

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
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— At the recently held meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Massachusetts, Rev. Alfred Noyes, the presiding officer, said: "In the general temperance movements of the State the year has been one of substantial advance. There is now a majority of 22,000 against the saloon. The laws of the Commonwealth are substantially respected. Four-fifths of the municipalities of the State are under prohibitory law. But still there is need of activity, earnest and aggressive."

— Our brethren of the American Baptist Missionary Union have done well this centennial year of missions in raising funds, though they have not quite succeeded in rolling up the sum to the million dollars they had proposed to raise. New England Baptists have done particularly well. Though the legacies from the New England district for the past year were unusually small, being \$9,000 less than the year before, the income from legacies and donations for the year ending March 31st, 1893, according to the New England secretary's account, amounts to \$247,750. The donations from the living for the past year exceed those of the preceding year by \$110,842—an advance of nearly 90 per cent. It is worthy of remark that but little of this increase is due to the gifts of the wealthy men and women, from whom in this centennial year much was expected. This fact, though disappointing on the one hand, is on the other hand encouraging, since it seems to justify the hope that the increased contributions will, to a great degree, be kept up in the coming year. What the people have done without the aid of large gifts from the wealthy they can, and it is hoped will, continue to do.

— A note received from Rev. W. J. Stewart under date May 4, Chicago, says:

After a most delightful visit of about one month in Minnesota we left for Chicago, arriving here on Thursday before the opening of the Columbian Exposition. The weather has been very cold and stormy—rain and snow—ever since we left the east. The farmers say they never knew so backward a season. It is a little warmer to-day, and probably before long it will be hot enough. No body has changed their winter apparel. Ladies wear furs and gentlemen wear overcoats on the Fair grounds. I have preached every Sunday since I left St. John except last Sunday. In the evening I had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Henson in the First Baptist church. Subject: The New Jerusalem. The Doctor, although getting on in years, shows no signs of mental or physical infirmity. The sermon was grand, musical excellent and congregation large. On Monday, May 1, everybody went to the Fair to see President Cleveland touch the button and start the machinery of the great exhibition ever held in the world. It was estimated that a half million people were present, yet everything went orderly and well conducted. I heard of no pick-pockets, or drunks, or thieves. It would be useless for me to attempt a description of the buildings and exhibits. One building, the manufacturers, covers 30 acres of land. Jackson Park, the site of the exhibition, is beautifully situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, contains about 700 acres of land, and there are now about 400 white buildings completed and others going up. Tell your readers who contemplate visiting the Fair—and everybody should who cannot to come before June; things are not ready.

— The *Intelligencer* is correct in supposing that the MESSENGER AND VISITOR may have had no special information in respect to the introduction of Normal School work in St. Martin's Seminary. During the past week we have made some enquiries in respect to the matter, and find that an application has been made on the part of the seminary for recognition as a training school. This action was taken, we understand, in accordance with a regulation of the Board of Education, by which teachers are permitted to qualify in regard to normal work at other recognized training schools than at Fredericton. The application was made, as we are informed, in view of the fact that there are generally a few students at St. Martin's who wish to become teachers, and it would be a matter of mutual advantage to them and to the seminary if they were permitted to qualify at St. Martin's, but that the application would not be urged if anything unjust or injurious were believed to be involved in it. The *Intelligencer* speaks pretty strongly against the proposal to give this training privilege to denominational schools, as it thinks it may be connected with a policy to favor the Roman Catholics. It is certainly evident that whatever concessions in this matter are made to one denomination, whether Catholic or Protestant, will have to be made to all. Whether it is wise to enter upon such a course should, it seems to us, be very carefully considered by the Board of Education, and St. Martin's should consider whether it is wise to assist in establishing such a policy.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE Geary law passed by the United States Congress requires that Chinamen resident in the country shall register and secure certificates of residence from the proper authorities, or, failing to do this, be expelled from the country. The law came into force on the first of the present month. We believe there has been no general movement among the Chinamen to comply with the terms of the law, which is denounced as unjust, if not unconstitutional, by many of the people of the United States. The Chinese in the country appear to have acted advisedly in disregarding the provisions of the law. And steps have been promptly taken to test its constitutionality. A test case is already before the Supreme Court of the United States, and a decision is expected at an early day. It appears to be generally admitted that the law is in violation of treaty obligations entered into with China by the United States; and if the Supreme Court shall declare the law unconstitutional it will not only be, as the *Hartford Secretary* remarks, "a triumph of righteousness," but will extricate the United States from an unpleasant position. If the bill shall be enforced, the result, as we have before pointed out, may prove disastrous to American missions in China. It is well known that China is not without knowledge or sensitiveness in reference to the treatment of her citizens in America. Retaliatory legislation might be expected to follow the enforcement of the Geary law. It is reported that Chinese mandarins have been collecting lists of American missionaries, with a view, as is supposed, to their expulsion. No doubt that, in many influential quarters in China, any excuse to get rid of the missionaries would be hailed with delight.

MR. RUEKIN is not usually thought of as a poet, and the public has been led to believe that of late years his mental faculties have so far fallen as to reduce him to a semi-imbecile condition. For these reasons the announcement of his appointment to the vacant laureateship was received, on this side the Atlantic, with some incredulity. But it appears to be quite true that the appointment has been made. Readers of Ruakin know that poetic elements have a large place in his nature. Mr. Ruakin has written poetry too, especially in his earlier days, when it appears to have been his purpose by this medium chiefly to find expression for his genius. But somehow the attempt was not satisfactory to himself and he tried painting and sculpture. In this case, also, the armor did not seem to fit him; and he left all these to seek and at last to find a better expression for his thought in literature and as a critic in art. As an art critic and as a writer of pure and elegant English, Mr. Ruakin has stood unrivalled among his countrymen. He has written much that is beautiful and much, too, that is true. But in some respects his writings have seemed to his hard-headed countrymen as extravagant to the verge of insanity. Against the dominating utilitarian spirit of the age he has raised his constant and emphatic protest. Nature in its Arcadian simplicity was his ideal, the steam engine, the factory, and much else that is modern and utilitarian, seemed to him as a deformity and a defilement of nature. Inensibly one finds himself writing of Ruakin in the past tense, for the real Ruakin seems to have passed away. Mr. Gladstone's appointment, while it may excite surprise, will be accepted as a fitting recognition of the services of an Englishman of noble spirit and lofty genius. There will be no disgrace in the name of John Ruakin being associated with the laureateship.

THE approaching meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, to be held in Washington, is awaited with a good deal of interest. As in other recent sessions, the body will have before it matters in regard to which opposing opinions are held, and held strongly, by different members of the Assembly. In addition to the famous Briggs case, there will be the question of revision of the Westminster Confession again to be considered. Last year the committee on revision presented a report embodying certain amendments or changes in the confession, and these have been sent to the different presbyteries for consideration and to obtain an expression of opinion from these bodies in reference to the proposed modification. Of 169 Presbyteries which have reported, it is said that sixty approve in part, fifty-one disapprove, thirty approve entirely, and twenty-four took no action. Besides there are sixty-six presbyteries

which add a request for a new creed as a supplement to the Westminster Confession, which they desire shall remain unchanged. Just what use it is proposed to make of this supplementary creed we do not clearly understand. The natural inference from the statement as we have it, would seem to be that the body of truth which the Presbyterian church holds is well expressed by the Confession so far as it goes, but that there are certain religious dogmas held by Presbyterians which are not embraced in that historic statement. It is not, we presume, the meaning of these presbyteries that this supplementary creed shall stand in an alternative relation to the Confession, so that members of the body may subscribe to that statement of doctrine with which they find themselves most in accord. Such a proposition has, however, been made by Dr. J. H. Eob, as a solution of the difficulties now besetting the Presbyterian body in the United States and threatening its dismemberment. Dr. Eob would have the General Assembly adopt a brief scriptural ironic creed, embracing all that is essential to life and godliness, and let this stand beside the Confession as a symbol of equal authority. Such a constitutional basis in essentials, he thinks, would give "the common ground of peace and work and a large open play-ground for flying our speculation kites." The *Chicago Standard* (Baptist) alludes to Dr. Eob's proposition as "the most practicable suggestion we have seen," and adds: "A simple, scriptural statement, or creed, would remove at once the load of the Westminster Confession from ministers who now bear it only because of the fiction of accepting it 'for substance of doctrine,' and not for what it plainly declares. Interested as all Christians must be in the welfare and advancement of this great and influential denomination, we trust that some basis of permanent peace, consistent with loyalty to the Master and the Word, may be found."

The Convention Question.

Two important reasons for a division of the denominational work are to be found in the present centralization of power and the growth of costly machinery. At the outset the prime movers in obtaining a Maritime Board of Home Missions pleaded that one Board could do what the two home mission societies had formerly done, thus saving the care and annoyance of one Board at least. The reason seemed plausible, and, as has been shown, our Board was persuaded at last to give it a trial.

And what has been the result? For a little while things ran on smoothly as before; but the experiment was each year trying its friends to the utmost. Mr. Cohoon, while holding the Hebrew pastorate, endeavored to carry on also the additional work of secretary to the Home Mission Board. He was paid for a time a partial remuneration for his services, but soon, at the meeting of each Convention, it began to be hinted that the work demanded the full time of a salaried officer.

Accordingly, after the Home Mission Board had become, as [was supposed], a permanent fixture, we find the Convention arranging to make an office for the secretary which would give him an independent income. A few leaders in consultation decided upon the move, and, like many other issues, it soon appeared before the Convention and was adopted. A one-man power followed. The secretary visited the fields, reported his opinions to the Board, and frequently, notwithstanding the protests of experienced brethren, and notwithstanding the fact that he was a comparative stranger in many localities, virtually forced his control over large numbers of our churches. I now state what I have heard expressed in several instances. Liberty of action on the part of churches was laid down. It was almost fatal to a field to disobey "the Board." Ministers followed in the track of the churches and became afraid to show any independent spirit. Why should they attempt to do it when oligarchic wisdom reigned supreme?

Now as to the second reason. A glance at the home mission account, as reported in the Year Book of 1892, will show the costliness of the working machinery in this department. I quote the following items for last year:

For Mr. Cohoon's salary.....	\$1,000 00
His travelling expenses.....	196 00
Postage, stationery, &c.....	116 00
One-third cost of Year Book.....	204 00
Other expenses.....	113 00
Total.....	\$1,629 00

Thus, while a total expenditure of only \$6,745 was laid out on the home mission fields of the Maritime Prov-

inces, there was a dead expense of \$1,629 in connection with it. In other words, for every dollar laid out on the fields there was an additional twenty-four cents for expenses. We may well pause and reflect upon the statement made by Nova Scotian brethren on our going into the Maritime Board, that the union would effect a saving to the denomination. The very opposite has been the result.

The case, too, of the Foreign Mission Board in this respect deserves notice. We have now, under the same plan, established a paid secretaryship, and Mr. Manning, in addition to his regular salary as secretary, must also receive about the same as Mr. Cohoon for travelling expenses and other items. And all this in the face of the fact that the Foreign Mission Board is already several thousand dollars in debt, and every month is making urgent appeals to the churches. The two missionary boards, home and foreign, are now costing us three thousand dollars a year in working expenses. Will our people endure much longer?

It is also quite probable that the same course of affairs found in these departments would have been attempted with regard to the annuity societies. If it had been possible to carry the New Brunswick fund away, the next thing we might have expected in Convention, concerning this branch of our work, would be that, owing to the large amount of transactions by the society and also to look after the aggregated funds, the business would require and warrant the employment of a paid secretary-treasurer, with travelling expenses and the usual paraphernalia of the office. Nothing but a violent effort on the part of New Brunswick Baptists has checked the absorbing and dominating power of the Maritime Convention in this affair. As a result we conduct the Baptist Annuity Association of New Brunswick without expense beyond a dollar or two for postage, and I presume the Halifax society can do the same.

Now we are asked, What do we propose to substitute for the present machinery in existence? We answer: Keep the boards and business on its smaller scale, and let each province do its own local work in connection with every department possible. With a New Brunswick Convention, one treasurer could handle all our denominational funds in this province, or, if thought advisable, there could be one for home missions and another for foreign. A pastor holding an ordinary field could easily fill the office, and for \$200 or \$300 do all the work required. I believe for many years the business in some of these boards has been transacted without charge by lay brethren, and I have no doubt it could be so done again. In this way the three thousand dollars of annual expense in the management of home and foreign missions could be brought down to about one thousand at the most, and this, we think, is about all our churches can afford.

Again, the practical need of a provincial Home Mission Board is felt for other reasons. Chief among these would be the calling out of local benevolence. One of the correspondents in this discussion claims it to be an excuse for meanness when a man says he will not give because of some misgivings he may have with regard to the management of affairs. Many will call such a statement in question. Let me suggest an instance of well-known generosity of this kind.

When the late Mr. Bradshaw took it into his head and heart to give a magnificent amount to home missions he looked about for a board with which to lodge his trust. On being recommended to place it in the hands of the only Home Mission Board we had, namely the one in Yarmouth, he said: "No, I will not give it to that board; I wish to make my gift to the Baptists of New Brunswick." And so, not finding any Home Mission Board in this province, as there was formerly, he lodged his home mission gift in the hands of the Foreign Mission Board in St. John, because, as he said, that board was composed of New Brunswick men. And he was so particular on this point that he inserted a clause in the deed of trust, so that, if by any reason the Foreign Mission Board should be removed from New Brunswick, provision is made to hold the trust forever in this province. We wish our Nova Scotia friends to know this in time, simply to save any trouble about it.

Now just what that brother has done other generous brethren are doing for denominational work in every state of the American Union. They give largely to the home mission work of their own state, for local reasons, and leading brethren there commend them for their

generosity. I know from conversations with many brethren here, and some of them liberal friends, that they do not now give to home missions, mainly because, as they think, the one-man power over these interests has already too much patronage in the hands, and besides the fields are so scattered that they might as well give to foreign missions abroad as to what is practically to them foreign missions at home. The very name of home missions suggests a close local attachment which in our case is lost. Nor do we want so nonsensical a thing as a Home Mission Board for each association, as some of our Nova Scotian brethren have in derision suggested. A New Brunswick board, nothing more and nothing less, is our demand.

With such a board I am convinced numbers of the brethren could be induced to give double what they are now doing. There are more yet of Mr. Bradshaw's spirit, and these men we are not now reaching, because of a defective and artificial system of machinery. The statements already made public on this point concerning the old New Brunswick board are convincing to any investigator who seeks to know the facts and their true cause.

Are we then, I ask, to endure the present state of affairs longer? While every year the fetters that hold us in the Maritime Convention are being more securely fastened by a Nova Scotian majority and our wishes ignored, are we to give over to a listless indifference and heartlessness in our Christian enterprises? Let the eloquent blanks in the columns of the Year Book speak for themselves. With half our churches doing nothing for home missions, and many others uninterested in almost every department of work, largely because of the feeling that we are a governed people; with an iron-wheel policy forced upon us, need we wonder that many of the oldest and most gifted workers in this province are becoming discouraged and that the liberality of our people is drying up?

The Nova Scotia idea fully carried out, as applied to this province, is about as follows: Take home missions and all home mission funds from New Brunswick and get them under Nova Scotia control; crush the academic work in this province and teach Baptists here that they need nothing beyond what is furnished at Acadia; carry off our Annuity Fund, under the plea of union; hold the home mission work under Acadia domination, using New Brunswick money to support favorites and plant them on our fields, and leave to us a bare wilderness of churches, blighted by foreign control, and utterly lacking in that *esprit de corps* which is the all-essential of Christian activity. Then when New Brunswick brethren rise and protest, blandly assure them that "this is the policy of the body." True enough it is.

It is with much unwillingness that we defend our position in this movement as we are now driven to do, simply because of the persistent opposition we have encountered at the hands of brethren, but for once we lay the record open. Baptists of New Brunswick, shall we arise and put our hands to this work? We want a Convention around which to gather provincial interests, foster and develop them; a Convention which shall be a true home for our missionary work, our Annuity Association, and especially for the alternate annual meetings of the St. Martin's Seminary, which, for want of this very organization, has now been foundering along during ten years of uncertain existence. We want it to inspire our churches with a common purpose and develop their giving along natural channels; we want it to unite our ministers in closer bonds and lay more fully their responsibilities upon them; we want it to call out the best talents, financial and spiritual, in the possession of the brotherhood, and lay all under tribute to Christ for the advancement of His glory in our land. May the Lord lead in this matter, inspire His people with loftier purpose and greater wisdom in all things, that we may render effective service in every part to that cause which we believe is yet to prevail to the ends of the earth.

W. E. MCINTYRE.

— "The flowers that bloom in the Spring" are not more vigorous than are those persons who purify their blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The faded Eliza who could scarcely impart greater vivacity to the countenance than this wonderful medicine.

— Kendrick Outhouse, of Tiverton, N. S., is a thoroughly intelligent and conscientious man. He says that Hawker's Tonic and Liver Pills saved his life. Read his testimony in another column.

Hacknmore cures colds and coughs.

W. B. M. U.

NOTICE FOR THIS YEAR.

"As the Father has sent Me, even so I send you."—John 20: 21.

PLATEAU NOTE FOR MAY.

That the two young lady missionaries for whom Bro. Higgins has asked may be ready to go next autumn to India.

Minutes of the Executive Board.

The quarterly meeting of the Executive Board was held at the mission rooms Thursday afternoon, May 11, to accommodate the treasurer, Mrs. Smith. Present in the chair. Meeting opened by singing "He Leadeth me." Scripture reading, Luke 7: 36-50, and prayer by Mrs. Allwood. There were present Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Allwood, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Jas. E. Masters, Mrs. J. F. Masters, Mrs. Alfred Seely, Mrs. John Harding, Mrs. Alfred Ferris (invited to a seat) and Mrs. Martell. The treasurer's report, presented personally by Mrs. Smith, was adopted.

Correspondence was read from Mrs. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss A. E. Johnstone, Miss Nellie Hoben, Mrs. Lavers, Mrs. Long, Revs. J. W. Manning, H. G. Mellick and J. H. King. Miss Wright's health is improving. Special prayer was made that she may be fully restored and able to engage in her loved work. Mrs. Bares' removal to Ootacamund has not made any favorable change in her health. It is becoming only too apparent that Bro. and Sister Bares must return to the home land. "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform."

Mr. and Mrs. Higgins are at work on their new field—Kimedey. They see the needs as only those who can stand face to face with idolatry. The heartfelt appeal from our brother was freely discussed, and the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, An earnest appeal from W. V. Higgins has been made to the Executive Board of the W. B. M. U. for two young ladies for Kimedey this autumn; and whereas, The Foreign Mission Board has reached its furthest limit of expenditure until their income is increased; therefore resolved, That we appeal to the sisters of our churches that special prayer be made to God that He will call forth these laborers for the foreign field and put it in the hearts of our sisters to increase their offerings so that the request of Bro. Higgins may be promptly met.

The following resolution from the Foreign Mission Board was duly considered: Resolved, That the W. B. M. U. be requested to hold meetings in the interest of foreign missions at all our associations." In view that as we stand pledged to improve every opportunity for extending the interest of the missionary enterprise among our women and others, it was resolved that the request from the Foreign Mission Board be complied with, and it was also resolved that the provincial secretaries and corresponding secretary arrange for public meetings at their respective associations, similar to those held last year. And further recommended, that these meetings shall not take the place of the usual Saturday afternoon meeting held for mutual help to all concerned.

In discussing methods for increasing the missionary seal of our women, a proposition was made that our lady missionaries be requested to alternately write a letter which will be printed in leaflet form, and sent to the president of each W. M. A. Society to be read at the monthly meeting, as a direct communication from some one of our stations. The treasurer stated she had made inquiry as to the expense of printing, etc., and found it could be done at a mere nominal cost to each society. The corresponding secretary was instructed to write the lady missionaries in reference to the matter, and with their concurrence the proposition will be brought before the annual meeting of the W. B. M. U. for further consideration.

Mrs. L. A. Long, of Fairville, who, with her daughter, has been visiting different parts of Europe during the past year, has been communicated with in reference to the appointment of New Brunswick Provincial Secretary. After having the great need and an appeal for her help placed before her, she says: "My only hesitancy in accepting the office is my inability to fulfil its requirements." The Executive, feeling confident in the ability of Mrs. Long to successfully perform the secretarial duties for New Brunswick, appointed her as Provincial Secretary, with the understanding that the Corresponding Secretary shall continue to attend to the provincial needs until Mrs. Long's return, which is expected early in the summer.

Mrs. A. H. Lavers, of Westmorland, being obliged to resign the office of county secretary on account of ill-health, Mrs. Willard Estabrooks, of Sackville, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Miss Nellie Hoben, owing to the pressure of her school duties, feeling unable for the duties of county secretary in York, asked to be released. The corresponding secretary was instructed to seek another sister at the earliest date. Mrs. J. J. Baker was appointed on the Executive Board to fill the vacancy made by Mrs. W. J. Stewart's removal.

A. C. MARTELL, Cor. Secy.

DIFFICULTIES IN CONNECTION WITH SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

By Superintendent F. D. Kinney, "Home Difficulties in connection with Sunday-school Work, and how to overcome them," read at the Yarmouth county Baptist Sunday-school Convention, at Hinton, April 25th.

There are many difficulties in connection with Sunday-school work, "some" of which are easy to "overcome," while others will take the strength and genius of an archangel. Between these two extremes lies a broad field, which, ever since the days of Robert Raikes, has been the "telling place" of a great host, who have gathered there at the bidding of the Master to gather sheaves for Him. Not that Sunday-school work is all difficult, but, like the toll which most of us meet at a very early period of life, and which cannot lay down till we take our departure, the hours of rest and refreshment that it permits are but in order that we may be kept up to our tasks, and do them well.

Here is a list of the difficulties which, one after another, will be met in connection with Sunday-school work, and some corresponding considerations and suggestions as to how they may be overcome. Not all, nor nearly all, the difficult things are met with, but quite enough to occupy our attention during the brief time allotted to me:

1. SELECTING A TEACHER.—At the office of a teacher at the beginning of the year, the superintendent should be guided in his choice of one by a deep sense of responsibility and a firm reliance on God's directing grace. An army volunteer is better than a conscript, so here. When a new teacher is needed, unless the superintendent feels very sure that a certain member of the school is well fitted for the position, and will take it, let him make known his want in open school, stating what kind of a class is to be supplied, and ask for a volunteer to serve the following Sunday. Let him make the matter a subject for prayer during the week, and he will be pretty sure to have one or two soon ready to take the class. Such a volunteer usually serves for life, and serves well. But faith must sometimes be, as it must in most vocations, accompanied by works. If no volunteer appears, let delicate choice be made of the one that is judged to be best fitted to occupy the position, and place the responsibility of the work upon that one. Avoid coaxing and urging, only expressing with all seriousness the reasons for this choice, and then patiently, prayerfully and expectantly await the result. In some schools the attendance of adult Christians is so small that the search for a new worker may necessarily lead the superintendent to a canvass outside the school, but this difficulty and its remedy will be considered under another head.

2. THE DISCOURAGED TEACHER.—What superintendent has not at times in his experience met at the close of a session a disheartened young helper, with some such plea as this: "I think you had better get another teacher for my class; I feel that I am not fitted for the work; I need to be taught myself," etc., etc. Now, how may this difficulty be overcome? There are teachers who had better, for themselves and their classes, never have undertaken the work, and having undertaken it ought very promptly to resign. How about this case? You can here usually distinguish between the genuine and the fraudulent by the ring, just as you may tell the gold from the cast alloy. You never hear unworthy teachers depreciating their talents or expressing doubts as to the divinity of their calling. You feel sure that this is only one of the head winds of temporary discouragement; but how may the address be changed to a favoring gale? In the first place, counsel waiting—waiting on the Lord. Let your further advice be something like this: "You have met with difficulty in your work. This is only what was to be expected, and no evidence that you made a mistake in undertaking it. You admit that you wish to do right in this matter, and what is right is God's will. Now it is either His will that you keep this class, or His will that you resign, and you will do as He will. Let us tell the Lord all about this week, seeking His wisdom and strength, and next Sunday, if you are then sure that you will be doing God's service to give up the class, I will accept your resignation with perfect willingness. But if you are not then fully satisfied that the step you now wish to take is a right one, let me counsel you by all that is precious not to turn back for you will be in a dangerous, according to the Master's own words, of proving yourself unfit for the kingdom of heaven." Sometimes the superintendent gains his point immediately, before even reaching the conclusion of his argument, but in all such cases of discouragement that I have met with in the course of many years' experience, I do not remember one that has not been remedied by this means. Teachers who have passed successfully through such seasons of depression (some of them have two or three attacks of it) are always afterward among the superintendent's most loyal and efficient helpers. In attempting to deal with the first two divisions of my subject—the difficulties connected with getting and keeping a teacher—I have taken for granted that no person is asked to teach who is not a Christian. I can scarcely imagine a situation where such a thing could be justified. And yet it is sometimes done. This is a difficulty of the superintendent's own choosing, and I know of no Scriptural way out of it but to cancel the appointment and start right.

3. THE UNSTABLE TEACHER.—The unstable teacher is one who, for no particular reason, is frequently absent from the school. When this difficulty becomes chronic, I know of no remedy. Before it has reached this stage, however, something may be done by the superintendent in the way of inquiry, counsel or advice, as is suited to the case. If matters are not mended, a deputation of one or two scholars may be ventured on, though this is a remedy of doubtful value. Counsel or advice from the pastor may cure a cure or a partial one, but the fault is so difficult to overcome that usually the best thing that can be done is to fill the vacancy with another teacher. This move is sometimes accompanied by the danger of breaking up the class because of strong personal attachments having been formed between the teacher and some of the scholars, therefore this step

should be taken early and with much caution and prayerfulness.

4. IRREGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.—of teachers and scholars.—This and the preceding division might seem to belong under one head, but there is quite a difference, inasmuch as this difficulty is not so pronounced in individual cases, but is more general. Dealing with the scholars first, what can be done for them? Let every teacher be furnished with a book, wherein a record of the attendance of both teacher and scholars shall be kept by a simple and uniform system of signs. Let the superintendent keep a similar book, wherein he shall record his own attendance and that of the teachers. Let him, passing the class number of teachers at each session of the school (but never during the half hour devoted to study), examine the class book, note the absences, enquire about them, and, if necessary, inquire about the reasons, and keep thus going the round of all the classes say once a month. The teacher, superintendent or a scholar, as may be considered best in each case, should visit the absence or tardiness of the scholar, and, if necessary, create a healthy stimulus in this department of the work. But the whole question of finances is one of such importance and so fraught with difficulty that it demands separate and special treatment. Further reference to it in this paper is therefore avoided.

5. THE TEACHER IN THE ABSENCE.—The case is much more serious than that of the scholars, and when this difficulty exists in any measure, it is the superintendent's greatest trial. About the only thing he can do is to call the attention of all the teachers, by themselves assembled, occasionally, to the situation, and impress upon them the necessity of regularity, pointing out the bad effects of frequent absence, upon the classes in particular, and the whole school in general. The pastor may help keep up a high standard of cooperation with any other department by an annual sermon on Sunday-school work, dwelling more particularly on that phase of the subject which most needs attention, and that will usually or always be this matter of regular attendance on the part of teachers.

6. OCCASIONAL SUPPLIES.—By this term is meant the procuring of temporary teachers on the spur of the moment. This is the supreme test of the superintendent's promptness, skill, persuasiveness and patience, and if he is at all inclined to nervousness, the five or ten minutes sometimes required for this work will use up more of his vital energies than would half a day of physical toil. If this work occupied any considerable portion of his time, and the statistics could be gathered of Sunday-school superintendents as a class, it would certainly be shown that their occupation was fatal to longevity beyond comparison with any other business or life insurance companies would charge them extra premiums, as they do on dynamite and gunpowder manufacturers. The squaring of a circle or the search for perpetual motion are but trifling mathematical impossibilities compared with the problem of how to make three willing or unwilling teachers, pressed into service at a moment's notice, supply five or six teacherless classes. The remedy, where it is found, is to be sought in the normal class, where adults may be prepared for such work, but this is merely substituting one difficulty for another, with nothing to choose between them. This, doubtless, is the way out for large schools with a higher intellectual status than exists in a great majority of cases. Happy is that school where the plan can be worked. Until all can reach that state of blessedness, those who cannot must be content with the old way. One of the old ways that afford some relief at times, is to obtain a permanent substitute for every teacher, or as many of them as possible. But often this remedy is worse than the disease, for many times happens that the very substitute you would call on is absent, while all others present who are capable of helping you out are substitutes for teachers who are also present, and are thus incapacitated, in their own eyes, for rendering you any service whatever. This system is a boomerang which hits back so surely and so hard, that you are not likely to use it more than once or twice. This is to be remedied by another difficulty, in constituting as it does a convenient salve for teachers with weak consciences, for why should they bestir themselves to go through thick and thin when they have a substitute? And if teachers and substitutes are both absent, what shall the poor superintendent do?

Another plan, and that which in practice is best entitled a remedy, is for a teacher who finds it impossible to be present on a given Sunday, to send a supply for or unable to do that, to send the class roll to the superintendent as early in the week previous as possible, with a message stating whether a supply will be needed for but one Sunday or more. There is a remedy better than all others. It is found in the individual consecration of teachers, and of those who are capable of teaching. When these can say, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" and are always ready to respond when they are called, then will the superintendent's heart be glad, and one of the most serious hindrances to the progress of the work will have been removed.

7. UNPUNCTUALITY.—Let short work be made of this evil. The superintendent may blame himself largely if it exists in his school, and the residue of the responsibility falls properly on the teachers, unless, possibly the pastor himself should be entitled to a small share. If the superintendent is always punctual, he can require the teachers to be equally conscientious on this point, and he and they will influence the scholars. There will inevitably be a few three-handed ones in every school—those who have a

right hand, a left hand and a little behind hand. They seem to have been born that way and somehow can't help it. But if the tone of the school is sound in this particular, the influence of the school is not felt to any appreciable extent. It is better for the school in many ways if pastor, superintendent and teachers observe the rule to be present at every session at least five minutes before the time for opening.

8. THE GRADING OF CLASSES.—Difficulties often arise from the improper grading of classes. "Thou shalt not plow with an ox and an ass together," is a Divine protest against a crosshatched class of things well illustrated by class grading, or rather the lack of it, in some Sunday-schools. While the superintendent need not draw hair lines mathematical exactness in school grading, yet a little consideration will hinder him from making some very absurd mistakes. He would not place a very backward, dull boy in a class of bright boys, where the poor fellow would be only a constant mortification to himself or his teacher, or both; nor on the other hand would he put an unusually clever fellow in a class where all are greatly his inferior. The superintendent should be very careful in this work, and he needs to cultivate that most excellent and absolutely necessary power of correctly estimating personal character. Some mistakes will of course be made, but by a careful and judicious use of the rule, he will be enabled to discover and remedy them. By a careful grading of classes a measure of relief will be afforded at times in the matter of finding substitutes, as two classes of equal numbers, one of which is a good one, may sometimes be put together. For this and other good reasons small classes should be the rule.

9. THE TROUBLE-SOME CLASS.—I mean the class of boys, always which gives the superintendent the most trouble. This class your best teacher, not because of its deserts, but because of its needs. Sometimes a strong-handed, firm-willed son of Anak can be placed there; one whose grip is like a vise, and whose ogle and grin at each other and at foolish and giddy girls, who have so little of grace and self-respect as to encourage them. This is an unbearable evil, and if tolerated will do untold harm to the school. The young rebels may be to blame for it all. But let the older and most respected Christians in authority do their duty, and the young rebels will whine and whine in bad habits may do. Call them in, urge them in, compel them to come in, and for very shame's sake they will quit their ways and do better.

10. THE UNWILLING MEMBER.—This is perhaps one of the outcasts of the "trouble-some class" of boys, and is a common talisman in former rebellions. The distribution has not effected in him a cure. He now operates independently. He has good natural abilities sometimes, but I do not share in the admiration of those who offend to feel for lawless youths. It does not take much sense to make trouble anywhere, and those who are the most trouble-some are not, as a rule, distinguished for their brilliancy of intellect. Sometimes a young man, prominent in a school, a short sojourn in the son of Anak's class may serve to subdue his ill-directed genius, or a place under the wing of that energetic, consecrated sister may be best for him. But he must have an exaggerated idea of his importance and create storm-centres wherever he goes. If his parents have not delegated their whole interest in his education to the school, or have not lost entire control of him, it may be necessary to consult one or both of them, though this is the next step to abandoning the case and should not be taken except as a last resort. Sometimes temporary discipline, or a suspension to return based on his solemn promise of good behavior, serves its purpose. Rarely is there an incorrigible case if prompt and vigorous measures be taken at once, and if the boys when won over, make useful Christians. But it must be confessed that the boys who get much headway in a course of rebellion against lawful authority, and are afterward brought into the church, are the difficult ones to deal with. And it is within the scope of my subject to remark just here that parents, more than any others, are responsible for all this trouble. If they would do good here, for his influence on the boys is firm and loving hand till their boys are old enough to be safely entrusted with some measure of responsibility, they would save themselves and all concerned a world of trouble, and disease, and sorrow. It is an exceedingly dangerous thing to allow a boy too much liberty in the exercise of his natural propensities in the vain hope that somehow at sometime he will come around all right. The solution of most of the troubles connected with the Sunday-school work is in the possession of parents, and until they realize their responsibilities and assume them, the evils which exist, or new ones, will continue to vex the superintendent, and the work will never till the dawn of the millennium. These observations naturally lead to division.

11. NON-ATTENDANCE OF ADULTS.—The pastor's sermon, before suggested, will do good here, for his influence on the men to tell beyond that of anyone else. Let this be followed up by a thorough canvass of the adult non-Sunday-school goers of the congregation, and make these persons feel, if possible, their responsibility. Parents, in particular, should be most faithfully labored with.

12. INATTENTION.—The remedy for inattention is found in good teaching—nothing more or less. But parents should share with the teacher in this work by studying the lesson with their children at home. There is not enough in common between the children and their elders in the family. The children soon learn to seek their own diversions, in which their parents and older brothers and sisters take little or no interest, and soon are almost lost to sympathy and co-operation forces. This evil is carried into the church and Sunday-school and there perpetuated. The true family idea is undoubtedly a perfect community of interests in all the occupations and pleasures, each seeking the happiness and welfare of all; and this idea fully developed in the church and Sunday-school would be a perfect community of interests in all consideration, and many others. Young people's societies and similar organizations, now considered indispensable, would have no further use in the work of the church.

13. MUSIC.—The difficulties here are many and great in some schools, and the way to overcome them admits of much discussion. It cannot be undertaken here. Those who cannot sing and will sing are sometimes harder subjects to deal with than those who can sing and won't sing, and between the two it's a thorny way for non-professional teachers to have the time for opening.

14. LOUSERS.—Who are these? and wherein are they properly classed as difficulties? They are the male buds of promise, who point at the school-room door for half an hour or so before each session; in the hall and around the stairways in unpleasant weather; outside when the sun shines. It requires a good measure of grace to deal with these thoughtless youths without being unduly harsh with them. They are the same lads who lounge about at the preaching services and the prayer-meetings, tramping in late and occupying back seats, grasping their hats, and ogle and grin at each other and at foolish and giddy girls, who have so little of grace and self-respect as to encourage them. This is an unbearable evil, and if tolerated will do untold harm to the school. The young rebels may be to blame for it all. But let the older and most respected Christians in authority do their duty, and the young rebels will whine and whine in bad habits may do. Call them in, urge them in, compel them to come in, and for very shame's sake they will quit their ways and do better.

15. A TOUR AND ITS RESULTS.—Recently noticing the death of the Rev. W. P. Everett, I am reminded of a short tour made with him. In April, 1876, according to previous arrangement, Bro. Everett arrived at my house, from whence we started on a ministerial tour over the Musquash field. First we visited Dipper Harbor, when every house to which access could be had was visited. Bro. Everett, with prayer and native eloquence, had proceeded on, even for as long as four years back, we have met people who could give a very definite and satisfactory idea of the object of the missionary at least. In many cases we have met with men who heard and were evangelized, and who on our appearance would begin to explain, with an air of great profundity, about our preaching to their questioning fellows. The people as on our approach, if they were anything about us at all, that we are the "gnas bodhna" men—those who preach wisdom.

Just as undoubtedly all the missionaries on the field, and as many more as the home churches are able to send out, should be devoting all their strength to the work of preaching Christ in the thousands of villages on these fields. If there are many conversions to Christianity we shall thank God and pray for great and strength to meet our responsibility, for if the oversight of a small handful of native Christians occupies so much of our time and strength, what shall we do in the day of multitudes? If we are only permitted to gather in a very few we shall still thank God for every one of our time is thus left free to deal directly with heathen souls, in the territory still unreached, and lying under the power of the wicked one.

March 15. —I'm after you, sufferers from dyspepsia, with K. D. C. It is a guaranteed cure and sells on its merits. K. D. C. Company, Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., Canada, or 127 State Street, Boston, Mass. —If you have a hacking cough that distresses you and annoys others—particularly in church—send 12 cents in stamps to G. A. Moore, chemist, St. John, N. B., for a box of Hackmore lozenges. They give immediate relief. —Mrs. L. E. Snow, mother Infants' Home, Halifax, writes: "Patner's Emulsion has proved valuable in all cases of pulmonary complaints, for building up the system of our little ones. They often ask for it." —"Was totally cured of very bad boils by less than half a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters. It cannot be excelled." JESSIE JOHNSON, Rockwood, Ont. —Use Skoda's Discovery, the great blood and nerve remedy. Minard's Liniment cures burns, &c.

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NOTES FROM VIZIANAGRAM. Since last report the work of preaching Christ from village to village on this field has gone on steadily. My camp has been pitched in six different centres since we left Andra—Darapilly, Shivalarala, Keertipuram, Ompilly, Ramavaram, and Tekkaly. I am writing these notes in the last named village. From camp we have gone out into 45 different villages, none of which I visited before, and the people by hundreds have heard the story of redeeming love. We have met with some opposition, once with exceptional kindness, and always with abounding courtesy, on the part of the villagers. There have been tiresome days and two or three restless nights, but the presence of the Holy Spirit has buoyed us up, and the story of the cross seems sweeter and more marvellous as often as we attempt to tell it to the heathen. Only once did we meet any one seemed willing to forsake their idols and make a bold confession of Christ before their friends; but when they thought they were strong to stand the violent opposition, then they were weak; and when they found themselves unable to stand the way, and they must walk therein, and shoulder the responsibilities of the Christian life, they failed, and still linger in the slough of heathenism.

On two occasions I was pitched violently out of my jurisdiction while crossing rough country. Once we were all drowned out of our tents by a sudden, tremendous thunder, lightning, rain and hail storm. After the storm was over I gathered about a quart of halibutones, put them at the school-room and had a good drink of ice water. Once I was threatened with all the terrors of the law by a proud, but poor, Rajah caste man because I had unwittingly plucked camp in a little grove that belonged to him. When I had explained the situation, offered to pay rent, and had allowed him to handle my breech-loading shot-gun, he addressed me as "Great Lord," and begged me to stay longer than I wanted to in his "poor garden." On one occasion when a burly, mouthy, pock-marked Brahmin had been reviling Christians for eating flesh, and taking animal life, and had been holding forth on the necessity of the Hindu birth system to the missionaries of Matthew's mentioned Darwin and Tyndal and Patner, and succeeded in convincing him that he took more lives in every drink of water than he could stone for on the hills of my land, he performed a good deed, offered to pay rent, and had allowed him to handle my breech-loading shot-gun, he addressed me as "Great Lord," and begged me to stay longer than I wanted to in his "poor garden." On one occasion when a burly, mouthy, pock-marked Brahmin had been reviling Christians for eating flesh, and taking animal life, and had been holding forth on the necessity of the Hindu birth system to the missionaries of Matthew's mentioned Darwin and Tyndal and Patner, and succeeded in convincing him that he took more lives in every drink of water than he could stone for on the hills of my land, he performed a good deed, offered to pay rent, and had allowed him to handle my breech-loading shot-gun, he addressed me as "Great Lord," and begged me to stay longer than I wanted to in his "poor garden."

Well, then, if Sunday school work is so full of difficulty, why should not we shrink from it, and why should not those who have entered upon it faint in the midst of their holiness? They drive us for help to the one only source of all grace and strength, the Holy Christian, and to a closer fellowship with Him. To be found in Him is the highest possible blessedness of the soul. Hear His gracious words: "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My throne, even as I have sat and will sit with My Father in His throne." If this is not a sufficient reward, where shall we find it?

Our work is undoubtedly gaining ground. Village by village where we have found that some missionary or native evangelist had preceded us, even for as long as four years back, we have met people who could give a very definite and satisfactory idea of the object of the missionary at least. In many cases we have met with men who heard and were evangelized, and who on our appearance would begin to explain, with an air of great profundity, about our preaching to their questioning fellows. The people as on our approach, if they were anything about us at all, that we are the "gnas bodhna" men—those who preach wisdom. Just as undoubtedly all the missionaries on the field, and as many more as the home churches are able to send out, should be devoting all their strength to the work of preaching Christ in the thousands of villages on these fields. If there are many conversions to Christianity we shall thank God and pray for great and strength to meet our responsibility, for if the oversight of a small handful of native Christians occupies so much of our time and strength, what shall we do in the day of multitudes? If we are only permitted to gather in a very few we shall still thank God for every one of our time is thus left free to deal directly with heathen souls, in the territory still unreached, and lying under the power of the wicked one.

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17. The heart of her husband in her. She is his natural confessor; her advice is more than that of a mother, because it is so absolutely direct. One may often observe in an emergency, though the husband is the stronger and the more successful, that he really is a fool. He shall have no lack of good. V. has "need of spoil," the gain of all kinds, though the daily meat spoil taken from him. With such a wife he is sure to prosper.

PEOPLE FIND

That it is not wise to experiment with cheap compounds purporting to be blood-purifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old standard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—the Superior Blood-purifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Ringing Sores, Tumors, or any other blood disease, be assured that

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AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and AYER'S only. AYER'S Sarsaparilla can always be depended upon. It does not vary. It is always of the same quality, quantity, and effect. It is superior in combination, proportion, appearance, and in all that goes to build up the system weakened by disease and pain. It searches out all impurities in the blood, and expels them by the natural channels.

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of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites is both a food and a remedy. It is useful as a fat producer and at the same time gives vital force to the body. It is beneficial in CONSUMPTION because it makes fat and gives strength. It is beneficial for SICKLY CHILDREN because they can assimilate it when they cannot ordinary food. It is beneficial for COUGHS AND COLDS because it heals the irritation of the throat and builds up the body and overcomes the difficulty.

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May 17. Sabbath School BIBLE LESSON SECOND QUARTER Lesson IX. May 28. Prov. THE EXCELLENT WAY

GOLDEN TEXT: "Favor is deceitful, and vain; but woman that Lord, she shall be praised."—EXPLANATORY. 10. A virtuous woman combines the ideas of action and bodily vigor and action and find? Implied the dishing; her advice is more than that of a mother, because it is so absolutely direct. One may often observe in an emergency, though the husband is the stronger and the more successful, that he really is a fool. He shall have no lack of good. V. has "need of spoil," the gain of all kinds, though the daily meat spoil taken from him. With such a wife he is sure to prosper.

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Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

Lesson IX. May 28. Prov. 31: 10-31. THE EXCELLENT WOMAN.

GOLDEN TEXT. "Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." - Prov. 31: 30.

EXPLANATORY. The expression combines the ideas of moral goodness and bodily vigor and activity. Who can find? Implying the difficulty of finding, etc. of finding precious stones. The very best and most perfect are rare, but there are found many precious stones, of real purity, beauty and worth, and there were never so many as to-day, "In ancient Jerusalem, when one was married, they were wont to ask, 'Has he found? For her price is far above rubies.'"

11. The heart of her husband trusteth in her. She is his natural confidante and counsellor; her advice is more valuable than that of most cleverer people, because it is so absolutely disinterested. One may often observe in an ideal marriage, though the husband seems to be the stronger and the more self-reliant, the wife is really the pillar of strength. He shall have no lack of gain. The A. V. has "need of spoil," that is, profit, gain of all kinds, though the word originally meant spoil taken from an enemy. With such a wife he is sure to be prosperous.

13. She seeketh wool and flax (from which linen is made), as materials for clothing and domestic uses. And worketh willingly. Cheerfully, of her own accord. There were no factories, and the clothing made by women being home-made. Hence ver. 19, She layeth her hands to the distaff, i. e. the staff to which is tied the bunch of flax from which the spinning-wheel draws the thread. To this she applies her hand; she deftly performs the work of spinning her flax into thread. The spinning-wheel is a German invention of the 16th century, but the spindle and the wheel are more ancient. And her hands hold the spindle, i. e. cylindrical wood on which the thread winds itself as it spins.

14. She is like the merchant-ships. With an enterprising spirit she goes out beyond the nearest circle; she descends also distant opportunities of advantage. She is a prudent and profitable exchange, and brings in from a distance what is necessary for the supply of her house.

16. She riseth also while it is yet night, and poreth out, and maketh different circumstances from ours. There was not much variety of work for evenings. Few books, no newspapers, poor light, and hence early sleep, which permitted early rising. In our day there is more danger of too little sleep instead of too much.

16. She considereth a field. She studies and knows the value of the field, and then buys it, and makes a vineyard of it. With the fruit of her hands, she makes money she has earned by her industry. 17. She girdeth her loins with strength. The phrase is metaphorically expressive of the energy and force with which she prepares herself for her work.

18. She perceiveth an occasion and by observation. She understands her business. She is wise in business methods. Her lamp goeth not out by night. She works evenings as well as daytimes, spinning at home (ver. 19), which she cannot see to her fields and merchandise.

20. She spreadeth out her hand to the poor. She extends her hands in sympathy and readiness to help. With all her industry, she is not narrow and selfish and grasping, but of a large and loving heart. It is in this which saves industry from worldliness. Among all the noble and Christlike offices of woman this is the one which most directly connects her with the human life of our Lord. Man is apt to relieve the poor by the laws of political economy, without emotion and by measure; he makes a Poor Law which produces the evil it intends to relieve.

21. She is not afraid of the snow. Occasionally seen in Palestine (two winters out of three in Jerusalem). "She has no fears concerning the comfort and health of her family, even in the severest winter. For all her household are clothed with scarlet; with warm garments."

22. She maketh for herself. Not for her own bed, but she herself prepares them for her family. Carpets. Rather cushions, mattresses for the beds. Her making is fine linen. Of fine texture, white and costly. And purple. The richest and most beautiful colors.

23. Her husband is known in the gates, where the business of the city is transacted. Her influence exalts her husband in character and influence; and her skill arrays him with clothing worthy of his position. Among the elders. The chief men.

24. She maketh linen garments. . . girdles. Necessary to her, the flowing robes of the East. "Some of them are of linen, curiously worked in gold and silver thread and studded with jewels and gold." And selleth them. Her industry and business qualities are again referred to.

25. Strength and dignity are her clothing. Her character is worthy of her position. She laugheth at the time to come. She has no fears for the future. Her preparation is well founded. The fruits of her life must be good. Note how much is said of strength. The girls of our day may learn a lesson in the care of their health, and training in a sound body as well as bright mind.

26. She openeth her mouth with wisdom. She has gained wisdom, so that "when she speaks, it is not gossip, or slander, or idle talk, that she utters, but sentences of prudence and sound sense." And the law of her tongue is her tongue. She is no scold; she is not made hard and ungracious by her duties and cares.

27. She looketh well to the ways of her household. She is a family woman, training up her children in religion and in virtue.

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B. Y. P. U.

(Correspondents to this department should address their communications to J. H. MACDONALD, Montreal, N. B.)

Prayer Meeting Topics. FROM JUNE 4 TO DECEMBER 31.

June 4.—SABBATH KEEPING. "And I commanded the Levites, that they should cleanse themselves, and that they should sanctify the Sabbath day." Neh. 13: 22.

June 11.—THE TEMPERANCE LAW OF CHURCH. "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." 1 Cor. 8: 13.

June 18.—ENDEAVOR WHAT ARE YOU ENDEAVORING FOR? "For ye are bought with a price; therefore, glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's." 1 Cor. 6: 20.

June 25.—CONQUEST MEETING. India for Christ.

July 2.—RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, ITS PRIVILEGE AND RESPONSIBILITY. "And straightway he preached Christ in the synagogues that He is the Son of God." Acts 9: 20.

July 9.—SINGING FOR JESUS. "Serve the Lord with gladness; come before His presence with singing." Ps. 100: 2.

July 16.—THE LORD'S DAY—HOW SHALL WE KEEP IT? "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Ex. 20: 8. "Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days." Matt. 12: 12.

July 23.—THE UNION ANNIVERSARY. "And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of My Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy." Acts 2: 17.

July 30.—CONQUEST MEETING. America for Christ.

Aug. 6.—OUR FOUNDATION. "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." 1 Cor. 3: 11.

Aug. 13.—THE WAGES OF IMPENITENCE. "But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank." Dan. 1: 8.

Aug. 20.—THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH—ITS CONVERTS. "And the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved." Acts 2: 47.

Aug. 27.—CONQUEST MEETING. Burma for Christ.

Sept. 3.—FOR HIS SAKE. "Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for My sake." Matt. 5: 11.

Sept. 10.—HELPING OUR PASTOR. "And Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands, the one on one side, and the other on the other side." Exod. 17: 12.

Sept. 17.—THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH—ITS ORDINANCES. "Then it became known by his works, and his righteousness." Matt. 3: 15. "This do in remembrance of Me." 1 Cor. 11: 24.

Sept. 24.—CONQUEST MEETING. China for Christ.

Oct. 1.—HOW CHRIST HAS HELPED ME. "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits." Ps. 103: 2.

Oct. 8.—THE FIRST FOREIGN MISSIONARIES. "Therefore, they that were scattered abroad, went everywhere preaching the Word." Acts 8: 4.

Oct. 15.—THE IMPORTANCE OF LITTLE THINGS. "Then the disciples took him by night and set him down by the wall in a basket." Acts 9: 25.

Oct. 22.—COME AND SEE. "He saith unto them, Come and see. They came and saw; where He dwelt, and abode with Him that day." John 1: 39.

Oct. 29.—CONQUEST MEETING. Our own State or Province for Christ.

How to Decide.

That was a perplexing question tangling those Corinthian Christians. In Corinth, and in heathen cities like it, the meat which had been laid upon the altars in heathen temples in the way of sacrifice was, such portions of it as had not been consumed, afterwards exposed for sale in the public markets. Such meats were sold to the dealers by the heathen priests, the profits going priestwards, and then by these dealers the meats were sold to whoever chose to buy. Of course these meats were the choicest cuts, and were bought eagerly. So a Christian might unknowingly eat of such food in the house of a friend; might knowingly purchase it himself in the public markets.

Some of these Corinthian Christians felt an scruple as to the matter. They said, an idol is nothing; the mere fact that the meat has been offered in a heathen temple does not hurt it; more, some of them were quite ostentatious about the matter, and in order to show how completely they were disenthrallled from all heathen superstitions, would even join in feasts held in the outer court of a heathen temple where the meat was certainly bought and sold, and saved from sacrifice. But others of these Corinthian Christians were anxious with scruple about the matter. They felt, and they said—such food comes from a heathen temple, and is rendered a sort of Christian countenance to idolatry, was not severe and protesting separation from the evil. Especially those who had been Jews before they became Christians were emphatic about this. All their ancestral hatred of idolatry gathered itself for scorn and denunciation against those other Christians who would allow themselves in such careless freedom to eat of such food.

Well, in their trouble, these divided and discussing Corinthian Christians write to the apostle Paul about the matter. And the apostle's reply, in effect, is this: This matter of eating meat which has been previously used in heathen altars, O Corinthians, belongs to the realm casuistical; circumstances must decide it; sometimes it would be right, and sometimes it would be wrong. You say that an idol is nothing; the idol is nothing to the world; "As concerning therefore the eating of those things that are offered in sacrifice unto idols, we know that an idol is nothing in the world, and that there is none other God but one. For though there be called gods, whether in heaven or in earth (as there be gods many, and lords many). But to us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things and to whom we live, and by whom we are, and by whom we live."

You are right in thinking that the meat is quite unharmed because it has been some time placed upon an idol's altar; "But meat commendeth us not to God, neither if we eat, nor if we abstain; neither if we eat not, are we the worse."

But some of you are wrong in thinking that the consciences of those of the brethren who abstain from such meat-eating are in no wise to be taken account of. "For some with conscience of the idol, unto this hour, eat it as a thing offered unto an idol; and their conscience being weak is defiled." "Take heed to yourselves, that you do not eat of those things which are offered to idols"—"this ability of yours to be unstained yourself in conscience though you do partake of meat which has been laid upon an idol's altar."

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conscience would not be hurt by such allowance to decide whether he may or may not? Circumstances must decide, but circumstances discriminated by the regulating principle—the causing in the doing or the not doing—the showing forth of God's glory. If you feel that your action is not in Him, that you are free to do it; if you feel, because you would hurt a brother's conscience, or any other reason, you would shadow the glory of God by doing it in the special set of circumstances surrounding you, then you may not. Steer by this star and you cannot steer either toward your own or toward another's wreck. Thus we may discover how to decide.—Wayland Hoyt, D. D., in Standard.

A Heroic Clergyman.

A great scandal is agitating the Methodist church of Hanksville, Vt. It all started, we are told, from an ordinary, old-fashioned "donation." But perhaps we ought to say for the benefit of those who were true. They were heartily greeted by the venerable magistrate, and he spoke freely regarding his cure. It was absolutely true, he said, and the case could not be put too strongly, that Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills had restored him to health and vigor from a state so serious that it had caused both himself and his friends the greatest anxiety. Loss of appetite, weakness, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, and a general breakdown and decay of vital powers were, in brief, the symptoms; but they had all vanished under the influence of these wonderful restorative remedies. He begged to take Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills about two months ago. Within a week after beginning their use, he was frequently stopped on the street and asked the cause of the marvelous change in his manner and appearance. To all such enquirers he had but one answer: Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills had wrought the miracle. That was two months ago, and to-day, after having used about eight bottles of tonic and two boxes of pills, at a cost of only \$4.50, Squire Tapley declares himself a new man. His appetite returned, his sleep restful and refreshing, and he felt thoroughly renewed and invigorated in every respect.

"You may use these statements freely," said Squire Tapley to Manager Russell. "I feel that I ought to recommend Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills; and I am doing so every day. Many of my friends are using them on my recommendation. In fact I consider these remedies the best in the world." Followed, here is encouragement for you. Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic is a perfect nerve restorer and invigorator and blood and flesh builder, as well as a valuable stomach tonic and aid to digestion. It is a certain cure, when faithfully used, for all diseases arising from nerve exhaustion, weakened or impaired digestion, or an impoverished or impure state of the blood, such as nervousness, weakness, nervous headache, sleeplessness, neuralgia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus's Dance, loss of memory, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, hysteria, and the prostrating effects of the grippe or any nerve weakness of the heart or brain arising from worry, overstrain of mind or body, or excess of any nature.

Hawker's Tonic is especially adapted to the diseases peculiar to women, giving tone to the nerves, vigor to the mind and body, and restoring the bloom of health to the pale and delicate.

These remedies can be obtained of all druggists and dealers, or direct from the Hawker Medicine Co., St. John, N. B. Postpaid, when sent on receipt of price as follows: Tonic, 50c per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50; pills, 25c per box.

\$17.25 Ladies' Gold-Plated Hunting Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements. Cases guaranteed to wear 31 years.

\$21.00 Ladies' Gold-Plated Hunting Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements.

\$17.00 F. S. Bartlett's movement, in case or Open Face Solid Silver case.

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L. L. SHARPE, 42 Beek St., SAINT JOHN, N. B.

G. C. RICHARDS & CO., Gentlemen.—The top of my head was bald for several years. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT, and now have as good a growth of hair as I ever had.

I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head, and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

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BAKING POWDERS Bulletin No. 10.

CREAM OF TARTAR POWDERS: WOODHILL'S GERMAN. CREAM OF TARTAR POWDERS CONTAINING Ammonia: ROYAL PRINCESS.

SQUIRE TAPLEY SPEAKS.

THE EX POLICE MAGISTRATE OF OLD PORTLAND CITY GIVES EVIDENCE IN AN IMPORTANT MATTER NOW BEFORE THE COURT.

There is no more familiar figure in St. John than ex-Police Magistrate Tapley, who for so many years presided over the court of the old city of Portland. Squire Tapley, as he is familiarly styled by everybody, has been very ill, and in fact says himself that he had at one time not much hope of regaining his health. But to-day he is well again and able to attend to the duties of his office without fatigue or exhaustion. It has been stated that this remarkable change, which has been noticed and commented on by all the friends and acquaintances of Squire Tapley, was due to the use of Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills.

On Wednesday last Manager Russell of the Hawker Medicine Co. invited a Squire Tapley to join him in a call on Squire Tapley and ascertain if this statement were true. They were heartily greeted by the venerable magistrate, and he spoke freely regarding his cure. It was absolutely true, he said, and the case could not be put too strongly, that Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills had restored him to health and vigor from a state so serious that it had caused both himself and his friends the greatest anxiety. Loss of appetite, weakness, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, and a general breakdown and decay of vital powers were, in brief, the symptoms; but they had all vanished under the influence of these wonderful restorative remedies. He begged to take Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills about two months ago. Within a week after beginning their use, he was frequently stopped on the street and asked the cause of the marvelous change in his manner and appearance. To all such enquirers he had but one answer: Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills had wrought the miracle. That was two months ago, and to-day, after having used about eight bottles of tonic and two boxes of pills, at a cost of only \$4.50, Squire Tapley declares himself a new man. His appetite returned, his sleep restful and refreshing, and he felt thoroughly renewed and invigorated in every respect.

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THOMAS MACFARLANE, Chief Analyst Inland Revenue Dept., Ottawa.

1893—Spring & Summer—1893

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THOMAS MACFARLANE, Chief Analyst Inland Revenue Dept., Ottawa.

...the matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources...

"LOVE INEXCESSIBLE." "She could not tell her love," she said. And so the words were few...

THE HOME.

The Art of Getting Things Done. I suppose the art of getting things done, so far as one is personally concerned...

GRILLED SALMON CUTLETS.—Cut two or three slices of salmon about an inch thick...

SWEET PASTE FOR SCRAP-BOOKS.—You keep a scrap-book, no doubt, all the year round...

CALF'S HEAD SOUP.—After thoroughly cleaning half a calf's head, rub over it a little salt...

CANELON GLAZES.—Roll out eighteen puff-paste quite thin to about eighteen inches square, and cut it into about twenty-five strips...

Nobby Done. One of the closest friends of the Duke of York—now heir to the English crown—told this anecdote of him the other day...

While Prince George was serving on the West Indian squadron he was put in command of the steamship Thrush...

—On several occasions, writes Rev. Wm. Lawson, formerly of Carmarthen street Methodist church, St. John, I have suffered from severe nervous exhaustion and general debility...

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff. When they were alone together, the boy whose fortune had made a prince told the boy whom she had made an outcast...

THE FARM.

Tomato Culture.

There are probably more tomatoes used, and served in a greater number of ways than any other vegetable...

The Elephant's Laughed. Mr. O'Shea, the well-known war correspondent, tells the following anecdote of an adventure with a herd of elephants...

Household. GRILLED SALMON CUTLETS.—Cut two or three slices of salmon about an inch thick...

Exceptional Seasons. "I've seen hundreds of springs," said a rather absent-minded weather observer...

NEW GOODS.—English All-Season Collars in the latest styles; and the "Doris" (Pique, Turn-down) and "The Shell" (Pique, Standing) Collars.

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TOILET SOAPS, Sea Island Twist, Tissue Papers, and a great variety of other useful goods.

Head and Hands.

A current paragraph about a man who made his best agricultural success after becoming disqualified (by partial paralysis) for manual labor...

"A gentleman recently met in past eight years of age, with mind clear as ever, but laments that he is unable to go into the field and lead all the men, boasting that once he could do a much bigger day's work than the best man he could hire...

These two animals supply by contrast a decisive lesson for human use in the matter of mastication and deglutition, as pointed out by a recent Western Rural writer, who says:

The anaconda devours his food in unchewed masses; an entire deer or fawn being swallowed whole. For some days afterward he remains in a drowsy stupor, virtually incapable of motion...

"If within that area a colony of ants is discovered, his prey is abandoned in fear of death. For should he swallow it, and the ants then discover him, he knows they will destroy him. During his season of torpor they attack in myriads, beginning with his eyes, which are rapidly consumed. They then follow his optic nerve to the brain, and throughout his entire frame their depredation until (with the exception of his scalp, skin and skeleton) not a fragment of his body remains. Everything else—his prey and all—is ravenously devoured."

"If the ants don't assail him, many days must elapse before the intense chemical power of his digestive system has dissolved the broken and sharp-pointed bones of his ingested prey, and enabled him to move about without fatal results from the internal accumulations. Owing to his ultra glutinous habits, his breath and his dejects are distinguished for their repugnant odors."

"With the cow, on the other hand, the reverse of all this is the case. After hastily storing her grassy produce in her first stomach, she will afterward and before it is assigned to her digestive processes subject it to a thorough and perfect rumination. As a consequence, her breath (alone among that of all animals) is actually fragrant, and has thereby earned for her among the Hindoos a religious sanctity."

Probably those who purchase old, worn or crippled horses for farming or lumbering never consider that enough is wasted in a year or two (through their inability to perform full labor), which, added to the price of the inferior team, would have purchased a sound young team. Moreover, the old or crippled horses are generally worthless in two or three years, while the young team, with proper care, will be worth as much as, if not more than, when purchased.

The gooseberry seems to be advancing in general estimation, and quite deservedly. No other fruit has been improved so much in size and quality within the last few years. It is the first fruit of the garden coming into use, green before strawberries are fit to use, and it makes sauce and tarts then of most appetizing flavor, and decided healthful-goods.

Battled gooseberries and gooseberry jam are favorite culinary supplies in England, and gooseberry jelly is, in France, a favorite dainty for children's tables. The objection to this handy and very productive fruit is the thorniness of the bushes, but even this drawback will finally be bred out, no doubt.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON. SPRING 1893.

Our Travellers are now showing complete lines of Samples of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS for the Spring Trade.

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Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think Of It. For more than thirty years, and still leading...

To the A Business Offer From a Business Firm. Your Business to look into it.

World's Fair FREE. We know that our Remedy is the best for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation. Hundreds agree with us.

That you may appreciate its value, we make the following VALUABLE OFFER: BUY GRODER'S SYRUP (PLEASANT TO TAKE).

Take it faithfully until Cured, and then write us a statement of your case.

We offer a FREE TEN DAYS TRIP to the WORLD'S FAIR to the individual who shall, before the first day of August, 1893, show the greatest improvement, or most remarkable cure, of use of this remedy.

A Committee of three well-known Druggists will act as Judges at the close of the Competition. Send Testimonials to THE GRODER DYSPEPSIA CURE CO., LTD. ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW GOODS.—English All-Season Collars in the latest styles; and the "Doris" (Pique, Turn-down) and "The Shell" (Pique, Standing) Collars.

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Is of immense importance to you, whoever you are, wherever you are, if you choose to profit by it.

A person of experience says: "It has generally been supposed that shorthand was too difficult, and required too much time for most people to learn so as to make any use of it."

On the other hand, bright, intelligent young men and women do not know and cannot believe what benefits there are in a knowledge of shorthand, and how quick it may be obtained when they take advantage of improved methods.

Between these two doubts it takes some courage to speak of the advantages offered by Simple Shorthand. And yet one can see, from what a few have done, many might do.

Simple Shorthand is the most legible of all because the vowels are written even in the brief reporting style, rapid as any, and can be learned for practical work in one-third the time of the difficult systems.

The combinations of simplicity, speed, legibility and ease of acquirement exists in no other system. Name one other—it cannot be found. Mere boys are writing 150 and 250 words a minute—and read it like print.

Are practical people willing to spend a good part of a year learning shorthand when they can learn a better system in one-third the time and expense?

A thousand are going to learn shorthand within a few years, if all goes well—most of them will learn of our scholars.

You can take part immediately; or, later—learn shorthand and typewriting and prepare for teaching.

You think these statements too big. They are not; you shall see they are now. If it takes a year to see it, you lose by your sloyness.

There is no time to get discouraged where students write words and sentences the first day. We avoid even the usual drudgery in learning the alphabet—a new invention.

You can learn shorthand by mail, and review here free any time—learn typewriting in a few weeks.

Write for full information, free. SELLER'S BUSINESS COLLIER, WINDSOR, N. E.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY. Founded by G. CARL FARRER, Dr. Eben Tourje, of Music. Director.

BEER CURES HEADACHE. By acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, it cures the most distressing and thoroughly cleansing the entire system...

STRONG EVIDENCE: "My Sick Headache occurred every week for forty years, I took three bottles of BEER, and had no headache for months, and I am cured."

BUCKETT BELL FOUNDRY. Best quality Pure Copper and Tin. CHIMNEY, PELL & BELL. Most favorably known for over 50 years.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Legislature of Ontario has rejected the bill to enfranchise women.

Thirteen thousand people have to be provided for in Montreal in connection with the great Christian Endeavor Convention in July.

There has been another death in the smallpox hospital at Winnipeg, Man., the victim of the disease being a woman named Eva Adams.

The marine department will offer prizes for the best models of vessels adapted for fishing and the West Indian trade. The prizes will be \$500, \$300 and \$100.

It is officially stated that the Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Governor-General of Canada in place of the Earl of Derby, who is about to retire from office.

At the meeting of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, held in the latter place, the report on temperance from all the presbyteries shows that total abstinence is on the increase among the congregations.

During a fire Thursday evening at the Royal Water Works, 31 Lennox street, Montreal, at which \$100,000 damage was done, a stone fell from a building and killed John O'Rourke, of the Salvage Corps.

The first shipment of Canadian cattle for the season has arrived in Liverpool. The commissionaires appointed by the British Board of Agriculture are keeping the animals apart from all others for inspection.

It is stated that Mr. E. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, has formed a syndicate in New York, to build an aqueduct and canal from the Georgian Bay to Toronto. The plan calls for the expenditure of fifty million dollars.

Professor E. Stone Wiggins, the weather prophet, claims to have solved among other intricate mathematical problems, which he promises to make public in a few days, a method of squaring a circle. The professor states his discoveries will cause great joy in mathematical circles.

The following students passed their final examinations at Whiston's Commercial College this week and were awarded diplomas: J. L. Sutherland, River John; Miss M. L. McLachlin, Halifax; Wilkins B. Ross, Truro; Leonard D. McKendry, Truro; Monson J. Wardrop, Milford; Edward Crease, Halifax; Joseph J. Smith, Halifax.

The Ontario Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal of the Grand Trunk Railway from a judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the case of one Beaver against the road. Beaver was put off a train for not producing a ticket, which he said he bought but had lost.

According to the decision, the conductor has no right to put a passenger off a train for failing to show his ticket.

Mr. David McLean was loading glass into a wagon at Hamilton, Ont., when the horse became frightened and ran away. Mr. McLean jumped from the wagon and rushed into the nearest surgery. Blood was pouring from a laceration in his leg, and before it could be staunch the unfortunate man so weakened that death resulted in a short time. The manner of the accident is unknown.

The management of the labor organizations in Amherst intend holding a monster labor demonstration in that town on some date in August. Excursions will be arranged for from all points between St. John and Halifax, and full delegations from all points will be present and take part in the parade. It is expected that upwards of 2,000 workmen will be in line and form the largest trade procession ever witnessed in the Maritime Provinces.

A Queenstown despatch of May 12 says: The New Canadian Company arrived to-day from New York, making the passage in five days, seventeen hours, forty-two minutes, the quickest eastward passage on record.

Mr. Michael Davitt, anti-Parnellite member for North-East Cork, who was recently declared a bankrupt, being unable to pay the costs connected with the election contest in North Meath, has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds.

It is rumored that Grand Duke George, second son of the Czar, has fallen in love with a telegraph clerk in the Caucasus, where he is staying for his health, and as he is not expected to live and is determined on marrying her, his parents will not oppose the match.

Mr. Couderc, of counsel for the United States, concluded his speech on Tuesday before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration in Paris, and was warmly congratulated by Baron de Courcel, president of the court, for having presented his case in such a humorous manner.

In the Behring Sea arbitration, Sir Charles Russell, the British representative, opened, dividing the argument, first, the American claims of right; second, the regulations; third, the damages under the treaty; fourth, the damages under the modus vivendi. He intimated that he would not discuss the regulations, and absolutely denied the existence of the property right on wild animals.

On motion of Mr. Murray in the Newfoundland Legislature, May 11, the question of confederation with Canada sprang up on resolutions based on negotiations of the recent conference in Halifax. Sir William Whiteley declared that, while he was not strongly opposed to confederation, he did not consider the present time opportune for discussing the matter. He believed that the vast majority of people on the island were against confederation. He did not care to touch the matter without a mandate from the people and even then he must have a good majority to do so. Mr. Morine, an ardent confederatist, took the same view of the resolution and the motion to consider confederation resolutions was defeated on a division by a large majority.

On TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS. The finest, complete and latest line of Electric Appliances in the world. They have never failed to cure. We are positive of that we will back our belief and send you any Electrical Appliance now in the market and you can try it for Three Months. Largest list of testimonials on earth. Write for book and Journal. Fred. W. T. Baer & Co., Windsor, Ont.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Messrs. F. A. Dykeman & Co. have opened their dry goods establishment at 97 King street, St. John. This store has several special attractions. It is light and large and it runs from King street to South Market street. The stock of goods is entirely new and make a fine display. Mr. Dykeman has had long experience in this trade, and with his competent staff of helpers cannot fail to please his customers to their profit. See advertisement in another column.

As a member of the Sun staff was passing through King square about three o'clock yesterday morning, his car was greeted with bird music from all sides. Except for the glow of the electric lights the night was intensely dark, and a fine rain was falling steadily. When he reached Sydney street the large tree on the square close beside the big arc light, placed there was literally covered with song sparrows, and the air thereabout was also full of them. There was a continuous commotion and an incessant twittering, relieved now and then by a burst of song. The birds circled singly and in little flocks around the electric light, frequently dashing against it. One fluttered straight into the watcher's face, and others flew to the ground and up again all around him. Had he swung his hat about he might have captured scores in a few minutes, as they seemed dazed by the (to them) unnatural light. All down through the old burial ground other swarms could be seen flitting in the uncertain light, and the twittering and singing, with now and then a long clear note that the listener took to be that of a robin, made the squares as vocal with bird music as any strip of woodland in the heart of the country. As there was no sign of dawn, but perfect darkness beyond the range of the lights, the incident was a remarkable and noteworthy one. Yesterday there was an aerial battle in the old burial ground. Flocks of woodpeckers put in an appearance and attacked the sparrows, killing many of them. The attention of a great many persons was attracted to the conflict, and among them were about two scores of small boys, who took sides with the smaller birds and vigorously stoned the woodpeckers. It has been said that the sparrow has no enemy, but those who paid this city a "flying visit" yesterday will hardly endorse that statement.—Thursday's Sun.

British and Foreign. Use Skoda's Discovery, the great blood and nerve remedy.

The famous Borden murder case will be called on the first Monday in June in New Bedford, Mass.

Eight more victims of the explosion on the steamer Ohio at Cairo, Ill., have died, making fourteen deaths in all.

A man of one idea, and that idea to be cured of dyspepsia by the use of K. D. C., is the man who succeeds. Make this your idea and try K. D. C.

The Pension Department at Washington believes it has unearthed stupendous pension frauds, amounting in one case to one hundred thousand dollars.

Life is short and time is fleeting, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will bless humanity as the ages roll on. Try it this season.

United States.

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Marriages.

BRIGHTMAN-PARKER.—At Scotch Village, Hants Co., Eng., by the Rev. Wm. W. Rice, Pellarier Brightman, to Augusta, daughter of Hugh Parker, all of Newport.

LAWRENCE-ESTY.—At the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. H. A. Charlton, on the 14th inst., Elsielet Lawrence, to Hannah Esty, all of Knoxford, Carleton Co., N. B.

GIFFIN-BEZANSON.—At Stoney Cove, Isaac's Harbor, Guysboro Co., N. S., May 12, by Rev. David Price, Deacon George Giffin, to Mrs. Rachel Bezanon, both of Isaac's Harbor.

MORRELL-RING.—At Belyea Hotel, St. John, May 12, by Rev. J. H. Saunders, Wm. F. Morrell, to Ruth, youngest daughter of Deacon Ethel Ring, of Freeport, Digby Co., N. S.

STEPHENSON-ESTABROOKS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Rockland, Carleton Co., May 9, by Rev. A. H. Hayward, John R. Stephenson, of Rockland, to Georgianna, eldest daughter of Samuel N. Estabrooks, Rockland.

Deaths.

CLARK.—At Carleton, May 10, Clarence A., infant son of E. Clay Clark.

DIMOCK.—At Brooklyn, Hants Co., April 20, Mrs. Lucinda Dimock, in the 72nd year of her age.

WHITEHEAD.—At Cogniguan, Hants Co., April 26, William C., infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead.

MOORE.—At Robinsonville, Restigouche Co., N. B., May 5, Elizabeth Moore, aged 31 years, beloved wife of Nelson Moore, and daughter of Deacon Jacob Steeves.

MCAFINE.—At Lower Cambridge, Queens Co., April 30, of pneumonia, Nevin McAlpine, aged 52 years, a prudent and greatly respected farmer of this place. He leaves a widow and four children. He was much beloved by his family, and by his many friends.

CHAPMAN.—At Chapman Settlement, Cumberland Co., N. S., Mrs. Rufus Chapman, formerly of Sackville, N. B. Teresa was a very bright and promising child. During her sickness she was able to tell of the preciousness of Jesus. The last hour was especially a happy one for her, way this deep affliction be sanctified to the spiritual and eternal welfare of the bereaved parents and friends.

ANDERSON.—At Indian Town, Northumberland Co., N. B., April 28, Teresa C., aged 18 years, eldest and beloved daughter of Titus and Laura Anderson, formerly of Sackville, N. B. Teresa was a very bright and promising child. During her sickness she was able to tell of the preciousness of Jesus. The last hour was especially a happy one for her, way this deep affliction be sanctified to the spiritual and eternal welfare of the bereaved parents and friends.

MORSE.—Very suddenly, at Melvern, May 2, of paralysis, Lavenis, relict of the late Robert Morse, aged 56 years. Sister Morse was a member of the Upper Wilmot Baptist church, and maintained a consistent walk. She was modest in her demeanor, yet kindly and cordial in her nature. She will be greatly missed in her family, to whom she was greatly endeared; and the entire community, holding her memory in high esteem, regrets very much her departure. But she has departed "to be with Christ, which is far better."

BAKER.—At Athol, on February 26, Rebecca Bulmer, beloved wife of Edward Baker, aged 75. In March, 1856, she was baptized by Rev. D. McKeen. She maintained her Christian character through severe trials that befell her during the last few years of her life; suffering severe bodily affliction, and the loss of one only daughter and child whom she had expected to be the stay of her old age. The consolation of religion sustained her. On the 17th January last a number of friends met at her late residence to join with her and her husband in celebrating their golden wedding.

WALLACE.—James DeMille Wallace, eldest son of Rev. I. Wallace, of Wolfville, was instantly killed by railway accident at Tacoma, Wash., on Thursday morning, April 20, aged 25 years. Telegrams announcing his death reached his parents on the following day, and were the occasion of crushing sorrow. He was on his way to Vancouver to meet his brother, who, on hearing of his death, came out at once to Tacoma. On April 14, the day before he left Chatteroy, Wash., where he had spent the winter, he wrote to his father a most hopeful letter regarding his purpose and prospects. Among other encouraging words he said, "My God, if my father help me in my resolutions and aims." These and many other like expressions in his recent letters to his home friends give them hope that his sudden death did not find him unprepared. The funeral services took place on the 25th April, and were conducted most impressively by Rev. W. F. Harper, pastor of First Baptist Church, Tacoma. C. E. Giffin, Esq., a former college classmate of the deceased, and several other Nova Scotia friends, were present, and the utmost respect for the dead and sympathy for the bereaved were shown by them and many of the citizens of Tacoma. The Freemasons had charge of the funeral and evinced praiseworthy regard for their departed brother. In this sad providence all are admonished to live in constant preparation to meet God.

Sailor Suits, 75c—for Boys 4 to 4 years. Sailor Suits for Boys 2 1/2 years to 6—Navy Blue Serge, white trimmed, with cord and whistle, \$1.00. Others, different cloth, different make, \$1.60, \$2.15, \$2.40, \$2.75. Others, the best quality cloth, nicely trimmed, \$3.40 to \$5.00. Those Men's Tweed Suits—not all gone—\$4.00. Marked down from \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO. KING STREET, ST. JOHN.

TWO OAK Big Stores HALL.

This is our first appearance in the columns of this paper. Its readers will always find us here. Our theme will be Dry Goods and Gent's Furnishings. We ask your close attention to our prices in comparison with others.

FRED. A. DYKEMAN & CO., 97 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B. Samples and Quotations cheerfully sent.

SHILOH'S CURE. THE BEST COUGH CURE. Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

Direct from Foochow, China. Low prices & good stock. Send for samples to W. FRANK HATHEWAY, 17 & 18 SOUTH WHARF.

Ontario Mutual Life ASSURANCE CO. Assets, \$2,250,000.00 Premium Income, 504,394.00 Interest Income, 111,500.00 Surplus over liabilities, 176,000.00 Government deposit, 100,000.00

E. M. SIPPRELL, Manager for Maritime Provinces, 109 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

Stained Glass. We have a staff of artists and designers engaged up on all kinds of ART GLASS CHURCHES, HALLS, SCHOOLS, PRIVATE HOUSES, &c., &c., &c. A. RAMSAY & SON, (Established 1843) Glass Painters & Stainers, Manufacturers of Leads, Colors, Varnishes, MONTREAL.

HOUSE TO LET. Rev. E. N. Archibald offers to rent his House with Furniture and premises at WOLFVILLE, N. S., for four months from June 1st, at a reasonable rate.

VENETIAN AND SHUTTER BLINDS! Finished in the natural color, stained to represent any wood, or painted any shade. Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, &c. A. Christie Wood-Working Co. City Road, St. John, N. B.

The Vital Principles OF BEEF & WHEAT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. STAMINAL! A Food and a Tonic

Oh, My! How Comfortable! Is the universal remark of all the ladies who wear The Improved All-Featherbone Corsets. When you buy them, see they are stamped under the clasp thus: PATENTED SEPT. 3rd, 1884. No. 20110. All Dry Goods Houses sell them.

WHISTON'S Commercial College 95 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

The Great Church LIGHT. PRINCE'S Patent, Responding gives the Most Powerful, the Safest, Cheapest and the Best Light known for Churches, Schools, Shops, Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theaters, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room, L. F. PRINCE, 551 Pearl Street, N. Y.

ROTTNERS EMULSION. IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER.

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THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER, VOL. IX, No. 21.

On our fifth page will be found notice of the annual meeting of New Brunswick Education Society held on the evening of Tuesday, 30th inst. It was, we believe, the intention of the secretary that the notice should appear last week, but we regret that it reached us just in time to be late for insertion in our last issue. Other notices of an important character appear upon the same page.

Dr. FRANCIS E. CLARK, known to the father of the Christian Endeavor movement, in the course of his tour has visited the country of the "speaking Turk," where he has met experiences more exciting than play. The government has antagonized Christian effort, and Dr. Clark was that many of the Endeavor Societies have been destroyed. His letters and all his books were taken from him and he was warned against using any "society" or "organization" name of his addresses. Dr. Clark attended the National Convention Christian Endeavor for England, held in Bradford about the middle of June, and will return to America time for the Montreal Convention in June.

There is an orthodoxy of spirit as well an orthodoxy of the truly and aptly remarks one of our changes. And we may add that many cases the former is more important than the latter. The whole of truth is not capable of expressing logical formulae. As truth and life divinely and indissolubly united in personality of Jesus, so it should be everywhere. A religious truth finds right expression only as it is in the with the throbbing life of a soul. "The tenderest truths of gospel are wronged when the precious spirit does not reflect them, an severe and solemn doctrines of Scriptures have no place in the ances of one who does not proclaim them in the spirit of Christ."

The University of New Brunswick this year named Prof. Keirstead Acadia University, as one of its members for degrees. He has also for years past been called upon to perform a similar service for Kings College Windsor. The selection in the case of the university is quite natural; the professor is a graduate of that institution, whose ability as an educationist is justly recognised. In the case of College it is an instance of international courtesy, which deserves mention at our hands. In this connection we may remark that Acadia cannot be accused of any narrow or intolerant spirit in this respect. While we do not all the professors and instructors all our schools at Wolfville are Christians, and most of them have there are several positions filled by those whose church connection is other denominations. Thus one instructor in the college, we understand, is a Methodist; one in the deny finds room for a Lutheran, an copalian and a Free Baptist on all. These facts may be taken as evidence that, while the Wolfville Institute Baptist schools, they are not open charge of being too narrowly sectarian.

General S. C. ARMISTEAD, a man whom Whittier called "a Chivalry and a latter-day Galahad" at Hampton, Va., on the 11th inst. the age of 54 years. General Armstrong work for the education of Negro Indians in connection with the ton Institute is widely known and justly appreciated. This education work at Hampton which General Armstrong superintended with so much ability and success was begun in His aim was the training of a Negro and Indian youths so that should become leaders among their people, to this end teaching them respect and respect for labor, to them to attain to self-support by skilled labor and developing character by discipline. General Armstrong born in Hawaii, his father having one of the first American missions in the Sandwich Islands. He received his education in part at Oahu Honolulu. In 1860, he came United States, spent two years at Williams' College, graduated a immediately went into the war. distinction at Gettysburg and major. Afterwards he was made of a colored regiment, and at the of the war was advanced to the Brigadier-General. His distinguished military services were, however, eclipsed by his work as an educationist. General Armstrong comparatively early death is deeply lamented, but it is believed the work to which he so enthusiastically gave himself will survive and flourish.

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