorable and useful occupation ought not to feel insulted at being represented in connection with the implements or symbols of his calling. A farmer will not take mortal offence if he is represented by his plough, his horse or his mowing machine, nor a lumberman if he is represented in connection with an ax or a saw-mill; why then should a liquor-dealer feel himself insulted because he is represented in connection with a bottle of gin

or a cask of rum? If, as Mr. Villeneuve is reported as saying, "a man is not dishonored because he engages in trade in liquors, and it is only fanaticism who can pretend to believe that," what is he mad at? Does he care so much for what the "fanatics" think, or is it that "a little grain of conscience makes him sour?"

Mr. Villeneuve is no doubt in many respects an estimable citizen. The Witness was willing to say for him that he was "a respectable, gentlemanly man, who would act with dignity in the civic chair," though it now confesses itself a good deal disappointed with the new mayor, even on the score of gentlemanly conduct. There are a large number of these "respectable and gentlemanly men" in the country, brewers, distillers, wine-merchants and the like, possessed of large wealth and influence and some of them highly esteemed in Christian churches; but care Mr. Villeneuve they probably do not like to contemplate all the connections and results of their business, and like Montreal's new mayor, get angry if anyone hints that they have any responsibility for its ultimate results. But it is quite impossible to ignore the connection or escape responsibility; it is not prating fanaticism, but stern truth and justice which hold them to account. The brewers, the distillers and the wholesale dealers feed the saloons and the grog-shops, and these in turn keep the business alive. The sting of the beast is in its tail, but the tail would have little power if cut off from the head and body.

THE NOVA SCOTIA PLEBISCITE. In another column will be found a letter from Mr. J. Parsons, of Halifax, in reference to the plebiscite on the prohibition question which is shortly to be taken in Nova Scotia. We hope that Mr. Parsons' remarks will receive due attention from our readers, especially those who live in Nova Scotia, and are therefore more particularly interested in this subject. The time of a general election, when the strength of the two political parties are arrayed against each other and the minds of the people generally occupied with the issues connected with party politics, is not in some respects a favorable time for the taking of this plebiscite. Under the circumstances it may be impossible to arouse so lively an interest in the question of prohibition as might be called forth if there were no other issues to distract attention from its importance. But we are pleased that the people of Nova Scotia are to have an opportunity to express their sentiments on this highly important matter. The plebiscite is being held at the time of the provincial election in answer to the petition of those who favor prohibition, and also, we presume, because it can be taken at such a time, with less expense to the country, than at any other. If the time selected is not in all respects a favorable one in the interests of prohibition, the temperance people of the province should work with the greater zeal in order that the province may be aroused upon the subject and the vote "in" favor of prohibition be made as large as possible. The time for work is very short. Only a little more than a fortnight now remains before the vote must be taken, and whatever the friends of temperance reform in the Province intend to do to influence the result of the plebiscite, they will need to do quickly. A convention held in Halifax at the call of the temperance societies passed resolutions requesting the co-operation of the pulpit and the press of the Province in arousing public sentiment in regard to the plebiscite. We hope that whatever good work it is possible for the friends of prohibition to do through organization and by individual effort before the fifteenth of March, they will not fail to do. There is, we suppose, no part of the Dominion in which temperance sentiment is stronger than in a large part of Nova Scotia, and there can be little doubt that the Plebiscite, when taken, will show that a very large majority of the electors desire the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Still let no one take it for granted that the result will be so favorable that it is not necessary for him to put forth his best endeavors to make the prohibition vote as large as possible. It is well for prohibitionists to consider that the time selected for the plebiscite is favorable to the polling of a large anti-prohibition vote, since it is probable that many a man who would not go to the polls for the sole purpose of opposing prohibition, will, under the circumstances, cast a ballot in favor of the liquor interest. There is no reason, however, why party politics should have any effect upon the plebiscite except the general effect which we have mentioned of distracting the minds of the people from the importance of the temperance issue. The government has led the way in taking the plebiscite and the opposition has not opposed it. Further than this, we suppose that neither party at the present time would pronounce in

opposition to a prohibitory liquor law either of a Dominion or a provincial character. Considering all the circumstances, we can have no doubt that Nova Scotia will honorably place itself along side of Manitoba, P. E. Island and Ontario and thus add to the force of the excellent example which has been set by these provinces.

FUN AND FOLLY.

Certain occurrences which have been chronicled of late in connection with the student life of several American colleges are by no means creditable to the students concerned in them, and do not go to give the general public a favorable impression of the effect of college life upon the character and conduct of young men.

There are, we suppose, certain limits within which the pranks which college students are accustomed to play upon one another may be considered pardonable. Students are to a certain degree secluded from ordinary society in a little world of their own, and it is not to be expected, perhaps, that their conduct toward each other shall at all times be regulated in accordance with the rules of etiquette which obtain generally in polite society. But if so much may be allowed to the peculiar conditions which exist in the college or university, it should be understood that there is a limit to license in the direction indicated, and that it must stop short of the infliction of physical injury or of serious indignities. Judged by any ordinary standard, the conduct attributed to certain sophomores of Cornell University in cleverly arranging a system of pipes and chemical apparatus, and so filling the room where the Freshmen were holding their class banquet with chlorine gas, was a piece of sport entirely beneath the dignity of gentlemen. The perpetrators of this practical joke of course did not contemplate any fatal results, or any very serious injury to those upon whom it was played. They meant to make it uncomfortable for the Freshmen and to bring their banquet to a sudden and inglorious end. But if the reflective powers of these students had been equal to their ingenuity, they might have foreseen that the gradual filling of a room with so noxious and deadly a gas might easily be attended by the most serious results. As a matter of fact, though all the Freshmen escaped with their lives, a number of them were stupefied and were only saved from death by being carried out by their fellow students. But the kitchen as well as the dining-room was filled by the gas, and the cook, a colored woman, who it is said had a weak heart, was overcome by the gas and died. Thus by this act of inexcusable boorishness and folly, one life was sacrificed and several others put in jeopardy. No doubt the perpetrators of the mischief are getting a good deal of salutary punishment out of the contemplation of the result of it, and if the persons implicated are known, they will hardly escape punishment of a more tangible character. The lessons of this incident would seem to be that, even in their sports and practical jokes, students should not allow themselves to forget that they are gentlemen. The doing of anything as a joke which may endanger the life or health or happiness of others is a crime for which thoughtlessness is but a very lame excuse. The hereditary warfare, if we may so call it, between Freshmen and Sophomores is a relic of barbarism which the spirit of this age ought no longer to tolerate.

Let us see to it that every polling booth in Nova Scotia has a friend of "yes" in attendance. In any district where a committee cannot be formed, the one or two friends of temperance must take hold of the work. The county committee should know before nomination day that every booth will have such representative. There should be no men on the fence in this warfare. There is no need of argument in favor of prohibition; to the readers of MESSANGER AND VISITOR; but the foregoing thoughts and suggestions will perhaps aid you 25,000 readers in this province to take hold more vigorously of the practical work that must be done. For thirty years I have been fighting in the temperance ranks, most of the time in Nova Scotia, and I feel so glad and thankful that the tide of battle has rolled us along so fast. Until a few years ago I could not see clear daylight ahead; so many people seem to favor a little liquor for communion, or medicine, or cooking. But the clouds are rolling away now very rapidly. The Alcohol blight has struck so many homes and hearts that even the drinkers and dealers are quaking.

If the verdict is "no," then we must go to work all the harder educating and rousing. If the verdict is "yes," (and a big yes we must make it) then we gather up our united strength and forces for the still greater battle—the enactment of a prohibitory law and its enforcement. J. PARSONS. Halifax, Feb. 20.

Dedication Services at Edmondton. Following a somewhat prolonged detention, after the main contract of the building was completed, and the tedious larynging of the C. P. R. in the matter of freighting, the little church at Edmondton have become settled for work in their comfortable, chaste, and well-located church home.

In the absence of Superintendent H. G. Mellick in Ontario, and with the multiplicity of work devolving on his temporary substitute, Pastor A. Grant,

we were denied the much coveted privilege of having either of these brethren with us at the opening services. But in their absence we were very efficiently assisted by Pastor H. E. Wise, of Calgary, and by the neighboring pastor of Edmondton and South Edmondton. Our series of opening services began the Lord's day morning, January 28th, and ended with Thursday evening, Feb. 1st. The weather was all that could be desired, and all the meetings proved very helpful and inspiring. The 28th was truly a "Red letter day," full of active work and cheering privileges.

At 10 a. m. a most quickening prayer-meeting, led by the pastor of the church, began, which lasted about an hour, the supplicants beseeching the presence and blessing of the Divine Master at all the services. This meeting was largely attended; and prayer was offered in three different languages, viz: in English, German and Gaelic, there being present quite a number of Germans, and a few also, who understood "the language of Eden." At 11 a. m. Pastor H. E. Wise preached a well-considered and timely discourse from the Book of Nehemiah, basing his thought mainly on chapter 2 and 12th verse, drawing a practical analogy between the building of the walls of Jerusalem and the upbuilding of the Christian church in the world. In the discussion of the topic the following points were made promptly by our brother as being highly essential to the advancement of the cause of Christ. At 2.30 p. m. a meeting largely composed of the Sunday-school workers and pupils, was briefly addressed by Pastor Wise in an instructive and interesting way, showing with beautiful plainness and simplicity the lost one's way from sin, in its blackness, to heaven in its glory.

At 3 p. m. a very good audience listened to an appropriate discourse, by Pastor George Hanna, of the Methodist church, from Eph. 2: 21 and 22, in which he set forth, in chaste and charming word picture, the analogy between the liberal building of the church edifice and the spiritual temple spoken of in the text, emphasizing strongly the necessity of the previous preparation of the material, and hence the prime necessity of a regenerated church membership.

At 4 p. m. Pastor Frederick Miller, of the German Baptist church, meeting at Ledue, Watakinim and Rabbit Hills, preached an earnest and eloquent sermon in the German language from 1 Kings 8: 29. This discourse was also of an analogical character. There were present between thirty and forty Germans, some of them having come fifteen miles to attend the services. A large number of the English-speaking people remained also from the previous service and enjoyed the spirit and enthusiasm manifest in the discourse and meeting, even though unable to understand much of the language of the speaker.

In the evening at 7 o'clock a crowded house met to listen to a very practical, evangelistic discourse, by Pastor Wise, on "The Prodigal's Return to his father's house." In a vivid and forceful manner the preacher depicted the successive steps of the return thus—First, "Soul Consciousness;" Second, "Confession;" Third, "Conviction;" Fourth, "Confession;" Fifth, "Contrition;" Sixth, "Conversion;" and lastly, "Conservation." After a brief address by Pastor A. McDonald, on what was and what was not implied in these services, of dedication, discarding the notion too prevalent of there being anything mystical or sanctifying in them, as to the place of worship, he led the congregation in the dedication prayer in the English language; and was followed by Pastor F. Miller in the German language. This brought to a close the services of the day, having been commenced and ended with prayer.

On Monday evening at 7.50, a good audience was again convened, and listened to a sermon by Pastor D. G. MacQueen, of the Presbyterian church, Edmondton, from 2 Timothy 2: 19. This was a strong discourse, characteristic of the preacher and the denomination he represented, full of strong meat, which mere undveloped babes in Christ could not well digest, but yet wholesome and helpful for strong men and women in the Christian faith.

This was followed by a witty and yet practical address by Pastor Wise to the church and congregation, from the catchwords, "Act, Tact and Contact," which was not only entertaining and instructive, but gave evidence and promise of our young brother's power on the platform, as well as in the pulpit.

The evening's exercises were brought to a close by a practical and forceful address by Barrister C. M. Woodworth in regard to the young people and their work in the church. Bro. Woodworth is a rising young lawyer lately come to Edmondton from Nova Scotia, who is proving very active in church work, and was especially helpful during our building operations.

Tuesday evening, 7.30, witnessed another good sized audience in the new place of worship, for a season of praise and thanksgiving, when prayer, short

impromptu addresses, and appropriate songs of praise and thanksgiving, indicated the character of the most which was led by our zealous and efficient S. S. Superintendent, R. F. Wilson. This was a refreshing season. The Master was present.

On Wednesday evening, at the meeting of our stated weekly prayer-meeting was very specially and profitably led by Deacon Douglas P. Macdonald, when an hour and a half, spent, with much profit. During the evening the meeting was favored with a very instructive address by Pastor A. Moore, Presbyterian mission pastor in South Edmondton, on Jesus the Captain of our Salvation, and Christians as soldiers in the fight against evil. This was followed by a prompt and happily conceived address by Pastor Wise, on Christ as the Captain and Christians competitors in the race for an immortal and unfading crown. This ended the programme prepared for the evening; but Pastor Wise, having to remain till Friday morning's train, was constrained to return on Thursday evening in South Edmondton, where nearly one third of membership reside. Here our brother gave a very interesting sermon, "The Elder Brother" in the parable of the Prodigal, calculated to make the uncomfortable formalist and self-righteous, inside and outside churches, and helpful by God's grace in leading such to a right state of heart.

All three of the services of Log's day, and at the Thursday evening service collections and voluntary contributions were taken, in form of cash and promises, which in amount mounted to nearly a hundred dollars for the building fund.

All the services were greatly honored in value and pleasure by a number of efficient singers leading the congregational service of song, and also singing an appropriate anthem on occasion, conducted by Sister C. J. Macdonald, who accompanied by Mr. T. Bellamy, and also the sound accompaniment, by Bro. Onslow Vanbuskirk.

The sisters in the church had occasion very much more convenient for those attending from a distance, more enjoyable socially for all concerned, by serving dinner and tea, who accepted their invitation, vestry of the building. It was pleasing to our many friends East and West to know that the little Baptist church in Edmondton is now in a position, by far, the neatest and most convenient church building not only of the town, but in this part of the territory, heated by means of a first furnace, and lighted by electric light, in improved and most stylish.

Now for the unity for which our vine Lord prayed when on earth, with the presence and blessing of Holy Spirit, a good and noble may be done by the Edmondton Baptist church in this inviting centre of a great and rapidly opening field.

The cost of the house is rather than we anticipated when originally planned to build, but the building much better and more substantial was counted on at the first.

The cost of the land, the building and all its furnishings is about \$10,000 of the cost can now, in the near future, be met by us, including the generous help of friends, leaving us with a pretty burden of debt. But if each member works faithfully and contributes unselfishly and generously, with help that yet may be obtained from abroad, the indebtedness will soon be a thing of the past, and stronger for having removed it.

Brothers and sisters, everywhere, for us. A. M.

Halifax and Dartmouth Notes. The ladies in connection with Women's Missionary Aid Society Halifax and Dartmouth, held their next meetings on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27th, in the vestry of the First Baptist church. The night was very cold, preventing many from attending. The meeting was the best yet held; reports from different societies were written, and read by the respective secretaries.

The report of First Baptist showed amount contributed for year, \$300.76; North church, \$300.76; Tabernacle church, \$588.25; Dartmouth church, \$101.48.

Addresses were delivered by Mrs. B. Kempton, on "Necessary evil in Missionary work," viz., three patience and endurance. After Rev. W. C. Hall's address, statistics, by Rev. D. G. MacQueen, showing the greatness of the work done by the women of the United States and Canada. And were forcible and full of earnestness. Bro. Chute offered prayer in this very interesting meeting.

The First Baptist church are to have special services this week, and sons are to be baptized Sunday night. The North church have a slight change in the conduct of their evening service. Thirty minutes of song beginning at 7 p. m. which fifteen minutes pointed to the pastor, fifteen minutes test from those in the audience and quitters meeting before the close for Macdonald feels quite sanguine to the success.

On Wednesday last a large number of temperance workers from parts of the province met in Chatham to organize for work, the was spirited, and a strong determination to poll a large vote on the question, March 15th, seemed to acterize the meeting.

The mass social held on Friday in the North Baptist church under the auspices of the Young People's Social Union, of Halifax and Dartmouth, was a success. Between three and four

hundred persons were present, and the evening was spent in a most enjoyable manner. The social was held in the new place of worship, and was well attended.

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MY NEIGHBOR'S BOY.

It seems to be several boys in our... He is much to be commended every where... And the mischievous things that boy has done...

HOW THEY MOVED THE ORGAN.

The church at Weldon had a new minister. Old Elder Burnham had been obliged, by failing health, to seek a less severe climate, and after due deliberation, the church had called the Rev. Mr. Burns, fresh from the theological seminary, to be its pastor.

White. It's my opinion a minister should be more discreet. Just what she meant by it she did not explain, but at all events it seemed to have no effect upon the minister's course.

(with scorn). "Americans—true Americans—don't talk that way about their neighbors."

THE BABY AND DULY. The baby was crying, not loudly, but in an unhappy way, which made everybody else unhappy.

Dr. Harvey's Food. Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat. I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health.

THE HOME. A Chapter on Wrinkles. There is no such thing as a wrinkle on a wrinkle, or coating of a night on occasions, no dressing it pretty disguises, gauze and frills...

K.D.C.—The Household Remedy for Stomach Troubles

Indigestion is Stubborn, but K.D.C. overcomes it.

K.D.C. Pills cure Chronic Constipation.

CHURCH LIGHT

LABOR SAVING PURIFYING CLEANSING EXCELLENCE PURITY

Geo. F. Simonson & Co. ARE RETAILING GOODS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Advertisement for Nova Scotia Stamps, including a list of stamps and their prices, and a 'WANTED' notice for a printer.

NEWS SUMMARY

Donations.
—Mr. J. H. R. Moison, of Montreal, has donated \$5,000 dollars to the General Hospital.
—A scheme is on foot in Ottawa to form a park on the Rideau canal bank within the city limits.
—Father Babineau, of Tremacle, is at Ottawa. The public works department is asking for tenders for the proposed new leper hospital.
—If your appetite for every kind of food is completely gone try K. D. C. It creates an appetite, makes good blood and gives the digestive strength.
—At the annual meeting of the Yarmouth Steamship Company, Hon. L. E. Baker was re-elected president. Four per cent dividend was declared and two per cent added to the rest.
—J. E. Ganong, of St. Stephen, with the soap manufacturers from all over Canada, interviewed the tariff committee at Ottawa Thursday, and a change in soap has been made in the duties on soap.
—If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.
—The Rev. C. J. James, who received his theological training at Wycliffe university, has been appointed assistant minister of St. George's Episcopal church, Montreal.
—La Patrie states that serious charges of boodling against one of the Dominion cabinet ministers have been submitted to the governor-general, and that the latter has demanded an explanation from the government.
—A prohibition plebiscite convention was in session in Halifax on Wednesday. Steps were taken to organize the temperance people throughout the province to secure a full vote in favor of prohibition.
—The Liberals have renominated their old ticket for Halifax, W. S. Fielding, Wm. Roche and M. J. Power. Hon. Thomas Johnston and Thomas Robertson have been nominated by the Liberals of Shelburne.
—It is understood that the vacancy caused in the Upper Chamber by the appointment of Senator Howland to the Senate and governorship P. E. Island, will be filled by Dr. Jenkins, who formerly represented a Prince Edward constituency in the House of Commons.
—The new dress of type in which the Messenger and Visitor appears in this issue is from the Dominion Type Foundry Company of Montreal. This company has established an agency in St. John under the direction of Mr. Pankhurst. The rooms of the agency are on Prince William street, where printers may examine different specimens of type and order as their needs require.
United States.
—Minard's Liniment the Best Hair Restorer.
—The iron works will not be rebuilt at Bath Me.
—McKane, the dethroned Gravenor, has secured a stay of sentence.
—Joseph Keppler, the cartoonist and editor of New York Puck, died suddenly on Monday.
—Everybody suffering from dyspepsia should use Burek's Blood Bitter and be cured, make no mistake, get genuine B.B.B.
—A. H. Linder, the Harvard student who sustained injuries in a friendly sparring match last Tuesday, died on Sunday.
—Many can testify to the great healing properties of LARDER'S LINIMENT.
—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Senator White to the associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.
—Bill Nye, humorist, who was to lecture at Niagara Falls, Saturday night, had an attack of heart failure and is in a very critical condition.
—Senator E. D. White, of Louisiana, was nominated by President Cleveland to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench and was promptly confirmed.
—The salvage of the World's Fair is bringing more money than the financial experts expected, and it is now calculated that the stockholders will be given a dividend of about thirteen and a half per cent.
—Minard's Liniment cures LaGrippe.
—Erastus Wiman was arrested last Wednesday in New York on a bench warrant for forging notes on R. G. Dun & Co., for two hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars, and committed to the Tombs without bail.
—People troubled with sick and nervous headaches will find a most efficacious remedy in Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They strengthen the stomach, stimulate the liver, restore healthy action to the digestive organs, and thus afford speedy and permanent relief.
SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS.
Cures Headache and Dyspepsia.
—Eight firemen were dropped into a raging furnace at a fire on Vernon street, New York, Sunday, which badly damaged three buildings. They were at work on the second story of a frame building when the floor gave way. Other firemen rushed to their assistance and all were rescued more or less cut and burned.
USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY.
The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy.
—The Outlook, published in New York, with the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott as its editor-in-chief, maintains its high place among thoughtful weekly journals. In "The Week" it reports and interprets current history; its signed articles are written by eminent and popular writers; its departments are many and carefully edited; it has something every week for every member of the household; it touches life on all sides; it is cheerful, progressive, readable.
—Minard's Liniment cures Headache.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

British and Foreign.
—Yellow fever is increasing in Rio Janeiro at an alarming rate, from eighty to a hundred new cases being added daily.
—At a meeting of anarchists in London on Sunday, which was slimly attended, the use of dynamite was advocated.
—The trial of the twelve anarchists arrested in September last, charged with conspiring against the life of Emperor Joseph, is proceeding at Vienna.
—The Paris police believe that through the admissions made by Emile Henry they are upon the track of an anarchist conspiracy with a complete organization in London and Paris.
—Captain Gastaing has been arrested near Turin on suspicion of being a French spy. He claims to be an agent of the Canadian government to recruit Italian emigrants.
—The Queen has returned to Windsor Castle from Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty appeared to be more feeble than usual, and was supported by an Indian attendant.
—Minard's Liniment is the Best.
—The British steamer, Baker Standard, which arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, was engaged in the Atlantic using oil residuum for fuel, which, it is reported, proved very satisfactory.
—A bomb, similar in its composition to that used by Vaillant and Henry, was found on the staircase of the police station in the Rue du Temple, which leads to the Hotel de Ville, Paris, on Sunday.
—Dr. Granger, of Chester, the oculist who has been in attendance upon Mr. Gladstone, says the eyes of the prime minister are as good now as they were a year ago, and that his general health is excellent.
—The anarchists of Paris have apparently adopted a new system of terrorism. They are leaving bombs with time fuses attached at small hotels to their deadly work. In one case the bomb exploded before it was seen, and wrecked the hotel and seriously injured three persons.

Marriages.

SMITH-WILLIAMS.—At Hampton Station, Kings Co., N. B., by Rev. F. N. Jan. A. Parker, John T. Sutherland, of Smithtown, to Prudence Williams, of Springfield.
ELLIOTT-GOUBEY.—At the Baptist parsonage, Sharon, Me., Feb. 15, by the Rev. Austin T. Kempton, William A. Elliott, of Foxborough, Mass., to Anna Goddard, of Shannongton.
WILKIE-O'BRYEN.—At the residence of the officiating minister, Scotch Village, Newport, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. Rees, Herbert Welner, to Annie O'Brien, both of South Rawdon, Hants Co., N. B.
SUTHERLAND-WEVER.—At the residence of the groom, on Oct. 10, by Rev. Jas. A. Parker, John T. Sutherland, to Hermine Wever, both of Blissfield, Nor. Co., N. B.
BETHS-BEAK.—At the residence of Mr. Nelson Betts, on Feb. 13, by Rev. Jas. A. Parker, Benjamin Betts, to Widma Margaret Beak, both of Blissfield, Nor. Co., N. B.
MCDOWELL-THOMPSON.—At the home of the bride's parents, Feb. 14th, by the Rev. J. C. Wright, Jo n McDowell and Margaret E. Thompson, both of Black's Harbor, Charlott Co., N. B.
FOSTER-FERGUSON.—At the home of the bride's parents, Father's tent, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Willard P. Anderson, Captain Thomas Foster, of the C. P. R. steamer, Aberdeen, of Victoria, British Columbia, to Maggie Ferguson, daughter of Co. melloir John and Margaret Ferguson, of Fisher's Grant, Pictou Co., N. S.

Deaths.

REIDHAM.—At North Sydney, C. B., Jan. 25, after a short illness, in his eightieth year, Alonzo L., beloved son of Thomas L. and Sarah Rudderham.
FRALD.—At Melvern Square, N. S., Feb. 16, Mrs. Henry Prall, aged 48 years. She leaves a husband and three children to mourn. She has gone to with Christ, which is far better.
LUMSDEN.—At Hazel Hill, Canso, Jan. 2nd, aged 87, Mrs. Mary Lumsden, for many years a consistent member of the Canso church. She died as she lived—trusting in the merits of her Saviour. Her last words were, "Come Holy Spirit, heavenly dove."
LOCKHART.—At Upper Falmouth, Feb. 9 of La grippe, James Lockhart, aged 52 years. He was a manly man as well as a consistent Christian. Not only do the wife and children mourn, but the whole community acknowledges its loss. He was actively interested in all the work of the church, and his place in the house of worship and Sunday school was almost invariably filled. He will be sadly missed by the pastor.
BARTEN.—At Cox's Point, Grand Lake, Queens Co., Feb. 9th, James A. Barten, aged 54 years. He was a loving husband and a kind father, was a member of Lower Newcastle church. He had a strong hope of being with Jesus. He leaves seven small children and wife to mourn their great loss. But what is their loss is his eternal gain. May the Lord keep and sustain the loved ones that are left behind to struggle on.

SANFORD.—At Upper, Burlington, Hants Co., N. S., Jan. 14, Mary, the beloved wife of Elisha Sanford, in the 71st year of her age. For thirty years she was a consistent member of the Newport Baptist church, being baptized by the late Rev. Jeremiah Bancroft.
JACKSON.—At Penfield, N. B., Feb. 12th, of a few days illness, Robert Jackson, aged 79 years. He never made a public profession of faith in Jesus, yet a long time before his death, he spoke of his hope and trust in Christ. He was a quiet and good citizen, and will be much missed in the home.
WILLIAMS.—At East Green Harbor, N. S., Feb. 15, Mrs. Rebecca Williams, 94 years. Mrs. Williams was the widow of the late John Williams. She was born in Horton, where she lived until she was twelve years old. Her mother, Mrs. Lucy Rogers, was one of the many baptized by Father Theodore Harding. Although Mrs. Williams never made a public profession of religion, her life for many years has been consistently Christian-like. She was the mother of ten children, eight of whom survived her.
ALEX.—At Indian Harbor, Margaret's Bay, Feb. 1st, after six days' illness, George C. Allen, aged 89, leaving a sorrowing wife and three helpless children, the eldest seven, to mourn the loss of a loving husband and kind father. For over twenty years he was a devoted and earnest Christian; through his illness he pleaded with those who came near him to trust in the Lord as he was trusting him. Bro. Allen held the office of clerk and Sunday school teacher, and was deeply interested in the welfare of the church, and was very seldom, if ever, absent from the meetings. His loss will be keenly felt by the community. May the God of all grace comfort the bereaved family in their sorrow.
KNOWLES.—It has pleased our heavenly Father to visit this church again by death. On the 6th, Matilda Knowles, wife of our brother, Manning Knowles, of Avondale, Hants Co., passed away to the service and joy of the better land. Our sister was baptized early in life, during a gracious revival in Newport, by the late Rev. Wm. Burton, and walked with this church until her death. She leaves a sorrowing husband and three children to mourn the loss of a faithful and devoted wife, of a affectionate mother. Her life was a quiet trusting life in the merits of the Saviour she loved. And in the closing moments of the fifty-one years of her life, she could say, even then, "Jesus saves." The church sustained a loss in the death of so worthy a member. The pastor was assisted in the funeral services by the Rev. Messrs. Davis and Tyler, Methodist.

MOORE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 13, Millie youngest daughter of John Moore, of Prince William, aged 16 years and nine days, died. She was one of the first to give evidence of penitence in the present religious awakening in Prince William. Soon she was led to trust in Jesus and her voice was frequently heard in joyful testimony to His power to save. On Feb. 13, her birthday, she and seven other promising young people were baptized by Rev. J. W. S. Young. Nine days afterwards she was summoned to join the church triumphant. She died of a gripe. Her death is much lamented and has caused deep grief. She was regarded as a promising young woman and her friends anticipated for her a bright and useful future. Her Saviour has, however, called her lovingly to a higher sphere. May sustaining comforting grace be given to the sorrowing parents and brothers and sisters in this bereavement.
MCLEOD-JOHNSON.—Queen's Co., N. B., Feb. 10th, J. Wm. McLeod, aged 31 years. His last illness, though exceedingly painful, was borne with great patience and fortitude. He leaves, to miss him sadly and to mourn their loss, a widow and four daughters. His children are all married except one daughter. His eldest son, Rev. George W. Thomas, died in 1882, soon after he had finished his studies at Acadia and then at Newton. Bro. Thomas united with the Baptist church at Canard, Cornwallis, in 1833, then under the pastoral care of Edward Manning. In 1852 he was elected a deacon of the church. This office he held faithfully to the time of his last illness. He was a man of prayer. He held decided conviction and was loyal to truth and duty. A warm welcome awaited all who visited his home, for he was very hospitable, and a lover of good men. A wide circle of friends and acquaintances will remember him, and sympathize with those he leaves to mourn.

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MARSHALL.—Arthur Marshall, formerly of Richmond, N. B., aged 61 years, died in Milo, Me., Aug. 10, '93. Cancer induced by injury received while working in Katabdin iron works. Me. caused his death. He was converted when only thirteen years of age and baptized into the Hodgdon and Richmond Baptist church, where he remained a member of Christ until he was church forty-five years, and for some years served the church as deacon. In 1882 he removed to Katabdin iron works. Here he worked six years, after which he removed to Milo and took a letter from his home church and united with the Baptist church there. There he was in good standing till the time of his death. For nearly a year he was a patient sufferer, never ceasing to enjoy religious conversation and prayer. The few last weeks of his life found him anxious to go home and be at rest with his God.

CARTER.—At DeBert, Mrs. Maggie, beloved wife of Bro. David Carter, after a very severe illness, passed away to her eternal home, Jan. 25th, aged 87 years and three months. Sister Carter was baptized by Bro. M. P. Freeman, April 22, 1877, and united with the Baptist church here. She has lived an intelligent, devoted Christian life. Only a little while before her death, she was actively engaged in the work of her Master, whom she loved to obey, and her work was not fruitless. Last autumn she had the happy privilege of witnessing the baptism of her three eldest children. She was deeply interested in all things pertaining to the work of her church and denomination. She was a careful and diligent student of the word of God. Her life unfolded the story of a soul "born from above." Her departure has left the home sad and lonely for a devoted husband and six children, an aged mother and three brothers. But the mourning ones realize that she has gone to be with Jesus, which is far better than to remain here.

STRICKLAND.—On Jan. 26th, 1894, Christopher Strickland, senior deacon of the Hebron Baptist church, was called to his reward. He had passed his four-score years, being, at the time of his death, eighty-two years and six months old. He was exceptionally young for his age both in looks and action, and was heard to remark a little while before his last illness that his health was better than usual. One month before his death pneumonia had done its work, and the light had departed from the cheerful face, which bore in death the impress of a life of faith in Jesus Christ. Deacon Strickland was more than ordinarily gifted with the graces that adorn the Christian life. When quite young he had a wonderful conversion of which he delighted to speak. At the age of thirty-eight he united with the church at Hebron, and was soon an honored officer and member till his death. He will be missed from the services of the church which he regularly attended whenever possible. His hopeful words and beaming face, as he spoke in the last conference for the future week, of the love of Christ to him, will be remembered. The members of his family will have his good example as an inspiration to them in their efforts to do the Master's will in preparation for the meeting beyond. F. H. BEALS.

GRENO.—At Chapman Settlement, of the gripe, 31st January, Elizabeth, widow of the late William Greno, aged 71 years, leaving a large family and many friends to mourn their loss. She was a true-hearted Christian, and died as she lived, with a full assurance of a better resurrection.

BOYCE.—At Northport, N. S., Jan. 14, of a gripe, Mrs. Lavinia, aged 19 years, daughter of Anthony and Sarah Ann Boyce, and grand-daughter of the late Wm. B. Embree, Esq., formerly of Amherst, N. S., leaving a father and mother, two brothers and five sisters, and the late named brother, in the United States, besides numerous friends to mourn their loss. Her husband, who was a member of the church, departed this life on the 22nd of July last, it being the first baptism by immersion at Northport. It was a beautiful sight to see mother and daughter following each other into the water and there buried in baptism with the likeness of their dear Redeemer. They both united with the Amherst Shore church. Our departed sister remained a very consistent and useful member until she left us to join the shining multitude. She died as she lived—trusting in Jesus. She was also an active member of the Christian Endeavor Society. May the Lord sustain the sorrowing family and friends, in our earnest prayer. Her father and mother both are members of the Amherst shore church.

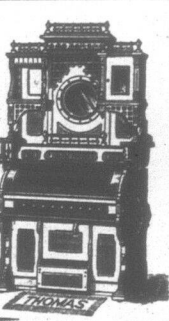
[Notices of the deaths of Mrs. Boyce and Mrs. Greno appeared in the obituary columns of our issue of Feb. 14th, but by a mistake of the compositor a part of Mrs. Boyce's obituary was added to Mrs. Greno's. They are, by request, re-printed here correctly.—Ed.]

DELANEY.—At 126 Morris St., Halifax, N. S., Saturday night, Feb. 10th, Dr. Wm. C. Delaney, in the 64th year of his age. Dr. Delaney was born in Londonderry, N. S., in June of 1830. He was led to the Saviour and made a public profession of religion in the City of Boston when about nineteen years of age, and at once entered upon a tivo Christian work. Soon after he was for time a student at Middleboro academy. In 1858 he became united in marriage to Miss Charlotte C. Cheever, of Portsmouth, N. H. Before long Dr. and Mrs. Delaney removed to Truro, N. S., where they remained for less than a year, and then took up residence in Halifax, where the doctor has ever since, until a few months ago, carried on a dental practice. Since March of 1875 he has been actively identified with the First Baptist church, serving for some years as deacon, and rendering during the erection of the present house of worship, valuable service upon the building committee. Always did he have the interests of the church at heart and faithfully did he labor to promote its advancement. As an honorable and enterprising citizen he was chosen to positions of trust in city affairs. Three or four years ago disease befell him, and during the past years he suffered much. Some weeks since



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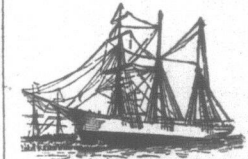
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he went to Philadelphia for treatment, but little encouragement was given him that he would recover. Several days before his death the failing husband and father was able to reach his dear home. By this time, it would seem, he had himself given up hope of being restored, but his faith in Christ and his confidence for the future were firm. It was thought that he might last for months, or even longer, so that the family and community were shocked at his sudden departure. On the morning of the 13th, a service was held in the house, conducted by his pastor, Rev. A. C. Chute, after which the body was taken to Londonderry for interment. On the Sunday evening succeeding, in speaking from Ec. 9: 10, the pastor alluded to the death of this well-known brother, and to the good work he had been permitted to accomplish in the church. Dr. Delaney, a man much esteemed, will be greatly missed; and his wife, his son and his daughter, and also the sister, have the sympathy and prayers of many Christian friends. May the Lord comfort them, as He alone can.

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THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
VOLUME LVIII.

Vol. X., No. 10.

—The next session of the W. N. B. Association is to be held in Chipman, and it is expected that there will be an occasion of special interest for brethren in that place, as this is the jubilee year of the Baptist church in Chipman, the first church having been organized in 1844.

—We publish elsewhere in this issue a part of a discourse on temperance by Rev. J. J. Baker. It was delivered to his own people in Leinas street and afterwards to the Baptist congregation in Carleton. As will be seen, it deals especially with the condition of things in St. John, but statements and arguments will have very general interest for our readers, and especially, at the present, for the Nova Scotia. The conclusion of the sermon will appear next week.

—On our second page will be found a sketch of the life and labors of Rev. Chute, by Rev. Dr. Saunders. It will, no doubt, be read with interest by many. Rev. H. F. Adams also contributes a second article on baptism, on account of the demand made upon our space by articles bearing on prohibition, a subject of special interest to many of our readers at the present time. We are unable in this issue to room for a number of contributions which have been received.

—THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR, not say, as the Telegraph intimates, a man of double life, like "Boss" Kane, could be a good Baptist. In expressed opinion he is so far from that it is a lamentable thing if such a man finds a place in any Christian church. Happily for the churches of that character generally prefer company than that which is so far from a Christian church. But when happens that a man who combines great wealth and influence with a life, finds it to be in accordance with his interest or his liking to maintain his connection with a Christian church, it requires more strength and courage than some churches possess to deal with him as he deserves.

—In another column will be found an account of a literary entertainment and supper given by the two literary societies connected with Horton's Institute Academy. This institution does not very frequently report its progress through our columns, and probably does not receive as much notice and practical sympathy from the public as the good and important work it is doing entitles it to claim. Its teaching staff is composed of men of acknowledged ability in their profession, and the advantages which school offers are of the best. Principals and his very estimable wife, who preside over the boarding department of the academy, manifest an active interest in the social and religious well-being of the students. Their position is one of much responsibility and no little difficulty, and constant and unselfish devotion to the interests of the school and its students should receive grateful recognition.

—We devote in this issue a column of space to articles upon the subject of temperance prohibition. For this, of course, apology is required, and especially view of the fact that on the fifteenth of this month a very large number of readers will have the privilege, at least will not fail to embrace the opportunity, of adding their votes to the emphatic condemnation which do not doubt the province of Nova Scotia will pronounce upon the liquor traffic. Among our readers there may, no doubt, be some who are sincerely opposed to prohibitory liquor law. The opinions of such men we desire to register, if they cannot vote for prohibition, to do so as their sense of duty demands. We only ask that in doing this subject they will endeavor to divest themselves of all prejudice and be persuaded, however, that in view of the ruin and devastation constantly wrought by the drink traffic, the destruction of home and happiness of character and of the mortal souls of men,—we are persuaded that in view of all this ruin and misery, our readers will agree with us that there is one word to be said about the business and that is PROHIBITION.

A Washington special states that little doubt but that the Senate committee will restore high duties on several items in the agricultural schedule which were put on the floor when the bill passed the House of Representatives.