

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LXII.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME LI.

Vol. XVI.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1900.

No. 13.

An Important Deliverance. A decision has recently been delivered by the Imperial Privy Council having reference to the interpretation of the Temperance Act of Canada in 1864, otherwise known as the Dunkin Act, the Dominion Government having, at the instance of the Temperance people, provided for the expense of an appeal to the Privy Council in order to secure a judgment of final authority. The decision obtained reverses the judgment of Justice Lemieux of the Superior Court of Quebec and upholds the contention of the Temperance people as to the proper interpretation of the law. The case arose in connection with one J. L. Mathieu, of Windsor Mills, in the county of Richmond, against whom twenty-eight convictions had been secured before Judge Mulvena, the district magistrate, for infringement of the Act. By order of Judge Lemieux these convictions, by writs of certiorari, were appealed to the Superior Court where the convictions were quashed, and this in spite of the fact that for more than twenty years such convictions had stood all the legal tests which the enemies of the law had been able to apply to them. The Dunkin Act imposes for each offense a fine of from twenty to fifty dollars. It was the custom of the prosecutors who represented the temperance people of the county, as the Montreal Witness explains, "to obtain against a persistent offender a formidable list of cases, and, having obtained judgment, to collect only fines enough to pay expenses, holding the rest in terrorem over the offender as a hostage for his good behavior. If he ceased selling he was never called upon to pay these fines: if he went on selling, fines were collected as judged desirable." No lawyer, it seems, up to the time of the Mathieu case in June 1898, had thought of making the claim on behalf of an offender that the imposition of one fine satisfied the law in respect to all other breaches of it committed by the same person up to the time of the prosecution which resulted in the imposition of that fine. This contention was, however, put forward in the case, and was promptly allowed by Judge Lemieux. Such an interpretation, it will be easily seen, went far to destroy the law as effective instrument for the suppression of the liquor traffic. This interpretation, taken in connection with what had preceded as well as the decision of the Privy Council, is sufficiently remarkable, but other action of Judge Lemieux in reference to the case is still more so. The facts in this connection, according to the Montreal Witness, are as follows:

"The law provides that if any prosecution under the act is dismissed through failure of sufficient evidence or otherwise, if the justice is of opinion that there was probable cause for the complaint he shall not award to the defendant costs against the prosecutor. The accused in this case had come before the Superior Court with twenty-nine convictions by the district magistrate against him, yet, sitting in the court from which in this case there was no appeal, and exculpating the accused actually on the ground that he had been convicted and fined, the judge in five cases in which convictions had been obtained, quashed them and awarded the law-breaker costs against the prosecutor, or, in other words, mulcted those who represented law enforcement, and who had never before been held to have brought an action without probable cause. This was not all. When the persons thus put in the wrong were moving to secure from the Government the means to appeal the case to the Privy Council, the remaining twenty-three cases were called, and the court gave them all against the prosecution with costs in favor of the defendant. Had the judge, as requested, postponed this action until this decision of the test case by the Privy Council, he would have been in the line of precedent and his judgment would not have placed the prosecution in the unhappy position of being saddled with the costs in twenty-eight cases in which, according to the Privy Council, they have been wrongly condemned."

It would seem to be unfortunate for the interests of the liquor business of the Province of Quebec that it does not lie with a justice of the Superior Court

to pronounce the final word in the interpretation of the law. But all who uphold the cause of philanthropy and justice will have cause to rejoice at the fact. It is said that it would have been practically impossible for the Temperance people to have secured a vindication of the law in this case but for the intervention of Government in bringing in directly to the court of final appeal.

Winnipeg Catholics and the Public Schools. Roman Catholic ecclesiastics have made much of the contention that their people in the Province of Manitoba are subject to a double school-tax, inasmuch as they have to contribute their proportion to the general public school fund and also to support their own schools by private subscription. It seems clear, however, that the Catholics of Winnipeg do not consider that there is any necessity in the case, for a few days ago there was held in that city a largely attended meeting of members of St. Mary's church and the church of the Immaculate Conception, the object of which meeting was to discuss a proposal to request the Winnipeg Public School Board to take over the management of the separate schools, now maintained by Catholics by private subscription. A resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the idea. The motion contained a clause requesting the School Board "to take over the five schools now maintained by the congregations of St. Mary's and the Immaculate Conception, at which over 700 children attend. That the Public School Board rent the present buildings, maintain and keep them in repair. That the schools be inspected by the Public School Inspector, and that the present teachers be retained and be subject to the same rules and regulations as are the teachers in the other schools." The Catholic School Board was appointed a deputation to wait upon the Public School Board and present the above proposals for their consideration at the next meeting.

Dawson City. The population of Dawson city is much smaller this winter than it was a year ago. The decrease is in part owing to the fact that many have been attracted to Nome, the new gold district, concerning the richness of which wonderful things have been reported, but little seems to be positively known. The exodus has been going on through the winter, from one to half a dozen of Nome-seekers leaving Dawson nearly every day during February. The trip involves a journey by dog team of two months and involves hardships which many of those who have undertaken it—among whom are women as well as men—will probably not be well able to endure. The men who remain at Dawson are reported to be generally at work, the number of idlers being small as compared with last winter. Business is on a sounder basis. Real estate has fallen 50 per cent, and the cost of living is considerably less than formerly. The town is now lighted by electricity and is said to look remarkably pretty beneath the points of light that seem to shine with peculiar brilliancy in the keen, still atmosphere. It does not appear that great fortunes are being rapidly accumulated by the miners of Dawson at the present time, but probably a majority are securing moderate returns for the labor expended. Some are doing better than that. An instance is related of a nice young English couple who came to Dawson in 1898. Last year brought them many disappointments in profitless labor, but last September they bought a claim for \$800 and in four weeks had taken out \$400. When the ice breaks they are going out with \$12,000. Another instance is that of a man and his wife who were working hard on a profitless claim. They transferred their work to one owned by the wife and are just beginning to rock out gold that will keep the scales busy.

Mr. Fielding's Budget Speech. The occasion of the delivery of the budget speech is generally one of exceptional interest to Parliament, and the Hon. Mr. Fielding was greeted with a full House and well filled galleries when, on Friday afternoon, he arose to review the financial situation for the year. So far Providence has been kind to the present Government. The crops have been good, industries have prospered, trade has been increasingly active, revenues have been correspondingly large, and the current year indicates more prosperous conditions than any of its predecessors. The Finance Minister must therefore have gone about the preparation and delivery of his budget speech with a very light heart. Naturally the Opposition will differ with the party in power as to the amount of credit to be given to the governmental policy for the present good times, but probably no one is disposed to deny that the country is prosperous. And the Government is therefore fairly entitled to claim at least that Liberal rule and prosperity are not incompatible. Of course the Finance Minister is not satisfied with quite so modest a claim as that. Mr. Fielding showed that the revenue for the year ending June 30, 1899, amounted to \$46,741,249, exceeding that of the preceding year by \$6,186,011. The increase in the customs is well distributed, there is a large increase from excise, a considerable increase in the returns from Government railways and from the Yukon. The only decrease is in the Post Office department, resulting from the introduction of penny postage, and as the lowering of postage is resulting in a large increase of business, it is anticipated that within a few months the revenue in that department of the service will equal the expenditure. The surplus of revenue over expenditure for the year was \$4,837,741. The expenditures on capital account for the year amounted to \$9,137,562, the principal items being Government railways, \$1,108,929; canals, \$3,899,877; Railway subsidies (including \$2,322,500 to Crow's Nest Pass railway), \$3,201,220. These expenditures not only balanced the surplus, but made necessary an addition of \$2,317,047 to the public debt. For the present year Mr. Fielding expects the revenue to reach the fifty million mark. The expenditure to the first of March has been \$25,018,290, and the estimated expenditure for the entire year is \$43,175,000. The revenue, Mr. Fielding believes, will exceed that sum sufficiently to leave a surplus of \$7,500,000. The cost of the Yukon service has swelled the expenditure largely, but the receipts have more than covered it. The Yukon figures for three years are: Expenditure \$2,373,310 Revenue \$2,572,646. The Finance Minister submitted figures showing the remarkable increase in the volume of the trade of Canada during the past two years, and as evidence of the general prosperity of the country, he referred to the large increase in the circulation of Dominion bank notes, the bank clearings in the six leading cities, the increased railway business, the increase of immigration and the development of the iron and steel business, in connection with which he said the historic old town of Sydney seemed likely to become the Pittsburg of Canada. Very little change in the tariff is projected for the coming year. The preference on British goods, however, is to be extended on the first of July from 25 per cent to 33 per cent. The Finance Minister upheld the preferential policy, and claimed that it fostered trade with Great Britain and secured for the Canadian consumer a substantial reduction in taxation. Hon. Geo. E. Foster was expected to follow the Finance Minister, but, being unwell, asked for a postponement of the debate, the discussion is to be resumed on Tuesday, and Mr. Foster's review of the budget speech will doubtless be both able and interesting.

Comfort for England.

BY THE REV. JOHN WATSON.

The subject of sermon is Comfort for England, and you will find the text in the first verse of the fortieth chapter of the prophecy of Isaiah, "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned: for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins." I will make one little change in the translation, taking the words of Dr. George Adam Smith:—"Speak ye to the heart of Jerusalem." "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. Speak ye to the heart of England, and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished."

Had the Hebrew prophets no other claim upon our regard, we ought to hold them in everlasting

RESPECT FOR THEIR PATRIOTISM.

Israel was their people, and for Israel a prophet thought that a man might well lay down his life and die. Israel was also God's people; the strength of Israel in every time of trouble was the Lord of Hosts. According to the prophetic idea, the nation had been separated from other peoples, and safeguarded round about, and trained in an especial manner, and made the instrument of divine will; and the prophets' interest was not confined to the sacrifices of the temple nor to coteries of pious people, but swept into its heart everything that concerned the welfare of the community. Why should not our faith go further afield and have a more generous range, and we also carry in our heart, not only as citizens, but also as Christians, this England which God gave to our fathers, and has continued in its glory unto their children? Why should we not take our courage in both our hands, and, looking at the history of the past and comparing it with the history of the present, recognise in our own people the mother of Israel, called of God in a special manner, set apart of God for a special mission, and gather unto our soul all the great promises of God and also make our boast in him as the prophets did? This, as I take it, was the high note of patriotism in the writer of "Piers Plowman"; in Wiclif, that reformer before the Reformation; in Latimer, with his shrewd English speech and popular sympathies; in Sir Thomas More, too, that public soul; in Cromwell, our chief of men; in that eminent servant of God whose life and labors, whose glorious and triumphant death you celebrate to-day; in Thomas Carlyle also, and in John Ruskin. These men carried the sins of England on their conscience, they felt the sorrows of England in their hearts, they dared to believe that God was the God of England in as true a sense as he was the God of the twelve tribes and the two tribes of Israel; and England was as dear to them and other men of the same prophetic spirit that I could mention as ever Israel and Judah were dear to Amos and Isaiah.

What did the Hebrew prophets depend on for this great conception that God had called the nation and had great work for the nation to do? They depended on

THE FACTS OF HISTORY

behind them, which created in their souls an irresistible conviction; and I ask you whether the right arm of the Most High has not been as conspicuous in English history? From what perils in past centuries has he not delivered this country when the whole world was against us and was put to confusion? Had not God helped us in the sixteenth century, then there had been no English nation to-day; had he not helped us at the beginning of this century, ah, then England had been a province of France. Is it not a provincialism of faith, and is it not a form of unbelief, that will find God in the quarrels of the Judges, and not find him in the battles of the Peninsular War? Pitt and Wellington were as distinctly servants of God in history as Jephthah and Samson; and if those old merciless fighters of the Judges did a great service to civilization and righteousness in Europe and in the world. Yes, and if we admire the Hebrew poets who celebrated the glory of their little country streams and its hills, its woods and its plains, from Dan to Beersheba, should we not also pay tribute to the poets God has given us when they rouse our spirit, and when they magnify this green and beautiful country which God has made our heritage? You say that Israel had a special mission; and is any man's eye so blind that he cannot see the mission of England? Have not we been surrounded by the seas and our national character formed for purposes that we can recognize? What nation has ever planted so many colonies, explored so many unknown lands, made such practical contributions to civilization, set such an illustrious example of liberty? Within our blood is the genius of government, the passion for justice, the love of adventure, and the intelligence of pure faith. Of the Jewish stock came our Lord, and therefore that people must have a lonely place; but when it comes to carrying out those great blessings, physical, political, social, and religious which have been conferred upon the world by the Cross and pierced hand of the Lord, I challenge any one to say whether any nation has so extended them within her own borders, or been so willing to give them to the ends of the earth, as God's England.

I do not, when I strike so high a note, forget ENGLAND'S SINS; for against the Eternal we have sinned and in our own

generation by inordinate love of material possessions, by discord between the classes of the commonwealth, by a certain insolence which has offended foreign peoples, and also by hideous sins of the flesh. Our sins have been great, and it becomes us to acknowledge them, as I hope during this winter we have been acknowledging them, with broken and contrite hearts. Does our sin destroy our calling? Does our sin break the covenant which the Eternal made with our fathers? No people ever sinned against God like Israel, for there was no commandment they did not break, there was no insult to the Eternal which they did not offer; and I declare that between the sin of Israel and the sin of England, God's two chosen peoples of ancient and modern times, there has been the similarity which arises from the sins of people in the same position. Both boasted themselves overmuch against other peoples, both were intoxicated with prosperity, both depended upon themselves instead of utilizing and consecrating the favour of the Most High. When we desire to confess our sins, where do we go? We go to the confessions of the Hebrew prophets. And when we ask mercy for our sins, what are the promises we plead? The great promises of mercy declared by the evangelical prophets, and now sealed by the death and life and resurrection of our Lord. If God broke not the covenant he swore to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob till he had accomplished all things which he had promised to do for his people, and they are not yet accomplished, neither will he break, neither has he broken the covenant with our fathers, and to which we also have set our hands. Because the Hebrew prophet believed that his people were God's people, he had the courage to speak plainly to them. Brethren, he is not a traitor to his country who on occasion points out his country's sins; he is not a friend of his country's enemy who calls his country to repentance. He is the traitor who, placed in any position of influence, either in the senate or in the pulpit, will not point out the errors of his nation; for it is he against whom the charge will be made that he hath healed the hurt of the daughter of his people slightly. When Israel sinned there was no voice so stern as that of Isaiah or Amos; but they delighted not in the work any more than their God delighted in judgment. If God sent them the rod, they took the rod and they gave the stroke, but the stroke fell also on the prophet's own heart, and he suffered most of all the people. When the people repented and turned again to God, when they brought forth works meet for repentance and showed humility, ah, there was no man so glad as the prophet, there was none whose feet were so beautiful upon the mountains, bringing the gospel of peace. He that rebuked then lifted up, he that had stricken bound up the wounds. When the prophet takes up the work of consolation he has no bound, he makes the comfort of God to run down the streets like a river; it is not enough to say it once, but twice must he say it, till, like the news that spread through London yesterday, so the comfort of God shall run like lightning throughout Jerusalem. "Comfort ye, comfort ye My people, saith your God." Yes, and when he takes to comforting, he is not to be bound by theology or arguments of the schools; he is not going to ask questions whether a man can expiate his sins or whether a nation can win repentance; he flings all these kind of arguments to the winds; for he has come out from the presence of the Eternal, who doesn't keep accounts like that, and he cries, "Speak ye home to Jerusalem; her warfare is accomplished."

He said more than that. This man declares that

GOD HATH NOW REPENTED.

It was his people repented first; now he is repenting. They repented of their sins; behold, God has begun to repent of his judgment. I have—he makes the eternal say—I have been over-hard with this people, and I have punished them more than they deserve; go and comfort them, comfort them doubly, give it out with a lavish hand; they have received double for all their sins. Brethren, when the prophet speaks in this fashion he is not referring to material prosperity, for the words were spoken to the exiles in Babylon; and when I am speaking here today and in this place of such sacred associations, I am not directly or specially alluding to the great victories which God has been pleased to crown the cause that we believe to be the cause of liberty and of righteousness. No, the prophet was speaking of a blessing greater than any material prosperity, and he comforted the exiles there, not because they were victorious—their day had not come—but because they had repented and been reconciled unto God. The comfort I preach today is not based on arms; it is based on this, I take—I am sure I am right—on the nobler spirit which God has given England during the progress of this war. We sinned, and according to our sin was our punishment; we have repented, I declare it without doubt, through our churches and through our homes, and individually we have laid the lessons of the Eternal to heart; we have repented, and according to our repentance shall be the blessing of God. Did we boast overmuch last autumn? Ah me, the boasts have been paid twofold in the blood of brave men and in the humiliation of our fame. We send out our soldiers now with a steadfaster heart and in a far nobler spirit. On every hand are the signs of repent-

ance. We have had great reverses, but I ask you whether England ever lost heart? Never; we have not said we were betrayed, we have not turned and rent our rulers, we have not called home generals who were doing their best, and broke their hearts. No, and we are not going for mercy to any quarter; and if other nations had joined in we would have asked no mercy, but the first sight of a European nation joining in against us would have made us one man from John o' Groats house to Cornwall. We know that no man is master of circumstances, we know the ablest man may fail; and what we are grateful for is what the Romans in their best days were grateful for when they went out and met a beaten general, and said, "We honor you because you did not despair of the commonwealth." Thank God, the unbroken tradition of our generals and statesmen is honored, and that has been fulfilled through the whole of this trouble. I do not say we are a wise people—there are foolish people in a large nation; I do not say there have not been peevish complaints, shrill, high-pitched, shrieking voices; I do not say there have not been ungenerous criticisms; but I do say that all that has been but the spew on the surface of the water, and that throughout our homes—and a minister knows the homes of a people, and the tone of the homes is more than the cries of agitators—through the homes of our people there never has been a nobler spirit, more unboasting courage, more unflinching confidence in God. And therefore, with that before me, I say, "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people; speak ye home today to the hearts of England."

There were many of us who were afraid—and we had some reason—that the fever of gold, so dangerous a snare for every people, had something to do with the beginning of this war; and against that some of us lifted our voices, and if it is ever again to complicate and disgrace our policy, we shall lift our voices with yet greater intensity. That is a question on which people differ, and I am not going farther into it; but I say with confidence now, that whatever was the genesis of this war, it is

NOT FOR GOLD THAT ENGLAND IS FIGHTING TODAY.

No; when England rises in a body all such intriguers or speculators disappear, and England rose and England fights today for that which has been dear to her from the Commonwealth downwards—for liberty, for righteousness, for equal rights between man and man, for lasting peace in a fair province of God's world, and for the ancient unstained glory of the English name. "Wherefore, comfort ye, comfort ye my people; speak ye home to the heart of England."

Some of us were also afraid in past years that our people, through their great commercial prosperity and through certain social influences, were growing soft and losing their moral fibre, and some of us considered that nothing would so cleanse the nation as a great war. We dare not pray for such a thing; for, ah me, the widows and the orphans; but we felt if a war should come, it would cleanse England. And the war has come, and now the mass of our people are coming out of the furnace strong and refined. Has our army ever stood higher in bravery, in patience, in confidence, than today?—from that old man that went out stricken in his own heart, and at the age of seventy led the armies of England to victory, down to the laddie who would be in the front line of fire, and when one arm was disabled shifted the bugle to the other hand and blew till he fell. Did you ever expect to see the day—I did not—when from homes of affluence at the West End and from humble homes at the East End, from the cities and from country cottages, young men, uncompelled, would arise and go forward, counting all things but loss for their country's sake? When the prize has to be awarded—the prize of popular esteem and honor—it can go neither to the castle nor can it go to the cottage: it must be divided between them both, for the princes of Israel and the people thereof have gone willingly to the death for their country's sake. If the prize is to be given to any person in especial, it must be given to

THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND.

For I know what I speak of, having men going up from my own people; and wives have given their husbands and mothers their sons without complaining, for England's sake. You may find complaints in public newspapers here and there, not many; you hear none from the women who are making the largest sacrifices. It was only last week, travelling in a railway train, I found in the carriage a reservist's wife and the mother of two reservists, most respectable, nice people, whose husband and sons had been called out from happy and prosperous homes; and they spoke about the war. Did they complain? No; they read letters from the husband and sons, and they quarrelled as to which had the best general, who would be first at Pretoria. It did an Englishman's heart good to be in the carriage and to see the spirit of our people. Yes, and in the great homes, where men who are heirs to ancient names and great fortunes, have gone out, there is no complaint; no, and in the little homes there is no complaint, where the wife will read a letter from her husband at the front, not very grammatically composed, but there are better things than grammar, and not very eloquent if you please, but eloquence of mere words is a poor business, but powerful

to the melting because of this his general, his his unspoken have been as Milton's word nation rousing shaking her fort ye England land.

A while ago distance, and peared, I only and perhaps children. You hour of trou heart, then it

and before the in the sense of of her need c and came to field, the home they have mi What they have Canada on the and round, wh by England. land and her co with blood, an

They reviled tions, they rev outside world would do this not care today, round her, and to Israel spiritu day—"Lift up gather themse shall come from at thy side."

chastisement, th gathered. We where our trust in the hearts a power in a nat friends in the w enemies, and learned that t given us, and m We have found of steadfastness of English men us another pr forsaken thee; In a little wra but with everla saith the Lord t England; speak the covenant s British Weekly.

The Pastor of Ber

Benevolence i lent man delight ness: the doing develop a church liberal things a money for work with the develo sible to induce a desire of doing g state, but it will be necessary order to draw it constant and gro increasing fruit From the exp his church," it is in germ. And s are always a few and every regene may be very feel regeneration, the governing dispos this. By this wo partaker of the d gree, be like him doing good."

We do not exp utterance and kn tent, if after muc becoming strong becoming broad mistake to suppo grace of benevole

to the melting of the heart and the raising of the spirit because of this private soldier's unflinching confidence in his general, his unconscious indifference to danger, and his unspoken loyalty to his country. And because we have been as strong as that, I declare I am reminded of Milton's words: "I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks." Wherefore, comfort ye—because she hath played the man—comfort ye, comfort ye England, and speak ye home to the heart of England.

A while ago a colony, separated from us by a vast distance, and living amid different circumstance, appeared, I only say appeared, to be a little cold, unfeeling, and perhaps her mother was a little negligent of her children. You never can tell what people feel till the hour of trouble comes; then is it you know a man's heart, then it is you can estimate his real affections.

WHEN ENGLAND WAS IN TROUBLE.

and before the day of her need came—for it never came in the sense of desperation and despair—before the day of her need came, her children girded on their swords and came to her aid. They have fought on the same field, the home-born, the distant-born, but all one blood; they have mingled their blood together, and I declare what they have done, from the men of the Northwest of Canada on to the men of New Zealand, and all between and round, what they have done will never be forgotten by England. A covenant has been made between England and her colonies, and the covenant has been sealed with blood, and today England and the colonies are one. They reviled us, those nations of Europe, with exceptions, they reviled us; but it does not matter what the outside world says if your own family is true. They would do this and that, but we did not care, and we do not care today, when England stands with her children round her, and the words of ancient prophecy, fulfilled to Israel spiritually, are fulfilled to England literally today—"Lift up thine eyes round about, and see: all they gather themselves together, they come to thee: thy sons shall come from far, and thy daughters shall be nursed at thy side." We have had our discipline; the fruits of chastisement, the peaceable fruits remain, and are to be gathered. We have learned humility, we have learned where our trust is, we have learned that the fear of God in the hearts and homes of the people is the greatest power in a nation. We have found out who are our friends in the world, and we have found out who are our enemies, and we are not going to forget. We have learned that this great empire is one which God has given us, and must be preserved so long as it is his will. We have found out the riches of courage, of manhood, of steadfastness, and of loyalty, which are in the hearts of English men and women. And God has fulfilled to us another prophecy: "For a small moment have I forsaken thee; but with great mercies will I gather thee. In a little wrath I hid my face from thee for a moment; but with everlasting kindness will I have mercy on thee, saith the Lord thy Redeemer." Comfort ye, comfort ye England; speak ye home to the heart of England: for the covenant stands between God and England.—The British Weekly.

The Pastor's Relation to the Development of Benevolence in His Church.

BY A. COHOON.

Benevolence is the desire of doing good. A benevolent man delights in beneficence, i. e., in active goodness: the doing of liberal things. If then it is desired to develop a church in active goodness, or the doing of liberal things and especially in the liberal giving of money for work outside of itself, the work should begin with the development of benevolence. It may be possible to induce an amount of active goodness, when the desire of doing good is not present, or in a very feeble state, but it will always be fitful and uncertain, and it will be necessary to resort to some trick or stratagem in order to draw it forth. If on the other hand there is the constant and growing desire to do good there will be an increasing fruitfulness in good works.

From the expression "development of benevolence in his church," it is implied that it already exists, at least in germ. And so it does. In every church of God there are always a few who have a strong desire to do good, and every regenerate member has this desire, though it may be very feeble and inoperative. The very idea of regeneration, the changes wrought by God by which the governing disposition of the soul is made holy, implies this. By this wonderful change the believer becomes a partaker of the divine nature, and so must, to some degree, be like him of whom it was said "He went about doing good."

We do not expect the newly regenerate to abound in utterance and knowledge in faith and love. We are content, if after much labor and training we see their faith becoming stronger and their knowledge of divine things becoming broader and deeper. In like manner it is a mistake to suppose that Christians will abound in this grace of benevolence without any culture or training. It

is with this as with the other graces, first the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear.

But who is to give this training necessary for the development of benevolence in the church? Clearly this belongs chiefly to him whom the Holy Ghost has made the overseer and feeder of the flock of God. Other agencies may assist but he must be the chief agent. As well expect other graces of the members to be developed by the occasional visits of strangers as to expect this. The agent of some Board or Institution may by a stirring address or personal canvass, succeed in gathering a considerable sum of money for the cause he represents, and yet do very little towards developing the benevolence of the church. As in other features of Christian development, it requires line upon line and precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, and the pastor only can supply this.

If then it belongs chiefly to the pastor to develop the benevolence of the church, how shall he go about it? Is there some special art needed to effect this, or will the general rules of development hold here? What does the pastor do for example who has a number of members, say young converts, that he wishes to see become willing and ready witnesses and workers in the social meeting? He places before them from time to time the duty, privilege and blessedness of participating in such exercises, and provides opportunities for such participation. This is precisely what the pastor must do who wishes to develop the benevolence of his church. He must show from the word of God, the blessedness of giving and the obligation that rests upon the redeemed to carry forward the work of their Redeemer, and at the same time provide frequent opportunities for the exercise of this virtue. As the word of God abounds with instruction on this subject, no pastor need be at a loss for matter wherewith to instruct his people, nor should he feel diffident in doing so, for if some do not like to hear this subject referred to, this is a clear indication that it is the teaching they most need. No man objects to hear those duties presented and enforced which he believes himself to be practicing to a good degree. So if a man is doing what he believes God requires of him in the matter of beneficence, he will not object to hearing the subject referred to from the pulpit. Is not the fact that so many object to hearing this subject referred to, a clear indication that they are not doing what they know God requires of them?

When preaching on this topic the pastor should neither apologize for doing so, nor belabor and abuse his people as if they were sinners above all men in this particular, but patiently and lovingly deliver the whole counsel of the Lord as they may be able to bear it. I say as they may be able to bear it, because the Christian teacher must not give "solid food" where only "milk" can be received. The minister who should find a church where Armenian views were prevalent, would not act wisely if he proceeded at once to preach the opposite doctrine in the strongest possible way. Should he do so, he would very likely drive them further into Armenianism, or entirely alienate them from him, while by the adoption of a more moderate course he would soon bring them up as "high" as himself. So the pastor who comes to a church where this grace of benevolence has not been developed, must begin with the "milk of the word" on this doctrine, and after a little his people will be able to receive the "strong meat." The Christian teacher must avoid if possible, "cutting off the ears" of his people, for when he has once done that his opportunity for doing them good is at an end. He who will observe the Master's admonition, and be wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove, may still retain the ears of his hearers while at the same time he teaches the most wholesome truths in the plainest way.

In addition to his teaching on the general subject, the pastor should see that his family are kept informed concerning the work which the denomination is doing for the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and as far as possible keep his people in sympathy with this work. Not unlikely that he may see some things in the management of the different enterprises that is not in accordance with his mind. When such is the case it is not well to complain of these things before or in the hearing of his people, but in the proper time, and place, and way, seek to correct the mistakes, if mistakes they are.

But along with the teaching of benevolence there must be the frequent and regular opportunities for the practice of beneficence, and it is the pastor's duty to see that these opportunities are provided. At least once a quarter the people should be asked to bring in their offerings for the Lord's work outside of themselves. In some cases these offerings could be made monthly, or still better weekly. Or if the offerings are not made weekly the people should be encouraged to "lay by in store," weekly, so that when the offering is called for they may be ready. In favor of this frequent and regular offering, it may be rightly urged that a larger amount will be collected than if they are less frequent and irregular. This however, is not the great reason. What we are now considering is the development of benevolence, the desire of doing good. A desire yielded to or obeyed becomes stronger and stronger. A desire unheeded becomes weaker and weaker. The frequent and regular calls for offerings for the Lord's work, will be an additional incentive for yielding to the good desire, and thus the spirit of benevolence will be strengthened.

But it is little use for a pastor to preach or call upon others to practice what he does not practice himself. The enquiry of his flock is "thou that sayest we should give, dost thou give?" and the true answer to this enquiry they will not be long in finding out. As well might a pastor endeavor to preach down tobacco using, while he himself uses it, as to preach up liberal giving, if he does not himself give according to his ability. In this as in other things the pastor must be in a position to say come, instead of go.

As to the reasons why a pastor should seek to develop the benevolence of his church, they are not far to seek. First he should do it for the sake of the members themselves. Selfishness is the Christian's great enemy, and covetousness the sin against which he is especially warned by the Master. The best antidote against these is to develop the grace of benevolence. Thus the health of the soul will be secured, and the growth of the weeds and thorns, so apt to choke the word and make it unfruitful, will be prevented. Herein lies the greater blessedness of giving as compared with receiving. If then the pastor is concerned for the spiritual welfare of his flock, he should earnestly strive to develop this grace.

But secondly he should do it for Christ's sake. Christ has need of his people. He needs the best service that they can be made to give him. There is yet much land to be possessed and many works of the devil to be destroyed. To take possession of this land and destroy these works there is need of consecrated men and women. Every pastor should be anxious as Christ's servant, not only to render the best service he can himself, but so to train those under his charge that they too shall render the best service possible for them. One of the great needs of the present times is more money for the various Christian enterprises. This will not be forthcoming till the benevolence of the churches is more fully developed. Improvement in the times or an increase of wealth will not of itself insure a large increase, for the devices to draw away the money of the people to provide comforts and luxuries for themselves are constantly multiplying. Only as there comes to the churches a more general enlargement of this grace, will there be any marked increase in our contributions.

Profit and Equity.

The attention of the country has of late been rather startlingly called to the enormous profits of certain industrial corporations. The Standard Oil Company has just declared a quarterly dividend of 20 per cent., and it is said that the market value of its stock is nearly, if not quite, six hundred dollars per share. In consequence of the dispute that has arisen between the partners in the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead, Pa., it has been declared by one of them, that the prospective profits of the concern for 1900 were \$42,500,000.

It is impossible for the average mind to appreciate the magnitude of these figures, or the extent of the operations which they indicate. A good many thoughts arise, however, in one's mind, and without any great effort, at the revelations that along this line have been made. One cannot help reflecting that the Standard Oil Company has built up a giant monopoly. It has gone on, crushing, absorbing all rivals, like a mighty colossus in the industrial world, until it stands alone, unapproachable. True, it has raised the standard of purity in the productions of its oils, making them safe for use in every household into which they come. By the capital too that it has been able to expend, it has enlarged the capability of its raw products and educated many useful agents therefrom. But at the same time, in the last three months it has increased the tariff imposed upon every gallon of oil, three cents or more, which in the light of its declared dividend, hardly seemed needful on the score of poverty. Mr. Carnegie has given away, during his recent years, many libraries. He almost seems to carry them in his breeches pocket, handing them out to whomsoever might seem worthy of his bestowment. This is very good on his part, but so far as is known, his partners have been pocketing the millions of profit their concern has earned. And meanwhile the government has been compelled to wait for its armor-plate because this, and kindred establishments, could not, according to their statements, afford to furnish their product at the price it was proposed to pay. It seems almost a wonder that the proprietors of these steel works (one has hard work not to spell that word another way) did not make almost any concession, rather than permit a revelation of the enormous profit secured therefrom.

But it is said that when thieves fall out, honest men get their dues. It may be that in the publicity that has been forced upon these corporations, that which is unjust may be modified or wholly destroyed. For while much may be said as to the profit attending these establishments, little can be said as to their equity. We find it very difficult to be able to connect the word equity with concerns that are able so enormously to enrich their management. Where is the equity in connection with the concern that accepts protection from the government, and would extract from its prices for its production to which such enormous profits accrue? How can one think of the word equity as applied to a concern that lines the pockets of its owners with gold, and drags its employees through a bloody strike rather than allow them an equitable relationship thereto? We have a name for the man who puts his hand into our pocket and steals our purse; and we have a word too for the corporation that adds to the price of its product that it may put into the purses of its owners an exorbitant dividend,—and that word is not equity.

It is no crime to be rich. One commits no fault when he makes money. A gift in this direction should be developed as much as a gift in any other. But equity should not be forgotten in the eagerness for profit. Selfish greed should not obscure all vision of the rights of others. The Apostle James has a word to say to rich men who do thus forget. His words are applicable to such, whether they act as individuals, or whether they are combined into mighty corporations. The day of reckoning, he seems to indicate, will come for all "who heaped treasure" with slight regard to the means used for its attainment, and "lived in pleasure" and "been wanton" with little care for the interests of others. Profit may dominate now, but the voice of equity will sometime be heard.—The Commonwealth.

Messenger and Visitor

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Company, Ltd

Publishers and Proprietors

TERMS } \$2.00 PER ANNUM.
\$1.50 IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

S. MCC. BLACK EDITOR.
A. H. CHIPMAN BUSINESS MANAGER.
85 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Printed by PATERSON & CO., 105 and 107 Germain St.

Please examine the label on your paper. It should read to some date beyond Jan. 1900.

The Race Problem in South Africa and in Canada.

The reorganization of South Africa, after Paul Kruger and his Burgher Oligarchy shall have been disposed of, will be an undertaking which may well tax the best wisdom of British and Colonial statesmen. With British rule firmly established, it cannot be doubted that there will be for men of all races a larger measure of liberty, and the conditions for the expansion and development of the country will be immensely more favorable than they have been heretofore. But it must be recognized that the racial distinctions and animosities which have heretofore stood in the way of a united South Africa, and which constitute the essential cause of the present war, will not have disappeared as soon as the war is over, and Dutch ambition, as represented in the Boers and their Cape Colony sympathizers, is forced to bow to British supremacy. The persistence and the strength of racial feeling has been strikingly illustrated by the pronounced sympathy of all the peoples of Teutonic race for the Boers in the present war. In South Africa, as in Canada, the race problem constitutes the crux of the political situation.

It is doubtless true that the union of different strains of blood and diverse racial elements, may make for national symmetry and strength, but that can be only when these diverse elements are incorporated, amalgamated and unified, in a new national life. When diversities of race are perpetuated by different languages, separate schools and different literatures, nourishing diverse, and perhaps inimical, national traditions and ideals, the result must be to develop, if not active antagonisms, yet at least a condition of things unfavorable to harmony of feeling and unity of purpose. The social and political atmosphere will inevitably be charged with racial jealousies and suspicions, affording the demagogue and the hireling politician abundant opportunity to ply their unscrupulous trades.

Here in Canada we have doubtless the most favorable illustration which the world affords of diverse and unamalgamated racial elements working together under one government. Here are two races, each preserving and cherishing its own language, literature and traditions; educating its children apart and worshipping apart each from the other, and yet living together under one flag and one government, with a good degree of harmony, happiness and material prosperity. We heartily rejoice that this can be said of Canada, and we most sincerely hope and pray that there may never come a time when the relations of the two races in this country shall be less harmonious, and their feeling for the common flag less patriotic than they are today. The eloquent words of the French Premier of Canada when, the other day in his place in Parliament, he declared it to be the steadfast purpose of his life, from which nothing could ever move him, to promote unity, amity and harmony between the diverse elements of this country, deserved to be received, as they were, with hearty applause on both sides the House. But what occurred on that occasion in connection with the Bourassa resolution, as well as much else that has occurred during the last six months, should make it abundantly clear that, now as in the past, Canada has a race problem to deal with, the seriousness of which her public men cannot afford to ignore. The future holds contingencies for this country which may well engage the most serious thought of statesmen. However,

looking at the past and the present, we shall do well, like Paul, to thank God and take courage. It is wonderful that these diverse racial and religious elements should have cohered politically with so good a measure of harmony and prosperity.

Of one thing we may feel certain, that under no other flag than the British, would the development of national strength which Canada has attained have been possible under such conditions. The marvellous national development of the United States has been promoted especially by three things, (1) An independent national life, (2) One language in Congress, in State Legislatures and in all courts of law and legal documents, and (3) A national public school system in which the children of all nationalities acquire education in the same language and imbibe a common national feeling. In Canada these conditions, so influential for national unity, have been absent. On the contrary we have a dual language system, we have separate schools, constitutionally established in some provinces and to a great extent practically recognized in others. We have not become, and we have not desired to become, an independent nationality, in which national traditions and racial distinctions might be largely merged and lost sight of. Those of British origin have remained thoroughly and intensely British, and those of French origin, while loyal to the British flag, have continued to be, to a very great extent, French in their sympathies, their traditions and ideals, as well as in their language. It would be folly to say that the race problem in Canada is one that need give us no concern. On the contrary it is the one thing above all others that must give us concern. It demands and will continue to demand the most patient wisdom of our best statesmen. Yet we gratefully recognize that Canadian unity has a real and a forceful significance. Today French and British Canadians are fighting side by side in South Africa, and some of them have found a common grave there where they fought for the Queen and the Empire. This patriotic blood, shed in a common cause, should prove a potent thing for the healing of racial differences and for cementing the bonds of nationality.

In the consideration of this subject we have been led considerably farther afield than we had intended, and of course any adequate discussion of so large a subject is impossible within the limits of a brief article. It will be seen, however, that the reorganization of South Africa under the British flag involves a race problem of much the same character as that with which we are so familiar in Canada. And while the success which has attended British rule in Canada goes to show that such a problem is not to be regarded as insoluble, yet our experience as clearly demonstrates that the problem will be greatly simplified if the people of South Africa can be persuaded to relinquish the idea of a dual system of language and accept the English as the only recognized language in Parliaments, Legislatures and Courts of Law. There is, of course, no reasons why the Dutch language should be perpetuated in the Parliaments and the Courts of South Africa, except those which are grounded in sentiment and tradition and have for their object the keeping alive of those old racial feelings which would constitute the most powerful influence against national and political unity.

The Conditions of Happiness.

The Bible lesson for next Sunday is full of seed thoughts. Every verse in it might be the text of a sermon, and some of them would afford themes for many discourses. It is significant that this peerless discourse of our Lord's was delivered in the solitude of the mountain. He had withdrawn himself for a little from the multitudes whose needs appealed so strongly to his sympathy. Freely and gladly his gracious power had been exercised on their behalf. He had healed their sick, and he had spoken to them of the things of the Kingdom of Heaven in parables and as they were able to receive his words. But because of their unbelief, their lack of interest in things spiritual and their thirst for the marvellous and sensational, they could not come very near to him, nor he to them. The gaping crowd seeking after signs and wonders and feeling little hunger for the bread which came down from heaven, is a phenomenon of our own times as well as that to which our lesson belongs. For the disciples who would

come close to the Master, listen to his profoundest teaching and receive of his spirit, it is still necessary that they should leave the multitudes and follow him to the mountain top. They must draw near to him in the place of prayer where the few meet in his name; they must come close to him in the privacy of the closet, in the patient, reverent study of his word, and, most of all, in a daily life consecrated to his service.

It is of great significance that the word of our Lord to his disciples is a word of blessing. He calls men to him not for loss but for infinite gain. His word is in harmony with the Scripture that teaches that God made man in his own image and likeness, and gave him dominion over the works of his hands; it is in harmony with the word of promise to Abraham, that in him and in his seed should all the families of the earth be blessed; it is in harmony with the New Testament teaching, that Christ is the gift of God's love to sinful men, and that this gift of the divine love means the world's redemption; it is in harmony with the declarations of the apostles as to the triumphs and glories of the people of God. These words of Jesus stand forever opposed to the blasphemous pessimism of those who deny God's love and his purpose of grace unto salvation; they stand also as a perpetual rebuke to all faint-heartedness on the part of those who waver at God's promises and distrust his infinite love and grace. There is blessing for mankind. The race was created not for evil but for good. There is blessing inexhaustible and happiness beyond all human anticipation, for all who will seek and receive according to God's gracious purpose as expressed in the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Everyone who studies this lesson must be impressed with the fact, that Jesus does not make happiness to consist in the things which are for the most part the great objects of human desire and endeavor. He does not say—Blessed are those who are possessed of the freshness and grace of youth, blessed are those endowed with physical strength and beauty. He does not say, blessed are those whose minds are cultivated,—the men of talent, learning, genius. He makes no mention of wealth, of worldly honors, power, authority, fame, as conditions of human happiness. He says rather that, lacking all these things, men may still be supremely happy, that those who suffer poverty, hardship and pain, those who are defamed and reviled by their fellow men and persecuted even to death, may enjoy the greatest welfare and experience the highest happiness, because of their fellowship with God and with his saints, and because of their inheritance in the Kingdom of Heaven.

It is to be observed that our Lord lays stress upon what men are and what they may become, rather than upon what they have and what they may acquire, as the condition of happiness. Here as everywhere he recognizes and teaches, that man's life consisteth not in the abundance of his material possessions. Not in anything adventitious, of which he may be dispossessed in a moment, but in the man himself, consists his real wealth and the conditions of his happiness. Further, it is not upon physical and intellectual qualities and endowments, but upon spiritual qualities, upon what is most divine in man, that our Lord places the emphasis when he considers what are the things which make for human welfare. They who are really blessed are the poor in spirit, the humble, the childlike; those whose hearts cry out for God, and seek, as the little child does, for parental love and protection; those whose spirits are lowly; those whose souls hunger not for earthly pleasures and honors but for God's righteousness; those who are merciful—as becomes those who have obtained mercy;—those whose hearts grow pure by converse with heavenly things, and whose growing purity of heart enables them to enter into an ever enlarging fellowship with God. They who hear these sayings of his and do them, our Lord assures his disciples, are building upon an eternal rock, from which no storm that can ever arise shall be able to sweep them away. The eternal foundations are beneath them and all things work for their peace. They shall be comforted and helped of God; they shall obtain mercy; they shall inherit the earth; they shall be satisfied; they shall see God; the Kingdom of heaven is theirs, and they shall be called the sons of God. Our Lord's idea of happiness stands in marked contrast to the world's idea. But in our deepest hearts is there not something which responds to these words of the Master and says—They are true. And if human life on earth were moulded according to these teachings of Jesus, would not the world be incomparably happier than it is?

The news from the week is of a ye goes, indicates The pacificati control appea large portions engaged in the returned to the state is still and considerable been fighting ing their way pose to captu and Gatacre a There is evid Boer general General Gatac moving north force of some No doubt the cut him off, b movement of y escape. In Kitchener and rebellious Dut siderable tren were declaring relief of Mafek for event is for a long time from the north within striking been forced to Lobatsi, 42 mi present it seem hold his groun has evidently and has made good deal of n ment in that plans include. nection with From Natal th Buller is unde not reported. unfortunate oc quality of the party compos and a guide w Bloemfontein. rode down tow it the Boers of man in the Bri Lygon—killed Friday or Satu From the late it is learned th ffontein from Th Orange Free St been able to in teen guns unde that a British f Kimberly for G These despatche acter of the new ship has been th portant military

—Two mem the Rev. Thom Mrs. Mary Be died on March large and disti are Rev. Char and Mrs. Isab Thomas K. B Ward Beecher and-force of ch describes him of aggressive tional church and civic refor irrepressible, y was like nobod body else will said, he would not his congr privied of his against him an

—Some word Maclaren, of M nual meeting o of the consider ter in things sp relations which people, during

The War.

The news from the seat of war during the past week is of a very meagre character, and, so far as it goes, indicates no material change in the situation. The pacification of the Orange State under British control appears to be making good progress. In large portions of the country those who have been engaged in the war have given up their arms and returned to their homes. The northern part of the state is still, however, in the hands of the enemy, and considerable bodies of armed Boers which have been fighting in the Orange River country are making their way northward. It is Lord Roberts' purpose to capture these bands, and Generals French and Gatacre are operating with that end in view. There is evidently no truth in the report that the Boer general Olivier had defeated and captured General Gatacre near Bethulie. Olivier is said to be moving north along the Basutoland border with a force of some 4,000 mounted men and fifteen guns. No doubt the British generals will do their best to cut him off, but as the country is favorable to the movement of the Boers, they may make good their escape. In northwestern Cape Colony Generals Kitchener and Little have succeeded in subduing a rebellious Dutch element that has attained considerable strength. Early last week the despatches were declaring day after day that the immediate relief of Mafeking was assured, but that long hoped for event is still delayed. Colonel Plumer, who for a long time has been slowly advancing by train from the north, was supposed a week ago to be within striking distance of Mafeking, but he has been forced to draw in his outposts and retire to Lobatsi, 42 miles north of Mafeking, where for the present it seems that he has all that he can do to hold his ground. The relief column from Kimberley has evidently met with a good deal of opposition and has made slow progress. There is indeed a good deal of mystery in connection with the movement in that quarter, and probably Lord Roberts' plans include an advance into the Transvaal in connection with the relief of the beleaguered town. From Natal there is practically no news. If General Buller is undertaking any important movement it is not reported. What Lord Roberts designates "an unfortunate occurrence," and which indicates the quality of the Boer marksmanship happened to a party composed of four British officers, an orderly and a guide while prospecting a few miles north of Bloemfontein. Seeing four Boers in a kopje, they rode down toward the hill, and when 300 yards from it the Boers opened fire, with the result that every man in the British party was hit, and one—Capt. Lygon—killed. This appears to have occurred on Friday or Saturday.

From the latest despatches received as we go to press, it is learned that General French is returning to Bloemfontein from Thaba N'chu on the eastern border of the Orange Free State, and the inference is that he has not been able to intercept the Boer force of 4000 men and fifteen guns under General Olivier. It is also reported that a British force of considerable strength is leaving Kimberley for Griquatown, 106 miles to the westward. These despatches are not official. From the meagre character of the news received, it is evident that the censorship has been tightened, and the silence may cover important military movements.

Editorial Notes

Two members of the famous Beecher family—the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., and Mrs. Mary Beecher Perkins, of Hartford, Conn., died on March 14. Only two of Lyman Beecher's large and distinguished family are now living. They are Rev. Charles Beecher, of Georgetown, Mass., and Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, Thomas K. Beecher was a half brother of Henry Ward Beecher and was a man of remarkable ability and force of character. The Congregationalist thus describes him: "A powerful preacher, a promoter of aggressive church work long before the institutional church was attempted, a leader in all social and civic reforms, energetic, eccentric, versatile and irrepresible, yet always beloved and honored, he was like nobody else, and it is to be feared that nobody else will ever be quite like him." Once, it is said, he would have been elected to Congress had not his congregation, determining not to be deprived of his services even temporarily, united against him and secured his defeat.

Some words spoken recently by Dr. Alexander MacLaren, of Manchester, on the occasion of the annual meeting of his congregation, are well worthy of the consideration of all whose duty it is to minister in things spiritual. Having alluded to the happy relations which had existed between himself and his people, during the more than forty years that he had

been their minister, and to the comparatively short period that his ministry could continue, Dr. MacLaren said that he wished to emphasize the importance of personal godliness. The longer he lived and watched the men of his profession, the more he found that the successful Christian minister—in the highest meaning of the word—was not the eloquent preacher, the fussy worker, nor the great scholar—not the sensational sharp business man—but the man whose character was manifestly based upon constant personal communion with Christ. Christian character was the mightiest force in regard to ministers. *Be*, and then *do*, and then *speak*. *Be* first, and you will do more by being than by anything else.

It was announced in these columns some weeks ago that Rev. Chas. A. Eaton, of Toronto, was expected to lecture at a number of places in the Maritime Provinces this spring. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Eaton is to lecture at Amherst and Sackville the present week. At Amherst, where Mr. Eaton is to speak on Wednesday evening, he is well known and will be certain of a good hearing. On Friday evening he will speak in Beethoven Hall, Sackville, under the auspices of one of the Mount Allison Literary Societies. His subject is "Anglo-Saxonism, with especial reference to the present struggle in South Africa." Mr. Eaton has a fine reputation both as a thinker and a speaker. His subject is of special interest at the present time and one upon which Mr. Eaton is especially qualified to speak to the edification and entertainment of his hearers. We cordially advise our Sackville readers not to miss the opportunity of hearing him on Friday evening.

The Brussels Street church of this city announces for the present and the coming week a number of services in celebration of its Jubilee. These services will doubtless be of a highly interesting character. The first of them will be a sacred concert to take place on Thursday evening. On Friday afternoon there will be "An Old Folks Conference," and in the evening a Roll Call Covenant meeting, with an historical sketch and written greetings from absent friends. On Saturday evening there will be a meeting under the auspices of the Missionary societies of the church. On Sunday the preacher at both morning and evening services will be Rev. C. A. Eaton, M. A., of Toronto, and in the afternoon there will be a special meeting of the Sunday School. On Monday evening Mr. Eaton will deliver his lecture on "Anglo-Saxonism." We have spoken above of Mr. Eaton's reputation as a lecturer. We are pleased to know that the people of St. John are to have the opportunity of hearing him discuss a subject of so much present interest, and advise our readers not to miss the lecture. The Jubilee celebration will close on Tuesday evening with an "Imperial Tea," with music and addresses. In connection with the Jubilee our Brussels Street friends expect to raise two thousand dollars for repairs upon their house of worship.

Rev. N. B. Dunn.

The subject of this obituary was born at Ingilville, in Annapolis County, N. S., on the 27th of September, 1854. When in the 20th year of his age he was baptized by the late Rev. Willard G. Parker and became a member of the Lawrencetown church. For some fourteen years he was engaged in school teaching. While thus employed he afforded much help in church work, and was highly esteemed for his work sake. This development of the Christ life in him—this growth in the gifts and graces of the Holy Spirit—very naturally led up to a more fully consecration of himself to the ministry of the gospel. Of this he became more and more conscious as time went by. By the advice of his brethren he yielded to the Divine call. His first pastorate was with the 1st Ragged Islands church at Osborne, in Shelburne Co. There he was ordained in June, 1894. It was soon apparent that he had not mistaken his calling. The hand of the Lord was with him—not a few were added to the church—a time of peace and prosperity were enjoyed.

In 1898 Bro. Dunn took up the work in the 3rd Yarmouth church with the success of his first pastorate. His labors also extended to the Carleton and Forest Glen churches, where his name is cherished with loving remembrance. By a mysterious providence his labors in the pastorate terminated on the evening of the 30th of March, 1900. For some years he had been suffering at times quite severely with asthmatic trouble. On this occasion, when about retiring, after having made preparation for the coming Sabbath services, and fearing a restless night, he by mistake took carbolic acid instead of the remedy sought. He only had time to explain in brief to his wife the mistake he had made when he passed away.

Bro. Dunn, after accepting the situation, gave himself wholly to it, and made a success in the pastorate. The elements of his success were visible to those most intimately acquainted with him and his labors. He was well under the control of the spirit of Christ. The purposes of God's grace and mercy to the lost sinner found expression in Bro. Dunn's purpose and efforts. His normal training and long practice in school work made him apt to teach. The members of his church and con-

gregation found in him a sympathetic friend and helper. He commanded the esteem and confidence of his brethren in the ministry. As secretary of our County Conference, and member of our Home Mission Board, he did valuable service. In December, 1883, he was married to Miss Mary M. Beals, of his native village, in whom he had a faithful helper in all his labors. Our dear sister with her daughter and son bereaved have the prayerful sympathy of the brotherhood. J. H. SAUNDERS.

Yarmouth County.

On the 17th of March the Lake George church had removed from its membership by death one of its oldest and most valuable members in the person of Mrs. Nancy Moses, widow of the late Deacon Chas. Moses, in the 91st year of her age. Sister M. had her birth in Lot 49, P. E. I. Her family name was Weisner. She came to this county in the days of early girlhood. In 1849 she was baptized by the late Rev. H. Saunders, and was a member of the Lake George church at its organization. Faithful in all her house, she was a follower of those who through faith and patience inherit the promises. Five children survive her. Two preceded her. Thirty grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren call her blessed.

Ministerial changes are upon our churches. By the death of Bro. Dunn the Third Yarmouth church is vacant. Already several applications are on hand for the vacancy. "Nature abhors a vacuum," so do our Baptist pastors in these days, or rather they admire a vacancy. On the first of April the Acadia and Chebogue churches will be without a pastor by the retirement of Rev. P. R. Foster, the senior pastor of this County. It only takes a few years with us now to gain this honorable distinction. Bro. Foster entered upon labors in these churches in November, 1895, and most efficient and valuable have been his services. As is seen by a reference to our Year Book these churches, for their numbers and ability, stand at the head in the support of denominational enterprises. By consulting his failing health he retires, only for a time we hope, from the pastorate to a home in his native village of Berwick. The prayers of the brotherhood in that there may be light and peace with him and his faithful wife at eventide. They have made a record in this County that will be long held in grateful remembrance.

From the year 1800 to 1828 the Baptists of this County were much disturbed when the Baptist churches of this Province were organized into an Association and took gospel order in the administration of church ordinances. And because of this the Baptist church of Yarmouth did not unite with the Association till the last named date. Since then there has been a continued growth till the membership of the Baptist churches of the County is about 3,000. From time to time there has been a return to the old discussion, with no small benefit to our churches, as the character and purposes of the ordinances are always the better understood by our church members when reference is had to the teaching of the Scriptures. As the smoke of former conflicts cleared away, for a long time it has been seen that the principles and practices of the Baptists are not, as to ordinances, so far from other evangelical bodies as has been supposed. Especially is this the case with the Free Baptists of this Province. As it is evident that where the inter-relation of baptism and Communion is not recognized these ordinances are not, so history teaches that Baptist churches exist by their right observance. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that the Baptist bodies of Yarmouth are very seriously discussing the subject of union at the present time. While the thought of union is to the fore the fact is more prominent that we have not been kept apart because of differences in creed so much as by the force of denominationalism and the imaginary traditions of the past. These forces, together with the old question of who shall be greatest, are still in evidence, and of sufficient strength to block this long desired union. The sentimental tradition that one thing and one way is as good as another will never serve as a basis for a New Testament church, however well it may meet a popular demand. J. H. S.

South Ohio, March 24th.

Literary Note.

William Carey: A Sketch of Beginnings in Modern Missions. By Rev. A. C. Chute, B. D., Boston; American Baptist Missionary Union. pp. 58. Paper, ten cents.

This is the fourth edition of this booklet, the first having appeared at the time of the "Carey Centennial." An Introductory Note is written by Rev. E. P. Hulbert, D. D., Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, wherein he says: "In this monograph of William Carey from the pen of Rev. A. C. Chute there is a very near approach to the ideal compendium—short enough to be read at a single sitting, full enough to include all the salient features of the great man's life, learned enough to give only authenticated and trustworthy information, racy enough to hold the reader's unflinching attention to the final sentence, pointed and orderly enough to be easily remembered and repeated, fervid enough to set the heart aglow with true missionary ardor. It is with lively satisfaction that we commend this graphic and vivid delineation of the faith, energy, courage, zeal and skill of the pioneer Baptist Apostle of India."

* * * The Story Page * * *

A Hospital Sketch.

BY ELIZABETH B. THELBERG, M. D.

As I drove up the long avenue leading to the Children's Hospital and round to the doctor's house at the left of the main building, I saw Willie.

I have often wondered if the circumstances under which I first beheld the child caused me to take that immediate and lively interest in him; but I am inclined to think it was rather the innate loveliness of Willie's character. The circumstances of that first glimpse were, however, peculiar. Willie was standing under a hydrant, dripping from head to foot, and smiling ecstatically at the success of his enterprise!

He was at the dear age of "not quite three," fat and fair and dimpled, his head covered with curls, which he declared to be "not red, but golden!"

He had a pair of twinkling blue eyes, so lovely, so full of humor and intelligence, that they won one's heart directly.

"A broth of a boy!" declared Maggie, the night nurse. "Celestial sweetness" was the title bestowed upon him by my third assistant, a sentimental young Jewess from Philadelphia; and one and all named him "but to praise," until my young man became so surfeited with attention that in self-defense he learned to cry out, as soon as he saw the procession of doctor's and nurses upon their rounds, "I love ev'body! I love ev'body!" anticipating the numerous queries as to the state of his affections.

Willie was born in the hospital. His mother, Mary McKennan, was a black-haired, blue-eyed young woman from the North of Ireland, so good and so capable that she had been retained and put in charge of the store-rooms. Willie's cheerful answer to all inquiries concerning his parental relative was, "Me fader is a saint wid God."

Upon the night of my arrival, Willie, as might have been expected, had the croup. For some time after this he slept away from his mother, in a ward where he could be watched and a recurrence guarded against. On making a midnight visit to this ward in the week following, I came upon Master Willie, looking like an English dude, in his long checked flannel night ulster, calmly sitting up to a social little supper with his friend Maggie, the night nurse. Bad discipline, very! but he looked supremely content, and old Maggie said, "You'd never believe, Doctor, how like a lamb he sleep after it!"

Julia, a Swedish woman, who fed the two-year-olds, was a great favorite with all the children. I had noticed that Willie called her "Precious Julia," and found the explanation of this endearing term when, one Sunday, his little treble sounded clear and high in the hymn, "Precious Jewels!"

"He shall gather, he shall gather
The gems for his kingdom,
All his Julias, precious Julias,
His loved and his own!"

And from that day it was "Precious Julia" universally. Willie's was a tender and sympathizing little soul. I once found him tugging at the apron of a sobbing woman, saying, sweetly and solemnly, "Don't ky, Katie, don't ky! Baby ain't in a black hole, oh, no, Katie; he's up in Hebbin! Hebbin's a nice place, a very nice place! I can see it outen my doctor marmar's house!"

He meant the sunsets, which he was very fond of watching from my western windows. When there came the bright golden glow between the clouds, he would cry out, "There's Hebbin! I see it! And there's where the babies is!"

Poor little man! he became early "acquainted with grief."

On Sunday noons Willie used, quite against all rules, to hang about the doors of the officers' dining-room, stunningly gotten up in a white dress and a big blue sash—with his curls "too killing," as he himself was wont to remark complacently. And it was indeed an unfriendly Sabbath if some one was not cajoled into smuggling the small scamp in to dinner. Having escaped the sharp eye of the matron, and established at my right hand, all doubt and fears removed, Willie would put his hands together and give fervent thanks in the following words: "Our Fader—Our Fader—Our Fader in Hebbin! Amen!"

"Come, Willie!" I once heard his mother call to him, "come to mamma."

"No, you ain't!" he replied. "My doctor-mamma is my mamma!"

"What am I, then?" asked Marv, is no wise offended.

"Oh, you are a friend of mine!" said Willie, coolly.

But the best of friends must part, and there came a time when Willie and I were compelled to say good-by.

Although I went to five hundred other babies, I sent many a lonely thought back to the little lad, and two years later I made a journey to the hospital chiefly to see him again.

He knew me at once; had talked almost daily of my coming back, they told me. But, oh! the golden curls!

and, oh! the skin of pearl and roses! The face that looked up into mine was a perfect little map of Ireland!

Still, out of the mass of freckles and from beneath the thatch of red, red hair, looked the dear, old twinkling eyes, and it was Willie!

He was delighted with the toys I brought him, and carried them off in triumph to display to friends and companions.

When the hour for my train drew near, Willie was not to be found. I wished to see him again, but no search revealed him.

At last, giving it up, I went out to my carriage; there sat Willie upon the step. At a glance I saw what had happened. He had on his thick winter overcoat—though it was June—his best hat was upon his head, in one hand his rubber boots, and with the other arm he hugged close the drum I had brought to him.

They had told him I would come back and take him away, and most unquestioningly he had believed it. How I wished I could—freckles, rubber boots, and all!

Ah, well! Mary married the engineer, and Willie is very happy with a growing family of brothers and sisters; but even now my throat swells as I recall so vividly just how the westerling sun shone down upon that little face, from which I saw absolute joy and confidence fade away, and a homesick longing and doubt of the stability of all things mortal take their place.—The Outlook.

* * * The Borrowed Diamond. * * *

The failure of many a young man to succeed in life can be traced to the committing of some irregularity, trifling in itself, yet far-reaching in its results. The following true story, told in Forward, well illustrates this:

Phil Dunlap held a clerkship with one of the leading jewelry stores of a large city in the East. He had gone there as an office boy and gradually advanced until, as head clerk, he was intrusted with the keeping of the large stock of precious stones carried by the firm.

No thought of dishonesty had entered his mind since his connection with the firm, and the prospect of his one day becoming one of the firm was promising. The temptation which brought down his downfall came from an unexpected quarter.

"Phil," said a young man, stepping into the store one evening as Dunlap was about to close up; "Phil, hurry home and dress for the opera this evening."

"By the way, Phil," he added; "it's a pity one of those splendid diamonds can't be in your shirt front; how it would show up there by the footlights! I have seats in one of the boxes."

At the theatre Harry Childs eye caught the light from a magnificent diamond displayed in Dunlap's shirt bosom. Phil saw it and noted the peculiar look that came into the young man's eyes, which asked him, as plainly as if he had spoken, how he dared to borrow for even a night one of the firm's gems. Phil colored and asked himself the same question.

Not only did Harry Childs observe the brilliant stone, but hundreds in the theatre noted the scintillating rays. Among them was a young man whose eyes sparkled almost as brilliantly as the diamond. He was an expert and well knew the value of the gem. So interested was he in the diamond that when the opera had ended, and the audience was leaving the house, he managed to reach the side of the young man who had borrowed the stone for a night, and when he had parted from him in the crowd he had "borrowed" the diamond himself. In other words, he was a thief, and, unknown to Phil, he managed to slip the stone from its fastening, and the next instant he had vanished.

It was not until Phil reached home that he discovered the theft. Suddenly he gave a great gasp. He had placed his hand to his shirt bosom and started back in amazement and terror. The magnificent diamond which the firm valued at a thousand dollars was gone!

All that night Phil Dunlap walked the floor, after informing the police of the robbery, and when morning came great circles about the eyes told of the suffering which he had endured.

"Mr. Foster," said he, calling the head of the firm to one side, "you had better send for an officer; I have taken a diamond and it is gone. I have not the money to settle with you."

For a moment the head of the firm looked at the young man in astonishment. Dunlap a thief! It seemed impossible.

"What!" demanded the proprietor, "you a thief, Phil?"

"I did not intend to be one, sir," replied Phil, flushing; "I only thought to borrow it for the night."

"It matters not what you call it," said Mr. Foster, harshly. "I call things by their right names. If you took the diamond you stole it, and there's but one course to pursue. I will credit you with the wages due, and you must settle the balance within six months or we

shall appear against you. You are discharged."

"Sorry, old fellow," said one of the clerks, as Phil Dunlap passed put. Yes, they were all sorry, even the man who had discharged him, but it is the way of the world to look severely at an act of dishonesty, and it prevented Mr. Foster from giving Phil a chance to redeem himself.

This took place more than twenty years ago. Today Phil Dunlap—or the man whom I call Phil Dunlap—is holding a minor clerkship in a provision store. He is qualified to fill a position in any first-class jewelry store, but the ghost of that early indiscretion has a hateful habit of turning up when a better position is sought. A recommendation is asked and Mr. Foster has but one reply: "I can not recommend him; he was dishonest while in my employ."

That was an expensive ornament that Phil Dunlap wore for a few hours, yet it was no more costly than the irregularities of many another young man. The lesson may well be taken to heart.—Presbyterian.

* * * The General Saved Him. * * *

In the canteen at Camp Wikoff, a reporter heard from a regular how General Chaffee saved a young soldier from being disgraced for cowardice, one of the unpardonable offences which the articles of war punish with death. The anecdote, published in Waterson's "History of the Spanish-American War," is as follows:

"Talk about your Generals!" said the regular; "Chaffee's the old boy for my money. I found out what he was at El Caney. My company was at work digging trenches, and while we were finishing up one of the Spanish began to fire, and the bullets sang their little tunes pretty nigh to our heads.

"Well, there was a kid in the company that couldn't have been over eighteen. Never ought to have let him enlist at all. He was always complaining and kicking, and at the first fire down he went flat on his face and lay there. One of the men kicked him, but he didn't stir. Then along came Chaffee, cool and easy, and sees the kid.

"Hullo, there!" says Chaffee. "What's the matter, you fellow down there? Get up and fight with your company."

"No; I can't!" whines the kid.

"Can't?" says Chaffee, jumping down into the trench and hauling the boy up. "What's the matter with you that you can't? Are you hurt?"

"No, sir," says he. "I'm scairt. I'm afraid of getting hit."

"Well, you're a fine soldier!" says the General. Then he looked at the boyish face of the lad, and his face kind of softened. "I suppose you can't help it," he said. "It ain't so much your fault. I'd like to get hold of the fellow that took you into the army."

"I suppose any other General would have sent the boy to the rear in disgrace, and that would have been the end of it; but Chaffee stood there, with the bullets kiyiyng around him, beside the boy, who had crouched down again, and thought, with his chin in his hand. By and by he put his hand on the boy's shoulder.

"There isn't as much danger as you think for," said he. "Now, get up and take your gun and fight, and I'll stand here by you."

"The boy got up, shaking like a leaf, and fired his first shot pretty near straight in the air.

"That's pretty high," says the general. "Keep cool and try again."

"Well, in three minutes that 'scairt' kid was fighting like a veteran and cool as a cucumber, and when he saw it the General started on.

"Your'e all right now; my boy," he said; "you'll make a good soldier."

"God bless you, sir!" said the youngster. "You saved me from worse than death," and he was pretty close to crying when he said it. After a while the order came to retire from the trench, and we just had to collar that young fellow and haul him away by the neck to get him to retreat with the company. In the rest of the fights there was not a better soldier in the company, and not only that, but we never had a grumble nor a kick from him from that day.—The Presbyterian.

* * * Stories of the Connaught Rangers. * * *

In the March number of Cassell's Magazine Mr. Fletcher Robinson has an article on the Connaught Rangers, who are now at the front. He tells of an interview with an old army surgeon. "Pipeclay and a red coat don't squeeze the humor out of Pat, I suppose?" said I. "I should think not, indeed. Many's the story I could tell you. Years back the Rangers were quartered in Canada, and when they were sailing for home, the captain of the transport refused to let them take their pet bear on board with them. There was a great outcry

amongst the men at this; and as they were determined not to leave bruin behind, they dosed him with chloroform, got him to sleep, and then headed him up in a cask. As the cask was being hoisted to the deck, the captain had a suspicion about it. "What's in the big barrel?" says he. "The warm clothing of the regiment, sorr," answers a sergeant beside him. "An' why did ye say that to the auld rigadon?" asked a comrade of the sergeant when they had stowed away the barrel safely. "Beggorra, Tim," says he, "I was feared that the old Tartar might see the fur through the bung-hole!" The laughter ran round while the old gentleman paused for breath; but in another moment he was off again. "Pat is a hard man to set down, and many a man has begun with an oath and ended with a grin. I remember being present when a colonel of the Rangers—he's been dead these score of years, rest his soul—was lecturing his soldier-servant on the sin of untruthfulness. 'It was not only a lie you told me,' says he, 'but a stupid lie at that.' 'Faith, sorr,' answers the man, 'I see'd ye were in a raging temper, and I lost my presence of mind!' Yet that was nothing in the way of impudence to what happened to the officer who was commanding the Rangers when they were quartered at Edinburgh years ago. There had been a deal of drunkenness and disorder amongst his men, and he was determined to stop it. So one early morning parade he ordered an old offender, who had been out all night, to be marched across the regiment's front in his muddy tunic and torn trousers, as an awful warning. When the prisoner arrived at the left flank he turned to the colonel, saluted him and said, just as if he had been some swell inspecting them: 'Thank ye, Colonel; faith, it's one av the finest regiments I've ever seen. Ye may dismiss them!'

A Tender-Hearted Bear.

Auntie had come visiting, and she and Eddie were in the cosy sitting-room all by themselves. Auntie was young and jolly, and she liked little boys; and Eddie was always glad when she came.

Eddie had a serious face and slow, old-fashioned ways. He always wore white dresses, and had his yellow hair neatly curled. He never seemed to get untidy, like other children. Auntie appreciated this. She was very fond of him.

By and by Eddie thought he would do something to amuse Auntie, so he crawled behind a chair in one corner. Very soon Auntie saw something coming out of the corner. It walked on four legs like a bear, and it was growling horribly.

"O! O!" cried auntie in a distressed voice; "it's a bear! What shall I do? It'll eat me up!" and she curled up on the sofa and hid her face in the cushions, sobbing and groaning loudly.

The strange creature suddenly stopped growling and lifted itself up on its hind legs, and one could then plainly see that it was just a little boy with neat curls and a dainty white dress. His sweet face looked troubled, although a smile of satisfaction lurked about the corners of his mouth. He thought he must have done his part very well indeed, since Auntie was so much afraid.

There was a moment of silence, then a faltering little voice close to Auntie's ear said reassuringly: "Y-you needn't be afraid. 'Tain't a bear; it's baby." Auntie's head came quickly out of the cushions, and she began to laugh. "O, how glad I am! But what was that awful thing that growled so?"

"That was me; I was just fooling you."

Then Auntie laughed again and kissed him, and he found this much nicer than making her cry.

He was only a little boy, but he knew that fun stops being fun when it begins to make somebody unhappy.

Straws.

"Why didn't you keep that boy?" asked one merchant of another, referring to a boy who had applied for a position in his office, writes a correspondent of Forward "I tried him, but he wrote all morning with a hair on his pen. I don't want a boy who hasn't sufficient gumption to remove a hair from a pen."

"That is a very slight thing for which to condemn a lad."

"Pardon me, but I think it a very sufficient reason. There was a hair on the pen when he began to write, for I put it there to test him. I am satisfied that I read his character from that one thing."

"I didn't keep her because her finger-nails would turn her down anywhere," said one member of a law firm to another in regard to a stenographer and typewriter whom he had on trial. "She was a competent person, I think, but her nails"—he shrugged his shoulders and the subject dropped.

"Oh yes, she wrote a good letter," said the same man of another applicant. "There was one thing I didn't like, and that more than counterbalanced the good points in her application. I don't want a typewriter who is careless about her machine. Her letters were blurred; her machine needed cleaning. If she wasn't careful enough to clean her typewriter when writing a letter of such importance to herself, she would be sure to be slovenly in her every-day work."

"I can't stand his voice. I'd as lief hear a buzz-saw," said a man about a boy who applied for a position in his office.

"Tell that young woman we can't take her. Make up a good-sounding story if you can. She wears too many rings for us," said an editor-in-chief to his associate, speaking of a lady who was seeking a position as sub-editor.

One might go on indefinitely quoting similar cases, trifles, perhaps some young man or woman may call them. But in reality they are not trifles. Even straws may serve to show which way the wind blows.

The Young People

EDITOR, R. OSGOOD MORSE.

Our Young People and Foreign Missions.

BY REV. J. W. MANNING. No. 1.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—"Always Ready." Luke 21 : 29-36; 12 : 35-40.

Prayer Meeting Topic.—April 1st.

"Always Ready." Luke 21 : 29-36; 12 : 35-40.
This meeting may well be opened by singing, "Come ye that love the Lord." It would lend profitable variety to the meeting for the leader to ask any who will to name something for which we should always be ready. A good hymn to sing then would be, "Down in the valley with my Saviour I would go." Here the lesson may be read and a few brief prayers offered.

As this topic lends itself so readily to a Bible reading, the leader will do well to prepare one which may be introduced at this stage of the meeting. The following may prove suggestive.

Always ready—for what?

1. For Service. Isa. 6 : 5-8; Acts 8 : 26-29, 35; Rom. 1 : 14-17.
2. For Testimony. Ps. 107 : 1, 2; Luke 8 : 38, 39; Acts 26 : 19-23.
3. For Temptation. Ps. 119 : 11; 1 Cor. 10 : 12, 13; Heb. 4 : 15, 16.
4. For Trouble. Ps. 27 : 3-5; Isa. 26 : 3, 4; 2 Tim. 2 : 1-4.
5. For Christ's Coming. Mark 13 : 33-37; John 14 : 1-3; Acts 1 : 11; 2 Tim. 4 : 6-8; Titus 2 : 11-14.

Illustrations of Readiness.

READY FOR SERVICE.

When William Burns offered himself as a missionary to India, he was asked, "When will you be ready to go?" "Tomorrow." "But how will you inform your parents, and bid them farewell?" "I will write to them." As he stood on the deck of the vessel, he held his Bible on high above his head, and his upraised Bible was the last object seen as the ship sailed away.

WESLEY'S BEAUTIFUL FAITH.

A lady once said to John Wesley, "If you knew that you would die at twelve o'clock tomorrow night, how would you spend the intervening time?" "Why," was the answer, "just as I intend to spend it. I should preach tonight at Gloucester and again tomorrow morning. After that I would ride to Tewkesbury, preach in the afternoon, and meet the society in the evening. I should then repair to friend Martin's house, as he expects me to entertain him; converse, pray with the family, retire to my room at ten o'clock, commend myself to my heavenly Father, lie down to sleep and wake in glory."

READY EVERY NIGHT.

It was said of a good man who died recently that he was "ready every night."

Every bill was paid, or provision made for its settlement. There was always a few outstanding bills as possible, and these were carefully arranged for, and the plainest directions left regarding them.

One of his last nightly duties was to put his desk in order. Papers were filed, memoranda made for the morning, letters answered and stamped for the morning mail; a clear and visible order instituted which needed no explanation to one who might be suddenly called to sit in that chair and look over those accounts.—Young People's Weekly.

SERD THOUGHTS ON READINESS.

It is the fundamental law of watchfulness, to be always watching.

The best preparation for the future is the present well seen to.—MacDonald

Life is an arrow, therefore you must know

What mark to aim at, how to use the bow,

Then draw it to the head and let it go.

—Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D.

To recognize opportunity when it comes, or to make the highest use of it when it is not to be recognized at the moment, involves constant enrichment and education of the whole nature.—Hamilton W. Mabie.

No wave on the great ocean of time, when once it has floated past us, can be recalled. All we can do is to watch the new form and motion of the next, and launch upon it to try, in the manner our best judgment may suggest, our strength and skill.—Gladstone.

Too often God's ships come laden to our wharves, but we are not there to discharge them. Too often His couriers bring love-letters, but we are asleep and they pass our doors. Too often His showers pass over the hills, but we do not catch their blessed fulness to fertilize and enrich our fields.—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

A CLOSING THOUGHT.

The seal of the American Baptist Missionary Union represent a heifer standing between the altar and the plough while beneath is the motto, "READY FOR EITHER." It is a good advice; yet it does not represent the highest ideal of the Christian. For that we need a device representing both service and sacrifice, with the motto, "AT BOTH ALL THE TIME." In such an attitude we shall be "Always Ready" for any of our Master's calls.

An inspiring closing hymn for this meeting would be Nevin's "Always with us, 'always with us.'" No 526, Canadian Baptist Hymnal.

R. OSGOOD MORSE.

We asked a very capable brother to prepare the "Comments on the Prayer Meeting Topic," for the month of April. But as no "Comments," had reached us up to the day of mailing copy, we were compelled to prepare those given above. We hope the change from the usual method may not be unwelcome and that these notes may prove suggestive to leaders. "Ready for any service," is a good principle of life for the young Christian. Then when called upon to serve the larger brotherhood there will be none of these disappointments. The person who fails to render such service as opportunity offers, and to render it promptly, does himself an injustice, and robs the brotherhood of the impetus of his readiness for service.

The supreme business of every Christian is to give Christ to those who have him not. The Christ of the gospels is a King and Saviour. He is King because he is Saviour. The kingdom that he has set up is not material, but spiritual. He rules in and reigns over the hearts of all His. The spirit of the world is opposed to his reign, and so there is conflict. But grace will triumph. The glad day is surely coming when the heathen and all opposers shall acknowledge him to be their Saviour and Lord. The mission of the church under the direction of the Holy Spirit is to be the instrument in the accomplishment of this great purpose. To this end all her energies are to be put forth, and no stone left unturned until the glorious work is accomplished.

There is something for each of us now to do if we are faithful to the trust that has been committed to us. And this applies with special significance to the Young People in all our churches. Among these, undeveloped energy, irresistible enthusiasm and marvellous power find happiest expression. The vast possibilities that lie before our young people are almost overwhelming. In the presence of a congregation of young people there rise visions of strength and power. The apostle John knew the worth of young life when he says, "I have written unto you young men because you are strong and the love of God abideth in you." In the young, hope, confidence and ambition, like imprisoned eagles struggle to be free, impatient to spread their wings in the bracing air of untired endeavors. It is in youth that the most lasting impressions are made, and great questions move us as they do not in riper years. It is then that the character is formed and the great foundation stones are laid, upon which we build in later years. How vital then, that in this formative period, the highest ideals should be set before us and the most ennobling subjects claim our attention. For this reason, if for no other, young people should be interested in missions. It is not the only reason, nor is it the highest. The one supreme motive is love to Christ, a desire to please him "whose we are and whom we serve."

No other motive has the weight of a feather in comparison. Jesus says, "Go tell," that is enough. Sometimes the question arises, "Why should we be especially interested in world-wide evangelization, in 'Foreign Missions' so called?" Because the needs are so great. Think only of that part of the great heathen world where the Baptists of these Provinces are engaged in the endeavor to reach a part, a very small part of the human race. There are in British India to-day nearly 300,000,000 souls, the greater part of whom know nothing whatever of 'the way of life' through Jesus Christ. The Baptists of these Provinces have already pledged themselves to give the gospel to at least 2,000,000 of these peoples and they have practically said to Christians of other names, "let us alone here and we will care for these while you seek elsewhere a place for Christian endeavor." The Telugus are our fellow-citizens. They have the same civil and religious privileges, acknowledge the same sovereign, are amenable to the same laws and are protected by the same flag. But they are living in the dark and are dying in the dark at a fearful rate. Without Christ they must perish. Can you think anything else with an open Bible in your hands?

Much good work has already been done. This has been largely pioneer work. The ground is occupied. Stations have been established, bungalows and chapels erected. The seed of the kingdom has been sown and a goodly number have been gathered into churches. Already there are seven stations with a mission family and a single lady at nearly all of them. The names of these stations are: Bimlipatam, Bobbili, Chicacole, Vizianagram, Parla-Kimedya, Palcondah, and Tekkali. It is easy to write these names or to speak them, but what do they really mean to us? Take them one by one and what is their significance? There is Bimlipatam, what is that place to us more than Manila of the Philippines! It means a population of 105,000 scattered in 120 villages. The combined population of the cities of St. John and Halifax does not equal this. Think of the religious privileges of these two cities and then think of one mission family, one single lady missionary and less than five native helpers. Then there is Bobbili with its population of 260,000 in at least 400 villages and as needy as the Bimlipatam. Vizianagram has a population of 285,000 in 455 villages. Parla-Kimedya, the population of which is 280,000, Palcondah 200,000, Tekkali and Sumpet 220,000, while Chicacole proper with Gunapore has fully 300,000 more, all these in upwards of 3210 villages covering a territory of 3850 square miles and not one of these fields is better provided with workers than the first one mentioned above. Let me repeat! There is on the field embraced in our mission a total population of 2,000,000 in nearly 5,000 villages and towns and covering an area of nearly 5500 square miles. The forces at work on this field are eight male missionaries with their wives and six single ladies. Of these eight mission families, two of them and the wife of another are at present home on furlough or will be in a few weeks. Besides these there are about forty-five native helpers, these include colporteurs and Bible-women as well as preachers and teachers. It surely is not impertinence to ask the question "What are these among so many? Will the Master rebuke us for asking it? There is no lack of faith in him. We know that he can save with many or with few. He is 'able to save to the uttermost.' God be praised for the display of his saving power in all the ages. But why do we expect him to work in a different manner in heathen India from methods employed in nominally Christian N. B. or N. S.—? And why multiply workers here and keep such a pitifully small number at work among a people two and a half times as many as there are in the whole of these Maritime Provinces? Why have a worker here for every 750 of the population and only give one there for every 175,000 of its peoples? And we pose as samples of the Christianity of Jesus Christ! It is a time for thought, for heart searching, for a new study of the wish and will of heaven. Young people of our B. Y. P. U.'s what think you of Christ and his great mission to earth? Have a hand! won't you?

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH.

For the missionaries at Bobbili, the school and its teachers. For the native Christians, that they may grow in grace and strive to win others to Christ.

Tryon, P. E. I.

Perhaps a few words from our Society would be interesting to the readers of our column. A deep interest in the work is shown by large and regular attendance at our meetings. Average attendance during the last three months, 26. In the month of November a Thankoffering service was held by which we realized \$12.25. This the sisters decided should go towards making a Life-member, the remainder to be made up from our knitting work and other offerings that the sisters would feel in their hearts to make. We meet at the homes and find it helpful to keep up sociability in the church. Seldom do we have a meeting without the presence of a few brethren. Our meeting is announced for half past two p. m. Those of us who get there at that hour take up the knitting until three when an hour is given to the devotional part of our meeting, after which knitting goes on again with business and plans for our next meeting. By this time our kind hostess is prepared to refresh us with a cup of tea, which we all enjoy very much. I might say the yarn for the knitting is donated by the sisters to the Society, and the socks find a ready sale. The amount realized from the work is about \$5 a year, which always goes for Home Missions. The amount raised by 10 cent contributions is \$1.80. Three new members, result of Crusade day. Our aim has been to send as much money as possible to the treasurer during the first six months of the Convention year. The outlook is hopeful for a good year's work. May the Lord still increase the missionary zeal of these dear sisters. MARY J. PRICE.

A meeting of the W. M. A. S. of P. E. I. was held at Alexandria on Tuesday, March 13th, in connection with the P. E. I. Quarterly Conference. Mrs. J. C. Spurr, our Provincial Secretary, presided, and although the afternoon proved stormy there was a good attendance. A short time was spent in devotional exercises, led by Mrs. A. F. Browne, of North River. After extending a most cordial welcome to the visiting sisters, Mrs. Spurr read a characteristic note from Mrs. Manning expressing her love and interest in us and in our efforts. Also greetings from Mrs. Price, of Tryon, whose health had not permitted her to be present, and from Miss Jackson, our former Provincial Secretary, whom we miss so much in our work. Through verbal and written reports 16 Aid Societies and 11 Bands were heard from. We found we had no cause to be discouraged, but every reason to press on and do our best. A very encouraging letter from Miss Harrison was read. Thank God for consecrated workers. A paper by Mrs. E. J. Grant, of Summerside, on our work among the Telugus was most interesting and instructive, telling briefly the condition of missionary affairs in Telugu-land. Mrs. Browne spoke of Mission Band work and methods. A missionary roll call, conducted by Mrs. Spurr, brought our missionaries and their work before us afresh. Special mention was made of Mr. and Mrs. Morse, whose little daughter has gone from them, and of Miss Clark, whose sister has passed away, and prayer was offered for them. Before another Quarterly Conference our sister, Mrs. Price, expects to have sailed for her old home in Wales. A resolution was passed expressing our regret at her departure and our best wishes for a pleasant journey. The frequent mention of Miss De Prazer's name in reports and addresses showed what a large place she had made for herself in our affections during her too brief visit. A renewed interest in missions and in all India for her sake is very apparent. God bless her and make her more and more a blessing to others. S. B. S. B.

Steeves' Mountain.

We are pleased to report our Aid Society still alive and fairly prosperous. Although our numbers are small yet we have very pleasant monthly gatherings, and seldom miss an appointment. We feel that these meetings are very helpful and we have the presence of the Master with us. Miss Flora Clarke, our County Secretary, met with us on the 13th in our afternoon meeting, and also in a public missionary meeting in the evening. As it proved to be very stormy the congregation was small, our collection only 41 cents. Miss Clark's talk and Bible reading was very interesting and instructive.

MRS. ENSLEY LUTKS, Pres.

Upper Granville.

The March meeting of our W. M. A. S. was a missionary tea at the home of our vice president, Mrs. Walter Bent, Thursday evening, March 8th. Nearly all the members were present. After tea had been thoroughly enjoyed by all, the meeting was called to order by the president in the usual manner. The programme consisted of choice music, readings, recitations and an address by our pastor, Rev. F. M. Young. Especially gratifying was it to see our younger sisters taking part. We have every reason to feel encouraged in our work. One new member has joined our number and we have the promise of more. Slowly but surely an interest is growing in the missionary cause here. Collection \$3 16. CARRIE E. GOODWIN, Sec'y.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

There are those who say they do not believe in Foreign Missions. Such persons have a mistaken view of the life and work of our Lord Jesus Christ. He believed in Foreign Missions in the fullest sense. He was himself a Foreign missionary. He came some distance to be one, and made some sacrifice in order that he might show his missionary spirit. Nothing that we can do can possibly cost us what his sacrifice cost Him. The servant is not to be above his Master, the pupil above his Teacher. Like our Master we are called not to be ministered unto but to minister. He did not have it easy here. The contrast between the glories and felicities of heaven and the humiliations and sorrows of earth was painfully sharp. "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich." Our love to Him should move us to do anything we can for His cause. It may be that He does not want us to go to India or China, or any of the so-called heathen nations to do personal work for Him there. But that does not free us from some responsibility as to the condition of the peoples in these lands. If no responsibility rests upon us, then upon whom does it rest? If it rests anywhere, with whom does it begin and with whom does it end? The evangelist says "There are heathen at home, let us save them," it is easy to speak the phrase "heathen at home"—but when you undertake to make the application the trouble begins, who are "the heathen at home?" Where are they found? Are they the submerged masses in our large cities, the centers of population? There may be some there. There are some very wicked people among them no doubt—some who have fallen very low in the scale of morals—fallen is it said? Then they were higher up than they now are, and their surroundings have been against them. Is not this a reflection upon the churches of Jesus Christ in this country, that there should be anywhere in this land men and women who know not of the love of God as expressed in John 3:16?—Surely in these Maritime Provinces there are not many men and women who have never "heard of Jesus and his love!" And are there many in all Canada who have never heard of the Christ of Gethsemane and Golgotha? We believe there are not many. If there are any then we should leave no stone unturned until they hear the glad tidings, over and over again. But surely there are men and women enough to give the Christless in Canada some idea of Him "who so loved" them as to give His Son to die for them, and at the same time to do ever so much more than they are now doing to give men some knowledge "of the way of life," who are groping blindly in the dark—for the light. Surely it is not our duty to let them remain in this darkness when we can bring "the Light of Life" to them, even though it be at some sacrifice.

It is not for us to wait until all those around us are converted and won to Christ, before earnest, persistent effort is made to reach the perishing heathen. That were a strange course to pursue, with the Acts of the Apostles in our hands and open before our eyes. If they had acted after this cruel and wicked policy, where would we and our neighbors be at this time? What would our hopes be? How much gospel would we have at this time? To ask the questions is to furnish the answer. If we cannot go in person to the two millions of perishing Telugus committed to the Baptists of these Provinces, to give them "the truth as it is in Jesus," we can at least do something to send another, or others. Every Baptist church member should have some part in this great work of world-wide evangelization—some offering for the work—some prayer for a divine blessing to rest upon the workers in the field—some interest taken to sustain the hands of those who bear heavy burdens, that the men and women at the front may be sustained and cheered in their self-denying efforts to make the Christ known to those "sitting in the region and shadow of death."

Horton Academy.

MR. EDITOR.—You have received nothing from my pen in past months, but now that I am more fully acquainted with the conditions and circumstances of the Academy, you may expect from me occasional communications, which, I trust, their object will render worthy of a place in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. A sense of the great importance of Horton Academy to the Baptists of these Provinces compels me to take this means of setting forth the work, the claims and the needs of the School, and of bringing the latter into closer touch with its constituency.

Although the attendance at the Academy this year is not large, yet a body of young men more generally studious would be hard to find. Notwithstanding the lack of apparatus, we believe that good work is being done, and we are filled with large hopes of the future which will bring us new class rooms and appliances.

Since the beginning of the year some progress has been made toward building up a small library to which students may have easy access for reference and for general reading outside of study hours. One of our young men, Charles Parker, of Yarmouth, gathered together some thirty-four volumes during his Christmas holidays, Deacon Joshua Heustis, of Yarmouth, donated fifty volumes, largely historical. Mr. H. H. Ayer, of Moncton, presented Chamber's Encyclopædia. Dr. Eaton, Rev. S. B. Kempton, Mr. C. E. Morse, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Mr. Lindsay Harris and Mr. Henry Crowell are among the other contributors. We will be pleased to acknowledge further gifts to the library.

The Manual Training Hall is flourishing under the management of Mr. Leslie Fairn. Mr. Fairn has practical knowledge of mechanics and is a professional architect. He has re-arranged the work on practical lines. The result has been increased interest and attendance.

The Friday and Sunday evening prayer services, held by the students of the H. C. A., have been well attended throughout the year, and since Mr. Freeman's week among us interest in them has greatly increased.

Friends of the institution will be glad to hear that, at their last meeting, the Board of Governors discussed at great length the needs of the Academy. A committee, of which Rev. J. G. C. White is secretary, was appointed to consider ways and means for providing increased and better accommodations for the school. This is a move in the right direction. We trust that the urgency of the case is fully realized, and that the matter will be taken hold of with energy and pushed to a satisfactory conclusion. HORACE L. BRITAIN,

Wolfville, March 22. Principal of Horton Academy.

"Deride Not Any Man's Infirmities."

Most infirmities come from bad blood and are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every person who has scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh, dyspepsia or rheumatism should take Hood's.

Erysipelas—"I would strongly urge the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla for erysipelas or any scrofulous disease. I have received great benefit from it for the former complaint. It is an excellent blood purifier." Mrs. H. D. West, Church St., Cornwallis, N. S.



HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills; the non-irritating cathartic.

Two New Premiums

No. 1. "Smith-Peloubet Bible Dictionary." Cloth, over 800 pages, with eight colored maps and 440 illustrations. A special Sabbath School teacher's edition of an old and standard work. Given for only two new 1-year subscriptions to this paper.

No. 2. "Stevens and Burton Harmony of the Gospels." For historical study. By William Arnold Stevens, Professor in the Rochester Theological Seminary, and Ernest DeWitt Burton, Professor in the University of Chicago.

What Will it Cost? With a view to putting this book within the reach of the thousands who will be studying the Life of Christ, in 1900-1901, the publishers have made the price of this special edition: For single copies (postpaid), 75 cents; For clubs of 10 or more copies (if sent by express), 50 cents a copy.

Given for only one new 1-year subscription.

CO

Look Is it co The taste in morn is po tresses frequ are o stomac your consti The liable

A P

Don dose a ter tak each n cause ment t You very appeti dyspep headac your your l your y give yo

Price. "I hav years, an made. O than half have ever March 30

The P. E. The quarter Baptist Confer session at Alex The first gath ing, and the intelligent aud driven several denominational the chairman, Dale, the meet Rev. E. J. Gra address, subject and how to st ccellent address important a sul appreciation an ber of pastors, small churches nor are large or lack of spiritua weakness and the community next spoke on, work succeedin gave an address benefit is Ac churches," tak H. Whitman, o be with us. O at Wolfville ha tor Warren, an at these public advantages affo lous institution symmetrical c young women c able years of th the work of our Dr. Jones, who andra, and the applauded. On Tuesday than an avera cheering to the manifested inte of Alexandra-a the business se Dresser (Lic.) by Pastor E.

Coated

Look at your tongue. Is it coated?

Then you have a bad taste in your mouth every morning. Your appetite is poor, and food distresses you. You have frequent headaches and are often dizzy. Your stomach is weak and your bowels are always constipated.

There's an old and reliable cure:



Don't take a cathartic dose and then stop. Better take a laxative dose each night, just enough to cause one good free movement the day following.

You feel better the very next day. Your appetite returns, your dyspepsia is cured, your headaches pass away, your tongue clears up, your liver acts well, and your bowels no longer give you trouble.

Price, 25 cents. All druggists.

"I have taken Ayer's Pills for 25 years, and I consider them the best made. One pill does me more good than half a box of any other kind I have ever tried."
Mrs N. E. TALBOT,
March 30, 1899, Arrington, Kans.

The P. E. I. Baptist Conference.

The quarterly meeting of the P. E. I. Baptist Conference met for its thirty-second session at Alexandria on March 12 and 13.

The first gathering was on Monday evening, and the church was filled with an intelligent audience, many of whom had driven several miles to learn more of our denominational work. In the absence of the chairman, Rev. A. C. Shaw, of Annandale, the meeting was presided over by Rev. E. J. Grant, who also gave the first address, subject, "Our weaker churches and how to strengthen them." This excellent address, dealing as it did with so important a subject, called forth words of appreciation and helpfulness from a number of pastors. The speaker showed that small churches are not necessarily weak, nor are large ones always strong, but that lack of spiritual life in either case causes weakness and loss of influence for good in the community. Rev. G. P. Raymond next spoke on, "Is the Foreign Mission work succeeding?" Rev. W. H. Warren gave an address on the subject, "Of what benefit is Acadia College to Baptist churches," taking the place of Pastor A. H. Whitman, of Alberton, who could not be with us. Our educational institutions at Wolfville have a strong advocate in Pastor Warren, and he is ever ready to speak at these public gatherings of the "marked advantages afforded by distinctively religious institutions of learning, in imparting symmetrical culture to young men and young women during the most impressionable years of their lives." He referred to the work of our honored classical Professor, Dr. Jones, who formerly resided in Alexandria, and the kind reference was heartily applauded.

On Tuesday morning there was more than an average gathering, and it was cheering to the visiting pastors to see the manifested interest taken by the members of Alexandria and neighboring churches in the business sessions of the Conference. A devotional service was led by F. P. Dresser (Lic.) and the chair was occupied by Pastor E. A. McPhee. Applications

for aid from the Home Mission Board were considered and decided upon as follows:— (1) Murray River church, \$75 for one year, commencing Feb. 3rd, 1900. (2) Souris church, \$50 for one year, commencing Oct. 15th, 1899. The following resolution was moved by Pastor E. J. Grant, and seconded by Pastor J. C. Spurr and passed unanimously.

"Whereas the amount received from the H. M. Board for the work on the Island, is out of proportion to our contributions to the work; therefore resolved that we earnestly recommend that the first Sunday in May a special offering be made in all our churches for Home Missions."

The reports from the churches showed that many faithful workers were being removed by death, and were being greatly missed. Mention was made of the recent death of Deacon John S. McDonald, of Belfast, Deacon Robert Fraser of East Point, sister Nichols of Annandale, and Dr. Covey of Summerside. Pastor Raymond reported the organization of a "Home Department" of 75 members in connection with the Sunday school. Pastor Browne reported the recent purchase of three new church organs, one each for North River, Clyde River and Kingston. At Tryon Pastor Price had united in special services with the Methodist and Presbyterian ministers, and several young people were received for membership. Brother Jeremiah Clark said that the Cavendish people were enjoying the services of Pastor Warren while they were without a stationed pastor. Pastor McPhee stated that he was now giving a weekly Sunday service to Souris, and that he and Pastor Shaw had been hindered by impassable roads from holding special services together as they had planned. A severe snow storm tended to lessen the attendance at the afternoon session, yet there was quite a gathering both at the church and at the neighboring school house, where the sisters held an enthusiastic missionary meeting.

A letter expressing our appreciation of the pastoral work of Rev. D. Price, and regret at his contemplated early departure from the Island, was prepared in committee and adopted by the Conference. Pastor and Mrs. Price are planning to return to their home in Wales during the month of May, and remain there at least one year. The hope was very generally expressed that these faithful workers would return to our Convention, and to this "Garden of the Gulf."

A resolution was moved by J. S. Clark and adopted, expressing our hearty appreciation of the marked advance in temperance reform, recently obtained in connection with civic elections in Summerside, and congratulating Pastor Grant on his share of the good work. A resolution was also passed expressing our sense of loss in the removal of Rev. C. W. Turner, of Montague, from the ranks of our Island pastors, and our high appreciation of his character and as a faithful minister of the gospel. Bro. Turner is now residing in Osterville, Mass., as pastor of the Baptist church of that place.

The Conference listened very profitably to a paper by Pastor Spurr, subject, "The relation of the Holy Spirit to the pastor," to an earnest address by Pastor Browne, subject, "The relation of the Holy Spirit to the church," and to a paper by Pastor Price, subject, "The relation of the Holy Spirit to the unsaved." At the evening session Pastor McPhee preached a stimulating sermon, which was followed by an evangelistic service led by Pastor Browne. This closed one of the best Conferences held on the Island for a long time.

The next meeting will be held at Tyne Valley on the Wednesday and Thursday preceding the Island Association.

G. P. RAYMOND, Sec'y.

Acknowledgment.

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of a Post Office Order for a very respectable amount as a generous donation from my friends in Dorchester. Knowing as they did of my illness and inability to work during the winter, they naturally supposed that a little financial help would be acceptable, and acting on this supposition sent me the order. I wish to express my sincere thanks to these friends for their kindness, and while the money came in a very acceptable time and was thankfully received, yet still higher do I prize the true friendship which prompted the donors to the act. It is well for us to have that stamp of friends who will not forget us in our time of need. May the Lord bountifully reward these friends in my humble prayer.
S. W. KRISTEAD.

Dawson Settlement, March 13.

Cash for Forward Movement.

A B Brown, \$5; Mrs M S Cox, \$1; Miss Evelyn Cox, \$1; Mrs H N Parry, \$5; A Friend, \$1; E J Herman, \$5; G J McLean, \$5; H O Duncanson, \$5; Leonard Hayes, \$5; Rev W C Goucher, \$10; Chas F Robinson, \$5; Miss Myrtle Miller, \$1; Pulpit Supply, \$3; Jacob Crosby, \$1; Moses E Saunders, \$1.50; Geo Noss, \$2; Aaron

Crosby estate, \$2.50; Wm Jas Shaw, \$2. During the month of January the payments were good. Since that there has been a great falling off in the amounts received. Since January 1, 1900, I have sent out 342 notices that have given no response in any way. I hope most of them will soon and so aid in placing Acadia out of debt.
Yours truly,
WM. E. HALL.

93 North St., Halifax.

Notices.

The Westmorland Quarterly meeting will convene with the Port Elgin Baptist

Church on Tuesday the 10th of April next at 3 o'clock p. m. All Baptist ministers and students within the County whether having charge of churches or not, and five lay delegates from each church are requested to attend. Programme will be published later.

F. W. EMMERSON, Sec'y
The Middleton Baptist church have extended a cordial invitation to the N. S. Western Association for 50th annual meeting to be held in June, 1900. The invitation has been accepted. This meeting will also be the Centennial of the founding of the Nova Scotia Association. A good programme is promised and a large gathering anticipated.

M. W. BROWN, Moderator.
W. L. ARCHIBALD, Clerk.

Bas River.
The Quarterly Meeting of the Baptist churches of Colchester and Pictou Counties, will hold its next session, D. V., with the church at Great Village, Colchester Co., on April 9th and 10th. First meeting, Monday, 2.30 p. m. A good programme is being prepared, and an interesting time is expected. Delegates expecting to come by train please forward names to undersigned, so that railway arrangements can be made.

F. E. ROOP, Sec'y.

The Annapolis Co. Conference of Baptist churches will hold its next session with the Lawrence town church at Inglisville on Monday and Tuesday, April 9 and 10. Monday evening, sermon by Rev. L. J. Tingley, followed by an evangelistic service led by Rev. Isa. Wallace. Tuesday forenoon, business, reports from the churches. Paper on the Forward Temperance Movement by Rev. E. F. Coldwell, to be followed by discussion. The afternoon and evening will be given up to the Baptist Sunday School Convention of Annapolis Co.

March 12. J. W. BROWN, Sec'y.
The next Quarterly Meeting of Lunenburg Co. will convene with the Bridgewater Church on April 9th and 10th beginning with the Evening Session. Will the delegates from the various churches and W. M. A. Societies please send their names to me during first weeks of April to aid in providing for the entertainment. Written reports from churches desirable. A good programme is being arranged for. Let us make these meetings a blessing to all the churches.
E. P. CHURCHILL, Sec'y.
Bridgewater, N. S.

Good Health Mine.

Most Valuable Discovery by a Prominent Halifax Traveller.

But Rockingham People Have Known it for Several Years—Dodd's Kidney Pills a Perfect Mine of Health They Cure all Kidney Diseases.

ROCKINGHAM, N. S. March 23.—(By telegraph.) The rich mine recently discovered by the oldest traveller in Nova Scotia, Mr. J. H. Ireland, of Halifax, is said to have been known to the citizens of this town five years ago. An old resident states that he drew a new lease of life from the mine, at least four years ago. Others have made similar claims.

Mr. Ireland says he cares not how many people use the mine. He has named it the Good Health mine, and says that this is the most suitable title for it, as Good Health is enjoyed by all who use its output—Dodd's Kidney Pills.

There is no doubt about the genuineness of Mr. Ireland's cure. All his friends, and he has hundreds of them, have remarked the improvement, and congratulated him upon it. To each enquiry he has replied that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him in a few days.

The reputation enjoyed by Dodd's Kidney Pills in this section of Nova Scotia, is indeed a proud one. It is safe so say that they are used in every household. And in every case in which they have been tried, a complete and lasting cure has followed. A large number of cases of Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Dropsy have been cured by them here, and the cases of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Sciatica, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Blood Impurities, Diseases of Women and all Urinary Diseases, that have been cured by them, are simply uncountable.

"Life and Labors of D. L. MOODY"

is now ready, and we are prepared to fill orders at once. This is a charmingly written volume, covering the whole field of Moody's life from the cradle to the grave, including his most powerful discourses, pithy sayings, anecdotes, illustrations and incidents. It is a large, handsome volume of over 500 pages, beautifully illustrated and retails at the low price of \$1.75 in emblematic cloth, and \$2.75 in full morocco binding. A large portrait of Mr. Moody, suitable for framing, is given with each book free of charge. Agents wanted everywhere. Special terms guaranteed to those who act NOW. Circulars with full particulars and large, handsome prospectus outfit mailed, postpaid, on receipt of 25c. in postage stamps. Write at once for outfit and terms and commence taking orders without delay. Address

R. A. H. MORROW,
59 Garden Street, St. John, N. B.

BETTER BLOOD

In consumption and diseases that waste the strength, the blood gets to be very thin, lacking proper nourishment. The secretory organs of the body are starved so that the natural fluids (such as gastric juice) are insufficient to digest the food and nourish the body.

Park's Perfect Emulsion

enriches the blood supply in the most natural way possible. It is a pleasant, highly nutritious, emulsified food—a combination of pure cod liver oil with Guaiacol and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Any stomach will retain it and rapidly improve. It assists digestion, tones up the bowels, stimulates assimilation and enriches the blood supply. Consumptives, nursing mothers, invalids, and sickly children grow fat on Park's Perfect Emulsion right from the start. There is nothing more beneficial. Ask your physician about it. He knows of its great value in wasting diseases.

50c. per bottle. All Druggists.

—Manufactured by—

Hattie & Mylius,

HALIFAX, N. S.

FOR SALE

A very fine property at Berwick, Kings County, N. S., consisting of 2½ acres of land, abutting on the railroad land at the station on the north, and nearly touching the camp ground on the southeast. The whole block is under cultivation, with about 700 choice fruit trees, 8 years old. A large portion of them are now in bearing. A part of the land, is good grass land and produces a good crop. The buildings are modern in style and are all new. If not sold before May 10th next it will be offered at auction, either in block or in sections. Enquirers can be supplied with printed plans of the block, showing roads, location of buildings, the parts occupied by trees, etc., etc. In part payment the taking of a small house and premises in some small town or village will be considered. Address:

H. E. JEFFERSON, J. P.,
Berwick, N. S.

P. S.—This property is considered to be one of the most picturesque, healthy and fruitful locations on the line of railway in the Annapolis Valley. H. E. J.

156 POPULAR SONGS
With WORDS and MUSIC complete
only printed and bound in one volume. A grand collection of
Musical Gems, sentimental, patriotic, comic; a veritable treasury
of the world's popular songs. Price 10 cents, post-paid, including
our catalogue of latest music and popular books. Agents wanted everywhere.
Address: MORGENTHAU MUSIC Co., Toronto, Ont. (Mention this paper.)

Life and Work of

DWIGHT L. MOODY.

official and only authentic edition. Written by his son, WM. R. MOODY, and IRA D. SANKEY, his life long associate and friend.

100,000 AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE.

Liberal terms. Freight paid. Credit given. A golden opportunity for you. OUTFIT FREE. Write today.

P. W. Ziegler & Co., 214 Locust St., Phil., Pa.

Constipation, Headache, Billousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness,

Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

Hood's Pills

25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Women's Ailments.



Women are coming to understand that the Backaches, Headaches, Tired Feelings and Weak Spells from which they suffer are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

DOAN'S Kidney Pills

are the most reliable remedy for any form of kidney complaint. They drive away pains and aches, make women healthy and happy—able to enjoy life to the fullest.

INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED.

An Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

C. GATES, SON & CO., MIDDLETON, N. S. Dear Sirs,—Please pardon my delay in answering yours of weeks ago. Yes, I have no hesitation in recommending your

Invigorating Syrup.

During the fall and winter of '96 and '97 I was greatly distressed with indigestion. I tried several remedies, each of which gave me no relief. I was advised to try your Invigorating Syrup, which I readily did, and have felt grateful ever since to the one who gave such good advice.

Sold Everywhere at 50 Cents per Bottle.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

Has never been surpassed as a remedy for chronic Coughs, Colds, Consumption and other disorders of the lungs and Chest.



Always get PUTTNER'S it is THE BEST.

Advertisement for Pain-Killer medicine, including text: 'CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH Pain-Killer. A Medicine Chest in Itself. Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for GRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. 25 and 50 cent Bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. PERRY DAVIS'

The Home

How Much a Man Eats.

The late R. A. Proctor says in regard to the amount of food consumed: "It has been calculated that on the average each man who attains the age of three score and ten consumes during the course of his life twenty wagon loads of food, solid and liquid. At four tons to the wagon this would correspond to an average of about a hundred ounces of food per day, or, say, some one hundred and twenty ounces per day during adult life and eighty ounces during youth and infancy.

Yet probably most of us take more than this in one way or another during the day. Dr. Lankester, from an extensive analysis of the dietary of soldiers, sailors, prisoners and the better paid class of artisans and professional men in London, found the average daily quantity of solid and liquid food to be 143 ounces. When some one mentioned before Sidney Smith the twenty wagon loads of food calculated for each man's allowance, he turned to Lord Durham, who like himself was corpulent (and not without reason), with the quaint remark: "I think our wagons, Durham, must be four horsed ones." This is the nearest estimate of the exact amount of food eaten.

Sleepless Babies.

The safest and best remedy for sleeplessness in a little child is a warm salt bath, followed by a vigorous rubbing of the skin in the way a skilful masseur rubs down the skin with the palm of the hands. If the child is restless from nervousness and has not formed the habit of depending on paregoric and other vicious preparations of the kind, the bath will be sufficient to produce sleep.

Cork Floors.

Cork, as every one knows, is one of the best nonconductors of heat or sounds, says The Scientific American. That it has not been more widely used in building is due chiefly to the difficulty of obtaining it in an unadulterated form. A product called cork tiling has recently been placed upon the market which is made of what is known to the trade as "virgin cork," ground, compressed and otherwise treated by a patented process and which is free from the cement and glue usually employed to hold the particles together.

withstanding hard usage. By varying the degree of compression and modifying the manufacturing process slightly sheets of cork different in color and density are obtained which, when sawed and finished in the form of panels, can be used for wainscoting alone or in connection with tile floors.

It is now learned that the British steamer Cuvier, Capt. Quinton, which was reported Friday last sunk by an unknown steamer, was run down in the Straits of Dover the morning of the 9th by a steamer whose identity is not known. The three survivors, who were landed at Calais, France, shortly after the disaster, say a great hole was torn in the Cuvier, sinking her in less than five minutes.

A traveller who did not believe in missions visited Fiji, and counselled a Christian chief to give up his faith in the Bible, which he said was no longer believed by the cultured intellect of Europe. The chief pointed his visitor to a huge stone, and then to a large oven on the hillside, and told him that on the one they were accustomed to murder their captives, and in the other to bake them for eating.

Perfect health is that condition of the body when digestion is so perfect that the physiological balance between the destruction and construction that goes on ceaselessly in cell life is daily kept normal.—E. R. Warman.

You Can't Dodge Them

Did you ever try to dodge the rain-drops? Did not succeed very well, did you? It's just as useless to try to escape from the germs of consumption. You can't do it. They are about us on every hand and we are constantly taking them into our lungs.

Then why don't we all have this disease? Simply because these germs cannot gain a foothold in a strong throat and lungs. It's when these are weak that the germs master. The body must be well supplied with fat. The danger comes when the blood is poor and the body is thin. If your cough does not yield, and your throat and lungs feel raw and sore, you should not delay another day. Take

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites at once. It will heal the inflamed membranes and greatly strengthen them as well. The digestion becomes stronger, the appetite better and the weight increases. The whole body becomes well fortified and the germs of consumption cannot gain a foothold.

It's this nourishing, sustaining and strengthening power of SCOTT'S EMULSION that has made it of such value in all wasting and exhausting diseases.

30c. and 50c. all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Chest Feels Tight.

You seem all choked up and stuffed up with the cold—find it hard to breathe. Cough that rasps and tears you—but little phlegm got up.

Now's the time to take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup before things get too serious. There is no remedy equal to it for making the breathing easy, loosening the phlegm and removing all the alarming symptoms of a severe cold.

"I caught a severe cold which settled on my chest, making it feel raw and tight. Seeing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup advertised I procured a bottle, which greatly relieved me. It loosened the phlegm, healed the lungs, and soon had me perfectly well." NEIL McKAY, RIFLET, ONT.

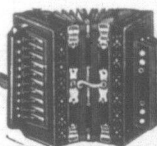
Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.



Advertisement for Florida Water: 'USE THE GENUINE MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET & BATH. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.'

Cowan's

Royal Navy Chocolate and Hygienic Cocoa are always the favorites in the homes THE COWAN CO., TORONTO.



FREE We give this Grand Gold Award for selling only 2 doz. Gem Pins at 15c. each. It's a beauty, has 10 bonus keys, 2 stops, 2 sets of rods, chromized case, open action and double bellows with protectors and clasps. No money required in advance. Send this advertisement, with your name and address, and we will forward the Pins. Sell them, return the money and Accounts, all charges paid. Box V Toronto, Canada.

MONT. McDONALD

BARRISTER, Etc. Princess St St. John

Be sure you get Kendrick's Liniment.

WHISTON'S Commercial College.

"Knowledge is power." A knowledge of business or shorthand can be converted immediately into dollars and cents.

A few months at Whiston's Commercial College will cost but little and will be the best investment a young man or woman can make.

Students may enter at any time, as the instruction for the most part is individual. Send today for illustrated catalogue. Address—

S. E. WHISTON, Principal, 95 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

The surrender of Gronje and the relief of Ladysmith must bring the War to a speedy close. The time to take orders for the War Books is now. The biggest, cheapest and best is ours, only \$2.75 in full Morocco. Special prominence to the Canadian Contingent, 1500 orders already taken in this City. Fall into line and order free prospectus. McDERMID & LOGAN, London.

Advertisement for Bells: 'FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS HAVE FURNISHED SCHOOLS & OTHER PUBLIC BLDGS. MENEELY & CO. GENUINE WEST-TROY N.Y. BELL-METAL CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.'

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Second Quarter.

PRECEPTS AND PROMISES.

Lesson II. April 8. Matt. 7: 1-14.

Read Matthew 6: 19-7: 29.

Compare Luke 6: 37-49.

Commit Verses 7, 8, 13, 14.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Matt. 7: 12.

EXPLANATORY.

We have here a number of the laws of the kingdom of heaven.

I. THE LAW OF JUDGING.—Vs. 1, 2. I. JUDGE NOT. The word "judge" here does not mean "form an opinion," for every one must do this of many persons and things (Luke 12: 57; John 7: 24). It means "to impute wrong motives," to put the worst and not the best construction on the actions or words of others.

THAT YE BE NOT JUDGED. Condemned and censured, and misunderstood by others, as they have been by you.

2. FOR WITH WHAT JUDGMENT, etc. The simple fact is stated, that if you are harsh and censorious, you invite others to be censorious toward you, and they will be sure to accept your invitation. WITH WHAT MEASURE YE METE (measure) IT SHALL BE MEASURED TO YOU AGAIN. This is another statement of the same law of retribution.

II. THE LAW ILLUSTRATED: THE MOTE AND THE BEAM.—Vs. 3-5. The inconsistency and folly of judging are shown by the illustration in these verses.

3. WHY BEHOULDEST. "Starest at" from without, "gaze at, examine carefully." THOU, who art judging others. THE MOTE. "The word 'mote' suggests 'dust'; whereas the figure is that of a minute 'chip' or 'splinter,' of the same material with the 'beam.'" THAT IS IN THY BROTHER'S EYE, obscuring his vision. BUT CONSIDEREST NOT. "Apprehendest not" from within, "understandest" not. THE BEAM THAT IS IN THINE OWN EYE. "Beam," a graphic and almost droll representation of a comparatively great fault. The word means a "log, joist, or rafter." The Saviour draws a picture, and shows how morally grotesque the conduct of the faultfinder is.

4. OR HOW WILT THOU SAY TO THY BROTHER, etc. How can you have the face to say, how be guilty of such hypocrisy, such absurdity?

5. THOU HYPOCRITE. Because he professes to be sorry for the faults he reproves, when he is not, or he would hate them in himself. He rejoices to find a sin in his brother to find fault with. He would appear to be good by condemning the faults of others, while he is not really good, for he overlooks greater faults in himself.

III. A MODIFICATION OF THE LAW: PEARLS BEFORE SWINE.—V. 6. This is as though our King had said: "I have just warned you against censorious judgments. But do not go to the opposite extreme of foolish laxity, . . . failing to distinguish between lambs and dogs. Observe the law of adaptation."

6. GIVE NOT THAT WHICH IS HOLY. The sacrificial meats, the holy things prepared for the temple services, to aid men in the worship of God. UNTO THE DOGS. "In the East dogs are savage, unclean ceremonially, and actually filthy and horrible in appearance. They are the scavengers of the cities, and feed upon all the refuse, even when it is far gone in putrefaction. To give holy things to dogs will not elevate the dogs, but only defile the holy things. NEITHER CAST YE YOUR PEARLS BEFORE SWINE. Because they cannot appreciate their beauty nor understand their value, and you lose your pearls. You must change the nature of the swine before the pearls will do them any good. LEST THEY . . . TURN AGAIN AND REND YOU. You not only will fail of doing them any good, but they will injure you for your attempt."

IV. THE LAW CONCERNING PRAYER.—Vs. 7-11. The door to the divine treasure house which contains supplies for all our needs.

First. The Threefold Way of Obtaining. 7. ASK. . . SEEK. . . KNOCK. These words imply three methods of prayer, and perhaps three degrees of intensity. "Ask," express your desire, go to God with it, including and gathering up in itself the "seek" and the "knock," as in v. 11, for these are modes of asking. "Seek" by all active efforts, which are acted prayers; use all possible means, as in the parable of the pearl of great price. "Knock" at the door of God's treasure house of blessings for the blessings which no seeking can obtain, but which must be given by God.

Second. The Threefold Promise of an Answer. 8. FOR EVERY ONE THAT ASKETH RECEIVETH. There is no exception True asking will combine seeking an

knocking. The answer will be given according to the kind of asking. AND (every one) THAT SEEKETH FINDETH. Most best things must be sought for, as the graces, education, character. For others, as the gift of the Spirit, special providences, divine guidance, God's tender love, opportunities, revelations, we must knock at God's treasury door, AND TO HIM THAT KNOCKETH IT SHALL BE OPENED.

A Proof from Each Parent's Experience. 9. IF HIS SON ASK BREAD (a loaf) WILL HE GIVE HIM A STONE, which was often found in the shape of their small, flat, round loaf.

10. ASK A FISH (good for food) WILL HE GIVE HIM A SERPENT? Not only useless, but often deadly. To ask these questions is to answer them.

11. IF YE THEN, BEING EVIL; i. e., sinful, imperfect. "Even in our highest, holiest relations there is evil: selfishness is mingled with our most unselfish love." GOOD GIFTS UNTO YOUR CHILDREN. This is the rule. HOW MUCH MORE. The difference is infinite. SHALL YOUR FATHER WHICH IS IN HEAVEN. The holy, heavenly, loving, perfect Father, who makes heaven what it is, who is able to answer every prayer. GIVE GOOD THINGS. Luke 11: 13, "the Holy Spirit," which is the best of the "good things," and includes them all. If God will give the choicest gift, we need not hesitate to believe that he will give the lesser ones. But whatever God does give is good.

The argument is conclusive. If God does not answer prayer, and if what he gives us in response to our asking is not the best for us, then God is not as good as an earthly parent.

V. THE GOLDEN RULE.—V. 12 THEREFORE. Because what follows is the summing up of all the previous precepts in this discourse, as love is the sum of the Ten Commandments, which James (2: 8) calls the Royal Law, as this verse is called the Golden Rule. Because, also, you are sons of God, and should therefore act like sons. ALL THINGS WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU. All that you would have a right to expect from others, but everything criminal, or foolish one might desire. DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM. Equivalent to "Love thy neighbor as thyself." "The rule does not require us to do 'the things' which they ask, but to act toward them in the manner and spirit in which we should wish them to act toward us. FOR THIS IS THE LAW AND THE PROPHETS. The sum of the duties to man required by the law and taught by the prophets. It is the state of heart and life which it is their object to produce.

VI. THE NARROW GATE.—V. 13, 14. The way into the kingdom of God.

13. ENTER YE IN AT THE STRAIT GATE. The narrow, difficult gate. 'Strait' here is a different word from "straight," and is still used in such expressions as "He is in a strait," i. e., a narrow place; or "The Straits (the narrows) of Gibraltar." FOR WIDE IS THE GATE, AND BROAD IS THE WAY, THAT LEADETH TO DESTRUCTION. There are a multitude of sins, each of which is a way to ruin. "To destruction." The end of sin is destruction. It destroys life, health, happiness, hope, heaven. The destruction often begins in this world; it is completed in the next. AND MANY THERE BE WHICH GO IN THEREAT. It was the popular way, and thronged with travelers. It was so then. It still is today, but in a less degree.

14. STRAIT IS THE GATE . . . WHICH LEADETH UNTO LIFE, the true life, the life of heaven on earth, eternal life. FEW THERE BE THAT FIND IT. A fact at the time. He does not say it will always be so, he does not say it "must" be so. All can find who will seek.

CANCER And Tumors cured to stay cured, at home; no knife, plaster or pain. For Canadian testimonials & 150-page book—free, write Dept. 12, MASON MEDICINE CO., 377 Sherbourne Street, Toronto, Ontario.

If your horse is run down, give Granger Condition Powders, a true tonic and blood purifier.

Pyny-Peetoral A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the THROAT or LUNGS Large Bottles, 25c. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited Prop's of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer

CONSUMPTION

One-Seventh of the World's Death Rate is Caused by a Disease that Can be Cured.



MODERN ANTISEPTIC METHODS

An Eminent Physician Tells How Consumption, the Curse of the World, Can Now Positively Be Cured, and Offers His Treatment Free to All.

We have a Message

For All Sufferers.

One that is true—as true as that the sun shines—as that the rain falls to water the earth.

All his life Dr. Slocum has given to scientific pursuits; and this discovery which he has made comes as the result of years of incessant work and toil.

Thus it is we are now able to say to you that consumption can be cured.

The cry of the afflicted has not been sent up in vain.

There is hope for the hollow-chested, pale, weary consumptive.

This hope we hold up to you.

Dr. Slocum's researches have brought him face to face with the scientific fact of incalculable value to future generations—a fact that will if properly understood and acted upon, render consumption, before long, as rare amongst the civilized countries as the Black Plague.

Dr. Slocum's discovery embraces a complete system for the treatment of this dreadful disease, at present so little understood as to be called "incurable."

The system consists of three remedies which act simultaneously and supplement

each other's curative action.

The system, we call upon all to make a test of. We will send you on request, a free, full course treatment, consisting of three preparations (all different).

This will enable you to see for yourself that consumption is curable.

It will prove that mankind can now grapple with the demon which has dragged so many millions to their graves.

The hand-maidens of consumption—weak lungs, pneumonia, bronchitis and similar diseases of the throat and lungs and also diseases of weakness, loss of flesh and so forth, which so often degenerate into consumption itself—are also positively cured by the Slocum system of treatment.

Simply write to THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Limited, 179 King St. West, Toronto, giving post office and express office address, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Sufferers should take instant advantage of this generous proposition, and when writing for them always mention this paper.

Persons in Canada, seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers, will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories.

2nd Quarter -1900- April, May, June.

Kindly favor me with your order for LESSON HELPS and PAPERS for SECOND QUARTER.

Table listing prices for various items: Senior Quarterly, per quarter, 4c; Advance, 2c; Intermediate, 2c; Primary, 2c; Picture Lesson, 2 1/2c; Bible Lesson Picture Roll, 75c; Baptist Teacher Roll, 10c.

Above prices are same as ordering direct. PELOUBET'S NOTES, 1900, mailed, 97c.

Prompt attention given to every order. Send for blank form.

I have a few Maps on "Palestine in the time of our Saviour." 48x35.

On Rollers, \$2 50

Unmounted, 2 00

Hurry up.

Geo. A. McDonald, 120 Granville Street, Halifax.

Advertisement for 'FREE' with decorative border and text: 'This beautiful Heavy Gold or Silver Plated Chain Bracelet, for selling only one dozen packages of Sweet Pea Seed, at 10c. each. Large package contains most fragrant varieties. All colors. Write and we will send. Sell them, return money, and we mail your bracelet absolutely free. The season is short, so order at once. Freeham Supply Company, Box V Toronto, Can.'

"Life of D. L. Moody."

Agents wanted to sell the only authorized "Life of D. L. Moody," written by his son, Wm. R. Moody, Editor of "Record of Christian Work. This is the one book that contains the family portraits and is prepared in direct compliance with Mr. Moody's expressed wishes. W. R. Moody states,—"Other Biographies are not approved by the family and friends of my father. They have been prepared in spite of our urgent protest." The records of Moody's life have been gathered and carefully guarded by the family for years, and no one has had access to his letters and private library. The work is beautifully illustrated with over 100 half tones. Big terms. Popular prices. Books on credit. Act quick. Send 35c. for copy of prospectus.

No agent can afford to sell spurious lives. We will send a Pros. and Outfit free to any agent who mails us his Pros. and full Outfit to any other Mordy Book. Act quick. EARLE P. LISHING CO., St. John.

GEM POCKET PRINTER and LINEN MARKER. A complete machine for printing Office, containing 2 Alphabets of Rubber Type, Type Holder, Steel Presses, both handles, Ink, Ink Pad, and full directions, all packed in a neat case. Useful in every kind of business. Write for prospectus, or order by mail, post-paid, for only 15 cents. An elegant pocket pen with order for three months. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Address: BEX SUPPLY Co., Toronto, Ont. (Please mention this paper.)

NOTICE. A General Meeting of the Shareholders of G. W. Burnett Company Limited, for the organization of the company and the enactment of by-laws for its regulation and government, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 45, Gormain Street, in the City of Saint John, on Saturday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1900, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon. GILLIS H. BURNETT, FREDERICK M. SIFFRELL, J. B. KRISTEAD, Provisional Directors.

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present Convention year. All contributions, whether for division according to the scale, or for any one of the seven objects, should be sent to A. Cohoon, Treasurer, Wolfville, N. S. Envelopes for gathering these funds can be obtained free on application to A. Cohoon, Wolfville, N. S.

SACKVILLE, N. B.—On the 15th inst, we had a roll-call in our church. Rev. Dr. Steele addressed the afternoon session and Rev. Wm. Parshley of Moncton preached in the evening. Over 410 responded to their names, either in person or by letter. An offering was taken, over \$150 were contributed. A great blessing was had. Both the sermon and address were heart stirring and helpful. F. W. E. March 21st.

ROLLING DAM.—The church has kindly remembered their pastor this year with some valuable presents during the winter. We received their gifts with grateful hearts knowing that these people are generous, loving and kind, grand workers in the work of the Lord. Although scattered away from the church for some miles yet they come and fill the church on Sabbaths. We have added one to this church. We are sowing the gospel seed trusting for results. Attention good, large congregation in summer, and a mixed one of different denominations. The Lord will own his word here when faithfully declared and that from the heart. We are trying to live it and preach it both here. H. D. WORDEN.

UGG, P. E. I.—The Ugg Baptist church has in days past sent out a goodly number of faithful workers of whom we might mention Rev. J. A. Gordon, M. A., pastor of the first Baptist church, Montreal, and Rev. J. G. McDonald now so successfully engaged in evangelistic work in the North West. During the present pastorate of three and one half years some excellent families have removed to Montague and Charlottetown, thus diminishing our strength numerically and financially. Notwithstanding this we are glad to report that we have still a goodly number of earnest, intelligent members both in Ugg and at Grand View, an out station. Best of all we believe that there are interested ones who will ere long surrender to Jesus. PASTOR J. C. SPURR.

PENNFIELD—I have nothing very special to report in the matter of Church news. We are holding out in the same old way, I do not mean a lifeless service, but the faith of God. Our work goes on as usual. We are keeping the objects of the denomination before us and doing a little to aid them. Last Monday and Tuesday evenings I gave to lecturing on the war in South Africa in both of my churches. The collections taken were nearly \$30 for contingent fund. We may not be doing all we can for the cause of benevolence, but we do a little, and hope to do more for our Lord's work in the world in the future. As to MESSENGER AND VISITOR church news department, I feel that it would be quite as well if the names of the newly baptized persons in the fellowship of the churches were kept out. To me the insertion is both soft and uninteresting. Whoever projected it had ought to be sent to the Transvaal. T. M. MUNRO.

KEMPT, QUEENS CO., N. S.—In the midst of our special services at Westfield we were very unexpectedly called to accompany the remains of dear Sister Helen Miles to Amherst to lay her beside loved one who had gone on before. And although absent for about two weeks, on returning we found that the religious interest had continued to grow. Last Sabbath, the 18th, in the presence of many witnesses, in the Lake of the Woods, we baptized four happy believers in the likeness of Christ's death and resurrection. Three young men, brothers of the one household, and one young girl of sixteen summers. Five were given the right hand of fellowship. Others are thinking of making the full surrender to Christ that the gospel requires. Pray brethren for the weak mission interests—pray believing. March 23. T. A. BLACKADAR.

EAST POINT, P. E. I.—Not having anything of special interest to report it is sometime since we occupied any space in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. We are holding on our way, and although not enjoying the measure of spiritual progress we desire, we are looking to him who promises to bless his word. Our services are very well maintained, though we have had very bad travelling all winter. The church is nobly and promptly meeting its financial obligations this year. The envelope system has come into almost general

use, and is proving very effective. We will also do our very best for all our denominational work. We have now the task of building a new house of worship, hope to make a start this spring. Fourth pastorate year is half gone. People are kind and appreciative. May the Lord bless them and prosper his work in this old church. Pray for us. PASTOR.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.—We have just concluded a most helpful series of meeting which lasted for three weeks. My brother has been with us during all this time, and has rendered us invaluable assistance. He sings the gospel with greater power than ever, and is also most helpful apart from singing. The meetings increased in interest and power to the end of the series, and all felt sorry that they could not be continued longer. The definite results eternity alone can reveal. Between thirty five and forty in some way expressed a desire to find Christ. Several of these came out into the clear light, while others are still seeking. On Wednesday evening (14) four of the brightest young women of the town were buried with their Lord in baptism. Others are to follow shortly. To God be the glory. My brother goes to Isaac's Harbor to assist Bros. Rutledge and Lawson, commencing March 18th. M. A. MACLEAN.

HOPWELL.—The Hopewell Cape section of this church made us a donation on the 16th inst, of \$42.25 cash. We seemed unfortunate in the choice of nights, this being the second night chosen and it was very unfavorable. Still a large number came out and a very pleasant evening was spent. By way of entertainment the pastor delivered his lecture on "The war in South Africa." Joe Howe Dickson, Esq., also delivered a very interesting speech on the same subject. The choir favored us with some music, Mrs. Willis Newcomb sang a solo which delighted all, and we had a nice social time. These gatherings cheer the heart of a pastor as well as fill his always empty purse. This congregation (Upper and Lower Capes) have done nobly since I came to the field. We have put repairs on our house of worship amounting to \$300, paid a balance due on former pastor's salary of \$70 or over and now they have given us this splendid donation. This makes \$117.25 in donations from this church. We wish to express our thanks and hope we may prove ourselves worthy of the confidence of such a generous people. F. D. DAVIDSON.

ISAAC'S HARBOR, N. S.—Very few pass through life without meeting with sudden surprises. We experienced one of these on the 15th inst. At the close of our regular prayer meeting, the pastor accompanied by his friend and fellow laborer in the gospel in this community, Rev. Wm. McLeod (Presb.), wended his way to the parsonage. Not long afterwards the door bell sounded, and immediately the house was filled with a company of men and women of all denominations. The look of surprise on the faces of the pastor and his wife, seemed to give great satisfaction. After spending some time in social conversation, games, etc., the company was called to order by J. L. Churchill, M. D., who in a few well chosen words presented us with a well filled purse of money, together with the assurance of the confidence and esteem of all in the community. We are very grateful for this act. The ties which bind us together as pastor and people seem to be growing stronger each day. It is a pleasure to labor with such a kind, sympathetic people. We are now engaged in special work for the M. S. T. Bro. Hugh A. McLean is with us. During the coming weeks the friends of Goldboro are to unite with us in the work. Pastor Rutledge will render valuable assistance. Present indications are favorable. Our audience room, which will seat about 500 persons, was about filled at the opening service by our own congregation. With remembrances of past mercies, and reliance upon divine help we expect a large ingathering of souls. Brethren pray for us. G. R. A. LAWSON.

BARTLETT'S MILLS, CHARLOTTE CO.—My sheep hear my voice and they do follow me. Our little handful of people here are the true sheep of our Father's pasture, they are surely following our Saviour's teachings. Our God is leading his people here as he has in the past on and upward to victory through grace from the Cross, towards the goal and crown of life. Sabbath school fair, attendance not large by any means, but anxious. Our efforts that are put forth in teachings by the teachers are very good. Prayer meetings

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

here usually are very good, better at times than others. We have not seen anything of fruit of our labors here as yet but have good large attentive congregations in summer and fair in winter. We trust God will move them. As a people they have remembered us by gifts, too, on this field, they are a noble people. Good greetings for the pastor when he comes in. Prayer meetings very good, well attended at times. H. D. WORDEN.

AYLESFORD, N. S.—Sunday, March 18th, was a great feast day with us at Aylesford, it being the 54th anniversary of the organization of this church. The Sunday school assembled at 10 o'clock under the leadership of the pastor, who taught the lesson to the entire school. At 11 o'clock, Principal J. H. McDonald, of Acadia Seminary, preached the anniversary sermon from Ps. 73:17, his theme being "The rectifying influences of the sanctuary." The afternoon session was occupied with reports of the different organizations associated with the church's life, an address by former Pastor, Rev. J. L. Read, roll-call and renewal of covenant. In the evening Principal MacDonald again addressed a large congregation on "The Laws of Natural and Spiritual Heredity," text Dent. 5:9. The gatherings were large throughout the day. Bro. MacDonald's very excellent addresses were highly appreciated by all, and we feel that a distinct spiritual impulse was imparted to the church. The reports presented showed substantial progress during the year, and a healthy condition in all branches of the church's activity. Our membership has increased, and \$1,630.11 has been raised during the year, wiping out a deficit of nearly \$250 and placing a balance of \$48.49 in the treasury. The pastor's report showed aside from services rendered the Kingston church, 401 calls made, 91 sermons preached, 124 prayer and conference meetings and 11 funerals attended. A special feature of the day was the handing in of pledges for funds to renovate and enlarge our house of worship at Aylesford. These were purely voluntary, given in response to a letter sent out to our members a short time ago, and aggregated nearly \$1,300. It is proposed to expend about \$2,000, and to have the work completed in time for the meeting of the Central Association with us on June 23rd. At a largely attended business meeting on Monday, it was resolved to go forward at once with the work, architect's plans were approved and a building committee appointed with instructions to call for tenders. Free pews were resolved upon, and an effort will be made to rededicate free of debt. Brethren, pray that wisdom and strength may be given us for the task. JOHN BURTT MORGAN, Pastor. March 23rd, 1900.

* * *

Quarterly Meeting.

Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Quarterly meeting convened with the Baptist Church, Simonds, Carleton County, March, 9th 7.30 p. m. In the absence of the preacher appointed, the opening sermon was preached by the writer.

Saturday Morning 9-10 o'clock prayer meeting led by Bro. D. F. Millan, lic, 10-11.30, Business session. Reports from churches were somewhat encouraging showing various interests well sustained, and some signs of advancement.

Saturday Afternoon, 2-3 o'clock, an inspiring Conference Meeting. 3-4 o'clock Address by Evangelist Martin on "Relation of Baptism to the Christian Life." It was exceedingly instructive and helpful.

Saturday Evening, 7.30, An excellent missionary sermon by Pastor Atkinson, followed by others.

Sunday Morning, 9.30-11 o'clock, prayer and social meeting. 11.00 Quarterly sermon by Pastor Calder, followed by addresses from Bros. Hayward, Atkinson, Millan, Demmings and Stirling.

Sunday afternoon, 2.30 o'clock, sermon by Bro. Stirling, Lic., a visiting brother from York County Quarterly Meeting.

Sunday evening, Preaching by Pastor Demmings, of Andover, followed by evangelistic services.

This Quarterly gathering was characterized by a spirit of Christian energy and

fellowship and the conscious presence of the Master. The next session of the Quarterly Meeting was appointed for Centreville, third Friday in June. Collections amounted to \$12.10.

E. P. CALDER, Sec'y-Treas.
* * *

District Meeting.

The district meeting of Kings County, N. S., held its last meeting at Canning on the 15th inst. The reports from the churches were in a hopeful strain. Ten have been recently baptized into the New Minas church and five into the church at Berwick. Wolfville is holding special services with hopeful indications. Canard is expecting to receive a number of young people by baptism shortly, as the result of faithful effort since the visit of Bro. Martin, evangelist. M. P. Freeman answered the question "Is the minister an hireling?" His conclusion was that the good minister can never be a hireling. Then "The situation in our churches" was ably discussed by Bro. Cohoon. Probably no one among us is so well qualified to speak on this topic. The subject was discussed in the optimistic mood. Bro. C. dwelt at some length on the evils of short pastorates. He did not believe that a man could do his best in a pastorate of two or three years. To short pastorates is due much of the lack of discipline so greatly to be deplored. He said that the average length of the pastorate in Nova Scotia was less than three years,—but he took out of the calculation the ministry of Dr. Morse, of Digby Neck, whose case was unique, and also of Bro. Weathers, of Somerville, Hants County. On the motion of our Home Secretary our district meeting resolved to put itself into communication with the district meeting of Annapolis County with the view of securing a joint meeting for the purpose of arranging for a better grouping of some of the churches in the counties of Kings and Annapolis. Pastor Hatch of the Wolfville church informed the meeting that they had recently enacted a bye-law requiring applicants for license to appear for examination before the district meeting to obtain their approval of the act previous to any action the church might take in the matter. In accordance with this action of the church Bro. Ira Baird, student, came before the meeting and gave an account of his conversion, call to the ministry and views of doctrine. He was approved and unanimously recommended to the church as worthy of a license to exercise his gifts among the churches. This all believed to be a move in the right direction, and if adopted by the churches will prevent some of the evils attending hasty ordinations so often complained of. We cannot give an account of all that was said and done at this meeting. The exercises from the beginning to the close were interesting and helpful. It is to be regretted that more of our church members do not claim the blessing to be enjoyed by attendance at the district meetings. M. P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.
* * *

Acknowledgement.

The members and friends of the Baptist church in Hartland on the 6th inst kindly remembered their pastor with a donation of \$35. He wishes to express sincere gratitude on behalf of his family and himself. J. D. WRTMORE.

Spring Cloths

We are in receipt of a great variety of spring cloths, the newest weaves for the season. As this is to be a great year for Blue Serges and Fancy Suitings we have imported heavily of these handsome materials. Permit us to suggest that you leave your orders now before the spring rush begins.

A. GILMOUR,

68 King Street, St. John, N.B.
Custom Tailoring.

Mar
HOL
age, No
dison P
Godkin
MYR
the Bap
Rev. W
J. A. M
Purcell
TRAY
March,
the R
Charlot
Charlot
KRELS
March,
by Rev.
St. John
Harbor.
REID-
Aylesfor
27th, by
Reid of
of Ayles
CUMM
bride's
March 2
John C
Cummin
PRENO
21st, by
French,
daughter
DURLA
March 18
year of hi
LIVING
inst., Sar
aged 17 y
HATT-
15th, Raf
Annie M.
MILLAR
Co., Marc
months, c
lar. "Saf
MOORE
the 9 mor
C. Moore,
tion of th
away. M
PRESCO
March 30
son of Mr.
sympathy
great loss
but this w
ber gather
them in th
to rest in
"For of su
PRECK.-
Mrs. Rut
died of o
one week
quite unne
ber attend
ago conne
church and
church wh
daughter,
her several
CLARK.-
Mrs. Susan
Clark, aged
body was b
interment.
life and le
Christian li
last loving
laid away t
home to res
FAULKNE
Co., N. S.,
ner, clerk o
tist church,
paralysis, i
leaves a wi
to mourn th
of our main
and will be
that God m
place. The

MARRIAGES.

HOLL-GODKIN.—At the Baptist parsonage, North River, Jan. 17th, by Rev. Addison F. Browne, Alfred J. Holl and Annie Godkin, both of Charlottetown.

MYERS-PURCELL.—At Antigonish, at the Baptist parsonage, March 19th, by the Rev. W. H. Robinson, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Marple, George J. Myers to Mary Purcell, both of Bayfield, Antigonish Co.

TRAYNOR-JUSTASON.—On the 15th March, at the home of the bridegroom, by the Rev. T. M. Munro, Percy Traynor and Charlotte Justason, both of Pennfield, Charlotte Co., N. B.

KELSON-HOLMES.—On the 15th of March, at the home of the bride's father, by Rev. T. M. Munro, William Kelson, of St. John, and Ethel Holmes of Beaver Harbor.

REID-BAKER.—At the Baptist parsonage Aylesford, N. S., on the morning of Feb. 27th, by Rev. John Burt Morgau, Thomas Reid of Lawrence town to Mrs. Eliza Baker of Aylesford.

CUMMINGS-COOK.—At the home of the bride's parents, North River, P. E. I., March 21st, by Rev. Addison F. Browne, John Cook, of West Devon, and Sarah Cummings of North River.

FRENCH-PORTER.—At Lakeville, March 21st, by Pastor M. P. Freeman, Fred H. French, of Worcester, Mass., to Linnie, daughter of Colin Porter, Esq.

DEATHS.

DURLAND.—At Port Maitland, N. S., March 1st, William Durland, in the 84th year of his age.

LIVINGSTONE.—At Onslow, on the 17th inst., Sarah Livingstone, of Five Islands, aged 17 years.

HATT.—At Rochester, N. Y., March 15th, Ralph, infant son of Rev. D. E. and Annie M. Hatt.

MILLAR.—At Forest Glen, Westmorland Co., March 13th, Eleanor Annie, aged 11 months, child of James and Amanda Millar. "Safe in the arms of Jesus."

MOORE.—At Germantown, March 11th, the 9 months old son of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Moore. Whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs carried this little one away. May God comfort the bereaved.

PRESCOTT.—At Albert, Albert Co., N. B., March 3rd, John Redvers, six months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Prescott. Much sympathy is felt for the parents in their great loss. They have three little girls but this was their only son. A large number gathered at their residence to comfort them in their sorrow. The body was laid to rest in the new cemetery at Harvey. "For of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

PECK.—At Hopewell, March 8th, Mrs. Ruth Calhoun Peck, aged 70, died of pneumonia. She was just one week sick and her death was quite unexpected. A very large number attended her funeral. She many years ago connected herself with the Baptist church and was a member of the Hopewell church when she died. She leaves one daughter, her husband having preceded her several years ago.

CLARK.—At Truro N. S., March 14th, Mrs. Susan Clark, widow of the late Col. Clark, aged 93 years and 8 months. Her body was brought to the Lower Cape for interment. Here she spent most of her life and left a good record for earnest Christian living; and many came to take a last loving farewell before her body was laid away to rest. "Another worker called home to rest."

FAULKNER.—At Chelsea, Lunenburg Co., N. S., March 13th, Mr. Wm Faulkner, clerk and deacon of the Chelsea Baptist church, passed away very suddenly of paralysis, in his 72nd year of his age. He leaves a wife, one son and three daughters to mourn their loss. Our brother was one of our main standard bearers in the church and will be greatly missed. But we pray that God may raise up another to take his place. The funeral was largely attended

and conducted by the Pastor, Jas. A. Porter.

BURLOCK.—On March 1st, at Brighton, Carleton Co., Sister Margaret Burlock, at the age of 84 years, entered into the church triumphant. For over sixty years she had been walking in sweet fellowship with Jesus here. When the call came to "go up higher" she rejoiced greatly that she should behold her Saviour in all his glory. With three sons and four daughters the church at Coldstream and community at large mourn. Truly one of the mothers in Israel has passed away.

LARKIN.—At East Pubnico, March 20th, Hattie Merrick, daughter of Capt. Murray Larkin and wife, aged six years and five months. Little Hattie, but a child, yet in her dying hour she tried to comfort her parents by wiping the tears from off their faces, bidding them not to cry, then trying to sing, "More about Jesus would I know," she passed away as a lily plucked from the home on earth to beautify the gardens of heaven. Sermon preached by Rev. S. Langille from Solomon's Song 6: 2.

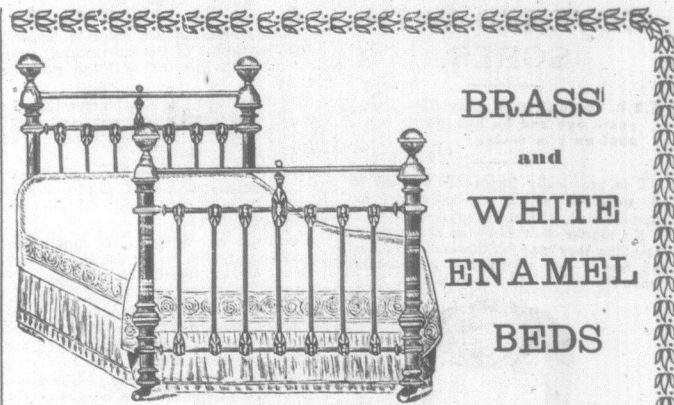
HOVEY.—At Ludlow March 9th, Mary L. Hovey, daughter of the late Stephen Hovey, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian submission, passed peacefully away in the 28th year of her age. Sister Hovey left sorrowing brothers and sisters who have the sympathy of the community, as death has twice entered their home within the last two months. Our dear sister will be greatly missed in the church, where she was always found willing and ready to do her part.

BEVEA.—At Chipman Station, N. B., March 8th, after much suffering, Sarah, widow of the late James Bevea, aged 86 years. A son, two daughters, and many other relatives remain to revere her memory. Many years since, while her children were yet young, she lost her companion, yet God graciously sustained her, and cared for her throughout a long life. She rejoiced as the hour drew near for her departure to the heavenly home, and gently she fell asleep in Jesus. May the gracious Comforter sustain the mourning ones, who are yet waiting but a little longer till the call shall come.

TURNER.—At Crooked Creek, Albert Co., N. S., March 1st, after only a few days sickness, Mrs. John Turner departed this life in the 68th year of her age. She never made a public profession of faith in Christ, but was a quiet God fearing woman. She taught her children to love God and to respect his law. She died with a prayer on her lips and we believe has gone to be at rest. She leaves a husband, three sons and two daughters who mourn a loving mother.

SCRIBNER.—At Upper Queensbury, March 17th, Samuel Hoyt Scribner, aged 63. Bro. Scribner was baptized by the Rev. James Wallace 43 years ago this spring and has been a worthy member of the Baptist church. For about 11 years he has been an invalid and a great sufferer but bore it all patiently, looking unto Jesus for help. About a month before he passed away, while talking with the pastor he selected the text for his funeral sermon, Psalm 116: 7. He longed to go home and be at rest but was willing to wait and suffer if it was his Master's will. The funeral service was held at the church, March 20th and a large congregation gathered showing the esteem in which the brother was held. Two sons and three daughters mourn the loss of a loving, tender father.

WRST.—At Riverside, Albert Co., N. B., March 5th, Deacon Millidge West, in the 72nd year of his age. For several years his health had not been good but his death at last came suddenly. He was a good man. When able he was a faithful attendant on the Lord's house. For twenty years he had been the superintendent of the Sunday School at Riverside. He will be greatly missed. We have no doubt about his future. His faith was strong and his hope sure and steadfast and his life proved his sincerity. He was always deeply interested in the welfare of his pastor and one therefore the pastor will greatly miss. His funeral was largely



**BRASS
and
WHITE
ENAMEL
BEDS**

METAL BEDS

Are now coming into greater use than ever, as being most healthy on account of the cleanliness of the metal, and the most popular are those finished White Enamel with Brass Trimmings. We are now showing a great variety of new designs in White Enamel Beds at prices from \$4.75 to \$27.09. Also ALL BRASS BEDS at lowest prices.

Write for illustrations.



attended. Rev. I. B. Colwell was present and spoke words of sympathy and comfort. He leaves two sons and one daughter, besides his widow to mourn his loss.

ROOD.—At Malden, Mass., March 12th after a brief illness, Rev. Ellsworth C. Rood, aged 30 years. Mr. Rood, a son of Mr. Allan Rood, was born at Port Hillford, N. S. He removed to Boston with his parents in 1889, was converted, baptized and became a member of the Trinity Baptist church, East Boston in 1892. Feeling himself called to the work of the ministry he pursued preparatory studies at Woodstock, Ont. and Newton. After graduating from Newton in 1897 he accepted a call to the First church, Wilmington, Vt. of which he continued pastor until his death. His work was successful and he won the love of the church and community. His brief but severe illness was borne with patience and confidence in his Saviour. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. H. O. Hiscox, pastor of the Malden Baptist church. Mr. Rood visited his native place last autumn and preached several times in the Port Hillford Baptist church. He leaves a young wife who with his parents, brothers, sister and many friends deeply mourn their loss.

STAMERS.—Suddenly, on March 4th, at his home, King St., East, St. John, Benjamin Arthur Stammers, aged 42 years, leaving a widow and three daughters and a large circle of friends who will lovingly cherish his memory. Mr. Stammers was born at Turk's Island, W. I. Oct. 12, 1857. A few years of his early manhood were spent at Bermuda, and when about twenty years of age he came to St. John. Mr. Stammers married Miss Sarah Lavinia Elliott, daughter of Mr. E. W. Elliott of St. John, formerly of Salisbury. For some twenty years Mr. Stammers conducted the St. John Marine School and had the reputation of being master of his work and a very efficient teacher. For a few years he had been connected with the MESSENGER AND VISITOR office, and his services in that connection were very highly valued. Mr. Stammers was baptized by the late Dr. Hopper and united with the Brussels St. church, of which he continued a member until his death. He took a deep interest in the church, was active in the Sunday School and the young peoples' work and sought in all ways to promote its temporal and spiritual welfare. His removal is felt as a serious loss to the church. Mr. Stammers' kindly disposition and winning manners, supported by genuine personal worth and a truly Christian character, had won for him a large circle of friends who most sincerely mourn his death.

FRASER.—From his home at North Lake Lot 47, P. E. I., on March 13th, Deacon Robert Fraser, aged 70 years, passed peacefully to his rest. Death came to our dear brother as a blessed release from a lingering illness of more than fifteen years duration. Truly indeed to him it was Christ to live and Christ to die. How beautifully the grace of God was magnified in his tedious illness! Without murmur or complaint, fully resigned to his Lord's will, there was "no moaning of the bar when he put out to sea." Fifty-five years ago he was baptized into the fellowship of

the East Point Baptist church, and since that time he has not only lived a consistent Christian life but was ever interested in everything that pertained to the advancement of God's cause, both at home and abroad. For 22 years he filled the office of deacon with profit to the church and honor to himself. His funeral was largely attended, the service being conducted by Pastor McPhee, who preached the funeral sermon from Heb. 4: 9. To the widow, daughters and sons who were all present save one, Fred, who resides in Halifax, we tender our sincere sympathy, and pray that God may bring them all at last to heaven.

Home-made Mats and Rugs.

A Fascinating Work for the Home.

DIAMOND DYES
Always Take the Lead.

Every woman and girl in Canada should have the new illustrated "Diamond Dye Rug Book." This useful little book shows rich colored patterns of Door Mats and Floor Rugs that can be made from rags of any kind. The book will tell you how to get any of the lovely designs.
Sent post paid to any address. Write to Wells & Richardson Co., 200, Mountain Street, Montreal.

I cured a horse of the mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

I cured a horse badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
EDWARD LINLIEF.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
THOMAS W. PAYNE.
Bathurst, N. B.

STRENGTH

does not indicate the purity of Baking Powder. Many of the strongest Baking Powders are made of Alum Phosphates and Ammonia

Woodill's German

is classed among Pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powders and has been in use over 40 years. A Record few can claim.

W. M. D. PEARDMAN,
Manufacturer. HALIFAX.

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

**Walter Baker & Co.'s
Breakfast Cocoa.**

"The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the few really pure cocoas, and physicians are quite safe in specifying their brand."
—Dominion Medical Monthly.

A copy of Miss Parloa's "Choice Receipts" will be mailed free upon application.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1780.
Branch House, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

COVERED WITH SORES.

B.B.B. cured little Harvey Deline nine years ago and he has never had a spot on him since.

It is practically impossible to heal up sores or ulcers, especially the old chronic kind, with ordinary remedies. No matter how large or of how long standing they may be, however, they heal up readily and stay healed permanently when Burdock Blood Bitters is used.



HARVEY DELINE.

Mrs. E. Deline, Arden, Ont., proves this in the following account she gave of her little boy's case: "When my little son Harvey was one year old he broke out in sores all over his body. They would heal up for a time, then break out again about twice a year, till he was past four; then he seemed to get worse and was completely prostrated. When doctors failed to cure him I gave him Burdock Blood Bitters, and besides bathed the sores with it. "It is nine years ago since this happened and I must say that in all this time he has never had a spot on his body or any sign of the old trouble returning."

MENTHOL D&L PLASTER

We guarantee that these Plasters will relieve pain quicker than any other. Put up only in 25c. tin boxes and \$1.00 yard rolls. The latter allows you to cut the Plaster any size.

Every family should have one ready for an emergency.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

Beware of imitations

Colonial Book Store

Send to me for your SUNDAY SCHOOL QUARTERLIES and SUPPLIES at Publishers' Prices.

Peloubeta's Notes on the S. S. Lessons for 1900, \$1.00.

Arnold's Notes on the S. S. Lessons, 60c.

Revised Normal Lessons, 30c.

Class Books, Supt. Records, Envelopes.

T. H. HALL, Cor. King and Germal n Sts. St. John, N. B.

FREE! This beautiful Little Lady's Watch for our full-sized Ladies Doyles at 10 cents each. Fine Boy's Watch for selling 25c. Ladies and prettiest designs; all at sight. No Money Required. Simply write and we send Doyles postpaid. Sell them, return money, and we mail your watch free. Unsold Doyles returnable.

LINEN DOYLEY CO. BOX V TORONTO

KENDRICK'S LINIMENT.

The DOLL EMULSION

CONSUMPTION and ALL LUNG DISEASES, SPITTING OF BLOOD, COUGH, LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY, the benefits of this article are most manifest.

By the aid of The D. & L. Emulsion, I have gotten rid of a hacking cough which had troubled me for over a year, and have gained considerably in weight.

T. H. WINGHAM, C.E., Montreal. 50c. and \$1 per Bottle

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, MONTREAL.

News Summary

Sydney, capital of New South Wales, and Adelaide, capital of South Australia, have been declared infected with the bubonic plague.

The bubonic plague is fast increasing. In Bengal 4,725 deaths occurred last week. These included 744 in Calcutta and 2,044 in Patha.

Gen. Sir Wm Stephen Alexander Lockhart, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, died on Sunday at Calcutta. He was born in 1841.

The Pope has telegraphed congratulations to the Queen on her decision to visit Ireland, and expressed the hope that discord may be forever removed.

Senator Lindsay on Wednesday introduced an amendment to the Puerto Rican bill providing for free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico.

The Elder-Dempster agents have received a cable from Cape Town announcing the arrival of the transport Milwaukee after a most successful voyage. The cable reported that all were well.

It is asserted in Toronto that Lord Salisbury is already engaged upon the outlines of a scheme of imperial federation and defence, and that the colonial ministries are being consulted in regard to it.

Elmer Maxwell, charged with killing Captain Baisley, of the schooner J. B. VanDusen, last November, was arraigned at Portland, Me., Tuesday, upon the indictment found against him by the grand jury. He pleaded not guilty, and his trial was fixed for Tuesday, May 1.

The city council of Astoria, Oregon, has passed an ordinance providing a bounty of five cents a head for all dead rats delivered to the chief of police. This action is taken as a precautionary measure against the possible appearance of plague arising from ships coming from infected ports.

It has been decided to hold a four weeks Dominion exhibition in Toronto during August and September, 1901. Aid will be asked from the Dominion and provincial governments and city towards erection of a new main building to cost \$160,000, and other improvements to the exhibition grounds.

The military Gazette says it is stated at Ottawa that Col. Percy S. N. Lake has been appointed to command the Canadian forces. Col. Lake is at present at the War office in London. Col. Lake is a splendid officer, and the only hope is that he will not be deterred from accepting the appointment. According to the same paper, Lieut. Col. Vidal will be commanding officer of the provisional regiment at Halifax.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, Tuesday, Mr. Sulzer moved that the secretary of war be directed to inform the House as early as possible what fortifications Great Britain is erecting, constructing and completing along the northern frontier of the United States, especially at Puget Sound and other places on the Pacific ocean, contiguous to the State of Washington and the district of Alaska.

At a meeting of Nationalist Irish members of the House of Commons Wednesday, Mr. John Redmond presiding, it was agreed that the Irish Commoners should not be allowed hereafter to pair with either Liberals or Unionists. This action is a recurrence to the independent attitude of the Irish party under Mr. Parnell's leadership and is calculated greatly to increase the fighting influence of the organization in Parliament.

After a conference between representative of the International Association of Machinists and the administrative council of the National Metal Trades Association at Chicago, Saturday night, President James O'Connell, of the union, declared that strikes would be called immediately in all parts of the United States and Canada. Such strike would involve 100,000 men and cause to be shut down for an indefinite period plants having an aggregate capacity of millions of dollars. Chicago labor troubles are responsible for the disagreement which is expected to precipitate the general machinist's strike.

Describing the hardships of a forced march, Pte. Neligan of the fifth Lancashire Regiment, states that at the end of four days' marching, whilst he was employed making a fire, an officer came up and offered him 1s. for a piece of chip. Neligan adds: "I laughed and told him I did not mind giving him a piece, as we were there to help each other. He thanked me and went off to eat his breakfast. Another officer, Capt. Upperton, asked me for a match, and when I gave him a box with about a dozen in it he insisted on me accepting sixpence for them. One of our men found a crust of bread on the veldt, and when he brought it in you should have seen the troops gaze at it as though it were a curiosity in a museum!"

People lose faith in advertising assertions, because of silly exaggerations. We hope the fault of others will not lead you to doubt our statement that Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is worth the cost of a trial. 25c. all Druggists.

Make More Muscle

And keep the same in firm flexible condition. A brisk rub down after exercise or severe work, then bathe with

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, the great muscle nerve, will strengthen the muscles, invigorate the tired nerves and make you feel like a new person. Tennis, Golf, Cricket, Base Ball Players, Oarsmen and Bicyclists use and indorse it.

THESE ATHLETES USE AND INDORSE JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

The Leading Physical Culture Teacher of America, Prof. ROBERT J. ROBERTS, of the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium, of Boston, says:

DEAR SIR:—I can only speak of the "old Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" in the highest terms. I have used it in the gymnasium when the boys have strained or overworked their bodies. It has worked like magic in reducing swelled joints and in removing soreness of the parts. At home my wife has used it with our internal and external, it has proved valuable. [Signed] ROBERT J. ROBERTS.

Send for our Book on INFLAMMATION, mailed free. Sold by all Druggists. Put up in Two Sizes, Price 25 and 50 cts. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Corticelli Skirt Protector

is a wet weather "insurance policy" for a lady's skirt.

It never shrinks, it cannot pucker the skirt bottom—its colors will not run.

It is steam shrunken before it is dyed—it cannot skrink any more under any possible usage.

Its colors won't run because they are fixed permanently and unfadably when dyed.

Every dress goods shade. Sewed on flat, not turned over—one or two rows of stitching. Genuine only with this label

Corticelli

To any Reader

of this "Ad." who intends buying an Organ we would say—Be sure and write us. Why? Because we sell the best organ (The Thomas) on the most reasonable terms, as thousands of our customers can testify.

Catalogue sent free on application.

JAS. A. GATES & Co.

MIDDLETON, N. S.

PEERLESS PACKAGE OF GAMES AND HOME AMUSEMENTS!

A Grand Collection of Games, affording Fun for the whole year. Don't miss this chance of a lifetime. See what you get—1 set Dominion, 1 Chess and Checker Board and Men, 1 game of Authors (48 cards in pack), 1 game of Fox and Geese, 1 game of Nine Men Morris, 1 game of Ludo, 1 game of Fortis, 15 Magic Tricks, 1 game of Clavier, 1 game of Shadow-Bluff, 1 game of Tableaux, 1 game of Pastimes, 275 Select Autographs, Album Verses, Magic Age Table, 50 charming Conundrums with Answers, 11 Parlor Games, Magic Music, The New Book, Order of the Whistle, The Great Game of Rival sets (2 sets), Secret of Ventriloquism. All neatly packed and mailed, post-paid, for only 15 cents; 3 packages 35 cents. Big catalog of books and novelties with each order. Address EXCELSIOR BOOK CO., Toronto, Can. (Mention this paper.)

Write to-day, as this offer may not appear again.

FREE

We give this beautiful knife for selling only six packages of Pens at ten cents each. These packages are attractively lithographed, and each contains 18 assorted pens of superior quality. The knife is over three inches long closed, contains four blades, one a miniature file, all of best quality tempered steel. The handle is of mother of pearl, highly polished, with burnished bolsters and brass lining throughout. We ask no money in advance. Write us and we forward the pens, sell them, return the money, and as a reward for your work this beautiful knife will be sent you immediately. Toledo Pen Co., Toronto

FREE

March 28

The ground fall and the spring the soil is necessary to the seed. Of as early as the furrow is made and three scattered as bottom, allow every ten feet meal with the to fifty feet of down the row two inches of fill the furrows plants are not closer than an not need thin more in the cle are trained by the row and f these six inch

Treated in th to have vigor from six to el large flowers literally pick s the armful, an easiest of all flo Illustrated Mag

Effect

I asked a farm cessful how he work done He ing any fuss ab every item to be of the time, an thing out of pl black rot to be r —I do not allow matter, but joi and put it into my head. Then things, only each and copy out v soon. Every mo each one of the given to them on is then expected of the work and member and see should go to an weeds do not be lie around; killi they have strip half the currant before half the str into superflous ab in general." He work for a single planting trees a berries, cleaning ess buckles, men vinegar barrel an

In this way a amount of work o farmers are alway always behindha

Farm leaks are discussed at all o over-stating the of the stock on c least unfit to be stock costs as m while the returns half what they sh larly true of hori think that one of ever, is in the pre manure. Simply yard in a raw stat feeds to be the average farm loads of the fresh placed in small hea The result may be neat each heap, b the possible value saved. Even for h ed. Were it all material and place being properly d would be raised 'leaseage of no mean the exposure of an

The Farm.

Sweet Pea Culture.

The ground is heavily manured in the fall and the manure spaded under. In the spring the soil is not disturbed more than is necessary to open up a furrow to receive the seed. Of course the planting is done as early as the ground can be worked. A furrow is made eight to ten inches wide and three inches deep. The seeds are scattered as evenly as possible over the bottom, allowing one ounce of seed for every ten feet of row. Then sow bone meal with the seed, at the rate of a quart to fifty feet of row. Next walk up and down the row tramping in the seed. Add two inches of soil and tramp down, then fill the furrow up with loose soil. The plants are not thinned out unless they are closer than an inch or so apart, for they do not need thinning if there is three feet or more in the clear between the rows. They are trained by driving stakes each side of the row and fastening wire or string to these six inches apart.

Treated in this way we have never failed to have vigorous, healthy vines, growing from six to eight feet tall and producing large flowers in great profusion. We literally pick sweet peas from our vines by the armful, and they have really been the easiest of all flowers for us to raise—(Vick's Illustrated Magazine.)

Effective Farm Work.

I asked a farmer who is eminently successful how he managed to get so much work done. He answered: "By not making any fuss about it; I always jot down every item to be done a good ways ahead of the time, and whenever I see any little thing out of place—a nail to be driven, black rot to be removed, or any such trifle—I do not allow it to get to be a great matter, but jot it down in my memoranda and put it into my pocketbook, not into my head. Then I never bother about such things, only each day I look over my slips and copy out what should be done very soon. Every morning jobs are assigned to each one of the family, and are generally given to them on slips of paper. Each one is then expected to attend to his own share of the work and the care. If I tried to remember and see to all the jobs done I should go to an insane asylum. As it is, weeds do not beat me; old brush does not lie around; killing worms is not put off till they have stripped half a dozen trees or half the currant bushes, trimming is done before half the strength of the trees is gone into superfluous shoots, and nothing crowds in general." He then showed me a list of work for a single day. It covered transplanting trees and shrubs, topping raspberries, cleaning stovepipe, repairing harness buckles, mending baskets, hooping a vinegar barrel and putting up birdhouses.

In this way a farmer gets an amazing amount of work done on time, while other farmers are always in a fret and worry and always behindhand.

Farm leaks are a subject that should be discussed at all of our institutes. It is not over-stating the case to say that four-fifths of the stock on our farms is scrub, or at least unfit to be classed as prime. This stock costs as much to feed and house, while the returns are from one-fifth to one-half what they should be. This is peculiarly true of horses as well as cows. I think that one of the largest leaks, however, is in the prevailing way of handling manure. Simply to haul it out from the yard in a raw state and spread it on the fields seems to be the only conception of the average farmer. I see daily drawn by loads of the freshest manure, and this is placed in small heaps all over a large farm. The result may be slightly to fertilize beneath each heap, but not over 5 percent of the possible value of this manure will be saved. Even for humus it is largely wasted. Were it all composted with other material and placed upon the fields after being properly decomposed, its value would be raised nine-tenths. Another leakage of no mean proportions comes from the exposure of animals to the weather.

The great improvement in barns has not been followed by proportionate improvements in sheds and improved yards.

Every pasture lot should be furnished with adequate shelters in the way of sheds and windbreaks.—(E. P. P.)

The North Dublin district council on Wednesday defeated a motion in favor of the presentation of an address to the Queen on her forthcoming visit to Ireland. At a public meeting held in Limerick on Wednesday a resolution to present an address to the Queen during her visit to Ireland was enthusiastically adopted.

IMPORTANT

That People Should Know
Just What
Paine's Celery Compound
Can Do For Them in
Spring Time.

It Begins Its Good Work At the
Root of Trouble and
Disease.

It Feeds and Braces the Nerves and
Drives Impurities from the
Blood

With the ushering in of a new season, it is important that people should know just what Paine's Celery Compound can do for tired, half-sick, nervous, sleepless, irritable and despondent people of all ages.

Spring is the time when thousands have the "blues," and go about in misery and wretchedness.

The nerves of such victims require nourishing and their blood must be purified. As soon as this all-important work is begun by nature's blood purifier and system builder, Paine's Celery Compound, the seeds of lurking disease are expelled from the body, and health and true vitality are manifested in the face and in every movement of the limbs.

To win back refreshing sleep, good appetite, natural digestion and continued good health, the best remedy in the world is not too much for any one to insist on getting. If you have the slightest doubt about the power and efficacy of Paine's Celery Compound, have at least as much faith as some of your friends and neighbors who have tried a bottle and are now praising its virtues and life-giving powers. Paine's Celery Compound cures when all other medicines fail.

What Cured Your Cough?

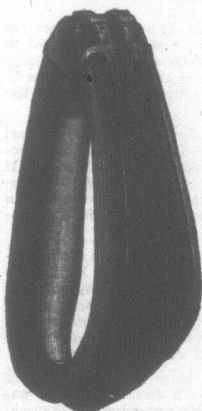
ADAMSON'S BALSAM!
No cough can stay after being treated with it. It simply soothes it out of existence. There is nothing harsh or imperative about



It heals the sore parts, tones up the irritated air passages and strengthens the bronchial tubes—thus stopping the sources of the cough.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c.

Save time not dirt, Use Pearline



Steel Rim Horse Collars

The handsomest and Strongest Collars ever produced; made in all styles for all kinds of work. These Collars are guaranteed not to injure any Horse. The stock and the workmanship is the best that can be had.

We carry a complete line of Collars and Horse Furnishing Goods which we offer at low prices.

H. HORTON & SON,
11 Market Square,
St. John



\$4.85 Cut this out and send it to us, with the name of your nearest express office, and we will ship you this magnificent Field Glass for examination. Call at your express office, examine thoroughly, then, if you find the glass exactly as represented, pay the express agent \$4.85 and express charges and secure this great bargain. The glass we offer is beautiful in finish, and of high quality, real Morocco body, achromatic lenses, black japan draw tubes, packed in a handsome Morocco case with carrying straps. Farmers, hunters, prospectors, travellers, tourists, and in fact everybody, will find this instrument invaluable. They are substantially made, cannot get out of order and will last a life-time. Many of our customers write us that they have never had so much pleasure and enjoyment from a small investment as this Field Glass has afforded them. We might charge you double the price that we ask for them and you would be perfectly satisfied, but we believe in giving our customers the benefit of our ability to buy goods in large quantities at large quantities at low prices.
JOHNSTON & McFARLANE, Box V Toronto, Canada.

SEND NO MONEY

MRS. GEO. TRAILL,

A Well Known Lady of Thornhill, Man.,

Got Almost Instant Relief From
Heart Trouble by the Use
of Milburn's Heart
and Nerve Pills.

It is simply wonderful the number of western women who are coming forward to tell of the curative powers of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

This time it is Mrs. Geo. Traill, a highly respected lady of Thornhill, Man., who gives in the following words the history of her case:

"I obtained from Mr. J. A. Hobbs, druggist of Morden, Man., a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, as I was very bad with heart trouble at the time.

"I used the one box and got almost instant relief. I then bought another box, but only had to use a few of the pills, as I have never been troubled with palpitation since using them.

"I am very thankful that I got the pills, and if this will be of any use to others suffering as I did you may publish it in the papers."

It just hits the right spot, is what people say who have used The Baird Company's Wine of Tar Honey and Wild Cherry. This perfection Cough and Throat remedy contains no deleterious drugs of any kind whatever.

Largest Foundry on Earth making
CHURCH BELLS CHIMES & PEALS
Purest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., free.
MOSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Travel in Comfort
—ON THE—
PACIFIC EXPRESS

Lv. Halifax - - 7.00 a. m. MoTuWThFr Sa
Lv. St. John - - 4.10 p. m. MoTuWThFr Sa
Ar. Montreal - 8.35 a. m. TuWThFr Sa Su
Lv. Montreal - 9.45 a. m. TuWThFr Sa Mo
Ar. Vancouver 12.30 p. m. Su MoThWTh Sa

A TOURIST SLEEPER

On above train every Thursday, from MONTREAL, and runs to SEATTLE, without change.

Double berth rates from Montreal to Winnipeg, \$4.00; to Medicine Hat, \$6.00; Calgary, \$8.50; Vancouver and Seattle, \$8.00.

For passage rates to all points in Canada, Western United States and to Japan, China, India, Hawaiian Islands, Australia and Manila, and also for descriptive advertising matter and maps, write to

A. J. HEATH,
D. P. A. C. P. R.,
St. John, N. B.

Why our students are so successful in getting situations:

1. Our students are of an exceptionally high class. We offer no inducements to incompetents to come to us. Nothing but a genuine course of study, and the reward that follows honest work, are offered as inducements; hence, as a rule, we get only desirable students.
2. Only work of the most practical kind, and that so arranged that there is no waste of time or energy, is given.
3. Our entire time, skill and energy are devoted to our students' interests.



Send for business and shorthand... (Isaac Pitman) catalogues.

S. KERR & SON,
Oddfellows' Hall.

BE SURE

BE SURE and get our BARGAIN prices and terms on our slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs.
BE SURE and get the aforesaid before buying elsewhere.
WE MUST SELL our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs to make room for the GOODS WE REPRESENT.

MILLER BROS.

101, 103 Barrington Street HALIFAX, N. S.



\$4.95 Cut this out and send it to us with the name of your nearest express office and we will ship you a Violin with Outfit by express, subject to examination. Examine it at your express office, and if you find it exactly as we represent it and entirely satisfactory, pay the express agent our special price, \$4.95 and express charges. This is a finely finished, regular \$9.00 Stradivarius model violin, richly colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone. Complete with fine bow, extra set of strings and rosin. A genuine bargain at the price. Buy direct from us and save the dealer's profit.
Johnston & McFarlane, Box V Toronto Ont.

Queens County Quarterly Meeting.

This Quarterly meeting met with the Upper Jemseg Baptist church on the 9th inst. The sessions were largely attended and of much interest. Friday evening Rev. J. Coombs preached a sermon, which was followed by a social service in which a goodly number took part. On Saturday morning the business meeting of the quarterly was held. Bro. J. D. Colwell was appointed Secretary-Treasurer *pro tem*. Notice was given that the constitution of the quarterly meeting be so amended that the Sabbath afternoon be given to Sunday School work. In the afternoon the quarterly conference, led by Bro. Coombs, was held. Many took part and it was of a deeply spiritual character. The evening was devoted to home missions. Addresses were delivered by Revs. J. Coombs and G. M. Springer and Brethren J. D. Colwell, C. N. Pearce, Asa Parry, William Barnes, C. D. Dykeman and F. J. Pardy. The quarterly sermon was preached by Rev. A. B. McDonald, and the afternoon was given to Sabbath School work. Bro. J. D. Colwell, superintendent of the Upper Jemseg Sabbath School, presided, and addresses were given by Rev. J. Coombs, A. B. McDonald, G. N. Springer, C. K. Ganong and by Bro. Asa Parry. A Woman's Foreign Missionary meeting was held in the evening, led by Sister Pearce, the County Secretary. Reports from a number of the Aid Societies of the county were given by Sisters C. W. Pearce, W. E. McIntyre, E. B. Ganong, Jacob Dykeman, William Barnes and Pearl Robinson, and addresses were delivered by Brethren J. Coombs, G. W. Springer and E. K. Ganong. Resolutions of thanks to the Upper Jemseg church and congregation, for the hospitality to the delegates and to the choir for their excellent music were adopted. The collections, which were for Home and Foreign Missions and Sunday School work, amounted to \$15.33.

J. D. COLWELL, Sec'y *pro tem*.

March 12.

PAINS IN THE BACK

FREQUENTLY DUE TO SLUGGISH LIVER OR KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mr. Frank Walters, of Exeter, Tells of Suffering and How Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Him After Other Medicines Failed.

From the Advocate, Exeter.

Mr. Frank Walters is a young man personally known to most of the residents of Exeter, where he has lived nearly all his life. Talking with the editor of the Advocate recently Mr. Walters said:—"In justice to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I think it my duty, in view of what they have done for me, to add my testimonial to the thousands of others that have been printed. For some months I suffered most severely from pains coursing up and down my back. It was thought that these pains were due to liver and kidney trouble, but whatever the cause they frequently left me in terrible agony. The pains were not always confined to the back, but would shift to other parts of the body. As a result I got little rest, my appetite became impaired, and I fell off greatly in weight. I tried different remedies suggested by friends, which having no effect almost disgusted me with medicine. Then a personal friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was not easily persuaded because I had about concluded that medicine would not relieve me, but he insisted and finally I decided to try them. I purchased one box at first, and to my astonishment before it was finished I was greatly relieved. Then I got a couple more boxes and these restored me to my former good health. I do not hesitate recommending this medicine that others may profit by my experience and not suffer tortures as I did."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mr. Geo. A. McDonald at 120 Granville St., Halifax, is the regularly appointed agent of this paper for Halifax city, and our subscribers there may pay subscriptions to him, receiving our receipt for all payments on our account.

News Summary

The Quebec Legislature was prorogued Friday evening. The session lasted over two months, the longest held for many years. The government resolution to abolish the Legislative Council was defeated by that body this morning, only six councillors voting for the abolition; seventeen were against.

The U. S. Senate Thursday in executive committee almost unanimously voted to ratify the treaty between the United States and Great Britain relative to the estates of citizens of one country who die in the other.

The correspondence between General Hutton and Colonel Sam Hughes was submitted to Parliament on Thursday. It proved that the General refused to recommend the Colonel for a commission in South Africa because of the latter's insubordination.

The long considered question of amalgamation between the Primitive Methodists and the Bible Christians in England is to be again brought up for discussion at the spring meeting of the latter denomination, when the decisions arrived at will be presented to the next conference.

The proposed lease of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston and Maine was ratified at Thursday's meeting of the stockholders of the former road by an overwhelming vote in favor of the lease. Fifty-two thousand two hundred and sixty-five shares of the common and 93,412 shares of the preferred stock were recorded, while the opposition was represented by 28,443 shares of preferred stock.

A London special to the New York Journal says: The Duke and Duchess of York are planning to visit Canada as soon as the war is over. They will tour through the country and extend their trip to all the other British colonies which have contingents serving in South Africa. The tour will be one of state with all the distinctive characteristics of a royal visit.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor in the Commons on Thursday opened the debate on the over-taxation of Ireland, which, he declared, from the date of the union to 1890 exceeded the war indemnity paid by France to Germany. He moved that the government take steps to remedy this state of affairs. The motion was rejected by 220 votes.

A despatch from Lorenzo Marques says the women of Pretoria insist that British officers who are prisoners of war there shall be shot. They declare British victories can only be avenged by the execution of the British. They have made frequent demonstrations near the strongholds where the captives are kept.

There was considerable excitement in the House of Commons Thursday afternoon, resulting from attempts on the part of the Irish members to secure more of the House's time, in which they succeeded after noisy displays of passion on the part of both the Irish and their opponents. Only the tact of Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the House, saved the uproar from developing into a scene of violent disorder.

Personal

Pastor Steeves of Paradise, N. S., is taking a well earned vacation in Boston and New York. His church not only granted the pastor a month's rest, but very thoughtfully and kindly presented him with a purse sufficient to cover expenses.

Rev. G. J. Coulter White left St. John last Wednesday for Nelson, B. C., where he is engaged to supply the Baptist pulpit for a time. Rev. Mr. Rose, lately pastor at Nelson, we are sorry to learn, has been obliged on account of ill health to give up his work there and return to Nova Scotia.

As will be seen by what appears elsewhere in this paper, Pastor Price of Tryon, P. E. I., and wife contemplate a visit to their native Wales and a year's residence there. This will no doubt be a very enjoyable visit. We shall miss Mr. and Mrs. Price in their absence, but hope they will not forget to come back when the year is expired, and may they be very happy in their visit.

We deeply regret to hear of the death of Mr. Frederick M. Shaw Denver, Col., a brother of Rev. A. A. Shaw of Windsor. Mr. Shaw was a young man of 31. He had been successfully engaged in teaching and with bright prospects before him. Mr. Shaw was a son of Deacon Isaac Shaw of Weston, who so recently passed away. This double bereavement is a heavy blow to the family and they will have the sympathy of many friends.

THAT SNOWY WHITENESS

to which all housewives aspire can be secured most surely, most easily, and most economically by the use of "SURPRISE" Soap.

It takes all the dirt out of the fabrics, and leaves them white as snow—clean, sweet and free from streaks or discolorations.

A large cake costs but 5 cents. Remember the name—**"SURPRISE"**.

Dykeman's { Three Entrances } 97 King st. 59 Charlotte S. Market

NIGHT DRESSES, like the accompanying illustration, made from fine English Princess Cambric 75c. each, if sent by mail 10c. extra. This is the greatest bargain that we have ever had. "Princess Cambric" is different from domestic cotton, in so much as it is finished like linen and is much the same when it is washed. Send your order quickly if you wish to get some of this lot before they are all gone.

F. A. DYKEMAN & Co. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Spring Clothing

We have some ready for you now. It would do you good to see it. Suits and Overcoats for Men and Boys, latest styles and lowest prices at

FRASER, FRASER & CO. FOSTER'S CORNER, 40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

FREE CAMERA

Complete with outfit and instructions. Takes a picture 2 1/2 in., and any person can learn to do it in a few hours.

By following the instructions, outfit consists of: Camera, 1 Box Dry Plates, 1 pkg. Hypo, 1 Fixing Frame, 1 Developing Tray, 1 pkg. Developer, 1 set Directions, 1 Toning Tray, 1 pkg. Fixing Powder, 1 pkg. Silver Paper, 1 pkg. Rubly Paper. Camera and outfit securely packed in a neat box and sent all charges paid for only 15 Glass Pens at 10c each. They are over 2 in. long, made of colored glass, each securely packed in wooden case. Send this advertisement, with your name and address, and we will forward the pen. Sell them, return the money, and camera will be sent you all charges paid. Toledo Pen Co. Box 1, Toledo.

FREE TO BOYS & GIRLS

NO MONEY WANTED IN ADVANCE

In order to introduce our Assorted Steel Pens we are giving away Watches and Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Autoharps, Jack Knives, Fountain Pens, Air Rifles, Cameras, Chairs, Clocks, Plates, Bleds, and numerous other beautiful premiums. LADIES, BOYS and GIRLS send us your full name and address and we will send you 12 packages of our assorted Steel Pens to sell among your neighbors and friends at 10c. per package. When sold remit us amount due, \$1.50, and we will forward premium you select from our mammoth catalogue which we mail with goods. Send to day. Address

STANDARD WATCH & NOVELTY CO., Dept. ST. JOHN, N. B.

RED ROSE TEA IS PURE TEA.