

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
VOLUME LVII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLIV.

Vol. X., No. 18.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1894.

Printed by G. W. DAY, North Side King St.

REMOVAL.—The MESSENGER AND VISITOR office will now be found entrance 102 Prince William Street—next door south of McMillan's Book store—in Rooms Nos. eight and nine Pugsley's Building.

Dalhousie University held its convocation on Tuesday of last week. The year appears to have been a prosperous one for the institution. Its graduating class was the largest in its history. Twenty-eight completed the B. A. course, of whom five were young women. One student received the degree of Bachelor of Letters; one, Bachelor of Science; ten, Bachelor of Laws; three, Doctor of Medicine, in all forty-two graduates. The young lady graduated in medicine and surgery.

Respecting the evangelistic services which have been in progress for the past two weeks in Halifax under the leadership of Rev. B. Fay Mills, the *Protestant Witness* says they "have been highly encouraging and gratifying in all respects. Over fifteen hundred persons have given in their names as inquirers, as anxious to lead Christian lives and be reconciled to God. Many, we know not how many, have been awakened up so as to seek guidance from their respective pastors as to the way of life." Mr. Mills was to bid farewell to Halifax on Sunday evening, and on Monday to start for Charlotte-town, where he is engaged to hold meetings.

"The Land and the Book" is the title, familiar no doubt to many of our readers, of a very interesting and instructive work descriptive of the Holy Land, its places, people, manners and costumes, &c. The book has had a very large sale both in America and in England. The author of the book, Dr. William McClure Thompson, recently died in Denver at the advanced age of 88. The *Outlook* says of Dr. Thompson, "He was a graduate of Miami University and of Princeton Theological Seminary. He went a missionary to Syria under the American Board of Foreign Missions in 1832 and remained there until 1878. Few missionaries have been more honored than he. He has lived a noble and useful life and in a good old age has gone to his rest. His children are eminent in the service which he loved. He will not soon be forgotten in the church which he served so well, or among the people where so much of his life was passed."

Mr. Bill's report—which appears in another column—of the annual meeting of the New England branch of the Acadia Alumni Association will be read with pleasure by all who are interested in the welfare of the university. It is highly gratifying to know that so much interest is being taken in Acadia by her Alumni in New England, and that the institution has other friends there who take an interest in its welfare and are ready to exert their influence for its advantage. We trust that the proposition to give practical assistance to Acadia may be realized. The work which the school has done in supplying Baptist churches in the United States with able and educated pastors is by no means insignificant, and certainly deserves recognition. Considering how large a proportion of the New England Baptist churches are served by men reared and educated in these provinces, we scarcely know how wealthy Baptists there could employ some of their means to better purpose in promoting the interests of their own churches than by furnishing to Acadia the means to continue and to enlarge her work.

Dr. Ernest Hart, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, gives much credence than some people do to the claims that are made and the phenomena that are reported in respect to mesmerism, hypnotism, telepathy, mind-reading, etc. In an address delivered before the Psychological Congress in Chicago, Dr. Hart is reported to have said: "A lifetime during which I have given a good deal of attention to the subjects of hypnotism and mesmerism, while enabling me to verify the physical phenomena of hypnotism and so-called mesmericism as the result of self-suggestion or hysterical manifestation, or conveyed suggestion by word or look, has equally convinced me that thus far at least, all the alleged phenomena of clairvoyance, telepathy, thought-transference and so-called spiritual communication are either delusions, impostures or misinterpreted facts." Moreover, Dr. Hart is willing to give the experts in psychical phenomena a chance to make some money at his expense by doing some of the wonderful things which it is said are done through hyp-

notism, mind-reading, etc. He offers to put a thousand-dollar note in a sealed envelope, the envelope to be placed in an ordinary pine box and the thousand dollars to be the property of the person who is able to read the number and the plain English writing which accompanies it. The person who accepts the challenge must deposit one hundred dollars to go to some charitable institution in case of failure. Thus far it does not appear that anyone has felt disposed to accept the challenge.

Unkasy lies the head that wears a crown" has not yet entirely lost its literal significance. In the following account of the daily experience of the Russian Czar it is to be accepted, there are not many so poor as to wish to exchange places with him though he be the emperor and autocrat of all the Russias.

If all the accounts be true which come from the splendid but fear-haunted palaces of the Czar, the ruler of all the Russias walks, talks, eats, drinks and sleeps in the perpetual shadow of death. A man of less physical strength would probably have died under this strain long ago, but Alexander is a giant in physique, and, according to all accounts, shows little evidence of the well known fact that to him peace and security are almost unknown. No month passes without his receiving some intimation that he is beset by enemies who manifest entire ability to reach him despite the safeguards by which he is surrounded. He may find words of treason in the golden cigarette case which he opens when he would smoke; on the back of his dinner menu; upon the blotting-pad when he signs despatches; or beneath the pillow of his couch. The trusted attendant of his privacy may be sold to the conspirators, his kitchen may not be safe against them, nor his study, nor even the chapel where he worships. When he walks abroad his path must be heedfully cleared and protected, the walls and floors of his palaces must be searched before he visits them, and his journeys by railway necessitate a minute inspection of the line, with often a cordon of soldiers to keep it from point to point.

The Boston *Watchman* says that it has received a number of communications as to Dr. Moxom's withdrawal from the denomination, and that it has been roundly denounced by some of these correspondents for lack of "backbone" in not publishing their effusions. There is a class of persons whom every newspaper is likely to have more or less to do with who, having relieved their minds in reference to some person or subject in an angry or denunciatory letter are able to conceive of no reason why a paper should decline to publish what they have written but that it is afraid to do so. In connection with this subject the *Watchman* adds:

"As to our backbone, perhaps we have shown quite as much in feeding these articles slowly to the chime cast, as in feeding them to our readers. Peter—that is the cat's name—has really winked once or twice, with his good eye—he lost one in the Tremont Temple fire about a year ago. Many a man has thanked Peter for keeping an article out of print which he wrote when he was in. On the whole, we are inclined to believe that the Baptist denomination is great enough to let anybody go who wants to, and magnanimous enough to retain its own dignity and self-respect when he does go. One of the most foolish ideas that we have met is that the Baptist churches are going to the dogs because here and there a man leaves us. And another foolish idea is that, after a man has gone, we are going to keep any one else from going by forgetting that Christians should be gentlemen."

Rev. T. M. Munro desires us to say that his post office address is Tusket, Yarmouth Co., N. S. His correspondents will please note the fact.

Rev. A. E. Ingram, who is favorably known to Maritime Baptists through his work in these provinces, extending over a period of twenty years, has removed to Ludlow, Maine. Bro. Ingram came to St. John about six years ago to take charge of the Baptist City Mission. After two years labor a church of 40 members was organized. Since then 61 persons have been added to the church—43 of them by baptism. Their hall has also been re-modelled and improved. It is effected, which renders it a comfortable and attractive place of worship. These results have not been attained without a great deal of hard and faithful work on the part of the late pastor. On the Monday morning before his departure, Mr. Ingram met with the Baptist Ministers' Conference, and was bidden an affectionate farewell by his brethren in the ministry, and furnished with a testimonial commending him to the Christian regard, and confidence of those among whom his lot is to be cast. We understand that the field to which Mr. Ingram goes—near Houlton—is an interesting and promising one, and the people are looking forward hopefully for the Divine blessing to rest upon his labors. We trust that Bro. Ingram may be greatly blessed in his work.

PASSING EVENTS.

It is, we presume, an undoubted fact that large forests as conservators of moisture form an important factor in the climatic conditions of a country. As a wooded country develops under the influence of civilization the axe of the lumber-man and the pioneer farmer will be busy and the face of the country will be denuded of a considerable portion of its forest-growth. This process, if it goes far enough, may be expected to result in climatic changes—especially in a lessened or less equable rain-fall which may prove a serious injury to the country's agricultural resources. Canada, being to a great extent a wooded country, its forests are very important sources of wealth, and it is certainly to be desired both on economic and climatic grounds that no reckless and unnecessary destruction of these forests should be permitted. Immense destruction of forest property frequently results from the ravages of fire, and it is probable that by more stringent laws against the setting of fires in dangerous places, or by a stricter enforcement of existing laws, much loss from this cause might be averted; and if in places where fires are liable to occur men were employed to keep a watch for and to extinguish them before they gained headway, it is probable that by this means also it would be possible to prevent much destruction of property. Attention is being called by some of the New York state papers to the injury likely to result to that region of country if the work of destruction goes on in the Adirondack forest. There is a large demand for the spruce timber with which it abounds. Permission has been already given, it is said, to remove the spruce from 27 square miles of forest, and if other applications which have been made are granted, it will mean the removal of this kind of timber from one hundred square miles of territory. The cutting away of the spruce, leaving the tree tops where they fall, of course affords the best conditions for the spread of fires. The roads opened up by the lumbermen facilitate the operations of timber thieves and greatly enhance the danger of fires being set. The state may or may not get full market price for the timber cut. But if it were twice paid for it, it is held that it would lose heavily by permitting the removal of the timber under such conditions, since the revenue derived from the sale will be mostly exhausted by the increased expense of protecting the forest from fire and trespass, while the forest cover will be broken and the forest land consumed, so that the woods will forever lose their value as a conservator of moisture which is their paramount value to the State.

The betrothal of the Czaritch, as the eldest son of the Russian Czar is called, to the Princess Alice of Hesse, which has been recently announced, is believed to be especially pleasing to Germany and agreeable to England, while it is supposed to be quite the reverse to France. The Princess is the youngest daughter of the late Princess Alice of England, and a grand-daughter of Queen Victoria. She is now about 22 years of age, and the Czaritch is four years her senior. The London correspondent of the *New York Times* believes that the bringing about of this alliance is largely the work of the German Emperor, who, it is said, has a knack of impressing himself strongly on men younger than himself. He appears to have exercised a strong attractive influence upon the heir to the Russian throne, who since he visited Berlin last year "has been abandoning his former Pan-Slavic bumptious attitude toward Western Europe, and talking with enthusiasm about his friend, the Kaiser." As a matter of course the prospect of family and political alliances being established between Germany and Russia will be exceedingly distasteful to France. The correspondent quoted says there are those who believe that during the year France may find herself confronted by a practically unanimous suggestion of the European powers that the time has come for a gradual disarmament. This is believed to be in accordance with the desire of Emperor William. Russia has not been favorable to such a proposition, but this new tie between the Russian, German and English dynasties may be a sign that the Czar is yielding. France's contention in reference to Alsace-Lorraine, it is said, will be met by the offer of Germany to submit the question of German or French rule to the suffrage of the two provinces in

1901. This, it is believed, Germany can well afford to do since it is probable that the Germans have a majority at the present time which is year by year increasing.

Things have not been going quite smoothly with the Commonwealers or Coxeites during the past week. The people of the United States are evidently taking a somewhat more serious view of the matter, and the Federal Government has issued orders to the military to prevent the capture and appropriation of freight trains in the North-West. An attempt on the part of the U. S. marshals, at Billings, Montana, to retake a train which 500 Commonwealers had captured and were using to convey themselves toward Washington, resulted in a fight and bloodshed. Some of the leaders in the Coxeite movement are said to be greatly surprised and distressed about this, but it is not easy to see how sane men could have expected any other result from the lawless acts of the Commonwealers. The movement appears to have no endorsement from any political party, though the Populists seem to give it a measure of sympathy and regard it as an outcome of the government's position in regard to silver legislation. The Republicans, on the other hand, point disdainfully to the gathering army of the unemployed as a result of the government's attempt at reforming the tariff. As to what kind of a reception the army will meet with in Washington if it reaches the Capital, it is declared to be the intention of the government to pay no attention to it, unless it proceed to action by some transgressions of the laws. If the commonwealers violate any municipal laws they will be dealt with by the police officials; if they violate the laws of Congress by assembling on the capitol grounds, they will be handled by the police of the capitol, who are under the supervision of the sergeant-at-arms of the senate and house. These officials can call the local police to their aid. In the event of trouble, which cannot be subdued by the police, the district commissioners are empowered by law to call upon the Washington militia, of which there is a brigade of 1,200, commanded by General Albert Ordway.

The disestablishment of the church in Wales, for which a large majority of the Welsh members have for a long time been pressing, is now definitely before Parliament. A bill for that purpose was introduced in the House of Commons by the Home Secretary, Mr. Asquith, on Thursday last. For more than a century, Mr. Asquith said, the majority of Welshmen had regarded the Church of England in Wales as an aggressive and sectarian power. To them it had been a symbol of national discord. The bill will not follow exactly as to its application the boundary line between England and Wales, but will cover Monmouthshire, where people are Welsh in habits and sentiment. Thus twelve parishes in English dioceses will be disestablished and disestablished, while fourteen parishes in the diocese of St. Asaph will be transferred to some English diocese. The treatment of border parishes involves delicate questions which will complicate the consideration of special commissioners. The gross income of the church in Wales was stated by Mr. Asquith to be £279,000, and this sum under the act is to be applied to national and public purposes such as providing for hospitals, nurses, parish halls and laborers' dwellings. It is proposed to appoint three permanent commissioners to carry out the provisions of the bill. There is no doubt that the bill will pass the House of Commons and that it will ultimately receive the full authorization of Parliament, whatever may be its immediate fate in the House of Lords. If it passes parliament the present year, it will become effective January 1st, 1896. All public and private rights in patronage would then become extinct. Welsh Bishops, of whom there are four, would no longer have the right to sit in the House of Lords. The power to enforce ecclesiastical law would cease and the Anglican body in Wales would occupy the same status in respect to civil law as other religious denominations. From the dissenters' point of view, as we should suppose from that of any one capable of forming an intelligent and unbiased opinion on the subject, the proposed legislation must seem but an act of tardy justice to the Welsh people; yet members of the House of Commons so eminent as Sir Michael Hicks Beach and Sir George Baden-Powell, denounce the bill as akin to legislation of sacrilege and plunder. We have been expecting to hear from some of our good Baptist brethren in Halifax in reference to the Mills meetings.

That Request of our Missionaries in India.

It is an exceedingly important one. They wish us to unite with them, Sunday, May 6th, in special prayer on behalf of our Telugu Mission.

Can we do otherwise than respond heartily? We are accustomed to pray. It has become a natural and easy exercise; the holy aspiration of our souls. Our Master has told us—"The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He would send forth laborers into His harvest." He has made us proprietors with Himself in this harvest. Hence we are called upon to make united application to God on behalf of interests which are especially dear to ourselves as well. We are anxiously uneasy so long as we know that the harvest is perishing because sufficient means for gathering it in is not supplied. See the few reapers, toiling, overwhelmed with the task before them!

Let us make supplication to the Lord for the outpouring of His Holy Spirit upon all the workers in the field, and upon the agencies which they are employing; also upon the churches in our own land and the Foreign Mission Boards.

We can make this supplication when in secret we bow before the Father; when we gather around the family altar; when we assemble in the Sabbath-school, the prayer meeting and the more public services of the Lord's house. In any case, let us all join our hearts' desires in this request unto the Lord.

Yours in the work,
R. SANFORD.

Wolville, April 28, '94.

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, 31 Princess Street, St. John N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR APRIL.

Thanksgiving for the answer to our prayer in December. Psalms 78: 18, 19; Psalm 115: 1. And let us ask that the work begun at this time may extend to every one of our stations. Mat. 8: 10; Eph. 3: 20.

The following extracts I have taken from private letters, and I ask the writers' pardon, if it is necessary, for publishing them. Nothing increases the interest in missions and brings us so in touch with our missionaries, and their work as these free and easy letters, not written with the thought in their minds that this is to be read and criticized by the public. I know of a number who cared nothing about mission work, who are today among our most earnest and devoted workers, whose interest was first awakened by hearing read these letters. Have you not in reading the condensed letters in missionary magazines full of hard names and endless dates turned a way almost discouraged in your fruitless search for any item to bring before the uninstructed, and longed for one paragraph from the missionaries' heart or a single experience of everyday life that would bring us into touch with them in their work.

Mrs. Archibald writes from Chicocole: "After making some calls among the Christians I went to bed hoping for rest that would restore my woe-stricken strength. Some clouds were hanging above and there was some lightning; but I did not expect rain at this time of year beyond a few sprinkles. I just got to sleep when a roar of thunder and a rush of wind came that startled me. I was sleeping up stairs and had a native girl in the room. In a few minutes the rain seemed pouring in from every direction, and the wind I felt sure had started the roof by the clouds of dust and splinters that were flying. I tried to protect my face by covering it, but in a few minutes I could dip the water out of the bed. We were in the dark and it was impossible to light a match, and the roar outside was so great we could scarcely make one another hear. I poured the water out of my shoes and put them on, wrapped the dripping sheet about me, waited a little lull in the wind, which I feared would catch us too sharply on the steep narrow stairs, opened the door and told the girl to follow me closely; and didn't we scamper through the rain down stairs into the sheltering verandah. The girl was afraid and urged me not to go, but I knew we were both safer down stairs if we could get there and she did not dare stay behind when I started. We got down safely and into some dry clothing, and soon the clock struck 11.30, but my sleep was spoiled and in the morning could scarcely get about, and instead of 'keeping the pot boiling' had to exert all my faculties to keep it from boiling over. Wish you could have seen the place that really looked quite nicely a few hours before—the roof was off the stable, great branches of trees on every side, and the whole place covered with small limbs and

other litter. Houses were leaking and mason work spoiled. Crows and small birds were killed by hundreds and carried out of the town in cart loads. But we were all safe and very thankful. The people of the place said to me afterward 'If you had been afraid we would all have died.' That is an oriental style of speech, still it gives some idea of how little they can be leaned upon and how heavily they lean upon us. We had another storm not so bad Saturday night and another just before daylight this morning. I will have to send for Mr. Archibald to come home for a few days as so many things need to be done and I am not so strong as I would like to be. The storm does not seem to have passed either where Mr. A. has been or in the direction where Miss Wright is touring."

In a recent letter from Mrs. Higgins at Parla Kimey, she says: "For five weeks now I have been alone with the children and native servants, and have not spoken to or seen a single white person. I am feeling lonely this afternoon, so will write to you. Mrs. Higgins has been away on tour since the fourth of February, and does not expect to be back until about the 28th of this month. During his absence there is a great deal to be done, and I am kept very busy from morning until night. I am glad of this, for it helps me to forget my loneliness to some extent. But it would be pleasant to have someone to talk with once in a while."

You are going to send us out a lady missionary this fall, are you not? We are fully expecting one. Our desire for pleasant companionship is one reason why we want a lady missionary; but it is not the main one by any means. The work here is suffering for want of such a worker. I do hope the sisters at home will not fall us this year. You took hold of our appeal so enthusiastically that we were comforted and encouraged.

We have had four thunder showers lately. This is the first rain we have had since the completion of our front verandah; before, the rain used to come in torrents right into the front rooms now we can sit on the verandah and defy the elements. It is a very pleasant change I assure you. It is also a great relief in the evening when the sun has gone down to leave the heated rooms below and go to the top of the verandah to breathe the fresh, pure air. We are having it very warm now. Thermometer a little above 80°; as I write the preparation is standing in drops all over my face. I think the hot season will be a very trying one."

We are hoping to comply with Mrs. Higgins' request this autumn. Miss Clark, who has been studying at Chicago Training school, will graduate in June, and then will be ready for appointment to Foreign Mission work in India. We ought to send another young lady with her. "Two and two" was the Master's command. My sisters, will you not pray that the Lord will give us another young lady to go out this autumn and the money to send her?

In order to answer this prayer some work must be done. How many payments have your society made this year, and have you contributed a little more than last year?

Our treasurer stated a few weeks ago that she required \$1,500 by the last of April to meet her obligations.

I am pleased to see that the W. B. M. U. Society of the United States have closed their books with nearly \$5,000 in the treasury, and were able to co-operate with some of the many requests for help on the foreign field. May this be our happy experience and not a perplexing deficit as we had last year. If each sister will just do her part, we shall be able to sing at our annual meeting from full and thankful hearts "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." I heard the other day of a minister's wife who, in her anxiety to do foreign mission work in addition to her home duties and church work, is taking boarders and doing their washing that she may help support a Bible woman and teacher. She writes that she never has received richer blessing as tokens of divine love than in the wash-room and kitchen since she began the special work for Christ. Such a spirit of self-denial abroad in our churches would soon fill all the Lord's treasures. Many of us perhaps have not the physical strength to undertake this work; but let us prayerfully ask that in some way we may be able this year to do more than ever before to extend the Lord's work and rescue the perishing at home and abroad.
S. J. MANNING.

Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

Adapted from Palumbo's Select Notes.

SECOND QUARTER.

Lesson VII. May 13. Exodus 1: 1-14.

ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"Our help is in the name of the Lord." -Ps. 124: 8.

THE SECTION OF HISTORY.—EX. 1: 1-22.

NEW TESTAMENT LIGHT.—Reasons for affliction (John 15: 2; Rom. 5: 4; 8: 17-2 Cor. 4: 17, 18; Heb. 12: 9-11). An example (Luke 15: 17, 18). A comparison (1 Peter 1: 7). The bondage of sin (John 8: 32-36; Rom. 7: 14-24).

THE BOOK OF EXODUS.—Exodus means departure, and the book is so named because the exodus or departure of the Israelites is its main feature. For the author, date, etc., see The Book of Genesis, Lesson I, First Quarter.

EXPLANATORY.

1. THE IMMIGRANTS INTO EGYPT.—Vs. 1-6. By a series of strange providences, and for the purpose of developing and training them into a people who could embody the kingdom of God on earth, Jacob and his sons had come into Egypt. The names are given here of the heads of the tribes or families. It is to be noticed that they came "every man and his household," which fact is of some importance in connecting the time needed for their increase to 600,000 went out from Egypt in the exodus.

2. THE INCREASE OF THE ISRAELITES.—Vs. 7-12. For seventeen years he lived at home, in Hebron; 10 years he was a slave in Egypt, three years in prison, and 80 years he ruled in Egypt. He lived to see his great-grandchildren (Gen. 50: 26). His body was embalmed, and he was kept in Egypt till the Israelites went out a great nation, when it was taken to the land of Canaan, and buried in Shechem, near Mt. Balah and Gerizim (Ex. 13: 19). And all that generation, as well as the men of that age, Egyptians as well as Israelites. No man is so important that his falling away will stop the progress of the kingdom of God.

3. THE RAPID INCREASE OF THE ISRAELITES.—Vs. 13-17. "The children of Israel were fruitful (in children) and increased abundantly." Swarmed as fishes or bees. This is the fulfillment of prophecy (Gen. 46: 3). "And multiplied." This is the third of five expressions in this chapter which are used together to give a powerful emphasis to the fact that there was a remarkable increase of the Israelites beyond all precedent or ordinary calculation.

4. THE CHANGING OF THE NAME.—Vs. 18-21. They added, they multiplied, they grew, they changed from a family to a clan, and from a clan to a nation. "And waxed (grew) exceeding mighty." And because so many in number, they were strong, working hard in the open air so that as a body it could be feared, and very powerful. "And the land of Goshen, the district allotted to them, was filled with them."

5. THE NEW DYNASTY.—Vs. 22. "Now there arose up a new king. He raised a new dynasty of kings. The rights under whom Joseph served were overthrown, and an entirely new dynasty came into power, who had no knowledge of, or interest in, Joseph. "Which knew not Joseph." He was ignorant of his personal history, and had no interest in what he had done for former generations, with whom he had no sympathy. It is now generally agreed for every strong reason, that the new dynasty was the nineteenth, and that the Pharaoh of the oppression was the Great Ramesses II. the Sesotris of Greek history, whose reign extended over 67 years, and whose son, Menephthah I., was the Pharaoh of the exodus. There have lately been made some very remarkable discoveries throwing light on this portion of the Bible.

6. THE MUSEUM OF BALAH.—Vs. 23-28. There is now in the museum of Balah, near Cairo, Egypt, the actual body of Ramesses II. the Pharaoh of the oppression. It was discovered in July, 1881, together with thirty-five other mummies of kings, queens, princes, and high priests in the ruins of the temple of Deir el Bahari near Thebes, by Prof. Maspero and Brugsch. By written papyri preserved with the mummy, and markings on the case and on the bandages, it was easily identified. The mummy was unburied in 1880, and the presence of the Khedive, and an august assemblage.

7. THE PERIOD OF OPPRESSION.—Vs. 29-34. "The children of Israel are more and mightier than we," not that the whole of Egypt but that of the province connected with Israel. In Goshen, Israel might be more numerous than the Egyptians, as in Hungary, the Slavs are, than the Magyars. But the expression may mean only, too many for us, unmanageably strong.

8. "Come on, let us deal wisely." Their policy was shrewd, but it was not wise. Sin is always lolly. Such a policy is at once short-sighted and wicked; short-sighted, since kind treatment would have made this rapidly growing people their fast friends and helpers; wicked, because it violates common morality. "And so get them up out of the land." There were two dangers. First, that they would join their enemies; and second, they would themselves escape, no doubt they had often expressed their intention and hope to do.

9. "Therefore they did set over them taskmasters." They were men of rank, superintendents of the public works, such as are often represented on Egyptian monuments and carefully distinguished from the subordinate overseers. The Israelites were employed in forced labor, probably in detachments, each under an Egyptian "taskmaster," but they were not reduced to slavery, properly speaking, nor treated as captives of war; they continued to occupy and cultivate their own district, and they retained possession of their houses, flocks, herds, and other property until they emigrated from Egypt. "So afflicted them with their burdens." The proposed effect of this oppression was (1) to destroy their physical strength; (2) to break their spirit and courage; (3) to check their increase by destroying their food, thus leading to disease (It did produce leprosy); and (4) perhaps to make them so wretched that they

would destroy their children to save them from so hard a life. "And they built for Pharaoh treasure cities," or store cities, as in Revised Version, that is, cities for magazines or depots of arms and provisions; granaries into which, says M. Naville, the Pharaohs gathered the provisions necessary for armies and caravans about to cross a desert.

10. "Pithom and Raameses." Pithom has been noted above as twelve miles from Memphis, and lately discovered by M. Naville of the Egyptian exploration fund. "Raameses," another spelling of Ramesses, was probably near by, but has not yet been discovered.

11. "The more they afflicted them, the more they multiplied." Egypt's king and court could do nothing against the plans and blessing of the Almighty. So it has usually been when bad men have tried to destroy God's causes and His people. Times of affliction have often been the church's growing times. Christianly prospered not when it was persecuted; the "blood of the martyrs was the seed of the church."

12. "They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

13. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

14. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

15. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

16. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

17. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

18. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

19. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

20. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

21. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

22. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

23. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

24. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

25. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

26. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

27. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

28. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

29. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

30. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

31. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

32. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

33. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

34. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

35. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

36. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

37. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

38. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

39. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

40. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

41. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

42. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

43. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

44. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

45. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor." The rigor which went up from the affliction of Israelites of old "by reason of their taskmasters" must have been, with slight differences, the same as that of the modern Egyptian peasants who are put to work along the banks of the Nile.

46. "And they set over them taskmasters." They were grieved with their bondage of Israel." The word grieved very insufficiently renders the Hebrew verb, which "expresses a mixture of loathing and alarm." With enemies so near, and the Hebrews likely to revolt, Egypt was placed in a perilous position that might at any time burn into flames.

B. Y. P. U.

OUR OBJECT.

The unification of the people; their increased spirituality; their stimulation in Christian service; their education in scriptural knowledge; their instruction in biblical history and doctrine; their existence in missionary work through existing denominational institutions.

OUR FELLOWSHIP.

All Young People's Societies of whatever name, having no organizations are entitled to representation. We depend for our only not upon any other people's name or membership. The only bond is in the New Testament, in the full affirmation of whose teachings.

WE ARE ONE PEOPLE WITH ONE MISSION.

Correspondents to this department should address their communications to Rev. J. J. BAKER, Sec'y.

For the Week Ending May 6th.

TOP C.—The Sympathy of Jesus. Jno. 11: 33-35.

1. Collate the passages where Christ's sympathy was stirred. Compassion in the word we have through the Latin. "He had compassion."

2. His compassion fitted Him to be the help-er of the needy. Now fully he entered into the sufferings of others. His pity was real.

3. What can we do to help others if we have no sympathy? As you suffer with others, you will seek to relieve them, and they will accept your help.

C. E. THEME.—"Lessons from the lives of great missionaries."

"What Will Become of His Dreams?"

Of your dreams, young friend! What will become of your bright hopes and noble aspirations? "Light in the East is glowing" life and all life's possibilities are before you. It is possible for you to do all things through Christ.

Will you be? Will you become of your dreams? There are evil forces striving to blunt the divine impulse in your heart, and to thwart the divine purpose in your life; but "Lay not your hand to the plow, nor your foot to the furrow, until you have heard the voice of the Lord." Commit your way unto Him, and He will lead you to the full realization of your brightest dreams.

A Remarkable Situation.

(Special dispatch to MESSENGER AND VISITOR.)

Denver, Colorado, April 20.—Rumors have reached here of a very remarkable state of affairs in that portion of the British possessions known as the "Maritime Provinces," situated at the eastern extremity of the Dominion of Canada.

It seems that an enterprise was undertaken recently by the latter by a young man of the name of James, who formed a Union for the purpose, and appointed officers to do the work involved. Expense has necessarily attended this work. The books show that in connection with organization, \$12 for the first year's work; and the expense for the present year will be at least \$200, most of which has been already incurred by the officers. The total, it will be seen, is over \$100. It is understood that there was some sort of an arrangement, by virtue of which the various clubs or societies composing the Union were to donate \$1 each per year toward these expenses. It is true that this might cause a number of members to be thought that some disposal might be made of it, that it might possibly be regarded as a provision for the necessary outlay during the first part of the coming year, and that it might even be handed over to the incoming secretary without seriously endangering his morals. The strange feature of the case is that so little has been donated in accordance with the above mentioned arrangement. The secretary, some little time ago, published a statement showing 66 societies and only \$16. Great hopes, it is understood, were entertained that this revelation might prove effective, but it seems that the result has been very disappointing—possibly \$3 or \$4. (The official report some weeks later said \$1.)

There is much speculation here as to the cause of this remarkable situation, apparently there are but four possible explanations:

1. The clubs or societies of this region are too poor to pay \$1 per year, or 2. They wish the present officers to resign at once, or 3. They believe these officers to be receiving princely incomes from other sources, and a thing is but right that they should be removed, or 4. They are simply supremely indifferent.

The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

5. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

6. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

7. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

8. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

9. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

10. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

11. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

12. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

13. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

14. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

15. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

16. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

17. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

18. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

19. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

20. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

21. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

22. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

23. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

24. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

25. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

26. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

27. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

28. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

29. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

30. They are simply supremely indifferent. The first supposition does not hold, for it is learned that these local organizations have always a number of members, and frequently the tax would amount to about two cents per member per year, and that it would perhaps never amount to more than five cents per member. And it is believed that the officers should personally bear these expenses, or

double postage on every letter he mails, simply from a munificent desire to increase the revenue of the government. It is further proved beyond dispute that any rumors to the effect that our Editorial Secretary uses a solution of gold for writing ink, lights his cigars with five and ten dollar bills alternately, and drinks claret, are not true.

The fourth supposition is then the only one left. Indifference is evidently the explanation. Accordingly an interesting problem arises as to how long it will be before an organization that has this upon which to depend; and another as to whether, when the societies meet in Bear River, and spend valuable hours in deciding how to get rid of a deficit, they will not all while they had paid the dollar. On the whole, this extraordinary circumstance is the subject of much speculation here, especially on the part of anyone who has had associations in the East.

Nothing but the infinite pity is sufficient for the infinite pathos of human life.—John Ingelsart.

Only from the solid ground of some clear creed have men done good, strong work in the world. Only out of certainty comes power.—Phillips Brooks.

Believe that the highest you ever have been you may be all the time, and vastly high still if only the power of the Christ can occur you and fill your life all the time.—Phillips Brooks.

I've many a cross to take up now, And many left behind; But troubles move me not, Nor shake my quiet mind; And what may be tomorrow's cross, I never seek to find.

He who realizes that he is where God wants him to be, and that he has what God wants him to have, will be contented with his lot, and his life whatever they are; but he who fails to realize this truth, would never be contented, though he were the most favored man in all the world.—Sunday-school Times.

Happy is the man whose life has been verified, as so many lives verified, the words of the apostle Paul, "Tribulation worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope." This is to have the soul take root in the midst of earthly trial and trouble, and blossom forth in the beauty and strength of an immortal hope.

A lock was shown to Gotthold, constructed on rings, which were severely inscribed with certain letters, and could be turned round until the letters represented the name of Jesus. It was only when the ring were disposed in this manner that the lock could be opened. The inventor pleaded him beyond measure, and he exclaimed: "Oh, that I could put such a lock as this upon my heart!"—Selected.

Shoes of iron are promised only to those who are to have rugged soles, not to those whose path lies amid the flowers. There is a comforting suggestion here for all who find peculiar hardness in their lives. Peculiar favor is pledged to them. God will provide for the hardships of their way. They will have a divine blessing which would not be theirs but for the roughness and ruggedness. The Hebrew parallelism gives the same promise, without figure, in the remaining portion of the same verse: "As the days as shall thy strength be." Be sure, if your path is rougher than mine, you will get more help than I will. There is a most delectable connection between earth's needs and heaven's grace. Days of struggle get more grace than calm, quiet days. When night comes stars shine out which never would have appeared had not the sun gone down. Sorrow draws comfort that never would have come a joy. For the rougher the path, the more grace.—J. R. Miller; D. D., in Making the Most of Life.

There are days in our lives when our hearts seem filled With utter darkness and pain, And into the darkness of heavy tears Come many a thought that the fall of And the web of our lives stretches onward

In a tangled mass of threads; And our God has forgotten and stoops out of heaven, and the fall of And the web of our lives stretches onward

And our God has forgotten and stoops out of heaven, and the fall of And the web of our lives stretches onward

And our God has forgotten and stoops out of heaven, and the fall of And the web of our lives stretches onward

And our God has forgotten and stoops out of heaven, and the fall of And the web of our lives stretches onward

And our God has forgotten and stoops out of heaven, and the fall of And the web of our lives stretches onward

And our God has forgotten and sto

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

church, Truro, will ever be grateful to him for his labors here. A MEMBER.

YARMOUTH, N. S.—Prof. Keirstead, of Acadia University, spent Sunday, April 22nd, with the churches in Yarmouth town—Milton, First Church and Temple.

GERMAI'S ST. St. John.—One candidate was baptized and received into the fellowship of the church on Sunday, the 22nd ult.

MAIN ST. St. John.—At the close of the morning services on Sunday, the 22nd ult., five candidates were baptized by the pastor.

ST. JOHN'S.—At the close of the morning service last Lord's day seven more were baptized. The series of meetings continued this week.

ST. ALBERT.—The Lord is blessing the Third Hillsboro church, backsliders are being reclaimed and sinners converted.

COLLENS, Kings Co., N. S.—The blessing of God continues to rest upon our efforts in this place.

ST. JOHN'S.—Having seen no report in the MESSANGER AND VISITOR for some time, we thought it might be of interest to some of your readers to know how we were getting along.

ONE INTERESTED.—NORTH SPRINGFIELD, Vt.—God be praised for the cheering news of revivals in the churches at home.

ST. JOHN'S.—The work of the Lord here moves grandly on. Last Sabbath we again had the privilege of visiting our natural baptistry—the St. John River—where five candidates were baptized.

ST. JOHN'S.—The work of the Lord here moves grandly on. Last Sabbath we again had the privilege of visiting our natural baptistry—the St. John River—where five candidates were baptized.

ST. JOHN'S.—The work of the Lord here moves grandly on. Last Sabbath we again had the privilege of visiting our natural baptistry—the St. John River—where five candidates were baptized.

ST. JOHN'S.—The work of the Lord here moves grandly on. Last Sabbath we again had the privilege of visiting our natural baptistry—the St. John River—where five candidates were baptized.

ST. JOHN'S.—The work of the Lord here moves grandly on. Last Sabbath we again had the privilege of visiting our natural baptistry—the St. John River—where five candidates were baptized.

ST. JOHN'S.—The work of the Lord here moves grandly on. Last Sabbath we again had the privilege of visiting our natural baptistry—the St. John River—where five candidates were baptized.

ST. JOHN'S.—The work of the Lord here moves grandly on. Last Sabbath we again had the privilege of visiting our natural baptistry—the St. John River—where five candidates were baptized.

ST. JOHN'S.—The work of the Lord here moves grandly on. Last Sabbath we again had the privilege of visiting our natural baptistry—the St. John River—where five candidates were baptized.

Receipts for Denominational Work.

From Nova Scotia. From April 2nd to 21st: Great Village church, \$9; North Sydney, \$24.43; Bay, \$2.25; Shelburne, \$1.85; Jordan Falls, \$2.48; Jordan Bay, \$1.25; Sand Point, \$4.43; Waterville, Hants Co., \$5.50; New Ross, \$9.50; Antigonish, \$21; Springfield church, \$10; Port Hillford, \$2; Prince Street church, Truro, \$100; Williamson Missionary Society, \$6; Mrs. A.C. Elderkin, Advocate, \$5; Legacy late Mrs. J. W. Bars, \$500; "A Pastor" \$20; New Cornwall church \$2.23; do B. Y. P. U., \$3.07; Lunenburg Co. District meeting, New Cornwall, \$2.78; Hattie and Meggie Hollimore, New Cornwall, \$1; Temple church, Yarmouth \$10; P. D. Kinney, do \$2; N. J. Raymond and wife, do \$5; Hebron church \$10.84; do S. S. \$3.16; Sunday school meeting, Glenora, \$2.21; First Horton church \$79.75; A. Vaughn, Waterville, Hants Co., \$2; First Baptist church, Halifax, \$36.05; DeBert \$7; Lower Granville, Island Section, \$3; Walton church, \$3.30; Matland church, \$1.70; Springfield church, \$4.85; do S. S., \$8.17; Liverpool church, \$7.40; Cambridge church, \$8 and Third Yarmouth church \$26—\$953.98. Before reported, \$7,106.80. Total \$8,060.28.

THE LEGACY OF MRS. J. W. BARS here reported is a part of \$1,000 left by her. A part was given to the Wolfville church, a part to the Wolfville Foreign Mission Board. The \$500 now reported is divided according to the scale among all the objects embraced in our Denominational Work.

SPECIAL DONATIONS. All special donations to any one of the objects sent to me is placed to the credit of the object and increases by so much the total for that object.

All undesignated funds, i.e., for "Denominational Work" or "Convention Fund," as it may be called, are divided among the different objects according to the scale, and nothing is deducted from any object because of the special donations to that object.

GLACE BAY.—The Lord is reviving His cause here. Difficulties which have burdened the work for some time are being removed.

RECEIPTS AND REPORTS. All persons sending me money will receive a receipt card in a few days, and will see the remittance reported in MESSANGER AND VISITOR shortly.

George Munro, Wolfville, \$5; Leander Shaw, Hantsport, \$5; James Moffat, Amherst, \$10; F. W. Borden, M. P., Canning, \$5; D. T. Faulkner, Hantsport, \$5; C. J. M. Ferguson, M. D., Hantsport, \$5; W. A. Porter, Hantsport, \$5; Edward H. Dinock, Windsor, \$10; B. Oakes, Wolfville, \$10; A. P. Shand, Windsor, \$5; R. G. Haley, St. John, \$10; N. Curry, Amherst, \$13; Mark Curry, Amherst, \$8; N. A. Rhodes, Amherst, \$13.50; George Johnson, Wolfville, \$4.75; Rev. A. W. Sawyer, Wolfville, \$10; L. D. V. Chipman, Kentville, \$5; T. E. Corning, Yarmouth, \$10. Judge Chipman, Kentville, \$10. Total, \$140.27.

It is hoped that those who have not yet paid this year's subscription will do so soon. The committee cannot meet their engagements till this is done.

NOTICES. The Nova Scotia Eastern Baptist Association will meet at River Harbour on the 14th Sept. next. Further notice will be given in due time.

RECEIPTS FOR INTEREST ACCOUNT. Rev. H. D. Bentley, Northboro, Mass., U. S., \$4; L. J. Logram, Chicago, \$10; a friend, Halifax, \$100; D. A. Munro, Wolfville, \$2; Prof. F. H. Eaton, Kentville, \$2; H. H. Head, M. D., Halifax, \$25; R. E. Wickwire, Wolfville, \$10; Mrs. Truman Bishop, Ohio, \$7.50; per Mrs. F. H. Beale, Miss Emma Frizzle, Brook Village \$2, and Mrs. D. W. McDougall, Whyogoona \$2; Rev. E. N. Archibald, Wolfville, \$5; Rev. S. B. Kempton, Dartmouth, \$10; James Moffat, Amherst, \$10; Nelson Alward, Summerside, \$4; Rev. Geo. E. Whitman, Swanton, China, \$10; Miss E. T. Harding, Acadia Seminary \$12.50; and Mrs. O. C. S. Wallace, 12.50—\$222.50.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHER FRIENDS. We shall need \$300 within the next few weeks to pay interest then falling due. Will not all subscribers and others that can help us please remit at an early date.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. At Lower Newcastle Creek, on the evening of the 21st of March, a large number of friends gathered at my place and spent a very happy time together, especially at the tea table.

At Lower Newcastle Creek, on the evening of the 21st of March, a large number of friends gathered at my place and spent a very happy time together, especially at the tea table.

At Lower Newcastle Creek, on the evening of the 21st of March, a large number of friends gathered at my place and spent a very happy time together, especially at the tea table.

At Lower Newcastle Creek, on the evening of the 21st of March, a large number of friends gathered at my place and spent a very happy time together, especially at the tea table.

At Lower Newcastle Creek, on the evening of the 21st of March, a large number of friends gathered at my place and spent a very happy time together, especially at the tea table.

At Lower Newcastle Creek, on the evening of the 21st of March, a large number of friends gathered at my place and spent a very happy time together, especially at the tea table.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN.

Makes a Statement on a Subject of Universal Interest. The Rev. Alexander Gordon, M. A., Falkland Road, Egremont, in Cheshire, England, has made public the following statement, which will be read with special interest in Canada: "I have used Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic on two occasions and found that it admirably serves its purpose.

There is an easier and cleaner way. A TEA KETTLE will give all the hot water required when Surprise Soap is used according to the directions on the wrapper. It does away with boiling or scalding the clothes and all that mess and confusion. The clothes are sweeter, whiter and cleaner washed in this way.

Do YOU LOVE A GOOD GARDEN? Then Buy your Seeds from IRWIN & SONS, SEEDSMEN, 201 Brunswick St. and 99 Goltengen St., HALIFAX, N. S.

A New Shortening. If you have a sewing machine, a clothes wringer or a carpet sweeper (all new inventions of modern times), it's proof that you can see the usefulness of new things.

Cottolene. IS A NEW SHORTENING, and every housekeeper who is interested in the health and comfort of her family should give it a trial.

INSIST ON HAVING A KARN PIANO. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. STRONGLY ENDORSED BY THE MUSICAL PROFESSION.

THE "EVANS PIANO." THE "KARN ORGAN." THE "KARN ORGAN" is always ready to "REPAIR AND ALTER" whenever exhibited over all the "KARN" pianos by other makers, slightly used, taken in exchange, will be sold at a bargain.

Our Cash Prices are Low. Our Terms are Easy by the Instalment Plan.

MILLER BROS., 116 AND 118 GRANVILLE STREET, - HALIFAX, N. S. TELEPHONE 738.

THE KARN PIANO HAS ATTAINED AN UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE, which establishes it as Unrivalled in TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.

THE KARN ORGAN "Best in the World." Over 50,000 of these Celebrated Organs in use. For Catalogues, Prices, etc., address: D. W. KARN & CO., Organ and Piano Manufacturers, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.

\$37.50 BUTS A GOOD ORGAN. This gives you an idea of our SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FAMILY.

Write to-day for our Handsome Illustrated Catalogue Free to All. (special terms of sale.)

Every instrument Fully Warranted for Six Years. Address: H. E. CHUTE & CO., YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.

FERTILIZERS. Imperial Superphosphate, Potato Phosphate, Bone Meal.

Actual test proves these Fertilizers the best in the market for raising large crops. MANUFACTURED BY: PROVINCIAL CHEMICAL FERTILIZER CO., Limited. Send for pamphlet. Apr. 23 1914 ST. JOHN, N. B.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN.

Makes a Statement on a Subject of Universal Interest. The Rev. Alexander Gordon, M. A., Falkland Road, Egremont, in Cheshire, England, has made public the following statement, which will be read with special interest in Canada: "I have used Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic on two occasions and found that it admirably serves its purpose.

There is an easier and cleaner way. A TEA KETTLE will give all the hot water required when Surprise Soap is used according to the directions on the wrapper. It does away with boiling or scalding the clothes and all that mess and confusion. The clothes are sweeter, whiter and cleaner washed in this way.

Do YOU LOVE A GOOD GARDEN? Then Buy your Seeds from IRWIN & SONS, SEEDSMEN, 201 Brunswick St. and 99 Goltengen St., HALIFAX, N. S.

A New Shortening. If you have a sewing machine, a clothes wringer or a carpet sweeper (all new inventions of modern times), it's proof that you can see the usefulness of new things.

Cottolene. IS A NEW SHORTENING, and every housekeeper who is interested in the health and comfort of her family should give it a trial.

INSIST ON HAVING A KARN PIANO. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. STRONGLY ENDORSED BY THE MUSICAL PROFESSION.

THE "EVANS PIANO." THE "KARN ORGAN." THE "KARN ORGAN" is always ready to "REPAIR AND ALTER" whenever exhibited over all the "KARN" pianos by other makers, slightly used, taken in exchange, will be sold at a bargain.

Our Cash Prices are Low. Our Terms are Easy by the Instalment Plan.

MILLER BROS., 116 AND 118 GRANVILLE STREET, - HALIFAX, N. S. TELEPHONE 738.

THE KARN PIANO HAS ATTAINED AN UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE, which establishes it as Unrivalled in TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.

THE KARN ORGAN "Best in the World." Over 50,000 of these Celebrated Organs in use. For Catalogues, Prices, etc., address: D. W. KARN & CO., Organ and Piano Manufacturers, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.

\$37.50 BUTS A GOOD ORGAN. This gives you an idea of our SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FAMILY.

Write to-day for our Handsome Illustrated Catalogue Free to All. (special terms of sale.)

Every instrument Fully Warranted for Six Years. Address: H. E. CHUTE & CO., YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.

FERTILIZERS. Imperial Superphosphate, Potato Phosphate, Bone Meal.

Actual test proves these Fertilizers the best in the market for raising large crops. MANUFACTURED BY: PROVINCIAL CHEMICAL FERTILIZER CO., Limited. Send for pamphlet. Apr. 23 1914 ST. JOHN, N. B.

House Full of Steam! A big fire, heavy lifting, hard work is the usual way of doing the wash. There is an easier and cleaner way.

A TEA KETTLE will give all the hot water required when Surprise Soap is used according to the directions on the wrapper. It does away with boiling or scalding the clothes and all that mess and confusion. The clothes are sweeter, whiter and cleaner washed in this way.

Do YOU LOVE A GOOD GARDEN? Then Buy your Seeds from IRWIN & SONS, SEEDSMEN, 201 Brunswick St. and 99 Goltengen St., HALIFAX, N. S.

A New Shortening. If you have a sewing machine, a clothes wringer or a carpet sweeper (all new inventions of modern times), it's proof that you can see the usefulness of new things.

Cottolene. IS A NEW SHORTENING, and every housekeeper who is interested in the health and comfort of her family should give it a trial.

INSIST ON HAVING A KARN PIANO. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. STRONGLY ENDORSED BY THE MUSICAL PROFESSION.

THE "EVANS PIANO." THE "KARN ORGAN." THE "KARN ORGAN" is always ready to "REPAIR AND ALTER" whenever exhibited over all the "KARN" pianos by other makers, slightly used, taken in exchange, will be sold at a bargain.

Our Cash Prices are Low. Our Terms are Easy by the Instalment Plan.

MILLER BROS., 116 AND 118 GRANVILLE STREET, - HALIFAX, N. S. TELEPHONE 738.

May 2

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

THE FIRST SKYLARK OF SPRING.

BY WILLIAM WATSON.

Two worlds hast thou to dwell in, Sweet,— The virgin, untroubled sky, And this vast region at my feet. Alas, but one have I!

To all my songs there clings the shade, The dulling shade, of mundane care. They amid mortal mists are made,— Thine, in immortal air!

My heart is dashed with griefs and fears; My song comes fluttering, and is gone. O high above the home of tears, Eternal Joy, sing on!

Not loftiest bard, of mightiest mind, Shall ever chant a note so pure, Till he can cast this earth behind And breathe in heaven's serene.

We sing of Life, with stormy breath That shakes the lute's disordered string; We sing of Love, and loveless Death Takes up the song we sing.

And born in toils of Fate's control, Insubstantial from the womb, we strive With proud, unsubmitted soul To burst the golden gyve.

Thy spirit knows no bonds nor bars; On thee no shroud of bradion hangs; Not more enlarged, the morning stars Their great Te Deum sang.

But I am fettered to the sod, And but forget my bonds an hour; In amplitude of dreams a god, A slave in death of power.

And fruitless knowledge clouds my soul, And fruitless knowledge irks it more; Thou sing'st as if thou knew'st the whole, And lightly held'st thy lore!

Sing, for with rapturous throes of birth, And arroy labyrinthine string, There riots in the veins of Earth The lute of the Spring!

Sing, for the beak of Night is fled, And Morn the bride is wreathed and crowned; Sing, while her revelling lord o'erbeats Leads the wild dance of day!

The serpent Winter sleeps uncoupled; Sing, till I know not if there be Aught else in the deceiving world But melody and thine!

Sing, as thou drink'st of heaven thy fill, All home, all wonder, all desire— Creation's ancient conflict; To which the worlds conspire!

Some what as thou, Man once could sing, In patches of the lucid morn, Ere he had met his iron hour, Or cursed his iron hour.

The springtime babbled in his throat, The sweet sky seemed not far above, And young and lovable came the note, Ab, thine is Youth and Love!

Thou sing'st of what he knew of old, And dreamlike from afar recalls, In flashes of forgotten gold An orient glory falls.

And as he listens, one by one, Life's utmost splendors blaze more nigh; Less inaccessible the sun, Less alien goes the sky.

For thou art native to the spheres, And of the courts of heaven art free, And carried to his temporal ears News from eternity;

And lead'st him to the dizzy verge, And lure'st him o'er the dazzling line, Where mortal and immortal merge, And human dies divine.

—The Spectator.

THE HOME.

Mark Twain on Child Government.

For whippings are not given in our house for vengeance; they are not given for spite, nor even in anger; they are given partly for punishment, but mainly by way of impressive reminder, and a protector against a repetition of the offense. The interval between the promise of a whipping and its infliction is usually an hour or two. By that time both parties are calm, and the theme is judicial, the other receptive. The child never goes from the scene of punishment until it has been loved back into happy-heartedness and a joyful spirit. The spanking is never a cruel act, but it is always an honest one. It hurts. If it hurts the child, imagine how it must hurt the mother. Her spirit is serene, tranquil. She has not the support which is afforded by anger. Every blow she strikes the child bruises her own heart. The mother of my children adores them—there is no milder term for it; and they worship her, they even worship anything which the touch of her hand has made sacred. They know her for the best and truest friend they have ever had, or ever shall have; they know her for one who has never died them a wrong, and cannot do them a wrong, who never told them a lie, nor the shadow of one; who never deceived them, by even an unreasonable command, nor ever contented herself with anything short of a perfect obedience; who has always treated them as politely and considerately as she would the best and oldest friend in the land, and has always required of them gentle speech and courteous conduct toward all, of whatsoever degree, with whom they chanced to come in contact; they know her for one whose promise, whether of reward or punishment, is gold, and always worth its face, to the uttermost farthing. In a word, they know her, and I know her, for the best and dearest mother that lives—and by a long, long way the wisest.

You perceive that I have never got down to where the mother in the tale really asks her question. For the reason that I cannot realize the situation. The spectacle of that treschere-

reared boy, and that wordy, namby-pamby father, and that weak, namby-pamby mother, is enough to make one ashamed of his species. And, if I could cry, I would cry for the fate of that poor little boy—fate which has cruelly placed him in the hands and at the mercy of a pair of grown-up children to have his disposition ruined, to come up unengendered, and be a nuisance to himself and everybody about him, in the process, instead of being the so-lacer of care, the disseminator of happiness, the glory and honor and joy of the house, the welcome face in all the world to them that gave him being—as he ought to be, was sent to be, and would be, but for the hard fortune that flung him into the clutches of these pattering incapables.

In all my life I have never made a single reference to my wife in print before, as far as I can remember, except in the dedication of a book; and, after these fifteen years of silence, perhaps I may unseat my lips this one time without impropriety or indelicacy. I will institute one other novelty: I will send a manuscript to the press without her knowledge, and without asking her to edit it. This will save it from being edited into the stove.

Obedience.

W. M. F. Round, a very high New York authority on pediatrics, has been acquainted with the causes which kept them full, writes: "Day by day I see criminals; hundreds of them—thousands of them in the course of the year. I see scores of broken hearted parents wishing that their sons had never been born than that they had lived to bear such burdens of shame and disgrace. I hear the wailing of disappointed mothers, and see humiliated fathers crying like children because of the sins of their children. I see mothers growing grey between the successive visits in which they came to inquire about the boys in prison. And seeing these dreadful things fill my heart aches, I say to those mothers and fathers who have not yet gone astray, to mothers and fathers whose little families are the care of their lives, teach your children OBEDIENCE. I want it written large. I wish I could suggest it bias in letters of fire. I wish I could write it in imperishable, glowing letters on the walls of every home—obedience, obedience, obedience!

Law to household law; to parental authority, unquestioning, instant, absolute obedience. Obedience in family, obedience in school. Wherever, from the beginning, from the first glimmering of intelligence in the child, there is expression of law, let there be taught respect for it, and obedience to it. It is the royal road to virtue, to good citizenship it is the only road." Parents, give good heed to these weighty words.

Alcoholics in Medicine.

In London, Eng., a large temperance hospital was opened years ago in which alcoholic liquors were used for medicinal purposes, and his experience has gone far to demonstrate the fact that such liquors generally do more harm than good, even for medicinal purposes. The annual meeting of the great institution was held about two weeks ago, and the reports submitted contained figures well worthy of careful consideration. During the year 1898 the number of in-patients received and treated amounted to 1,050, being a large increase over previous years. Of these 681 were cured, 257 relieved, 25 not relieved and 75 died.

The hospital has now been existence a little over twenty years, and in that time there have been 5,212 patients, while the rate of mortality during the whole period has been but 6.8 per cent., or much below the ordinary average of similar institutions. The attending physicians are from year to year growing stricter in their assertions of the fact that in all the cases that come before them some substitute for alcohol, quite as good and often much better can be used.

The Bishop of Newcastle presided at the meeting. He has been taking a lively interest in the affairs and success of the hospital. In the course of his address on the occasion he remarked that "the results of the hospital were both direct and indirect. The direct results were shown by the report, but the indirect results went to prove that alcohol was an unnecessary disease as it had proved to be in health."

We would be very glad to have some more of our Canadian physicians study the facts in connection with this great experiment, though the number of abstaining practitioners here is largely on the increase.

The Eyes.

The kerneas of the sailor's organs of sight is almost proverbial. This effect has two causes. The cold salt spray dashing into the seaman's eyes strengthens and hardens them. Also the mariner's practice of constantly placing the atmosphere to see something often absolutely undiscernible, greatly trains the organ in clever sentences. A thought is immediately suggested. Would it not be beneficial to teach the children to test their ability to see distant objects? The hands of the court-house clock, an incoming vessel, a faintly appearing train, the rapidly fading forms of birds in flight, and many other objects that the little ones would be eager to notice if so directed would aid to expand and perfect the various delicate and minutely beautiful parts which compose the eye.

Infants are frequently born with eyes so weak that they "water" upon exposure to wind or light, even when judiciously advanced to these. This weakness may be cured by frequent bathing with water of the saltness and temperature of tears, or, as in my experience has been of more value, dashing cold water each time over the eyes before being taken out, and never bathing the baby's face, especially about the eyes with warm water. Cold tea is also recommended, and may do the work for some and fail in other cases.

Old-Fashioned Batter Pudding.

English batter pudding is made with a quart of milk, twelve tablespoonfuls of flour, nine eggs and a teaspoonful of salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs into the

four and a little of the milk to make a smooth batter. Then add the remainder of the milk, slowly to avoid lumps, and finally the whites of the eggs, which should have been beaten to a very stiff froth. Grease a pan, puddling-cloth thoroughly, dredge it with flour, put in the pudding, tie up loosely to leave room for it to swell, and plunge it into boiling hot water. Let it boil steadily for two hours. It may be boiled in a tin pudding mould if you prefer. It is a spongy, light pudding that does not stay up in a firm mould form when it is turned out, unless more flour was used than is here given, and this detracts decidedly from its delicacy.

The best sauce for a batter pudding is two cups of powdered sugar beaten to a cream with half a cup of butter and a large cup of strawberry preserves, or fresh strawberries, when they are in season.—For "An Old-Fashioned Housekeeper."

THE FARM.

Clean Culture.

Many make the mistake of supposing that clean culture of land improves it, while leaving weeds on it tends to deteriorate it. Just the contrary is true, however. Clean culture of land, when a crop is taken off, leaves the soil in a clean bare soil in the middle of the summer or one covered with weeds, the latter is preferable. Neither one is desirable. In Europe farmers who adopt intensive methods of farming, and where every square foot of soil is cultivated, recognize the danger to the soil of clean culture, and they have what they call "robber crops" to sow when the land happens to be left without anything on it. These robber crops are generally sown with the main crop before harvest time, and they spring up immediately after harvesting and retain the fertility in the soil. We are adopting similar methods in this country by sowing grass or clover seed with the oats, so that when the oats are harvested in the summer time the grass plants will immediately cover the land and prevent the loss of fertility. The worst thing that we can do to our soils is to harvest the crops in the summer or early fall, and then leave the land idle for the rest of the season. In many parts of our country, where the soil is rich and young grass springs up naturally right after harvesting a crop, there is no danger of the soil being impoverished for any length of time. This is nature's method of protecting the land and keeping the nitrogen in the soil. But take it on an old farm, where the soil has been cultivated for years, conditions are different. Here the fertility has been supplied artificially by the application of manures or fertilizers, and by an improved system of rotation in which grass plays an important part. Grass does not readily spring up on it, especially in the fall, and if any length of time is taken off in the summer time, and no other to succeed it, grass seed should be sown over the land early in the spring. These seeds will germinate and push up before hot weather comes, and will cover the soil for soon after the room and light.—American Outlander.

Nitrate of Soda on Grass.

The charm of a lawn consists largely in its dark green color, luxuriant growth and freedom from weeds. Many try to secure this result by covering their lawns with a heavy coat of fertilizer in early winter. A much pleasanter method is to sow a mixture of 150 pounds of nitra of soda, 200 pounds of powdered phosphate of lime and 100 pounds of soda ash. Apply the above mixture to an acre in the spring, and it broadcast as evenly as possible. The cost will be according to the quantity purchased, from \$5.25 to \$6.75 per acre. The above application will not only greatly improve the lawn, but will also give the lawn more resistance to weeds, shrubs, and flowers that may be on the lawn. For pasture lands there is a profit as well as a pleasure in using it, as it not only increases the quantity, but improves the quality of the grasses, making them more nourishing to the cattle.—Andrew H. Ward.

Oats and Peas for Feed.

It is an excellent plan to sow one or two acres of mixed oats and peas to be cut and fed green to milch cows. Two sowings can be made, and each will be out of the way before the first corn crop is ready to begin to ear. We are usually dry up in July, and if only corn fodder has been drilled there is strong temptation to begin cutting it even before it gets into tassel. The oat and pea feed is better for cows than corn fodder until it begins to ear. We are not sure that it is not better than corn even then. Besides, the oats and peas are not an exhaustive crop, as the oats would be alone. The pea vines shade the ground and by the time they are ready to cut their roots have begun their work of decomposing the air and using its nitrogen. The corn crop only gets carbon from the air, and that through its leaves. A field of oats and peas cut early and ploughed it once after cutting is in excellent condition for sowing with winter wheat or rye.

Variety for Stock.

The chief purpose in growing roots for stock feed is to furnish a succulent feed and to give greater variety. We doubt whether in our dry summer a ton of roots of any kind can be grown as cheaply as a ton of green succulent corn. But a diet of corn stalks and grain with no other feed soon becomes monotonous and clogs the appetite. Corn is carbonaceous. It is like white flour in this respect. The story is told of a doctor who, for experiment, fed some dogs on bread made from white flour. They were finally or nearly or quite starved, though they had all the bread they could eat. So

long as the silo is devoted mainly to keeping corn fodder this feed will need to be supplemented with some more nitrogenous feed. There is also a question of taste to be satisfied. The same thing does after day kills the appetite, though its chemical analysis may show it to be what is needed. There are a number of kinds of roots, and it pays to grow some of each kind and alternate in feeding them.

"Many Minds."

A young man raised on a farm remarked in his hearing that a radish plant covered with pods was "some sort of beans." A young woman, a farmer's daughter, wishing to eat a radish in my garden, started to pull up some young holly-hocks. And a man who has farmed all his life was perfectly sure there was no sorrel on his place, when perhaps not a rod was free from it. He had been thinking of other things and hadn't seen it. The gardener, of course, holds that such people are fools, but perhaps they think the same of him. To one who runs to big teams, drills, rollers, binders and steam threshers, you, on all farms trying to see onion rows, look rather silly. You are not likely to coax the employees of the Cunard steamers to catch and cure fish as the ship racks back and forth, but you might as well, as to attempt to persuade all farmers to make gardens. I can enforce a decree that no one shall own a farm more than ten acres and all farming will be gardening.—E. S. Gilbert.

Heavy Hogs.

There is nothing extraordinary in a hog weighing 1,100 pounds, and this weight has been reached by many animals. But it is a greater curiosity than it is an advantage to the feeder, for such heavy pork is made at the expense of excessive feeding, and the pork is not so salable or useful, having too much in it. The most profitable pig is one that weighs, dressed, from 200 to 250 pounds at the age of six or eight months. The big hogs are generally five or six years old.

Sulphate of Potash for a Fertilizer.

There are several grades of sulphate of potash used for fertilizing crops. The common kainite is a sulphate, and has about 12 per cent. of potash in it, along with sulphate of magnesium, soda and salt. The next grade has 25 per cent. of potash in it. This is the cheapest kind of potash that can be obtained, counting its effects on the crops. The ordinary price of all the potash contained in these fertilizers is six cents a pound for the actual pure potash in them.

Treatment of Light, Sandy Soil.

Light, sandy soil, is quickly improved in condition by the use of swamp mud, composted with lime and as much manure as can be procured. This will improve the texture of the soil and make it more retentive of moisture and fertilizer than the soil's best. As soon as clover can be made to grow, the work is done, as by turning this under the soil will be well fertilized.

Feed for a Team of Horses.

A pair of horses weighing 1,200 each will consume about 120 pounds of good oats and twenty pounds of hay, but with sixteen pounds of four gallons of oats, twelve pounds of hay will be sufficient. This is for light work; for heavy work one-fourth more of each food should be added. By grinding the grain and cutting the hay into small pieces of each will be equivalent to the whole food.

The New York Witness, writing about prohibition in Maine, says: "The fact is the deliberate judgment pronounced by the people of Maine upon the results of the prohibition law by the vote to incorporate that law into their State constitution. After the law had been in force 33 years the people adopted a constitutional amendment prohibiting forever the sale of liquors in the State by a vote of 70,785 to 23,811, the majority in favor of prohibition being larger than had ever been given to any candidate for any office. To affirm in the face of this vote that the Maine law is a failure is equal to declaring that the people of Maine are idiots."

The leading physicians of the Maritime Provinces have repeatedly endorsed Putnam's Emulsion, and constantly prescribed it. No other popular remedy is regarded so favorably by sound medical men.

If you pick up a starving dog and make him prosperous, he will not bite you. This is the principal difference between a dog and a man.

Avoid drastic medicines and harsh purgatives, and use Burdock Bitters, which cures constipation, dyspepsia, bad blood and all stomach troubles.

Paul's command, "Having done by all to stand," has not been obeyed by the one who has done nothing but stand.

Baldness is often preceded or accompanied by grayness of the hair. To prevent both baldness and grayness, use Hall's Hair Renewer, an honest remedy.

The largest room in the world unbroken by pillars is a drill hall in St. Petersburg, 620 by 150 feet.

Are you troubled with bad taste, belching, burning in throat? Take K. D.C.—the King of Dyspepsia Cures. It is guaranteed to cure, or money refunded.

150 words a minute written in Simple Shorthand (taught by mail) by Mr. G. J. White, now a stenographer for T. C. Allen & Co., Halifax, in a little over 3 months.

RENEALS ACTUAL BUSINESS, and SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Truro, N. S.



A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Mrs. P. D. HALL, 217 Genesee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments, I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Promptly acted, sure to cure

The Postmaster At Folly Village, N. S., Mr. D. F. Layton, gained fourteen pounds last season while taking "Groder's Syrup" as a stomach regulator and tonic. He recommends "Groder's" most heartily. His wife and daughter think there is nothing like "Groder's Cure" to build them up. Their words concern you. This remedy is fast becoming the family favorite. At Druggists and general dealers at \$1 per bottle or, better still, 6 bottles \$5. Guaranteed.

PIDGGEON FERTILIZER CO., Ltd., WINDSOR, N. S. MANUFACTURERS OF High Grade Fertilizers: "EUREKA" Brands Superphosphate and Potash Manure, Ground Bone, Ground Plaster. "EUREKA" Plant Food for Flowers, Cattle and Poultry Food. Special Fertilizers Compounded to Order. Agents wanted in localities where these goods are not represented. March 14th, 1899.

Millions of Women use it for all purposes Laundry and Household and find it a great comfort and saver of Labor

Sunlight SOAP Has no equal for purity, nor for cleaning and sweetening, nor preserving the clothes and hands from injury, nor for all-round general use. REFUSE CHEAP IMITATIONS. HARDING & SMITH, Retail Sole Agents for New Brunswick.



GO TO WHISTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

TO LEARN Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, Com'l Arithmetic, Com'l Law, Letter Writing, Business Writing, Banking, Etc.

Catalogue sent free to anyone sending for it

S. E. WHISTON, 95 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

EVENING CLASSES

Will re-open Monday, October 2nd, Hours 7.30 to 9.30. Hundreds owe their success in life to the training received at these classes. We are now better equipped than ever before. Specimens of penmanship and essays containing full information mailed to any address. KERR & PRINGLE, Odd Fellows Hall, Truro, N.S.



The best test of any school is the percentage it receives from those who live in its vicinity, and are in a position to judge of its merits. Our local patronage is greater than ever before. We hold out no false inducements. People judge of our institutions by the breadth and thoroughness of its courses of instruction, and especially by the success of its graduates. For terms, etc., call at the College, or send for circulars to KERR & PRINGLE, St. John, N. S.

Something New, Fresh, Inviting!

A PRIZE STORY.

"BEAUTIFUL JOB."

AN AUTOGRAPHY, By MISS MARSHALL SAUNDERS. Price 75 cents, Strictly New.

Handsomely Illustrated.

This story took one of three prizes offered by the American Home Education Society, and is the best story illustrating efficiency and character in our Northern, Southern, and Western States and Territories. The Committee of award says: "BEAUTIFUL JOB" has genius, reality, interest, admirability and ought to have an immense sale and become a standard book for all possible libraries. It is warmly endorsed by Geo. T. Angell, President of the American Home Education Society, and editor of "Our Dumb Animals." It is in every respect the equal of "Miss Beauty" that has had an enormous circulation. "Beautiful Job" is sure to make a profound impression. Send for your copy.

Baptist Church Articles and Covenants ante mailed, per hundred, \$1.00. Golden Text Books for 1898, per hundred, \$2.50. Baptist Book Room, Halifax, N. S. GEO. A. McDONALD.

THE BEST ARTISTS COLORS ARE WINSOR & NEWTON'S The Best Dealers Keep them A. RAMSAY & SON, MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Burdock Bitters CURES Scrofula. Scrofula is a natural and incurable condition of the blood, causing eruptions, swellings, ulcers, tumors, rheumatism, syphilis and skin diseases. To restore the blood must be thoroughly cleansed and the system regulated and strengthened. PUREST AND BEST purifier and cure all scrofulous eruptions rapidly and surely. I was entirely cured of a scrofulous ulcer on my ankle by the use of B.B.B. and Burdock Bitters. Mrs. Wm. V. Boyd, Bradford, Ont.

WANTED!

Nova Scotia Stamps

for which I will pay the following prices: One penny...\$ 1.50 3 cents...\$ 2.25 Three-pence...\$ 4.00 5 cents...\$ 3.75 Six-pence...\$ 1.50 8 cents...\$ 3.00 One shilling...\$ 15.00 10 cents...\$ 3.00 1 cent...\$.06 125 cents...\$ 3.00 The stamps must be in good condition. No stamps less than one cent. Stamps sent in use at a discount. Address: F. BURT SAUNDERS, P. O. Box 100, ST. JOHN, N.S.

SUMMARY NEWS.

—H. M. S. Blake is expected in St. John about May 23 for a few days on the way to Halifax from Bermuda. —Mr. John W. Harris, until quite recently proprietor of the American House, Wolfville, N. S., died on Sunday last. —While crossing Mosquito Bay, Prince Edward county, Ont., Wednesday, Richard Trampour and Grant Covert were upset in a ducking skiff and both were drowned. —The Joggins mine strike is over and the men have returned to work. A conference between the men and the management was held Thursday afternoon and the trouble fixed up. —The premises of Lapote, Martin & Co., wholesale grocers, Montreal, and the agency of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax were totally destroyed early Friday morning. The loss is put down at \$150,000 on the building and goods, of which \$121,500 is covered by insurance. —Father Murphy, of gold cure fame, was condemned at Montreal on Tuesday by Judge Champagne to pay a fine of \$50 or three months' jail, the action being taken by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who claim that Father Murphy has been illegally practicing medicine. —The contract for the new Baptist church at Amherst has been awarded to Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. The contract price is about \$7,000. This does not include heating and seating the church. When complete the church will cost at least \$35,000. It is to be built of stone, on the site occupied by the present building. —The steamship Phoenix, Pick, from Mediterranean ports, fruit laden, the first of the season, arrived at Quebec Wednesday. She reports the Gulf of St. Lawrence packed with ice and only got a channel through after much delay. She sustained considerable damage to her bow, and after discharging at Montreal will have to go into dry dock. —The Halifax chief of police has received a communication from the police at Colchester, England, offering a reward of £50 for the capture of Arthur Blatch, who is wanted for the murder of Alfred Welch, at Colchester, in December last. Blatch worked at photography, is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a great smoker, and fond of fishing and shooting. —At the closing exercises of the Presbyterian Theological College, Halifax, the degree of bachelor in divinity has been awarded to Rev. A. W. Mahon, Rev. J. A. McGlashan, B. A., and Mr. J. B. McLean, B. A. They obtained very high marks on their papers. After reference to the good work done in the elocution class, taught by Rev. J. Caruthers, Dr. Currie stated that the prospects of the college were never better. It is advancing in organization, increasing in efficiency and gaining more and more the confidence of the church.

—Mrs. Kate McNeil, of Clyburn, Intervale, Victoria Co., was rescued from drowning one day last week by a dog, says the Sydney Reporter. The dog heard her cries for help and ran down on the creek to her. The woman had fallen through the ice and was struggling for life. She succeeded in catching hold of the dog's hind leg, and he pulled her out of the water. —The Kentville Advertiser says that "Constable Selfridge, who was shot in the leg in the Grand Pre fracas is reported as suffering severely from his wound, and fears are entertained that blood poisoning may set in." Mr. Selfridge, assisted by Mr. Selden Sanford, of Weston, was arresting a man for non-payment of fines in Scott Act cases, when a number of men interfered, beating Mr. Sanford in a serious manner, and Mr. Selfridge received the wound, which it appears is proving to be of a serious nature. —Moncton Transcript: Mr. C. T. Nevins, druggist, is the owner of a handsome Newfoundland dog which has on his collar the name of "Rex," which is the dog's name, was proceeding along Main street, when the clatter of hoofs on the pavement attracted the dog's attention, and rushing into the street it waited for the approach of a runaway horse owned by Mr. H. Brown. When the horse reached it Rex without even a bark or a growl sprang at the horse's head, repeating and before the animal had gone 50 yards succeeded in bringing it to a standstill. Rex stood guard in front of the horse until a man took the reins, then went slowly away in complete ignorance of the testimony of admiration bestowed on him by passers-by.

—Mrs. Kate McNeil, of Clyburn, Intervale, Victoria Co., was rescued from drowning one day last week by a dog, says the Sydney Reporter. The dog heard her cries for help and ran down on the creek to her. The woman had fallen through the ice and was struggling for life. She succeeded in catching hold of the dog's hind leg, and he pulled her out of the water. —The Kentville Advertiser says that "Constable Selfridge, who was shot in the leg in the Grand Pre fracas is reported as suffering severely from his wound, and fears are entertained that blood poisoning may set in." Mr. Selfridge, assisted by Mr. Selden Sanford, of Weston, was arresting a man for non-payment of fines in Scott Act cases, when a number of men interfered, beating Mr. Sanford in a serious manner, and Mr. Selfridge received the wound, which it appears is proving to be of a serious nature. —Moncton Transcript: Mr. C. T. Nevins, druggist, is the owner of a handsome Newfoundland dog which has on his collar the name of "Rex," which is the dog's name, was proceeding along Main street, when the clatter of hoofs on the pavement attracted the dog's attention, and rushing into the street it waited for the approach of a runaway horse owned by Mr. H. Brown. When the horse reached it Rex without even a bark or a growl sprang at the horse's head, repeating and before the animal had gone 50 yards succeeded in bringing it to a standstill. Rex stood guard in front of the horse until a man took the reins, then went slowly away in complete ignorance of the testimony of admiration bestowed on him by passers-by.

—Mrs. Kate McNeil, of Clyburn, Intervale, Victoria Co., was rescued from drowning one day last week by a dog, says the Sydney Reporter. The dog heard her cries for help and ran down on the creek to her. The woman had fallen through the ice and was struggling for life. She succeeded in catching hold of the dog's hind leg, and he pulled her out of the water. —The Kentville Advertiser says that "Constable Selfridge, who was shot in the leg in the Grand Pre fracas is reported as suffering severely from his wound, and fears are entertained that blood poisoning may set in." Mr. Selfridge, assisted by Mr. Selden Sanford, of Weston, was arresting a man for non-payment of fines in Scott Act cases, when a number of men interfered, beating Mr. Sanford in a serious manner, and Mr. Selfridge received the wound, which it appears is proving to be of a serious nature. —Moncton Transcript: Mr. C. T. Nevins, druggist, is the owner of a handsome Newfoundland dog which has on his collar the name of "Rex," which is the dog's name, was proceeding along Main street, when the clatter of hoofs on the pavement attracted the dog's attention, and rushing into the street it waited for the approach of a runaway horse owned by Mr. H. Brown. When the horse reached it Rex without even a bark or a growl sprang at the horse's head, repeating and before the animal had gone 50 yards succeeded in bringing it to a standstill. Rex stood guard in front of the horse until a man took the reins, then went slowly away in complete ignorance of the testimony of admiration bestowed on him by passers-by.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE. Singers, Raleighs, Columbias, Whitworths, Belsigs, Fleet, John Bull, Crescents. BICYCLES for all sizes. Fine Ladies BICYCLES. Price from \$25.00 up. Send for Catalogue. ST. JOHN CYCLE CO., St. John, N. B. Parties purchasing from us will be taught riding free at our Bicycle Academy. HALL'S BOOK STORE, Fredericton. BAPTIST HYMNALS, SABBATH-school Libraries, Paper, Cards, Gospel Hymnals. Headquarters for School Books, Sheet Music and Music Books. FEATHERBONE Corsets are now recognized to be the Standard Corset of Canada. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. ASK YOUR DRY GOODS DEALER FOR THEM.

—The steamship Phoenix, Pick, from Mediterranean ports, fruit laden, the first of the season, arrived at Quebec Wednesday. She reports the Gulf of St. Lawrence packed with ice and only got a channel through after much delay. She sustained considerable damage to her bow, and after discharging at Montreal will have to go into dry dock. —The Halifax chief of police has received a communication from the police at Colchester, England, offering a reward of £50 for the capture of Arthur Blatch, who is wanted for the murder of Alfred Welch, at Colchester, in December last. Blatch worked at photography, is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a great smoker, and fond of fishing and shooting. —At the closing exercises of the Presbyterian Theological College, Halifax, the degree of bachelor in divinity has been awarded to Rev. A. W. Mahon, Rev. J. A. McGlashan, B. A., and Mr. J. B. McLean, B. A. They obtained very high marks on their papers. After reference to the good work done in the elocution class, taught by Rev. J. Caruthers, Dr. Currie stated that the prospects of the college were never better. It is advancing in organization, increasing in efficiency and gaining more and more the confidence of the church.

—Mrs. Kate McNeil, of Clyburn, Intervale, Victoria Co., was rescued from drowning one day last week by a dog, says the Sydney Reporter. The dog heard her cries for help and ran down on the creek to her. The woman had fallen through the ice and was struggling for life. She succeeded in catching hold of the dog's hind leg, and he pulled her out of the water. —The Kentville Advertiser says that "Constable Selfridge, who was shot in the leg in the Grand Pre fracas is reported as suffering severely from his wound, and fears are entertained that blood poisoning may set in." Mr. Selfridge, assisted by Mr. Selden Sanford, of Weston, was arresting a man for non-payment of fines in Scott Act cases, when a number of men interfered, beating Mr. Sanford in a serious manner, and Mr. Selfridge received the wound, which it appears is proving to be of a serious nature. —Moncton Transcript: Mr. C. T. Nevins, druggist, is the owner of a handsome Newfoundland dog which has on his collar the name of "Rex," which is the dog's name, was proceeding along Main street, when the clatter of hoofs on the pavement attracted the dog's attention, and rushing into the street it waited for the approach of a runaway horse owned by Mr. H. Brown. When the horse reached it Rex without even a bark or a growl sprang at the horse's head, repeating and before the animal had gone 50 yards succeeded in bringing it to a standstill. Rex stood guard in front of the horse until a man took the reins, then went slowly away in complete ignorance of the testimony of admiration bestowed on him by passers-by.

—Mrs. Kate McNeil, of Clyburn, Intervale, Victoria Co., was rescued from drowning one day last week by a dog, says the Sydney Reporter. The dog heard her cries for help and ran down on the creek to her. The woman had fallen through the ice and was struggling for life. She succeeded in catching hold of the dog's hind leg, and he pulled her out of the water. —The Kentville Advertiser says that "Constable Selfridge, who was shot in the leg in the Grand Pre fracas is reported as suffering severely from his wound, and fears are entertained that blood poisoning may set in." Mr. Selfridge, assisted by Mr. Selden Sanford, of Weston, was arresting a man for non-payment of fines in Scott Act cases, when a number of men interfered, beating Mr. Sanford in a serious manner, and Mr. Selfridge received the wound, which it appears is proving to be of a serious nature. —Moncton Transcript: Mr. C. T. Nevins, druggist, is the owner of a handsome Newfoundland dog which has on his collar the name of "Rex," which is the dog's name, was proceeding along Main street, when the clatter of hoofs on the pavement attracted the dog's attention, and rushing into the street it waited for the approach of a runaway horse owned by Mr. H. Brown. When the horse reached it Rex without even a bark or a growl sprang at the horse's head, repeating and before the animal had gone 50 yards succeeded in bringing it to a standstill. Rex stood guard in front of the horse until a man took the reins, then went slowly away in complete ignorance of the testimony of admiration bestowed on him by passers-by.

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 21st. MESSRS. PUTTNER EMULSION CO., of Halifax, N. S., Gentlemen—I have been troubled with weakness of the lungs and general debility during the past two years, so much so as to cause me considerable anxiety, and hearing that your EMULSION was highly recommended by the medical and other reliable authorities, I concluded to give it a fair trial. I have taken about seven of your fifty-cent bottles, and now find that my general health is much improved, my lungs and chest are a great deal stronger, and I have increased in weight twelve pounds, and feel pleased to be able to thus testify to the merits of your excellent EMULSION, which I can heartily recommend to all who are similarly afflicted. R. T. ALLEN, next door to McCarthy's drug store, Ottawa. The Newton Theological Institution, NEWTON CENTRE, MASS. ANNIVERSARY WEEK! SUNDAY, May 13th—Facultative Sermon in the Baptist Church, at 10 a. m., by Rev. N. E. Wood, D.D., of Brooklyn. MONDAY, 14th—From 2 p. m. to Wednesday noon, Excursions to Colby Hall. WEDNESDAY, 16th—Class Meetings: 8 p. m. Anniversary of the Society of the Alumni. Address by Rev. W. W. Ryder, of Lawrence, 7:45 p. m. Anniversary of the Theological Society. Address by Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. THURSDAY, 17th—Graduating Exercises at 10 a. m., in the church. ALVAH HOVEY, President. Howard's ROCHELLE SALTS. CITRATE OF POTASH. ACETATE " QUININE. CITRATE OF IRON & QUININE. For Sale by S. McDIARMID, Wholesale Druggist, 47 and 49 King Street, ST. JOHN, N. B. PRESTON'S HOMEOPATHIC PELLETS All forms of disease are being successfully treated by homeopathy. Your ailment may be so slight that you have never consulted a physician, or so severe that you have become discouraged with ordinary treatment. A postal card with the name of disease and the nature of the ailment, will bring you valuable information. Our consulting physician is prepared to give you the benefit of years of experience and the most attention is given to city patients. Confidential correspondence with persons whose diseases may be of a delicate nature. Preston Pellet Co., Ltd., ST. JOHN, N. B. Please mention this paper.

SCOVIL, - - FRASER & CO., THE BIG STORE. OAK HALL. King Street, Corner Germain, ST. JOHN, N. B.

How we make money and grow—by dressing you well and making money for you; so that whenever you want anything, you think of us. Who ever you are, what ever you are, your clothes are here—your money back if you want it. We can send you samples of this year's clothes (Boy's and Men's); if you want them. Boy's Clothes—Kilts—we can't send samples, same as of other clothes, but take it for granted that we have what you want and ask for it—Navy blue serge and tweeds. Navy 80cts. to \$4.50, tweeds \$3.75 to 4.50.

The free-and-easy suit is one of our best this year. See how it runs! Made of blue serges, very tough, lots of room to wriggle in. Several sorts of trimmings, gilt black and white braid, \$1 to \$3.50. Jersey suits navy blue—blouse and pants \$2.50 and \$3.50. The free-and-easy suits are for boys 3 to 8 years. Another boy's suit (for lads aged 4 to 10 years)—the pleated suit, tweeds, serges, worsteds. Blue serge \$2.00, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50, according to the cloth. Tweeds \$2.15, \$2.40, \$2.60, \$2.75, \$2.90, \$3.00, \$3.50. Worsteds \$4.50 and \$6.00. These suits are in two pieces, coat and pants. Odd pants 75cts. to \$1.50.

The 3 piece suit for boys, 10 to 15 years comes single and double breasted in about the same patterns as the two piece suits—coat, pants and vests. The cheapest is a blue serge, \$3.00; the next quality of serge are \$4.50 and \$5.50. Tweeds—all sorts of patterns, \$3.75, \$4.25, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00. Black suits are all single breasted, \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.00. Youth's clothing—long pants suits come single and double breasted. Can't send sample of the single breasted. Can of the double. Same style cut as men's clothes. Prices are 10 to 20 per cent. lower than men's. A special line for slim young men—our own make, tweeds and black, 35, 36, 37, 38 inch chest measure, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15 and \$16.

Men's clothing—can send samples of some suits, but only a small percentage of what we keep. Men's suits are either single or double breasted or cutaway for ordinary wear. Single breasted suits are \$5.50 to \$18.00, some of the best values are in between prices. Double breasted, 3 and 4 buttons, light and dark tweeds, check, stripes and plaids, blue serge \$5.50 to 16. The cutaway suit, all alike or black coat and vest and light trousers, just as you prefer, \$11 to \$16. Cut long and pointed. Clay worsted is the best material, doesn't get shiny, like corkscrew. Overcoats—light weight, called spring overcoat or fall overcoat, according to the time of year you wear it. Light and dark colors and black. Light tweeds \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.00. Light venetian finish worsted \$13. Black worsted \$10. Trousers—not much use to waste words trying to describe them—working \$1.25 to \$2.50. Dress \$3 to \$5. Furnishings—in this department we are particularly good, we are better than we were a year ago. We are as particular about boys' furnishings as of men's, boys will be glad to know this.

White shirts 60cts. to \$1.50, undershirts 50cts. to \$2.00 per suit, silk underwear \$7 per suit. Socks, cotton, tans or black, two pairs for a quarter, to 25cts. per pair; hosiery thread socks, black or tan, 25cts. per pair; cashmere socks, black or tan 50cts. per pair. Boys' long stockings about the same prices, 25 to 50cts. per pair. Collars, all styles, poke, turn over point standing, turn down collars—boys' 15cts. each, men's 20 and 25cts. each, an odd lot 2 for 25cts., are the usual 20 cent collar. Neck wear—White lawn bows for full dress and parties, 15, 20 and 25cts. Black bows, silk and satin, 25 to 50cts., 25 and 50cts. four-in-hands all sorts, beyond description, made-up ties 25 and 50cts., wide end flowing four-in-hand 25 and 50cts. Gloves 75cts., \$1 and \$1.25. Black kids \$1 per pair. Summer clothing—alpaca coats and vests. Coats \$1.25, vests 60c. to \$1.25; light worsted coats, no lining, \$1.20, stripe and check.



THE CHRISTIAN MESS... VOLUME LIV... Vol. X., No... —The President, Pa... bers of the Senior C... Theological Seminary... of the Baptist Social U... at its regular meeting... Berkeley Hall President... ily welcomed the gue... ing. Prof. Bullen e... spoke on "The Minist... and Mr. James L. Ger... ritory of the Y. M. C... Measure of a Man."... of Havelock, N. B., a... ton graduating class... sentative of the class... he said, were men of... of character, ambitious... the largest use in t o... —BISHOP THOBURN... tends the work of the... copal church in India... has lately returned to... for a six months' vi... India thirty-four year... port of the success att... upon his own field in... ing to those who are... evangelization of the... East. Bishop Thoburn... saying that the Met... India and Malaya has... an average of fifty co... the past three years... 000," he said in his fir... I left Bombay thirty... there are no doubt 75... most of the converts a... the lowest ranks, but... have their children ed... rapidly rise in the soc... —During the past... Greece, though not of... actor, it would seem... ly reported. The co... occurred at the full... are reported to have... four hundred lives an... ed some twenty thou... less and destitute... diction of the late e... the New York Her... worthy of note, that... that such predictions... Of course, when the... tion reaches its maxi... tion will always be... the earth's crust is... point of fracture. I... ways be impossible to... submarine rocks are... extra tidal stress, t... never be absolutely r... —It is to be hope... ance with the reques... arles in India, last S... ally observed by our... of prayer on behalf... of the great work whic... cuted through it. —course, expect simpli... gus into Christianity... that we cannot exp... enterprise or any oth... to proper growth... prayer. Doubless... prayed more, and mo... this cause, we shoul... tere—in it, should... more pressing sens... portance, and woul... hearts to make larg... end that the results... may be accomplish... be induced to pray... cause, they are likel... to promote it, and... they give much to... work, they are not... pray for its progr... work and pray for th... —INTERCOLLEGIATE... brain and mental... principal part are... nor so popular as th... and the physical fo... But it must not be... modern college pa... the development of... forces. A forensic... of the kind—lock p... Haven between H... students. Chauncy... Three undergradua... versity engaged in... sition discussed w... perhaps in the Ho... tives should be giv... of the Cabinet." Y... five of the resol... maintained the n... composed of Gov... Island, Prof. Bra... Columbia College, ... ford, of New York... to pronounce upon... two parties to the... the honors belong... the value of athlet... in connection with... be fully recognized