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The Trouble in Crete. The present condition of affairs in the Island of Crete is one full of danger to the peace of Europe. The island is under Turkish rule, but many of the people are Christians and allied by ties of religious faith and common interest to the people of Greece. Of late the Christian population of Crete has been very restless under Turkish rule, for which no doubt there has been sufficient reason. At present there is a condition of open revolt. There have been armed conflicts between the Mussulmans and the Christians, and the insurgents are said to be effecting organization and systematic opposition to the ruling authorities. Greece is sympathizing strongly and openly with the insurgent Cretans. A torpedo flotilla, under the command of Prince George, the second son of the King, has been sent to Crete, and the intention of Greece to interfere to prevent the coercion of the Cretan insurgents by Turkey seems evident. There is rumor also of a treaty between Greece and Bulgaria for combined action against Turkey, which, considering the bold position Greece is taking, seems not improbable. The situation causes grave anxiety to the Powers, because it complicates the problem of dealing with the Sultan, and may lead to a war in which all Europe will be involved. The efforts of European diplomacy seems to be directed, for the time being, to prevent both Turkey and Greece sending forces to Crete. If these two countries are left alone, it seems certain there will be war, and the problem is how can the Powers interfere to prevent this result? It is stated that M. Hémontaux, Foreign Minister of France, proposes the blockading of Crete and the occupation of the principal centres on the island, thus preventing the introduction of troops or ammunition. It is possible that such action may be taken. It is further stated that the Porte has notified the Powers that, in the event of hostile action on the part of Greece in Crete, Turkey will attack Greece in Thessaly.

No Vote on the Treaty. A few days ago the friends of the Arbitration Treaty were encouraged to believe that there was a fighting chance of its passing the Senate during the present session of Congress. But at present writing it is generally conceded that there is no longer any reasonable hope of such a result. It is evident that the Silverite senators and the other enemies of the treaty are determined to delay a vote upon it by talking against time, and as there is a desire to get other bills out of the way, and get the appropriations passed before the fourth of March, it is quite certain that, unless the unexpected happens, no vote on the treaty will be reached during the present session. It seems probable that the treaty will finally be adopted, though whether that will be before it has undergone amendment to such an extent as to make it a matter of indifference whether it shall be adopted or not, must be regarded as being among the uncertainties.

How it Seems in England. Touching the manner in which the United States Senate's treatment of the Arbitration Treaty is regarded in England, Mr. I. N. Ford, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, says:—

"Little has appeared in print on the subject of the Senate amendments to the general Arbitration Treaty, but that little is emphatic. The fact is clearly recognized that in aiming to exclude the Monroe doctrine, senators are virtually killing the treaty. The English conscience is clear on this point. England has sanctioned the Monroe doctrine, agreed to settle the Venezuela dispute and accepted international arbitration, which has always been regarded as an American principle. If the treaty fails England is not responsible, but will have the credit of acting on higher ground than the Americans occupy, although the principle was theirs and they professed to believe in it a year ago. One effect of the rejection of the treaty will be that the sincerity of American professions will be questioned by Europeans. It will be asserted that Americans make a stand for principles only to abandon them when they succeed in converting other nations to them."

As an example of the effect of the Senate's action on the treaty, Mr. Ford relates on the authority of a trustworthy American that this gentleman had received authority from America to place on the English market \$2,500,000 of street railway bonds of Akron, Ohio and Detroit. As securities of this class are known to be profitable, investors looked upon them favorably, and the promoters seemed likely to place them in England. But when the amendments to the Arbitration treaty were reported the English investors backed out. "Your American Senators, like Mr. Morgan," they said, "discourage us from going into anything American."

The Bicycle of 1897. There are now so many riders of the silent steed, and so many others who have an ambition to be such, that a paragraph on bicycles is sure of a goodly number of interested readers. The great bicycle show, which opened a week ago in New York, has attracted the attention of the army of cyclists in the great city and its suburbs. It will be satisfactory to those who purchased wheels last year or the year before to know, that between the wheel of '97 and that of '95 there are few if any points of difference that can be regarded as important. The frame, rims, tires, bearings and driving gear continue on lines practically identical with those now in use. There are some changes in the way of smoother finish, some of a capricious character, for fashion sake, and some experiments which may or may not prove to be improvements. Efforts have been made to introduce something superior to the chain and sprocket driving gear, but, whatever may come in time, there seems no reason to suppose that as yet any noteworthy success has been achieved in that direction. The most conspicuous change is the dropping of the crank hanger—a feature which will appear in some of the '97 wheels. The extreme fall is 2 1/2 inches, from which it varies to one-half inch. If any advantage is secured by this arrangement, it will probably be because with a low axle the first tooth of the larger sprocket wheel with which the chain engages and which marks the point of greatest strain, is on the descending quadrant of the sprocket, whereas, when the axle and hub are on the same level, the chain first strikes a tooth on the last ascending quadrant. This, it is believed, will give a distinct advantage, especially to those riders who sit well forward. Flanges on either side of the teeth and slight lumps between the teeth, upon which the bar connecting the links of the chain fits, are features introduced with the idea of preventing the chain from sticking and of throwing off the disen-

gaging links. There is a tendency towards larger sprocket wheels on hub and axle. The larger wheel, because of greater leverage, is supposed to transmit the power better, but makers who stick to the smaller sprocket wheel, contend that there is no such advantage which is not counterbalanced by addition of friction and clumsiness of appearance.

England in Egypt. A speech on the British policy in Egypt lately delivered in the House of Commons by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has created quite a flutter of excitement in political circles. The speech was characterized by a boldness and aggressiveness which caused surprise in the House and evoked criticism from Sir William Harcourt and other prominent Liberals. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was naturally deeply annoyed that the action of France, supported by Russia, had made it impossible to pay the cost of the Dongola expedition out of the Egyptian reserve fund, and so made it necessary for him to move for a vote of £798,000 to meet the expense of an expedition, which he had last year assured Parliament should not cost the British tax-payer a single farthing. But England was not to be worried out of her policy by such hindrances and difficulties as these, said Sir Michael.

"We are in occupation of Egypt and our payment for the expedition is rather calculated to prolong than to shorten our stay. This season our troops will move forward from Dongola to Abu-Hamed, afterwards possibly beyond, how far I do not think it right to say." The speech was criticised as likely to exasperate France and to increase the difficulties in the way of a cordial understanding and harmonious action of the Powers in reference to the Turkish Empire. On the other hand, the Chancellor's bold and rather defiant attitude appeals strongly to the national pride of Englishmen. The amount asked for was voted by a rousing majority.

International Postal Union. In May next the fifth Congress of the International Postal Union is to assemble in Washington,

and will, it is expected continue in session for some weeks. The union was founded at Berne twenty-three years ago. The forth-coming convention will be the first to be held in the United States and is expected to deal with matters of much importance. In addition to a representation from every state now in the Postal Union, China and Abyssinia are expected each to send a delegation. "The reforms originated by the Union since its foundation," says the New York Tribune:—

"are so extensive and of such vital importance that it is difficult to conceive how the postal system could have been worked in a practical manner prior to their institution. Among the number is the establishment of a fixed rate of postage for the transmission of letters within the limits of the countries comprised in the Union. Previous to 1874 the charges in this particular varied in the most extraordinary way, and the matters were further complicated by each Government demanding pay for the transmission of foreign mails either into or over its territory, whereas to-day every State retains possession of its own postal receipts and imposes no tax on any foreign letters entering into or passing through the country. The international postal card also owes its introduction to the Union, while the latter is responsible for the rapid extension of the system of international money orders and parcels post. The removal of the difficulties which will stand in the way of the adoption of these latter two reforms by certain Powers of the Union, and a proposal for a diminution of the present international rate of postage from five to either three or two cents, are to be the principal features of the programme."

Dedication of the New House at New Glasgow.

[Cuts expected to accompany this article have not been received.]

The readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR will be pleased to learn that our New Glasgow brethren have completed the new house for worship, and are now occupying the same.

HISTORY.

Some twenty-one years ago a Baptist church, composed of nineteen members was organized in New Glasgow. Rev. David Freeman was the first pastor and for a while the little company met for worship at McNeil's hall. A vestry was then built and used for their meetings for some months, but proving too small, was in about a year enlarged. The location of this building not being central, it was felt if the church was to succeed another place for their meeting house must be secured, and when the opportunity was presented of obtaining a very valuable lot in the heart of the town, the members wisely secured the same—moved their house thereon and remodeled it at quite a large expense. This was done during the summer of 1895. Then came the disastrous fire, Feb. 20, 1896, and on the cold morning of that day the church members looked with sadness on the scene of desolation. Again they seek McNeil's hall, where through the kindness of the proprietor they have worshipped until last Lord's day.

PASTORS.

The pastors of this church have been: Revs. D. Freeman, J. J. Armstrong, — Cogswell, C. Harrington, P. S. McGregor, A. T. Dykeman, W. T. Stackhouse and G. P. Raymond, who began his labors with the church in Oct., 1895, a few months before the fire, and who during the trying months since has played the part of a hero, winning the esteem and confidence, not only of the church, but of the citizens generally of New Glasgow. We hope a bright future is in store for this worthy man of God.

"LET US ARISE AND BUILD."

The embers were still smouldering when the brethren came together for consultation, and the watchword was "Let us arise and build." There were those who were in earnest, and in acts of self-denial proved their earnestness. The citizens of the town in many instances in deed as well as word, expressed sympathy. They had learned what it means in a growing community to have a Baptist church among them. Pastor Raymond threw himself into the work with all his heart, visiting churches and soliciting help for the little band of workers, who were nobly doing all they could in the erecting of a new house for worship. Many of the churches in our convention responded cheerfully and some of them quite generously, and as a result the denomination can now boast of a neat and commodious church building in the prosperous town of New Glasgow, a credit to the body it represents.

THE BUILDING.

The building was designed by H. H. Mott, Esq., of St. John, and is 70ft x 50. The audience room 40 x 50, the vestry 25 x 30, the library 8 x 16. In addition there are pastors, choirs and robing rooms. On the second floor are three class rooms and ladies' parlor. The seating capacity, including vestry, which is separated from the main room by folding doors, is 550. The sittings are of polished oak. The ceiling is of wood with wood ribs. The interior wood-work is stained cherry and finished in hard oil finish. The building is warmed throughout with steam. The window, one the gift of Brother J. W. Rhuland of Halifax, are in keeping with the rest of the house. The entire cost is upwards of \$6,000. The contractor, Mr. Raymond Dand of New Glasgow, has done his work to the satisfaction of all concerned, and both he and Architect Mott are to be congratulated on the completion of so commodious and beautiful a building.

THE DEDICATION.

The opening of the house took place on 7th inst. Revs. W. B. Hinson and G. O. Gates were present to participate in the exercises.

The morning congregation filled the audience room and was a season of deep interest, the presence of the Holy Spirit was felt. In the songs and prayers there was the consciousness that even now His glory fills the place. The opening sermon was preached by Pastor Gates, subjects: "The message of the Cross, What is it to you?" The marked attention given was evidence of the interest in the speaker's words. The dedication prayer was offered by Pastor Hinson, Rev. Dr. Murray, Presbyterian, and Bro. A. J. Crockett, Lic., were on the platform and participated in the morning's exercises.

The afternoon meeting was given to short addresses. The speakers were: Rev. A. Rogers, A. Bowman, H. R. Grant, J. A. Caruthers, Presbyterian, W. I. Croft, Methodist, these all in kind and Christian utterances congratulated the church on the successful completion of building work, and expressed a deep interest in the future welfare of the church. Pastor Hinson followed with an earnest address on "conversion and consecration."

At the evening service, the large congregation listened with intense interest to Pastor Hinson as he spoke with thrilling effect from the theme "Christ the power of God." We can not but believe that some expectant souls were led to put their trust that day in the Divine— the Almighty One.

The visiting ministers were delighted with what they saw, and were accorded a hearing most gratifying indeed. Pastor Raymond has now one of the most convenient church buildings in the provinces, and while the brethren are not many in numbers, and will have to put their shoulders beneath a somewhat heavy burden, yet united and with the blessing of God the future of the New Glasgow Baptist church is secured. The town of New Glasgow is destined to be first among the manufacturing centers of the Dominion and we are glad that men from Baptist homes going there for work will find a welcome among these of their own faith and an opportunity to meet the end of all Christian living in faithful service. I must not close without noting that a neat marble tablet in memory of Rev. David Freeman has a conspicuous place in the new building. It was a gift from Mrs. Freeman and is highly prized. Let all our readers unite in prayer for Bro. Raymond and his church that great blessings may come to them.

G. O. GATES.

Historical Sketch of Sydney Baptist Church.

Prepared and read by C. H. Harrington, Esq., at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Church, Nov. 1st, 1896.

As far as can be ascertained, the first Baptist minister to visit Sydney was John Hull, who, about the year 1820, spent a short time on the Island, preaching at Sydney, North Sydney and South Bar; a number at these places professing conversion. A few years after, Joseph Dimock visited Sydney, Mira and Cowbay, and baptized quite a number of converts. About this time the first Baptist church on the Island was organized at North Sydney. In 1832, Edmund A. Crawley, afterwards Dr. Crawley, preached in Sydney to crowded houses, and baptized a number at Point Amelia.

In 1840, Elder George Richardson came to North Sydney, making the journey from Canso on horseback. He had been laboring in Halifax County as an evangelist, and was ordained by Joseph Dimock and David Nutter. He settled at South Bar, but his labors extended all over the Island, and were abundantly blessed at North Sydney, Margaree, Boulardrie, and other places. After some time he was called to the pastorate of the North Sydney church. A Baptist clergyman from England, by the name of Curtiss, also visited Cape Breton and spent some time in Sydney. At that time Sydney was quite a small town, though it had been the seat of government previous to the union of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, and was a military station, a company of about 60 men and 7 officers occupying the old Barrack property at the north end of the town. The town only extended from the Barracks to Cowbay Road, or Prince William Henry Street. The population was probably about 500. The only church buildings in the place were St. Georges (Episcopal), St. Patricks (Roman Catholic), and the Union House, occupied by the Wesleyans.

In 1844 Mrs. Leonard gave a small piece of land on Pitt Street and a meeting house was erected at a cost of about \$1600, the greater part of which was given by Mrs. Henry Crawley.

On the 2nd of November, 1846, the Sydney Baptist church was organized with fifteen members, namely, Elder George Richardson and wife, Charlotte Richardson, Mrs. H. W. Crawley, Mrs. C. E. Leonard, Neil Campbell and wife, James Spencer and wife, John Peters and wife, Edmund Peters and wife, John Liscomb and Charlotte Dumaresq. Of these only three are now living—Charlotte Richardson, now Mrs. Samuel Peters, Mrs. James Spencer and Charlotte Dumaresq. Elder Richardson was chosen pastor; Niel Campbell, of Sydney, and John Peters, of Low Point, deacons; and James Spencer, clerk. In 1847 four were received by letter; in 1848, seven by baptism, and in 1849 two by baptism and one by letter. There were no further additions to the church till 1858. In November, 1856, C. H. Harrington was appointed clerk and treasurer in place of James Spencer, who had gone into the ministry and left the place.

In the winter of 1858 and 1859 special services were held at South Bar, at the different houses, by Elder Richardson, assisted by Elder Hugh Ross, and as a result nineteen were added to the church by baptism and two by letter. In June, 1860, in the death of Deacon Neil Campbell the church sustained the loss of one of its best members and workers.

During the summer of 1862, Mr. D. A. Steele, a student at Acadia (now Dr. Steele of Amherst) spent several months with the church, assisting the pastor. The same fall, Mr. Joseph F. Kempton, also from Acadia, came to Sydney and labored in conjunction with Elder Richardson for seven months, during which time four were added by baptism and four by letter. By the efforts of Mr. Kempton and Mr. S. F. Kendall, the observance of the week of prayer was begun in Sydney.

During the summer of 1863 the church building was remodeled and finished, at the cost of \$1,000, and the building was reopened for public worship on Lord's Day, November 15th. The opening service was conducted by Elders Richardson, J. F. Tooker, of North Sydney, and J. F. Kempton, of Cowbay. On December 6th of the same year a Sabbath School was organized, Mr. H. E. Meloney being chosen superintendent and Mr. C. H. Harrington clerk and librarian. In 1865, Mr. W. B.

Boggs, a graduate of Acadia, was invited to labor with the church for a few months and in September became co-pastor with Elder Richardson, and on the 24th of that month he was ordained. At the ordination service Elder T. H. Porter preached the sermons, and Revs. D. A. Steele, J. F. Kempton and G. Richardson took part in the services. During the years 1864 and 1865 there were 18 additions to the church.

The first quarterly meeting of the Cape Breton Baptist churches was held in Sydney, commencing February 23rd, 1866. The following ministering brethren were present: J. F. Kempton, T. H. Porter, John Stubbert, Hugh Ross, and our pastor. In the evening a public missionary meeting was held, addressed by Elders W. B. Boggs, J. F. Kempton, T. H. Porter and others, and it was decided to raise \$100 yearly for the support of a native preacher, under the charge of Rev. Arthur Crawley, a missionary of the American Board, at Henthada, Burmah. This was continued for ten years, when, on the organization of our own independent mission, it was thought best to let our contributions go in that channel.

On the 30th of June, 1866, Brother Richard Dobson was appointed deacon. During this and the following year ten members were added to the church.

In November, 1868, the Quarterly Meeting and Ministerial Conference met with the Sydney church. There were present Elders Richardson, W. B. Boggs, T. H. Porter, E. C. Spinney, J. F. Kempton, J. W. Manning, and a number of delegates from the churches. At the close of these meetings, special services were held for some days in Sydney, and afterwards at South Bar, where they continued till the end of the year. These meetings were very much blessed and quite a number professed conversion and united with the church by baptism, twenty-one being added during the year. In January, 1870, Brother Thomas Armstrong was appointed deacon in place of Brother Richard Dobson, who was leaving Sydney.

On March 19th, 1870, the quarterly meeting assembled again with the Sydney church. As an interest seemed to be awakened, meetings were held every evening for eight weeks, which resulted in the addition of eleven members and a number of other conversions. The following June, the members residing at South Bar being desirous of organizing a separate church, eighteen were dismissed for that purpose. In August, W. B. Boggs tendered his resignation of the pastorate, having served the church most acceptably for five years, and in November was succeeded by Elder Alfred Chipman. Brother Arthur Hill having given a lot of land, a house finished on the outside was purchased for \$1,000, and fitted up inside at an additional expense of over a thousand, for a parsonage. In November, 1873, Pastor Chipman resigned and Elder George Armstrong was called to the pastorate and began his labors in February, 1874. In this connection, the following account of Mr. Armstrong's baptism, furnished by a friend in North Sydney, may be of interest:

"On Lord's Day, August 17, 1832, Rev. E. A. Crawley baptized at Point Amelia, George Armstrong, Mrs. Chas. Leonard, Mrs. Henry Crawley, and Mrs. Captain James Brown, all of Sydney. The morning was very fine and nearly all the people of the town went over in boats to witness the baptism, as it was the first time the ordinance had been administered in Sydney. The service was out of doors, at the water's edge. The hymn sung by the people on that occasion was, 'Jesus and shall it ever be, a mortal man ashamed of Thee, etc.' The tune was 'Old Hundred.' The whole service was very solemn."

During these four years, 1871-1874, nothing of special interest occurred and there were only fourteen additions, mostly by letter.

Early in 1875, though no special meetings were held, a deep interest was manifested, which continued for several months, during which time sixteen were added to the church. In November of that year Mr. Armstrong resigned the pastorate and left for St. John, N. B., to assume the management of the Christian Visitor. For a year following the church was without a pastor, but the meetings were kept up, the interest well sustained, a number converted, and fifteen baptized. In the spring of this year (1876) the church sustained a great loss in the death of two of its most devoted and active workers, who were always at all the church services whenever it was possible to be there—Deacon John Peters and Mrs. Henry Crawley.

In October, 1876, Mr. W. B. Boggs, who had returned from his missionary work in India on account of ill-health, took charge of the Sydney and Cowbay churches for six months. In December of this year the church at South Bar decided to give up the separate organization and ten of their members were received back to the Sydney church by letter. In January, 1877, Brother Foster Weeks was elected to the office of deacon. In August, Mr. Boggs gave up his charge as he intended returning to the mission field, and Brother F. D. Crawley, a graduate of Acadia, supplied the pulpit for the next twelve months. In January, 1880, Mr. F. A. Kison, of Prince Edward Island, became our pastor. All the services, on both Sabbaths and week-days, were largely attended; a large number professed conversion, and forty six were added to the church by baptism.

In 1881, the system of weekly offerings for pastor's salary and expenses of the church was adopted. In August, 1882, Mr. Kison resigned the pastorate of the church and moved to Minnesota, fourteen members of the church, and their families accompanying him. After his departure we were without a pastor for nearly two years and then extended a call to Mr. E. P. Coldwell, who had supplied our pulpit the previous summer. He accepted and entered upon his duties in June, 1884. The following October the church was called to mourn the sudden death of our esteemed brother and active worker, Deacon Thomas Armstrong. Pastor Coldwell held special services in the winter of 1886, being assisted during part of the time by Evangelist D. G. McDonald. These services were much blessed. Thirty-two were added to the membership of the church. In the fall of this year Brother W. A. Richardson was chosen deacon.

On September 22nd, 1886, Brothers F. G. Harrington

and C. K. Harrington, missionaries elect, were ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, the services being conducted by Brethren Dr. D. A. Steele, George Churchill, returned missionary from the Telugus, J. W. Bancroft, W. B. Bradshaw and E. P. Caldwell.

In July, 1887, Mr. Colwell resigned the pastorate. Brother F. J. Bradshaw, graduate of Acadia, (now laboring as a missionary in Western China) supplied the pulpit for six months in 1888, and the following winter Brother F. O. Weeks preached for three months. In April, 1889, Brother John Miles became pastor of the church, remaining for two years and during the summer of 1891 Brother R. Osgood Morse supplied the pulpit for three months, but during a great part of the time between 1887 and 1892, we were without preaching and there were very few additions.

In February, 1892, the Home Mission Board sent Evangelist Isaiah Wallace, who held special services for some weeks at Sydney and South Bar. As a result thirty were baptized and added to the church. During Mr. Wallace's stay, Brothers Arthur Huntington and Reynolds Harrington were chosen deacons, and together with Brother W. A. Richardson, who had been previously chosen, were set apart to that office by Mr. Wallace. In May, 1892, Mr. John Lewis became our pastor. The following year the brethren at South Bar erected a very neat and comfortable meeting-house for the services in that section, showing very praise-worthy enterprise and liberality.

In May, 1893, the death of Deacon Weeks deprived the church of one of its most active and devoted members; and the loss of his earnest and faithful exhortations will be long felt by all our members.

In the spring of 1894, as our little chapel was becoming old and uncomfortable, the church decided to arise and build. This lot was purchased and the erection of the building proceeded with. The church is greatly indebted to Pastor Lewis for giving so much time and attention to the oversight and carrying on of the work.

This building was completed at a total cost of nearly \$5,000, and was dedicated to the worship of God on the 9th of December, 1894. The opening sermon, which was a most able and eloquent one, was preached by Brother W. W. Weeks. After Mr. Lewis's resignation in March, 1895, Mr. M. P. Bowie served the church as pastor till February, 1896, when a call was extended to our present Pastor H. B. Smith, who we are sure will prove a good man and true, and the means of great blessing to the church.

Our church has had at different times seasons of refreshing, and during the 30 years of its existence quite a number have been converted and added to its membership. A good many of these have been taken from us to join the Church Triumphant; and the continual emigration to other places has so reduced our numbers that we still have to be classed among the weak churches of the province. God has honored us by calling into the ministry a number of our members. We may mention: Dr. Argus, James Spencer, Samuel Richardson, Thomas Crawley, F. O. Weeks, Lewis Weeks, W. W. Weeks, John Weeks, A. H. Deakins, F. G. Harrington and C. K. Harrington. The last two named have gone as missionaries to Japan, and Sister Laura Crawley is laboring as a missionary in Burma. Although not members of this church, the Baptists of Sydney have also given to the gospel ministry, Dr. E. A. Crawley; and to the missionary enterprise, Arthur R. R. Crawley, his son Frederick, and his daughter Laura; and also W. E. Boggs, who is now working in India with his father W. B. Boggs. Others who have gone out from us are filling important and responsible positions in other churches.

Christmas at the Capital.

It was the week before Christmas. In the eyes of many of our students came a happy light as they thought of their homes, and felt the holiday time approaching. But there are always some whose homes are too far away, or whose purses are too tight to permit of the carefare, necessary for a journey homeward, and the faces of these grew somewhat longer than usual as they dreamed of the festivities they could not enjoy.

In the work of the missionary societies of the school (one under the auspices of the young men, the other of the young women) many poor families had been visited, and in a home for the friendless two of the young women has held a Sunday school all the fall.

Plans for making the Christ-day a happy one for these were suggested. Though the students often feel the pinch of poverty, they denied themselves, and soon a goodly sum was collected. With this, ten pretty dolls were bought, and with eager fingers, the girls fashioned dainty garments for the babies. Taffetan and candy were also procured, and seventy-five bags were made and filled. Thus there was no time to repine, and they did not miss the sweets in the joy of thinking of others.

Christmas eve came as usual with its air of mystery. The air was so sharp that if we closed our eyes we could easily imagine ourselves in dear old Scotia.

Laden with candy bags and dolls, five teachers and twenty girls went over to the home. One of our young men acted as Santa Claus, and ten little girls were made almost wild with joy, as they beheld the tree with its beautiful dolls and glittering toys. Six old ladies were also brightened and encouraged by tokens of remembrance.

Christmas morning dawned bright and clear. Breakfast was hurriedly eaten, duties were performed and before nine o'clock our girls were again ready to start out, and distribute the candy-bags in the homes where Santa Claus had forgotten to call. House after house was visited. Here a prayer was offered, there a hymn sung, and everywhere words of cheer were spoken. It was not much that was given, but it was at least the cup of cold water which the Master has promised to bless.

Thus over half the day was spent. In the evening

when the girls gathered for a festal time of their own, their merry laugh told of happy hearts, and several remarked "we have had the merriest Christmas we ever spent. Nor were the young men behind in good deeds. In several places a good dinner was left, and nearly half a ton of coal was distributed as a result of their self-denial. We are trying to teach them that "it is more blessed to give than to receive; that even in their poverty they can bless other lives."

Among the people of the south there is much need of such teaching and we are in hopes that our students will be lights in the darkness, to reach even across to the dark continent, and bring the gospel to these benighted hearts. Christians at home, though you cannot give to our work down here, you can pray that the work in this southland may be greatly prospered. It is a critical time in all our schools. By your prayers you may help to bring wisdom and direction to those who are guiding the interest of the schools.

The boxes that were filled with bedding in Yarmouth Co., chiefly by the Deerfield and Chegoggin churches, reached their destinations, Wayland and Grande Ligne. For each we are deeply grateful. We have prayed that those who gave would be richly blessed, we feel sure they are sleeping warmer than usual for their generosity.

Our hearts were especially touched by the kindness of Mrs. Craig of Pembroke Shore, who though nearly eighty years of age made a quilt with her own hands, for Wayland. Such works of grace encourage the hearts of the workers--oftimes weary--who are at the front working to advance the ensigns of our God.

Miss Gardner joins me in sending best wishes to the friends who were so kind last summer.

HELENA BLACKADAR.

Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. C.

Colgate University.

Prof. Trotter's statement in favor of a theological course, however odd it first struck me, I sometimes feel like endorsing. After several years of waiting, I am now realizing my day-dreams in the second year at Hamilton Theological Seminary, and while I love not Acadia the less, I often think that had a year or so of this work taken the place of a year or so of that, my ministry would have been more pleasant and richer. But what in the college course I could have done without passes me to decide. Not logic, nor philosophy, nor science, nor mathematics (not even the calculus), and certainly not the classics. Then, too, in the same breath, I must say that had it not been for the faithful training of those beloved professors at Acadia, a good big half of the work here could never be appreciated. What, the conclusion? The minister of the gospel needs the most thorough college and the best theological discipline. Acadia has the first, when will she have the second?

Hamilton Theological Seminary is now a part of Colgate University, which also includes the college and academy. The grounds cover some two hundred acres, beautifully situated near the village of Hamilton in Central New York. Eaton Hall for the Divinity school, the gymnasium, the chemical laboratory and Colgate library are splendid buildings. The college catalogue of 95-96 reads: Seniors 21, Juniors 41, Sophomores 57, Freshmen 48, Total 167. The Theological Seminary for the same year gives senior class 10, middle 20, junior 16, total 46. The history of the institutions reminds me of Acadia's, founded in prayer, sustained for Christ's sake and blessed with extensive revivals. Men of larger wealth have stood by these institutions than have as yet come to Acadia's help, but I greatly doubt if the tie between the churches and the University is as strong as in the case of Acadia.

If I am not misinformed there have been several worthy names in our ministry who took theology here, but the current has never set strongly in this direction. A few years ago J. B. Ganong, Acadia '91, found his way here from Rapid City, Man. After two years he accepted a call to an important church which taxes all his energies, and where he is prospering abundantly in material and spiritual things. Next came E. B. McLatchy, Acadia, '91. The Lord favored him with a church six miles from the seminary, where without interruption to his studies, he is able to do a great deal of preaching and pastoral work. He graduates in the B. D. course next June. Already an enterprising church in the provinces has been after him, but he has not yet seen his way clear and it may be that he will feel compelled to remain in the land of strangers. With a rich and varied experience, fruitful in soul-saving and with the best that the schools can do, he will soon be going forth to valiant service in the Kingdom. E. C. Jenkins came last fall, fresh from the Andover church, and what with the studies and with the opportunities for preaching, is persuaded that many of his friends ought to find their way to Colgate.

As soon as this seminary is known in the provinces, I am persuaded that numbers of our men will find themselves better suited with the conditions here than they could be elsewhere. To name one thing which is occasionally an item with a ministerial student, expenses of living are cheaper, especially for those having a family. To name professors would be invidious, but in scholarship as in enthusiastic loyalty to Jesus Christ, we are prepared to equal the best.

W. H. JENKINS.

A Fitting Tribute.

I wonder if any monument we could raise in memory of the work of Dr. Sawyer at Acadia would be more acceptable than to place on the college ground a fire-proof building for the library and museum.

Last summer when Dr. Sawyer resigned his position as president every one had some good word to say about his work here. Knowing that "deeds are greater things than words are," let us rather show our admiration for a noble, hard-working man by working hard so that we may bring some noble undertaking to a successful issue.

Acadia needs a library building for many reasons which are apparent to everybody. We know that a library or a museum should be kept in an isolated, fire-proof building, instead of being in a building where they are surrounded by class-rooms as ours are at present. The room at present occupied as a library would make an excellent chapel for our religious meetings, and be very much pleasanter than the class-room which is now used as a chapel. The museum would make a very good class-room for Dr. Keirstead, who has to move from room to room.

Last June when I was appointed by the society for improving the college grounds to walk around with Dr. Sawyer and find the places where trees could be planted to best advantage, the doctor said that there would be no need of planting any trees between the seminary and the reading room, as they might be in the way when the library would be built; for he felt that the day was coming when a large stone library building would stand there. We have a society organized among the students for the purpose of improving the college grounds; if we do what we can year by year, bye-and-bye our grounds will be a veritable park. You who have the means might contribute a statue or a fountain in honor of our loved ex-president; yet there is no doubt but that a building for the library and museum would both be far more acceptable to the one who deserves our honor, and to you who wish to honor him. You have heard the suggestion, what is your pleasure? Now that the governors have committed themselves to enlarging the work of Acadia, it becomes every man, woman, and boy of us to move right ahead steadily and sturdily. May our Guide bless Acadia in her forward movement. May our ex-president stay among us for many years yet to help establish her in her enlarged work. And may God's richest blessing rest on President Trotter.

JEREMIAH S. CLARK.

The R. C. University, Washington, D. C.

"Lincoln" the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript takes the assertions of Father Conaty the newly appointed head of Roman Catholic University at Washington cum grano salis. This is what Dr. Conaty is saying, and the newspapers as a general thing are copying his speeches and taking it for granted that everything the enthusiastic newly installed president says is correct.

But let us hear Dr. Conaty. "This University shall be the crown of all the educational systems of this great land of education. It is the rival of no college, of no University. It stands on the mountain top above them all, picking from the good results of all." Lincoln compares the Methodist University of the same city, and started at the same time with its Catholic rival and naively adds--But this claim to pre-eminence may not fully materialize any more than it is a just claim today. "Brick and Stone," Lincoln continues "do not alone make a university but in so far as they are external evidences of life and vigor the Catholic University has not yet reached a place which would justify Dr. Conaty's estimate of its present strength or future prospects. But what is of more interest to the Baptist readers of your paper is Lincoln's reference to the Baptist institution near the American capital. There may be still other universities established in Washington to enter the race for national leadership in education. The Columbian University under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, and with an active new president, Dr. D. L. Whitman may cut a considerable figure in the near future.

The friends of Dr. Whitman in these provinces will be proud to learn that acute observers like "Lincoln" are able to recognize the good and prosperous work he is doing at the capital as that the question of "Leadership" may yet be settled upon him in the near future.

Yours truly, L.

Water into Wine.

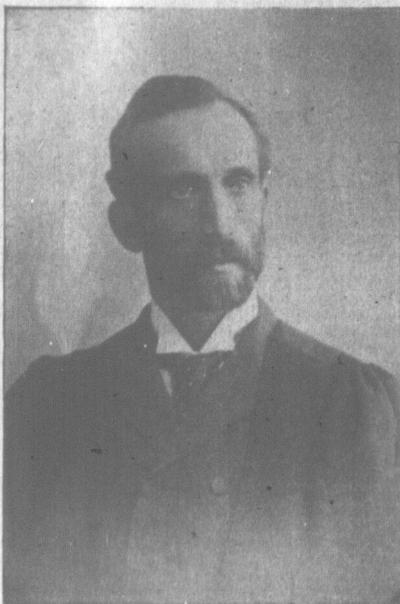
Christ can not only change the water of human joy into the wine of heavenly gladness, but He can drop an elixir into the cups of sorrow, and change them into cups of blessing and salvation. One drop of that potent influence can sweeten the bitterest draught, even though many a tear has fallen into it. He can make Marah into Elim, and can calm sorrow into a willing acquiescence not wholly unlike happiness. Christian sorrow has a sister's likeness to Christian joy, though complexion and dress be different. Jesus will repeat "this beginning of miracles" in every sad heart that trusts in Him.--Alexander MacLaren, D. D.

Messenger and Visitor

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President Trotter.

The readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, we are sure, will desire to form the acquaintance of the man whose portrait appears at the head of this article, and who has been judged sufficiently great of mind and heart to be the successor of Dr. Sawyer, Dr. Cramp and Dr. Crawley—distinguished and venerable names—as president of Acadia college. Not a few of our readers indeed already know Mr. Trotter personally, and doubtless many others will ere long make his acquaintance; for the relation in which Mr. Trotter now stands to the educational work of the denomination will inevitably bring him much in contact with the people. We are sure, too, that, not only on account of his honorable and responsible position, but for his own personal sake, the people will be attracted to the new president. Perhaps Mr. Trotter does not deserve any special praise for being attractive. He possesses as a gift of nature a remarkable ability for getting at once on good terms with an individual or an audience. He is the kind of man who takes you into fellowship with himself immediately. You find in him a genial companion, a sympathetic friend, an ever-welcome guest. Such a man you are sure to want to take home to dinner with you, and then beg him to stay all night. The qualities that go to give a man this genial and magnetic character in relation to his fellows may not all be those most essential to valuable service, but, when a man has the sterling qualities which give seriousness and strength, it is no unimportant consideration if he adds to these the virtue of being attractive.

But we wished to tell our readers something in reference to Mr. Trotter's personal history and what he has been doing in the world. For the facts which follow we are indebted principally to an article from the pen of Dr. J. H. Rand, which appeared in the McMaster University Monthly of April last, and to an article by Rev. O. C. S. Wallace in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of May 15, 1895.

Mr. Trotter was born in England. The family came to Canada in 1870 and settled in Toronto. The father having been removed by death, Thomas, as one of the elder sons, shared largely in

the care and responsibility that naturally devolves upon the head of a family. "He found himself," as Dr. Rand has happily expressed it, "in that wonderful school of gracious discipline—a member of a large family, ardently devoted to a beloved mother begirt with manifold cares." His manly and affectionate response to the voice of duty had the effect no doubt to develop in the young man qualities of self-reliance, seriousness and sympathy which ordinarily come to men only with the experiences of more advanced life.

In 1871, the next year after coming to Toronto, Thomas Trotter was converted, and at once felt himself drawn toward the Christian ministry. In the autumn of the same year he entered Woodstock college, the academy of the Baptists of Ontario. Under the influence of Dr. Fyfe, and other strong men associated with him at Woodstock, the young man's powers developed rapidly, and his spirit responded strongly to the Christian forces and influences which centred in the school. During the period of his school life at Woodstock, besides preaching in vacations, Mr. Trotter spent two years on home mission fields. One of these years was spent in Shelburne county, N. S., where also Mr. Trotter was ordained in 1877. Rev. G. O. Gates, now of this city, but then of Liverpool, N. S., preaching the ordination sermon. In August, 1877, Mr. Trotter attended the Convention held at Wolfville, and it was at this time that the writer first met him, it being our lot to enjoy together the hospitality of one of Wolfville's pleasant homes.

After completing the preparatory course at Woodstock, Mr. Trotter entered the sophomore class of Toronto University, taking special studies in philosophy and the oriental languages. His university course was followed by a course in theology at McMaster. Mr. Trotter's record during these years of student life and maturing character is that of "an earnest man, an able student, capable of entering with purposeful effort and zest into whatever subjects were before him and of shaping results to ends of practical service." In the second year of his theological course Mr. Trotter accepted a call to the pastorate of the church in Woodstock, where he labored most happily and successfully until 1888, when the condition of his health made necessary a year of rest. Upon resuming work he became pastor of the Bloor Street church, Toronto, and about a year later accepted an appointment to the theological department of McMaster university, as professor in Homiletics and Pastoral Theology.

During Mr. Trotter's ministry in Woodstock, Dr. Rand was at the head of the institution and a member of the Woodstock congregation. The following words, quoted from the article above mentioned, indicate his appreciation of Mr. Trotter as a minister and a friend of the College: "The interests of the College were dear to him, and teachers and students could always reckon upon his helpful sympathy. No pastor of Woodstock church was ever more beloved, or loved the people more. It was never my privilege to sit under a pastor whose ministrations I more highly prized. I was much impressed with his unflinching exegetical instinct which enabled him to discover the truth of the Divine Word; while his warm spirit and fine imagination ministered that truth convincingly to the hearts of his hearers. In his relations to men the progress of moral and social reforms are of concern, but he regards them chiefly as the kindly fruitage of the publication of the gospel, essential alike to the time-life and the life eternal."

In Mr. Trotter the idea of higher education under positively Christian influences had a strong advocate and supporter, and he earnestly co-operated with Dr. Rand and others to bring about what has been achieved—not without a good deal of opposition—in the establishments of McMaster University, with an Arts as well as a Theological department. In October, 1887, the Baptist Convention met in Toronto, and the Charter Committee, of which Mr. Trotter was a member, made a full report of its efforts and presented to the Convention the charter of McMaster University as it had passed the Legislative Assembly. On that occasion Mr. Trotter preached the Educational sermon, from which the

following sentences are quoted as showing its spirit and tenor:

"Thank God the ideal may be realized. We are no longer trammelled with inability. The means have been placed within our reach. It is the hour of supreme opportunity. To enthroned Christ in the realm of learning and intellect, this is the honor to which we are invited. It may need courage to leave the beaten track and enter this highway which the Lord has opened up. But, brethren, the centuries are before us; and as He points us to the purpose of His cross and tomb, God grant we may rally to His call, and, pressing along this highway, plant His standard where, through perhaps centuries of years, His name shall be the Name above every name and multitudes shall be blessed in Him. To reach this ideal is the thought that lies behind that Charter, recently obtained from the Legislature of the Province. . . . The world-spirit may misunderstand and sometimes sneer at its provisions, but, depend upon it, it counts for something with the Lord of Glory that His Name and His Truth have been given their place, and that the institution projected is to be, in the fullest sense, a Christian University."

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Trotter, was, at a special Convention held at Guelph in the March following, adopted:

Resolved, That the Convention affirms its judgment that McMaster University should be organized and developed as an independent school of learning.

Concerning the value of the services which Professor Trotter rendered to McMaster, during the five years in which he filled its chair of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, eloquent testimony comes through a resolution adopted by the Senate and Board of Governors of the University, an address presented by the students and a minute adopted by the Faculty, as well as through other sources. It seems appropriate here to quote a few lines of ex-Chancellor Rand's in reference to Mr. Trotter's work in the University: "Students and professors felt the fine enthusiasm which clothed him as a garment. A good scholar, a good teacher, a good preacher, a good man! He is all these. He has head power, heart power, soul power. Life lives in him and has its richest expression in a warm and biblical preaching, luminous with the gospel of the Son of Man who is the Son of God. He is a safe and wise man, quick with interpretative sympathy, loyal and true, incapable of betraying a trust and delighting in open and manly thinking and living. As the recent head of the University, it may be permitted me to say that no member of the Faculty responded more quickly and continuously to considerations involving the welfare of every side and phase of our complex organism than did Mr. Trotter."

Mr. Trotter has reached a period of life at which the unimpaired vigor of youth unite with experience and matured judgment to form conditions out of which the best work of his life may be expected. Because of his love for pastoral work and a sense of the great responsibilities connected with the presidency of the College, he has hesitated before accepting the important position to which he has been called by his brethren. But now, having accepted the appointment, we are assured that he will put his whole heart and energy into the work. His aims will be high, his powers of leadership will be devoted to the realization of noble Christian ideals. With the hearty co-operation of those who, in the Faculty of the College, have so long and faithfully served its interests, with the generous support of the denomination, and, above all, with the guidance and blessing of God, we shall confidently expect that our educational work, under the presidency of Mr. Trotter, will move forward to large and increasing results.

—Elsewhere in this paper the President of our Maritime Convention, calls the attention of the churches to the matter of petitioning the Provincial Legislatures for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in accordance with a vote adopted by the convention at the last annual meeting. If these petitions are to come before the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at their present sessions, it is evident that there is no time to lose by those whose duty it shall be to circulate the petitions and forward them to the Legislatures.

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Whose Was the Victory?

To Stephen, who is the central human figure in the Bible lesson for next Sunday, belongs the distinction of being the first Christian disciple to lay down his life for the sake of Christ and His gospel. There had been persecution from the day of Pentecost forward. The apostles had been commanded by the rulers not to speak in the name of Christ; they had been threatened, imprisoned and scourged; but, up to this point, they had not been persecuted unto death. Until Stephen arose, the opposition to the church appears to have been chiefly, if not wholly, on the part of the rulers. The common people heard the apostles gladly, and a multitude, including many of the priests, had become obedient to the faith. But now Stephen, a man full of grace and power, came into prominence in the church. He was, it would seem, a Grecian Jew and was accustomed to speak in the synagogue and declare the truth in Jesus, as Paul afterwards also did in his ministry. And thus Stephen was brought into conflict with Jewish prejudices and with the ablest and most zealous defenders of the ancient system. It seems not improbable that Saul of Tarsus was among the men with whom Stephen disputed in the synagogue. In this way it was becoming more and more evident that, between the doctrines which Stephen and the apostles were preaching and the traditional faith as interpreted by the Scribes, there was irreconcilable conflict and that the new wine of Christianity, if received, must prove fatal to the old wine-skins of Judaism. By means of these debates in the synagogue, it is evident, the popular mind was much excited, and though the opponents of Stephen were not able in debate "to withstand the wisdom and the Spirit by which he spoke," they were able to arouse popular prejudice against him by declaring that the doctrines he proclaimed were against Moses and therefore against God. The wrath of the rulers had hitherto been restrained by the fear of the people, but now the fierce fanatical spirit of the populace having been excited against Christianity, the slaying of Stephen and the first fierce outburst of persecution against the church were the inevitable results.

There seemed to be in this a crushing defeat for Christianity and a corresponding triumph for the enemy. Really it was quite the reverse. Such upheavals as this were essential to the spread of the gospel. The quiet prosperity that the church was enjoying was interrupted that the disciples might go forth to greater endeavors and larger results. This persecution was the scattering of a central fire in order that the brands, scattered so widely, might become many centres of light and heat. Persecution has done what it could, but it has been impotent to thwart the purposes of God. It has been able to scatter but not to destroy, and the blood of the martyrs has been the seed of the church.

Stephen's career is another example of the significant fact that a man does not need to live long in order to live to grand purpose. Here was a man of fine promise, full of the Spirit, full of grace and power, able to confound the learned Jews in debate. What might not have been expected of him if his life had been prolonged? Yet, after a brief period of service to the church, he is taken away. But what living it was! What life it was! A man like Stephen gets a large experience of life in a few months than many another who lives on decade after decade, until the utmost limit of old age is reached. Life is not properly measured by its length, but by the nobility of its experiences and its results. If a man has lived long enough to receive so much of the Divine Spirit into his soul that his speech, his countenance and his character bear evidence to that Divine presence within him, if he has lived long enough to make his name a beacon star of light to all generations that are to follow him, he has not failed of the highest purpose of living. It is possible to live a century and have experience of many things and still never come into touch with those forces that made Stephen's life so grand, so fruitful.

Stephen's enemies, when they had stoned him to death, doubtless supposed that they had won a victory, just as those who crucified Stephen's Lord

supposed that they had triumphed over the Nazarene. Who the real victor was in this conflict it is easy now to see. Certainly the honor of victory did not rest with that infuriated, fanatical mob which murdered a good man in the name of religion. They thought they had killed Stephen and had struck an effective blow against the cause which he represented. They were greatly mistaken. They had indeed bruised and gashed a human body, they had marred a face which was beautified with the light of God. But the real Stephen they had not been able to reach. Praying for his murderers, he had fallen asleep in the embrace of God. How vain to think of destroying a man who has seen heaven opened and the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God to cheer the soul of his martyred servant! The men who stoned Stephen are forgotten. But Stephen and the cause he represented have gone marching on through the centuries—never to die.

It is here we first come in sight of Saul of Tarsus. He is keeping the garments of those who stoned Stephen, and though for a time he continues filled with hate and persecuting zeal he is ere long to take up the work which Stephen has laid down. The events of that day must have burnt themselves deeply into the memory of Saul, and made an ineradicable impression upon his conscience. May we not regard Saul's conversion as an indirect fruit of Stephen's death? Looking at things from a human standpoint, it does not seem unreasonable to think that if there had been no martyr Stephen then there would have been no Apostle Paul. No faithful life is wholly isolated from other lives. The blood of a martyr is never shed in vain.

Editorial Notes.

—An interesting letter from Boston is received, but we regret that we are unable to find room for it this week.

—Special meetings were held last week and are being continued this week at the Main Street church, St. John. On Sunday evening the congregations completely filled the spacious audience room and vestry. At the close of the service Pastor Gordon baptized three persons. The union meetings in the German Street church held last week were well attended and were seasons of refreshing. They are being continued this week in St. David's (Presbyterian) church. Many are earnestly looking and praying for gracious results from these services.

—The latest despatches from Europe indicate that matters in Crete continue in a very disturbed condition. Fierce fighting is reported between the Turkish soldiery and the insurgents. Liberal papers in England manifest strong sympathy with Greece, and in some quarters a Greco-Turkish war is regarded as imminent. It appears, however, to be the intention of the leading powers, including Great Britain, to prevent war, and it is stated that they have agreed to prevent Greece by force, if necessary, from taking further hostile action in Crete. But every government appears to be preparing for the most serious contingencies, as it is impossible to say what will come out of the present situation. Mr. Gladstone has telegraphed to the London Chronicle, "I do not dare to stimulate Greece when I cannot help her. I shall profoundly rejoice at her success. I hope the powers will recollect they have their own characters to redeem."

—"Deep-seated purpose, not mere habit," says the Sunday School Times, "should dominate life. An English critic of Coventry Patmore notes that his poetry was always 'the poetry of living intention, which rebukes all poetry that is in any degree the poetry of habit.' That is, he did not write because it was the habit of his set to write, nor in any fashion prescribed to him by custom, but because he had something in his own deepest mind which must make its way to other minds, and clothe itself in such shape as was fitted for it. And in the larger poetry of living this is equally a true distinction. To take life at second hand; to live it in the ruts of traditions, whether good or bad; to dwell afar from unexhausted wells of inspiration,—is to live feebly and to little purpose. It is to be of the world as well as in the world, a creature of the play of circumstances, a product of one's mere surroundings, not of free, spiritual, and therefore spontaneous, being. It is to miss the majestic energy of those who are led by the Spirit."

—Recent despatches from India go to show that the famine is much more wide-spread and terrible in its effects than has been generally supposed. The world had been led to believe that, though there would be great scarcity over a wide area of country and much suffering and many deaths

be inevitable, yet, partly on account of rains which had fallen in the autumn, and partly because of the provisions for relief made by government, the results would be by no means so terrible as in the case of some Indian famines of the past. But if the reports recently received are to be credited, the famine is prevailing over an area larger than that which has been similarly affected in a century and it is likely that the morality, resulting from the scarcity of food and from attendant diseases, will exceed that of any previous famine within a hundred years. The accounts given of the sufferings of the starving people are horrible to read. The people of Canada, we are glad to know, are responding with a degree of liberality to the call for help. Surely the appeal on behalf of those famishing millions cannot be heard unmoved by any who share the plenty and the abundant blessings of Canadian homes.

In Re Prohibition.

At our last convention a special resolution passed in regard to prohibition—to the effect that "Convention petition the Legislatures of N. S., N. B., and P. E. I. to enact laws prohibiting the sale of liquors in their respective provinces." This we are doing. It was also resolved, "that the convention request every Baptist church within our bounds to make similar petitions."

Will our pastors kindly see that at once—during the present week, such petitions are signed and sent in. The more the better.

Let the churches in each province petition their own Legislature—read also the clause of the resolution—year book page 23 in re of Dominion Parliament.

For the sake of uniformity may I be allowed to suggest the following—taken from the petition we are sending the Legislatures, be used as the heading for the petitions sent by churches.

To the Honorable House of Assembly of the Province of.....

The Petition of the Baptist church in..... County of..... Province of..... humbly sheweth, that the general traffic in intoxicating liquors is a recognized evil, producing a large proportion of the poverty, suffering, disorder and crime in this province.

That your petitioners believe that a law enacted by the Provincial Legislature, prohibiting the sale of all alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, and containing ample provisions for its strict enforcement by the proper authorities will greatly diminish these and other evils, and largely increase the prosperity, and promote the health, peace and morality of the people.

Therefore your petitioners respectfully pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to pass such prohibitory law. And your petitioners will ever pray.

Where there are both Assembly and Legislative Houses two petitions will need be prepared. Hoping our brethren will act at once and unitedly.

G. O. GATES, Pres. of Con.

Tyne Folk.

Tyne Folk, by Joseph Parker, published by the F. H. Revell Company is a duodecimo volume of 200 pages. There is nothing in the title page (and preface there is none) to indicate more definitely the personality of the author, who, we presume, however, is to be identical with the famous Dr. Joseph Parker, minister of the City Temple, London. The book contains a number of character sketches of Northumbrian folk—the author being himself, as we gather, of Northumberland birth. "Tyne Folk" has in it suggestions of the work on similar lines of Ian Maclaren. There is nothing to show when these sketches were written. If they are, as we suppose, a recent production, the author fortunately had already won distinction before they were published. At any rate it does not appear that he was destined to win fame in this particular field of literature. The sketches, however, are readable and interesting enough, some of them especially so. One of the best is "John Morra," which has the air of being drawn from life. John Morra was a hard working farmer, and "the most popular local preacher for miles around Horsefield." John's speech exemplified the full power of the Northumbrian and the other peculiarities of that northern dialect, "Nyen of your fein toke for me," John would say. In the pulpit, in the byre, in the harvest field, it was all the same to him; the more barbarous the lingo the better. John was a very direct and practical kind of preacher. His hearers were hardly likely to go to sleep when he discoursed in the following fashion: "Now Tommy Carr, what's brout ye here t' neet? Ye're only here becose ye want to seeave caudle leet at heaam. Ah ken yer beggarly ways, Tommy, ye're on yer way to the divil. All misers are his prizes. Tommy, how monny pennies ha' ye given to the poor this week? How monny little bairns ha' ye made happy? Dinna try to shuffle off with some lee or another, Tommy, yer rest this verra neet will be sair broken if ye divvant put a shillin on the plate. Mr. Bell teake the plate tiv him this verra minute, for death comes sudden sometimes. Tommy if ye put five shillin on th' plate it wunna beggar ye, and it'll do good to th' drizzlin. Ah's glad to see Betty Stoka oot th' neet, for a chepple, darty neet it is, and Betty's not so young as she was forty year sin'. But ye're quite right to coom oot, for ye've had a vast o' trouble and this is th' place where Jesus comforts His people and makes them warn with His own love. . . . Mr. Bell, I see Tommy Carr pat haf a croon on th' plate; noo give it to Betty, for ahe's poor and she needs the money; and Tommy Carr, ye'll be blist for this, and see if ma words divvant come true. Noo, hinnies, let's sing a verse, and then I'll gan on ageean."

* * * The Story Page. * * *

Seven Seminary Girls.

K. F. GLEASON, IN "YOUTH'S COMPANION."

At a small table in the rear of the seminary dining-room, seven Freshmen sat the first evening of the opening term. They gazed pensively at the table, mentally comparing its plain white tea-set and prim little pieces of bread, butter and cold meat with the dainty appointments and tempting food of the tea-tables in their several homes.

"My friends," said Katie Hicks, impressively, "we are gathered about this festal board, which, under the circumstances, I might call 'The Woman's Board,' to celebrate our entrance into this excellent institution. But when you think of it," she dropped her oratorical manner, "are not we ourselves the *bored*? I, for one, wish that I had remained at home, an ignoramus, feasting on whipped cream and angel-cake."

The laugh that greeted this attempt at wit served to break an awkward silence, and soon the group were chatting merrily.

"Girls," proposed Elizabeth Kingsley, "let's us agree to keep together as long as we stay at Lowrie."

"We are seven," said Sallie Rand, solemnly. "Let us never admit an eighth."

"Poo, friendship and frivolity; to these we pledge ourselves," chimed in Molly Reed.

"To the long life of 'The Woman's Board!'" cried Kate; and thus was formed a club which, six months later, was generally recognized as a strong influence in the school. Many a girl longed to join it; but "The Woman's Board" insisted that seven was a perfect number, and refused to add to it.

When these girls were Juniors a new girl appeared at the seminary, and in their class—a tall, shabbily-dressed girl, with a pale, resolute face and a haughty manner.

"Her name is Harriet Fancher," announced Belle Simpson.

"Her father was a missionary in India before he died, and Harriet's going to be one, too, just as soon as she is educated," added Sally Rand.

"Poor thing!" said Bess Kingsley, the class president. "She must be lonely, so far away from her friends. I'm going over to speak to her."

"I'm not going to wait for an introduction," Bess said, cordially, as she reached the stranger, who was bending over a lexicon in the schoolroom, although it was recreation hour. "I'm Elizabeth Kingsley. Don't you want to meet some of the girls! It's too bad to interrupt your Latin, but we are all anxious to know you. Come, please do!"

Harriet Fancher looked at the out-stretched hand, and answered, coldly, "Thank you, but I have no time for social pleasures. I am here for higher things."

Bess flushed to the roots of her pretty hair as she withdrew with a murmur of apology. She walked slowly down the corridor to her room, where Sally and Kate awaited her.

"I got unmercifully scrubbed, that's all," said Bess, quietly, in answer to their questions. "Let's not talk about it."

The girls asked no more, for Bess's word was law with them, but Sally shook her fist at an imaginary Harriet Fancher, muttering, "You mean old Pharisee! You'll wait long for your next invitation from the Board!"

After that few girls ventured to make any friendly advance to the new girl. Trained from babyhood to one great purpose, Harriet could find no room in her life for any other interests. Her dead father was the only person whom she had ever really loved, and now she hugged to her lonely heart the life-work which he had left her, and tried to satisfy with this the hunger of a strong nature.

A course at Lowrie would fit her for her work, and when an aunt offered her the money for this purpose she accepted it, and left her home in India for two years of school life. Absorbed in dreams of self-renunciation, the life of the butterfly girls about her seemed frivolous. She watched Elizabeth Kingsley carelessly throw down a dollar in payment for a bunch of roses, and thought, "What wicked extravagance! What good I could do if I had half that she wastes upon flowers and confectionery!" She did not notice that Bess showered her sweets on such of her friends as had less pocket-money, and by her gifts of rose-buds or fragrant violets lightened many an hour for little lame Polly Harris, and the shabby, beauty-loving French teacher, Mademoiselle Buzet.

"Belle there's a Board meeting to-night in Kate's room," said Bess to Belle Simpson, one day in the hall.

"I'll be there, Queen Bess, you may be sure," said Belle, and walked on. As she passed a door Harriet Fancher came forth, her dark eyes lighted up with pleasure.

"Excuse me, Miss Simpson, but I overheard your words. Is there a branch of the 'Woman's Board' here?"

"Yes, indeed," cried Belle, mischievously. "We meet to-night with Miss Hicks."

"Of course I wish to join it. I'll try to meet with you to-night." Harriet turned back to the school-room while Belle fairly danced away in enjoyment of her joke.

Evening found the seven gathered in the large room which Katie Hicks shared with Molly Reed. In the middle stood a table spread with crackers, olives, jam and cookies, while seven dainty cups awaited with chocolate which Katie was concocting.

"Girls," said Belle, lazily, from her steamer-chair, "would you like to admit a new member?"

"No!" "Never!" rose a chorus.

With provoking deliberation Belle proceeded, "Because we've had—an application."

"Belle, you tease, you are making this all up," said Grace Mitchell.

"Indeed, I'm not. Harriet Fancher spoke to me about it this very afternoon," replied Belle in an injured tone.

The girls faces 'were' a study.

"The impertinent, audacious—" but then came a rap at the door. It opened, and the surprised girls saw Harriet Fancher.

"Excuse my coming," she said, a little confused at the startled hush of the group, "but I know I am welcome at any meeting of the Woman's Board, because of our common sympathy."

She paused, but the girls seemed dumb with amazement, except Bess Kingsley, who came to the rescue.

"Miss Fancher, it is we who should apologize for not letting you know that our Board is just a little social club, and not for missions at all. But we are glad to see you, and won't you sit down and have a cup of chocolate and a little chat? We are all Juniors, too, so we have a common sympathy after all."

Bess, sorry for Harriet's embarrassment, forgot everything else in her effort to put her at ease, and her cordial words were echoed by the others.

But Harriet, feeling hurt, only replied stiffly, "It is I who should apologize, surely. You must pardon my intrusion," and withdrew.

After she had gone Kate scolded Belle for her practical joke. Belle, while she could not control her laughter at its success, protested that she did not expect that Harriet would come.

As the days went by, Harriet grew more and more reserved, and the girls gave up all attempts to gain her friendship; yet they could not but admire her ability as a student. Elizabeth Kingsley had been for two years without a rival in the class; now she found Harriet a dangerous candidate for the first place.

"It's no use to try for the Junior prize for the best debator, mourned Sallie one day. "Bess Kingsley is sure of it."

"Unless—there's Harriet Fancher, you know," suggested Kate, doubtfully.

"The idea of her beating Bess!" cried Belle, indignantly. But soon the whole class realized that the contest would be close.

Early in April Bess Kingsley went to Professor Raymond's office to consult with him about the Junior reception, the great social event of the year at Lowrie. Professor Raymond, who was the principal, met her with a hurried, "In a few minutes, Miss Kingsley. Please be seated. I'll not detain you long." Saying which, he withdrew into the inner office.

Some one, closeted with him, was talking in low, earnest tones. Bessie seated herself before the fireplace, and fell into a day-dream of reception favors and party gowns, until suddenly she heard a passionate cry: "Then I must give it all up, at least for a long time. Professor Raymond, you will think me childish, but you can't know what this delay means to me!"

Bess wondered if she were dreaming when she recognized the voice of Harriet Fancher. Could that cold, self-contained girl be all but sobbing in the next room?

The Professor made some response in soothing tones, and Bess heard a door open and close, as the visitor withdrew.

The professor himself appeared a minute later, with his usual courteous, controlled manners, but Bess thought he seemed troubled.

"Professor Raymond," she said, impulsively, "I am sorry, but I could not help hearing a little. May I ask—could you tell me, is Miss Fancher in trouble—or oughtn't I to ask?"

"There is no objection, I think," he replied, after a little hesitation. "It will soon be known throughout the seminary. Miss Fancher's aunt has just died, and with her death her payments for Miss Harriet's education end, and she must postpone her cherished plans, and teach for a while before going on with her studies here. Now for the Junior plans, please, Miss Elizabeth."

At dinner that day Miss Fancher was in her place, paler

than usual, but controlled, though there was a suspicious redness about her eyes.

When the Board came to Bess's room in the evening, to discuss the reception, she made no response to their knocks, but continued to lie on her bed in the darkness, engaged "in a good think."

"There ought to be some way to help her," she thought. "But how?" Then, "But she is so disagreeable! And the girls won't want to help. And—and—if she leaves now, I am sure of the prize for debate."

She flushed with shame at this thought; she felt the hot color mount as she lay in the dark, and she said to herself, "Elizabeth Kingsley, you contemptible creature, are you so mean as that?" But a moment later she added, "Why need I trouble myself about the girl who has snubbed me so systematically?"

The next morning her mind was made up. A hastily summoned meeting of the Board found her pale and tired, but with a new light in her eyes. And with a little tremble of sympathy she told what she had heard about Harriet Fancher.

"Oh Bess, do you think that we can help her?" cried the girls unanimously.

"I felt sure you would say this," replied Bess, gratefully. "I have a plan but I'm afraid you may not like it."

"Go on, Bess," cried Kate. "Your plans are not usually half-bad."

Bess made a mock courtesy to this compliment.

"Well, you know the reception comes next month, and we are planning for some pretty gowns and gloves and fine feathers, and most of us all will spend seventy-five or a hundred dollars before we get through with it. Papa will count himself lucky if my bills come within that for I've been preparing his mind for two years. Well, my dears, I shall ask him for this money, but there will be no new gown for this child."

Bess paused, and the girls were silent for a minute. "Elizabeth Kingsley, do you mean that you, the Junior's president, intend to stay away from the reception?" Belle asked, tragically.

"Why, no; I shall go in the simple muslin gown which the heroine always wears in novels."

"Bessie you are an old jewel!" cried Sallie, while Kate went up to Bess and kissed her softly.

"No, girls, I came near being very mean and cowardly about this," said Bess; and Belle placed her small hand over Bess's lips, and the Board set up three vigorous cheers for the Junior's president.

"What my president does, I shall do," said Belle.

"And I!" "Me, too," chimed in the others.

Bessie's blue eyes glistened. "Girls, you make me proud of my class," she said.

What an odd whim of the Woman's Board to wear those plain white gowns," remarked many a student at the reception. But the Board kept their old counsel, and gave to Professor Raymond a roll of bank-notes labelled, "For Miss Fancher, from her friends."

It took all the professor's tact to persuade Harriet to take the money, but she finally consented, and her pale face was radiant as she went about her work. The girls forgot their old prejudices as they felt her softened manner, and greeted her with their first cordiality.

When the prize debate took place the subject chanced to be the relative importance of home and foreign missions. Bess spoke with ease and natural grace in her defense of home missions, but the dark-eyed girl, who had lived and worked, suffered and buried her dead in a foreign field, spoke with burning eloquence, and carried her audience with her. And Bess was the first to congratulate the victor, and graciously took second place.

It was many years before Harriet knew why the seven had appeared in simple muslin dresses at the Junior's reception, but long before this she had learned to appreciate these girls; who seemed so gay and easy-living, but were at heart so kind. It was a good lesson for them, too, to see a girl no older than themselves bravely entering upon a life of hardship and danger, with simple, womanly courage. They soon forgot Harriet's stiff little ways, and admired her strength of character.

"The Heathen Woman's Friend" is getting quite popular," said a student one day, with a sneer on her pretty lips.

"Miss Fancher is my friend," responded Miss Kingsley, warmly, and the speaker never repeated the epithet.

So it came about that the Woman's Board of Lowrie Seminary really sent a missionary to India, although their avowed aim was "fun," and not missionary work.

* * * * *

The barn and outbuildings of T. H. Forrest, a Spearville, near Benton, Carleton county, were totally destroyed by fire Tuesday. All of his hay, grain, farm implements, etc., went up in smoke and twelve head of cattle were burned to death. Loss over \$1,000; uninsured.

The Highway.

The highway lies, all bare and brown, A naked line across the down, Worn by a hundred hurrying feet.

Well for the highway that it lies The passageway of great emprise! Yet from its dust what voices cry—

My heart's a highway, trodden down By many a traveller of renown Grave Thought, and burden-bearing Deeds.

Glad is my heart to hear them pass; Yet sometimes breathes a low Alas! The tender springing things that grew—

—Louise Betts Edwards, in Harper's Magazine for February.

The Boy Who Wouldn't Fight.

The little boys in class-room number four thought the noon recess would never come. Their copper-toed shoes scraped the bare floor, until Miss Edith felt like jumping out of the third-storey window to get rid of the sound.

But at last the big gong struck twelve, and at the signal twenty-four children tumbled down the steep steps into the paved court behind the school building.

And now you will see why they have been so eager to get out; there is a new scholar to-day, and they want to "size him up," as the boys say.

"Where are you in arithmetic?" asks one. "Partial payments," replies the newcomer, promptly. He had been using his ears in the class-room, and he knows his arithmetic will give him rank among these new comrades.

"How many blades has your knife got?" "Four!" The new boy's head is still up as he produces a beauty of a knife.

"Whew!" whistles round the crowd. This beats partial payments out of sight.

"Let's have a fight," now says the stoutest little rascal of the party; and this is the supreme test in number four. A boy who can do partial payments, has a four-bladed knife, and will fight, can take any place he wants among them.

There was a dead silence for an instant. The stranger's face gets red, his eyes flash; but he stuffs his hands in his pockets, and says, with an effort, "I don't fight."

Did you ever see a gay-colored little balloon floating in the sunshine above your head, so light, so buoyant, you think it could touch the clouds? But a tiny rift appears, and the balloon is a piece of shriveled rubber at your feet. That was just the way with the new boy of number four when he refused to fight. Partial payments went for nothing; a four-bladed didn't count. He was a scorn and a by-word.

A week has passed by, and it is noon recess again. Miss Edith sits at the window pretending to eat her luncheon, but she has forgotten her sandwich and jelly-cake.

"What am I going to do about Charley Graves?" she says to herself. "I can't let him fight, and yet—"

Suddenly the noise of battle comes up from the paved court. The teacher looks out of the window, but seeing only a confused mass of tossing arms and legs, and hearing only a confused sound as of Kilkenny cats on the warpath, she rings her bell sharply, and recess comes to a sudden end.

Up comes the panting, dusty crowd.

"But what is this?" she cried; for the new boy's lip is bleeding and his forehead is swelling visibly. "I thought you wouldn't fight."

"I promised my mother," said the hero, proudly, "that I would never fight unless I was obliged to; but when Micky twists little Tom Poague's arm, and won't stop, I am obliged to!"

Miss Edith bound his head with a wet handkerchief, and stuck his lip up with pink court-plaster, and tried to look sorry, but it was easy to see that she was pleased with her new boy's idea of when he was obliged to fight—not when twenty-four boys were looking black at him, but when a boy twice his size was teasing a little one!—Elizabeth P. Allen, in The Presbyterian.

The Young People

EDITORS, - - - - - (REV. E. E. DALEY, A. H. CHIPMAN.

Kindly address all communications for this department to A. H. Chipman, St. John.

Prayer Meeting Topics for February.

C. E. Topic.—Our little worries, and how to get rid of them, Ps. 121: 1-18; John 14: 1.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Christ before Pilate, John 19: 1-16.

B. Y. P. U. Daily Bible Readings.

(Baptist Union.)

Monday, Feb. 22.—Psalm 191: 1-24. How to triumph over self, (vs. 11). Compare Psalm 37: 31.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.—Psalm 119: 25-48. The right way to run, (vs. 32). Compare Heb. 12: 1.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.—Psalm 119: 49-72. Triumph over derision, (vs. 51). Compare Psalm 44: 16-18.

Thursday, Feb. 25.—Psalm 119: 73-96. Thy word is settled in heaven, (vs. 89). Compare Matt. 24: 35.

Friday, Feb. 26.—Psalm 119: 97-120. Triumph over enemies, (vs. 98). Compare Prov. 16: 7.

Saturday, Feb. 27.—Psalm 119: 121-144. Triumph of thy words, (vs. 130). Compare John 8: 12.

Daily Readings on the Life of Christ.

No. 22.—The Sin of Man.

Monday.—The Root of sin. War in heaven, Rev. 12. Tuesday.—The Fruit of sin. Man in ruins, Rom. 1: 18-32; Gal. 5: 19-21.

Wednesday.—The Speech of sin. "Go to now, ye that say," James 4.

Thursday.—The Wealth of sin. "Your gold and silver, etc." James 5.

Friday.—Judgment of sin. "The books were opened," Rev. 20.

Saturday.—The end of sin. "The former things are passed away," Rev. 21.

H. F. ADAMS.

Hopewell Hill, N. B.

Our Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor now holds its meetings fortnightly, and on Sunday evening, except once in six weeks, when the church service is in the evening, then the Endeavor meeting is held the following Monday evening. These meetings of late have been well attended. A Normal Class in connection with the Endeavor Society has been lately organized. It also meets fortnightly, alternating with the prayer meeting, but always on Monday evening. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut's text-book is used. As we increase in knowledge of the Word of God, we hope also to grow in admiration and love for His holy law, and to run the way of His commandments with enlarged hearts. The lessons thus far have been efficiently and pleasantly taught by Mr. A. C. M. Lawson, who is earnest in every good work.

February 7. F. PRICK, Cor.-Sec'y.

Sacred Literature Course B. Y. P. U.

THE LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF CHRIST.

Auxiliary Notes, Prepared especially for the MESSENGER AND VISITOR

BY REV. H. F. ADAMS.

DIVISION THIRD.—Topical: A Study of Christ's Great Themes. SECTION I.—Man.

Lesson 22.—The Sin of Man.

Not original sin, nor general sin; not the nature of sin, nor its consequences; but THE SIN OF MAN. We are to speak of the sin of man not as Plato or Socrates viewed sin, but as it met Christ, as He described and treated it. The sin of man, as one of Christ's great themes, was, and is, essentially and peculiarly man's own sin. It is called in the gospels UNBELIEF. Neither higher nor lower beings have practised this sin. Whatever sins devils are capable of committing, they are not guilty of unbelief; for James says: "The devils also BELIEVE and tremble." This statement does not exonerate them from the sin that is as bad if not worse, the tempting of man to disbelieve God. Unbelief has sought many forms of expression, sometimes even disguising itself in the garments of religion, (as in the Pharisees) yet it is always the same God insulting, Christ rejecting thing. Dignified indifference, sharp criticism, a cold sneer, vituperative abuse, and violent opposition were, and are, the expressions of the sin of man towards the Son of God. While men are classified as different, by the world, because of social and financial inequalities, they are all unified before God, because of the one sin of which all are guilty. Unbelief is the mother of all other sins, countless and diversified, by whatever name known or called, because the law of affinity discovers them all related to a common origin.

I. What is unbelief. In I John, 5:10, it calls God a LIAR. It openly and defiantly discredits the RECORD that God gave of His Son." This the most sweeping and indiscriminate treatment recorded of the sin of man concerning the authentic and complete gospel. But let us now study this sin in more insidious forms, and track it less concealed, till we

behold it as cold and studied scepticism, and blatant blasphemy.

(1) John, 1:11. "Received Him Not." Probably in all Scripture this is the simplest and most colorless description of unbelief. Here is no statement of enquiry, refutation, criticism, or abuse. But simply a silent disowning of Christ's claims, and disregard of His promises. Alas! how frequently does this form of man's peculiar sin show itself to-day! Many read the word, hear it preached; and see it in Christian character, but give it a cool courteous non-reception.

(2) John 6:30. "What sign showest thou." Here unbelief passes from the passive to the active; assuming that attitude of the materialist, who wants to SEE to believe. This practically rules faith out of court. As soon as a man refuses to believe a fact on the testimony of such a one as Christ, he denies to his intellect the noble function of comparison and conclusion; and relegates to his sensuous nature the office of judge of things entirely outside its realm, which is purely material. The latter may know a joint of beef from a joint of moose, but is incapable of discerning the divinity of Christ through a material miraculous sign. This reason is in I Cor. 2:14.

(3) John 9: 24. "We know that this man is a sinner." Here the sin of man, unbelief, has progressed (backwards) to the stage of agnosticism. "A sign" was granted in the opening of the eyes of a "man born blind." But in spite of it these "know-nothings" assume the audacity to label Christ a "sinner." Here unbelief pretends to "know" that such a miracle is a possibility, but that the worker of it can be a sinner. The reason for such "willing ignorance" is found in 3 Thess. 2, 10, 11, where this stage of unbelief is traced to "receiving not the love of the truth."

(4) Matt. 9: 3. "This man blasphemeth." Notwithstanding that Jesus had proved by many mighty miracles that He was God and man, yet here we see how the sin of man gives birth to jealousy, which so completely tries to belittle Jesus as to view Him as an imposter. Thus depriving Him of courteous treatment, and branding Him as a mere pretender, and an arrogant blasphemer. This is an advance on No. 3, but the reason for this is found in I Tim. 4: 2.

(5) Mark 3: 22. "He hath Beelzebub, &c." Here "the sin of man" reached its climax. Further it could not go, than declare that the miracles Christ wrought by the Holy Ghost, were the work of the devil, and the men who nursed unbelief in Christ, so that they willingly made such an awful, untrue and wicked statement, committed the UNPARDONABLE SIN. It was a slander upon the Holy Spirit, and hurled with fixed and premeditated defiance at the blessed Saviour. It was the fruition of that early form of unbelief "received Him not," the culmination of a series of acts of the soul that began with indifference.

Between indifference to Christ's claims and blasphemy there are a great variety of forms of unbelief. Non-belief, dis-belief, mis-belief and error-belief; Pantheism, Deism, Unitarianism, Universalism, Scepticism, Atheism and many more. Each of which has the possibility of maturing to blasphemy.

Rev. 21: 8. The destiny of unbelief. Unbelief may hide itself in refinement, conceal itself in scholarships, attire itself in science, or clothe itself with pauperism, veil itself in crime and disguise itself in secularism, but it is doomed: Doomed by the imperative, irrevocable decree of the Majesty of Heaven: There is no help or hope for it, its fate is unalterably sealed by the justice of God. Our Lord's language determining the end of the unbeliever is incapable of double interpretation.

John 3, 36. "He that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him." This is the sin of man. God's remedy for it is the uplifted Christ, on whom if we believe, we shall be saved from its DOMINION, its DARKNESS and its DESTINY.

A Prize Of Ten Dollars In Gold will be paid to that subscriber who sends to this office between January 15 and July 1, 1897, the largest number of new, paid, subscriptions to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. PLEASE NOTICE: This prize is in addition to all premium offers. Whether or not the prize is earned premiums go out for each new subscription. Any subscriber or member of a subscriber's family may work for this prize. The general conditions, given on our premium lists, apply to all new subscriptions sent to this office. New subscriptions should be forwarded as soon as received. Keep a list of them and report total number before July 1st.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, 178 Wentworth St., St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR FEBRUARY.

For Mr. and Mrs. Corey and Miss Clark, that many souls may be won to Christ in Kimidy, through their efforts. That Miss Clark's health may be completely restored.

Feeling assured that nothing is so interesting to our readers as news from our missionaries, he gives extracts from a letter just received from Miss Harrison: "At length your four missionaries have reached India, and no pen can tell you how thankful we are. Of course that language is the great barrier to personal work, yet we shall ever remember that the study of the Telugu is the work the Lord would have us do for many days. I love the language already, and although I cannot understand anything yet, I feel that it will not be long before I shall be able to speak, and am looking forward with pleasure to the study of it. This comes, I believe from the fact that so many are praying that we may rapidly acquire this strange tongue. The voyage was a most pleasant one. We enjoyed sweet Christian communion with many of our fellow passengers. Every morning we had prayers for all the second saloon passengers, and many who were not Christians attended.

We landed at Bimlipatnam on the 24th of December and were made to feel at home by the missionaries. A most cordial welcome I can assure you.

I would like to tell you a little about the sights, but Mrs. Churchill says we must soon start for Bobbili. Saturday morning about forty beggars gathered at the gate, and Mrs. Morse had her Ayah divide a rupee's worth of rice among them. While this was being done, and after Mr. Morse gave them the gospel. They sometimes say at home that the missionaries overdraw matters and color them too highly. It is impossible in this case. I cannot describe the motley crowd, the lame, the halt, the blind, the leper. One leper especially made us question if it would be possible for a vile creature to exist.

The picture of misery cannot be too highly colored. I too must take up the call "Send more laborers." I would like to describe Christmas, but all that time will allow is simply to say that it would do the kind friends of the missionaries good to see the faces of their dear ones, as the parcels bearing their names are received. We were busy and happy all day. In the evening we went up the hill to the great Hindu Temple. It seems so empty to us, we wonder how the natives can cling so tenaciously to these horrible idols, when the gospel of Christ is preached in their midst. Prejudice and caste have closed their hearts. God grant that His Holy Spirit open them for the entrance of the truth. One realizes that God alone can do this, when they stand face to face with heathenism. Mr. and Mrs. Gullison left us early this morning for their new home at Vizianagram. They are so happy to be there. If you could have seen and heard us at the service yesterday you would have rejoiced with us all in being at last among our own Telugu.

Miss Newcomb is to remain with Mrs. Morse until after conference. She has received an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, at Chicacole, to take Miss Wright's place, as she leaves in March for home.

We leave in a few hours for our home in Bobbili. Mr. Sanford seems quite well and strong, is glad to have company in that big, empty house. How lonely he must have been there the past two years.

On the 7th of Jan. five ladies residing at Athol, members of three Baptist churches, organized a W. M. A. society. Mrs. J. W. Boss, president; Miss Angie Delaney, secretary-treasury. We are few in number, but expect that others will soon unite with us in helping on the great work of sending the gospel to our sisters in dark India. As our society is in its infancy, we ask the prayers of our older sisters in the Union that we may be strengthened in this good work and our numbers greatly increased. The fact that Miss Harrison has gone from our midst should be the means of stimulating all the societies in this region to greater effort. ANGIE DELANEY, Secretary.

Annandale W. M. A.

For some time my mind has been turning toward our beloved column in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. We cannot report any increase in members. The faithful few are strong in His might.

In November we held a public Thanksgiving service conducted by the president. Our pastor, Mr. Whitman, gave a very fine address on Thanksgiving. The programme was splendidly carried out, consisting of recitations, songs, solos and exercises. Proceeds \$6.54. In January we held a social, it was a wild, stormy night. We raised \$20.40, a part of which is to go for missions. M. R. H.

Springfield.

Our Aid Society was reorganized during the N. B. convention in Sept. last, since which we have slowly and surely been gaining ground. We now number fourteen with a good prospect of increase. Our meetings are small in number, but full of interest. As we meet together to pray for our loved missionaries and their work, we feel our interest in missions quickened and our faith strengthened. Yours in the bonds of Christian love. M. L. PERKINS.

Minutes of Executive.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Executive of W. B. M. U. was held on Tuesday, 9th inst., in the mission room, Germain St., the president in the chair. Sisters present: Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Alwood, Mrs. Harding,

Mrs. Masters, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Daley, Miss Fritz and the corresponding secretary. The meeting was opened by reading the 40th chap. Isaiah, and prayer by Mrs. Masters. The minutes of last executive meeting were then read and approved; after which the secretary presented the quarterly financial statement from the treasurer; which was adopted. The president read a letter from Miss Wright stating that she expected to leave India in March, and will if all goes well be at home about the middle of April.

The corresponding secretary read an interesting letter from Miss Clark, telling of improvement in health, and also of the joys as well as the discouragements which come to the workers in the foreign field. A letter bright and interesting, the first one we have had from Miss Harrison, was then read by Mrs. Manning. The reports of Mrs. Cox, provincial secretary for N. B., for Nov. and Dec., were then given, and on motion were received. Mrs. Cox recommended Miss Flora Clark of Petitcodiac as corresponding secretary for Westmorland. On motion this appointment was confirmed by the board. A letter from Dr. Sawyer was read by Mrs. Manning, in which he suggested the advisability of the W. B. M. U. doing something to assist young ladies who wished to attend the seminary, with the purpose of preparing themselves for mission work. After discussion the matter was referred to the next annual meeting.

On motion the corresponding secretary was instructed to send a note of sympathy to Sister Cowan, who is now in deep affliction on account of the death of her husband. Adjourned, after closing prayer by Mrs. Gates. M. S. EVERETT, Cor. Sec.

Amounts received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. during Quarter ending January 31st, 1897.

Received from Nova Scotia W. M. A. S., F. M., \$928.90, H. M., \$218.22, total, \$1,147.12; N. S. Mission Bands, F. M., \$143.26, H. M., \$2, - \$145.26; N. S. Sunday Schools, F. M., \$37.45, H. M., \$9.50, - \$66.95; N. B. W. M. A. S., F. M., \$429.20, H. M., \$45.71, - \$474.91; N. B. Mission Bands, F. M., \$14.58; N. B. Sunday Schools, F. M., \$31.63; P. E. Island W. M. A. S., F. M., \$89.80, H. M., \$11.80, - \$101.60; P. E. I. Mission Bands, F. M., \$16.36, H. M., \$10, - \$26.36; P. E. I. Sunday Schools, F. M., \$5; British Columbia, F. M., \$2.25; annual reports, \$13.30; Tidings, \$10.95; bequest Mrs. Mary A. Ritchie, Everett, Mass., \$100. Total, \$2,139.91.

DR.

Paid Rev. A. Cohoon, Treas. H. M. N. B. and P. E. I., \$70; Mrs. Cos (salary), \$50; J. W. Manning, Treas. F. M. B., \$1,675; H. E. Sharpe, Treas. N. W. M. and Indian work, \$175; Joseph Richards, Treas. G. L. M., \$100; R. G. Halsey, Treas. H. M. Com. N. B., \$40; J. S. Titus, Treas. H. M. N. B. Con., \$10; Annual Reports, \$54; Wrapping, mailing and postage on same, \$3.73; Printing Tidings, \$5.50; George E. Day, (printing), \$1; Drafts, discounts and postage, \$4.13. Total, \$2,188.36. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U.

Amherst, February 3.

Amounts received by the Treasurer of the W. M. B. U. from January 27 to February 7.

Mahone Bay, F. M., \$5.25, H. M., \$2, Mission Band, F. M., \$10; Gabarus, F. M., \$2.40; New Germany, F. M., \$3, H. M., \$3; Port Greville, F. M., \$5, H. M., \$6; 1st. St. Margarets Bay Mission Band, F. M., \$2.05; Fredericton, F. M., \$28.50, H. M., \$4.75, Reports, 50cts, Tidings, 25cts; St. John, Germain Street, F. M., \$17, H. M., \$3.50; N. E. Margaree, F. M., \$5; Foster Settlement, F. M., \$5, Mission Band, \$2, Tidings, 50cts, Reports, 15cts; Moncton, F. M., \$27; H. M. N. B. Con., \$10; Wolfville, H. M., \$12.70; Paradise, F. M., \$4.40, Mrs. Kinley, toward Miss Newcombe's salary, \$1; Bristol, F. M., \$4.50; Chance Harbor, F. M., \$2.98, H. M., \$1.04; Port Elgin, F. M., \$2.75; St. George, 2nd Falls, F. M., \$6; Bridgewater, F. M., \$2.25; Truro, (no letter), \$14.37; Centreville, Tidings, 25cts; Parrsboro, Miss Jenk's S. S. class of boys, G. L. M., \$1.25; Lunenburg, F. M., \$4.25; Amherst, F. M., \$25; Yarmouth, Temple church, F. M., \$16.75; Reports, 70cts; Tidings, 12cts; Lawrencetown, F. M., \$8.30, H. M., \$4, Miss Newcombe's salary, \$3, Tidings, 75cts, Reports, 15cts; 2nd Chipman, F. M., \$7; Annandale, F. M., \$5, H. M., \$5; Walton, F. M., \$4.25; St. John, Leinster Street, F. M., \$9, H. M., \$4; Little Glace Bay, F. M., \$6, H. M., \$1, thankoffering, H. M., \$1; Bridgetown, F. M., \$7.54, H. M., \$1.46.

CORRECTION.—In the list of acknowledgements in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of February 3rd, Temple church, Halifax, is credited with F. M., \$5, and a life member for H. M.; it should read Tabernacle church, etc.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY

Evangelization is the one word that deserves to be emblazoned on the banners of the believing host. The one immediate, imperative duty of every follower is to become a "herald." To bring this gospel of life into contact with every living, human soul in the shortest possible time and the best possible way—that is evangelization.

The scheme is a colossal one. It fills the whole of God's word. History, prophecy, parable are instinct with its life. God's gigantic plan of evangelization embraces the whole family of man. That family consists at the present time of 1,500,000,000 of souls now living upon the earth. More than one half of this number have never yet had a copy of the Word of God, heard the sound of "the glad tidings" or even seen the face of a missionary. There are some 30,000,000 of evangelical Christians within the territory of a nominal Christendom, and the problem is how to bring this 30,000,000 into living touch with the more than 750,000,000 who have not heard the gospel, in the shortest possible space of time. This is the problem. And we had better face it in

downright earnest or its unfulfilment will face us in the last day, to our dismay and confusion. Said a deacon of one of our prominent churches, the other day, to the writer of these notes, "I find it hard to get up any interest in Foreign Missions." And why? pray. "Because of a false conception of what it is to be a Christian. No man can have a true idea of the Christian life and be indifferent to or lack interest in the work of saving the world. Does this deacon, who represents quite a large class in all our churches, ever ask himself, "Whether the Lord Jesus found it hard to get up any interest in him, and keep that interest at a burning point?" My interest in the work of saving a lost world will be just in proportion to my interest in the person and work of Jesus Christ Himself. Any deacon might well question the reality of his Christian experience whose heart finds no response to the call of his Lord to give the gospel to those who have never heard it.

The evangelistic activity of the first century gave place to secularism and selfishness. A 1000 years of the dark ages succeeded, during which Christianity scarcely survived. The Lutheran reformation revived apostolic doctrine, but not apostolic practice. It lacked active evangelism. The world had to wait three centuries more before Christians recognized their duty and debt to a lost world. And many of them have not truly recognized it yet.

The bulk of Christian disciples do not feel their individual responsibility for the lost. Too much is done by proxy. The question, as it is too often presented, is too vague and general. And the preaching on the subject lacks that distinct and personal element which makes all true preaching effective. It has too little of that which marked the address of Nathan to David, "Thou art the man." Once let the entire membership of the churches become impressed with the idea that the giving of the gospel to a lost world is a personal matter and cannot be overlooked or omitted without positive loss in power, and a new day will dawn upon the Baptist churches of these provinces.

Mr. Churchill reports that he has baptized two more converts. Mr. Archibald reports having baptized one recently. The new missionaries are taking hold of the Telugu with commendable diligence. We hope that the time will soon come when the language will so take hold of them that they will be able to tell the "old, old story" over and over again, in its sweet simplicity to those who have been so long sitting in the "region and shadow of death."

Receipts for Famine Fund.

Little River, W. M. A. S., \$2.50; A brother, \$1; S. McCully Blac., \$2; Blissfield, (Doakton Sect.) \$6.25; Mrs. J. C. McNeil, \$1; Germain street church, \$31.35; "Ruth," \$2; Mahone Bay church, \$7; Edgar D. Shand, \$5; Mrs. G. R. Marshall, \$5; J. S. Triton, \$5; New Germany Station, per W. V. H., \$4.55; Mr. Baker, Riversdale, per W. V. H., \$1; North Baptist Sunday school, \$10; James Boyle, \$2; "C," \$1; Main street church, \$19; Hazelbrook church, P. E. I., \$18.36; Total to Feb. 13th, \$124.01; Before reported \$26.25; Total to date \$150.26. J. W. MANNING, Sec'y Treas.

St. John, Feb. 13th.

Baptist Book and Tract Society

120 Granville St. Halifax, N. S.

HOW many young Christians have read BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS? It should be read by all.

Clearance Sale

50 copies, Large Type, Cloth Binding, Illustrated, Memoir of His Life, Birthplace of Bunyan, Elston Church, the Belfrey Gateway, the Bedford Baptistry, Bedford Jail, the Door of Bunyan's Prison, Bunyan's Ring, His Rush Chair, Cabinet, Pen Case, Knife, Scales, etc.

Reduced from 60c. to 40c. mailed. 500 Paper Editions, Illustrated at 3c. each. 50 " " " " " " 8c. each. 50 " " " " " " 15c. each. 50 " " " " " " 25c. each. 50 " " " " " " 30c. each.

Various editions from 50c. to \$1.25 each. How would it do for all our Unions to introduce a Reading Class. There must be a large number who have not read this very valuable work. THIS IS SNAP NO. 1. DON'T LET IT PASS!

Geo. A. McDonald, Sec. Treas.

B. Y. K. For the 19: 1:19: of: 1:19: The mo: assembl: one whi: God. T: often see: suggests a: prisoner at: we, shall: That will: Annas, Cai: and Christ: out to all c: trial and w: I. This a: Chief, am: Casphas, w: who was L: governor of: Such men v: justice. C: Prefs in n: no charac: robes and w: tending to: cendants of: of Herod i: Pilate, as hi: cruel!"—hat: the unholy: Christ was t: ish or Roma: set at naugh: II. This a: or the evid: of no charac: and found n: agreed not: have been c: such "wite: Roman law: and said: him! The: tal custom: him and cru: fault in him: release this: friend, every: king speak: of being cha: to violate hi: judgment, a: death upon a: lievered he H: crucified. A: him away." LESSONS.— an unjust co: false witness: loud call for: fuffal evidenc: night. Testif: ness to you, t: you. "Ye are mi: Come forth, y: secreted lives: saving, keepi: Halifax Cou: with the Cor: Union on Fri: various union: Pres. Mrs. M: Pastor Lawso: ercises for 13: ed. The Dar: by unanimous: Lawson read a: H: Veget: HAIR: Will restore: ful color an: the growth: gent baldne: all scalp dis: The best ha: E. P. Hall & Sold

B. Y. P. U.

B. Y. P. U. PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.

(Helps by G. R. White.)

For the week beginning Feb. 14th. John 19:1-16. Subject, "Christ before Pilate."

"I see the crowd in Pilate's hall, I hear their wrathful mien." The most unrighteous court that ever assembled in the name of justice was the one which tried and condemned the Son of God. That picture which we all have so often seen, "Christ before Pilate," always suggests another, when the Judge and the prisoner at the bar will change places, and we shall have, "Pilate before Christ." That will be a new trial, all will be there: Annas, Caiaphas, Herod, Pilate, witnesses and Christ. Justice will then be meted out to all concerned. Look at the mock trial and unjust court that tried Christ.

I. This court was unjust in its Judges: Chief among whom were Annas and Caiaphas, who were High Priests. Herod who was tetrarch of Galilee, and Pilate governor of Judea, under the Roman rule. Such men were not capable of dispensing justice. Caiaphas and Annas were High Priests in name only, for they were men of no character. "Mitered hypocrites in white robes and with practised solemnity, pretending to minister before the Lord, as descendants of the Holy Aaron." The name of Herod is a synonym for all that is vile. Pilate, as his name signifies, was "warlike, cruel"—hated and hateful. These were the unholy judges, before whom the Holy Christ was tried. Read the rules of a Jewish or Roman court, and you will find them set at naught in the trial of Christ.

II. This court was unjust in its witnesses or the evidence produced. These were men of no character. "They sought for witness and found none" i. e. true. Their witnesses agreed not together. "Christ could never have been condemned on the testimony of such witnesses according to Jewish or Roman law. Pilate heard the witnesses and said: "Behold... I find no fault in him! Then shouted the mob, after oriental custom, "crucify, crucify." "Take ye him and crucify," said Pilate, "I find no fault in him." Again they cried—"If thou release this man, thou art not Caesar's friend, everyone that maketh himself a king speaketh against Caesar." The fear of being charged before Caesar, led Pilate to violate his conscience and his better judgment, and deliver the sentence of death upon an innocent man. "Then delivered he Him therefore unto them to be crucified. And they took Jesus and led him away."

LESSONS.—Christ is still on trial before an unjust court, the world. Men still bear false witness against him. All this is a loud call for his disciples, to bring in refutation, do so in your meeting to-night. Testify of his goodness and kindness to you, tell what He hath done for you.

"Ye are my witnesses saith the Lord. Come forth, young disciples with your consecrated lives, and bear testimony to His saving, keeping power."

Halifax County.

Halifax County, B. Y. P. U. District met with the Cornwallis Street Baptist Church Union on Friday evening Feb. 12th. The various unions were well represented. Vice Pres. Mrs. Mary Phelps, in the chair. Pastor Lawson conducted devotional exercises for 15 minutes, then business followed. The Dartmouth union was received by unanimous vote into the union. Pastor Lawson read a paper on the "Missionary

Committee" and their duties. "He emphasized a strong vigorous committee of 5 persons. Missionary Literature meeting once a month, etc. Minutes discussed on this paper, by several members soon found we had a large work on hand. Miss I. Norton read a paper on, "The Devotional Committee." She too emphasized competent leaders, use of topics cards, and believed a praying committee helpful. Suggested the pastor taking active part in all the work of this committee, would greatly aid the work, 5 minutes discussion on this paper was allowed, several taking part. Bro. Geo. A. McDonald in the absence of Bro. Chute conducted a consecration service lasting half an hour. This season of consecration to Christ and renewal of life and all to Him for service was cheerfully and heartily rendered by a very large number present, all went home feeling it was good to be there

Corresponding Secretary for B. Y. P. U.

Quarterly Meeting.

The St. John and Kings Counties' Baptist quarterly meeting convened with the Tabernacle Baptist church, St. John, Friday Jan. 29th, at 8 o'clock p. m. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Carey. Text, Mark 1:28, Luke 24:47, and was an able and impressive presentation of the gospel truth. Saturday morning at 9:30 a very interesting devotional service was led by Rev. S. W. Kierstead. At 10:30 the order of business was taken up. President S. D. Ervine in the chair. Ministers present: Revs. Dr. Carey, J. H. Hughes, J. W. Manning, T. W. Kierstead, J. A. Gordon, G. R. White, J. B. Champion, E. A. Allaby, E. R. Daley, E. K. Ganong and S. D. Ervine. A very important discussion relating to the need of a quarterly meeting, and the best methods of carrying it on took place, after which the constitution was taken up section by section, discussed, amended, and adopted as a whole.

Saturday, p. m., a very enjoyable, religious conference was participated in by all present. In the evening a prayer and social service of an inspiring character was led by Rev. S. D. Ervine. Before its close a resolution was presented by Rev. E. K. Ganong, seconded by N. B. Cottle, endorsing the action of the brethren in their effort to raise \$3,000.00 on the Seminary debt, and earnestly entreating a hearty response on the part of all our people in assisting to pay an honest debt.

On Sunday at 10 o'clock a social service was conducted by Deacon N. B. Cottle. At 11 o'clock the quarterly sermon was preached by Rev. S. D. Ervine. Text, James 1:27. Subject, Pure Religion. The leading thoughts were that pure religion consists of (1) knowledge, (2) experience, (3) practice. The sermon was full of thought, and one that will not be soon forgotten by those who heard it.

The p. m. session was devoted to S. S. work. Able and interesting addresses were given by Rev. Mr. Halse of Victoria. St. F. C. Baptist church. Rev. E. A. Allaby, our General Missionary, and Rev. J. W. Clark, of Waterloo St. P. C. Baptist church, Sunday evening service was devoted to Foreign Missions Speakers: Rev. J. W. Manning first who delivered one of the most powerful addresses that we have ever listened to. He was followed by Mrs. John March, who with her usual earnestness presented the claims of Foreign Missions.

Quarterly meeting adjourned to meet on the last Friday in April at the place hereafter determined.

The following appointments were made for next session to preach the quarterly sermon, Rev. E. K. Ganong. His alternate, Rev. S. Cornwall, B. A. To preach the opening sermon, Rev. G. R. White.

T. A. LEONARD, Sec'y. Treas.

The Annapolis Co. Conference of Baptist Churches.

Met at Stony Beach on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 18 and 19. The day having been very stormy, the attendance at the first meeting on Monday evening was in consequence small. Rev. W. V. Higgins was present and added much to the interest of the service. A sermon was preached by the secretary from Ezra 8:15. This was followed by an earnest and practical address by Bro. Higgins.

On Tuesday the weather changed and was severe. The zeal of the people of Stony Beach, however, proved equal to the inclemency of the weather, and a good proportion were present at the three meetings held that day. The indomitable Cohoon had been visiting the Baptist church at Litchfield, but all the fury of the Frost King could not hinder his journey from the Bay Shore to Stony Beach, and with Bro. Samuel Sprout as guide, he arrived in time for the morning meeting. This was



Fifty Years Ago.

This is the stamp that the letter bore Which carried the story far and wide, Of certain cure for the loathsome sore That bubbled up from the tainted tide Of the blood below. And 'twas Ayer's name And his sarsaparilla, that all now, know, That was just beginning its fight of fame With its cures of 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is the original sarsaparilla. It has behind it a record for cures unequalled by any blood purifying compound. It is the only sarsaparilla honored by a medal at the World's Fair of 1893. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record.

50 Years of Cures.

devotional, led by Rev. A. Cohoon. All present seemed heartily to enjoy this service.

In the afternoon the following churches reported: Granville, a conference held on this field every Saturday, and two prayer meetings every week. The present pastor has baptized 21 since coming to the field (14 months). In the same time he has buried 25 people. The prospect is hopeful. Litchfield. Our aged brother Achilles supplies them most of the time when they are without a pastor. Their meeting house is occupied one half the time by Adventists. Nictaux, Reported some quickening of the Spiritual life of the people, and a fair prospect generally. Special services held at Bloomington, resulted in the baptism of nine and four added by letter.

In the absence of those who had been appointed to prepare papers Rev. A. Cohoon, W. V. Higgins and Bro. C. F. Armstrong were pressed into service.

Rev. A. Cohoon addressed the Conference on the "Qualifications for church membership." This was followed by a spirited discussion. Bro. C. F. Armstrong spoke on the "Relation that should exist between church members and their pastor." The discussion that followed showed that this was a live subject. Rev. W. V. Higgins then spoke briefly on "Systematic Beneficence." The address was timely, pointed and practical.

In the evening a very interesting missionary meeting was held under the auspices of the W. M. A. S. of the county.

As the most of the pastors of the county were absent, it was left for the Secretary to find a place for our next meeting. He has since corresponded with the pastor of the

Bridgetown church concerning the matter, and in consequence has received a cordial invitation to hold their March session, which will now also be the annual meeting, with that church. Executive—Revs. F. M. Young, G. J. C. White and J. T. Eaton. J. W. BROWN, Secretary. Nictaux Falls, January 29, 1897.

A MINISTER'S STORY.

THE PAINFUL EXPERIENCE OF REV. C. H. BACKHUS.

For Five Months He Was Helpless and Endured Agonizing Pains—Could Neither Rise Up Nor Sit Down Without Aid—He Tells How He Found a Cure.

The Rev. C. H. Backhus is a resident of Bayham township, Elgin county, Ont., and there is probably no person in the county who is better known or more highly esteemed. He is a minister of the United Brethren Church. He also farms quite extensively, superintending the work and doing quite a share of it himself, despite his advanced age. But he was not always able to exert himself as he can to-day, as a few years ago he underwent an illness that many feared would terminate his life. To a reporter who recently had a conversation with him the gentleman gave the particulars of his illness and cure, with permission to make the statement public. The story as told by Rev. Mr. Backhus is substantially as follows:—About three years ago he was taken ill and the doctor who called in, pronounced his trouble an attack of la grippe. He did not appear to get any better and a second doctor was called in, but with no more satisfactory results, so far as a renewal of health was concerned. Following the la grippe pains of an excruciating nature located themselves in his body. He grew weaker and weaker until at last he was perfectly helpless. He could not sit down nor rise from a sitting posture without assistance and when with this assistance he gained his feet he could hobble but a few steps when he was obliged to be put in a chair again. For five months these agonizing pains were endured. But at last relief so long delayed came. A friend urged him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He yielded to the advice and had not been taking them long when the longed for relief was noticed coming. He could move more easily, and the stiffness and pains began to leave his joints. He continued the use of the pills for some time longer and the cure was complete. Seeing Mr. Backhus now it would be difficult to think of him as the crippled and helpless man of those painful days. Mr. Backhus is now past his 80th year, but as he said, "by the aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I am as able as those ten years younger. You can readily judge of this when I tell you I laid forty rods of rail fence this year. I am glad to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor, ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by over-work, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Will restore gray hair to its youthful color and beauty—will thicken the growth of the hair—will prevent baldness, cure dandruff, and all scalp diseases. A fine dressing. The best hair restorer made.

R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Neshota, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

Ogilvie's Hungarian

Are you using this Flour in your home? If not, is there any reason? It will make more bread and better bread than any other known flour. At the first trial you may not get the "knack" of producing the best results, but it will come, and then you would use no other. It has the largest sale of any flour in Canada. My sales this year more than doubled those of last year, because housekeepers want the best and find it only in OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN.

J. S. HARDING, St. John, N. B., Agent for the Maritime Provinces.

The Home.

How Many Bones?

How many bones in the human face? Fourteen when they are all in place, How many bones in the human head? Eight, my child, as I've often said. How many bones in the human ear? Three in each, and help to hear. How many bones in the human spine? Twenty-six, like a climbing vine. How many bones in the human chest? Twenty-four ribs, and two of the rest. How many bones in the shoulder bind? Two in each—one before and behind. How many bones in the human arm? In each one, two in each forearm. How many bones in the human wrist? Eight in each, if none are missed. How many bones in the palm of the hand? Five in each, with many a band. How many bones in the fingers ten? Twenty-eight, and by joints they bend. How many bones in the human hip? One in each, like a dish they dip. How many bones in the human thigh? One in each, and deep they lie. How many bones in the human knees? One in each, the knee pan, please. How many bones in the ankle strong? Seven in each, but none are long. How many bones in the ball of the foot? Five in each, as the palms were put. How many bones in the toes half a score? Twenty-eight, and there are no more. And altogether, these many bones fix, And then count in the body two hundred and six.

And then we have the human mouth, Of upper and under thirty-two teeth. And now and then have a bone, I should think, That was in a joint, or to fill up a chink. A seamoid bone, or a wormain, we call, And now we may rest, for we've told them all.

—Medical Recorder.

The Tortoise and the Eagle.

A tortoise often watched an eagle flying. He wished to fly, too, and asked the eagle to teach him. "I can not," answered the eagle. "You have no wings or feathers. God never intended that you should learn to fly." "Oh! you need not be so cross about it," said the tortoise. You could teach me if you wished." Then the eagle took him in his claws and carried him high into the air. "Now, flap your wings," he said, and turned him loose. As the tortoise had no wings, he could not do as the eagle said. He fell on a rock and was killed. Moral: Envious people who refuse good advice are apt to get into trouble.—Mirror.

Do Your Best.

A minister tells how when a boy he was a great whistler, and sometimes whistled in unusual and unseemly places. One day not long since he came out of a hotel whistling quite low. A little three-year-old boy playing in the yard heard him, and said: "Is that the best you can whistle?" "No," said the minister; "can you beat it?" The boy said he could, and the minister said: "Well, let's hear you." The little fellow began his childish whistle, and then insisted that the minister should try again. He did so, and the boy acknowledged that it was good whistling, and as he started away the little fellow said: "Well, if you can whistle better, what were you whistling that way for?" Sure enough, why should not any one do his best, if he does anything? The world has plenty of poor, slipshod, third-class work done by people who could do better if they would. Let every boy and girl try to do their best, whether in whistling, singing, working, or playing; and whatever they do, let them do it "heartily as unto the Lord."—Unidentified.

Putting on His Smiles.

Van is four years old, and very proud of the fact that he can dress himself in the morning,—all but the buttons "that run up and down ahind." Van isn't enough of an acrobat yet to make his small fingers thus do duty between his shoulder-blades. So he backs up to papa and gets a bit of help. One morning Van was in a great hurry to get to some important work he had on hand,—the marshaling of an army, or something of that sort. So he hurried to get into his clothes; and of course they bothered him because he was in a hurry. Things would get upside down "hind side fore;" while the way that the legs and arms of these same things got mixed was dreadful to contemplate. So I am afraid it was not a very pleasant face that came to papa for the finishing touches. "There! Everything is on now!" shouted Van. "Why, no, Van," said papa, soberly. "You haven't put everthing on yet!" Van carefully inspected his clothes, from the tips of his small toes up to the broad collar about his neck. He could find nothing wanting. "You haven't put your smile on yet," said papa, with the tiny wrinkles beginning to creep about his own eyes. "Put it on, Van; and I'll button it up for you!" And, if you will believe me, Van began to put it on then and there! After that, he couldn't really call himself dressed for the day until he had put on a sunny face atop of the white collar and the Scotch plaid necktie.—Unidentified.

VENETIAN SAUCE.—Make a rich drawn butter sauce and add to it the juice of half a lemon, one tablespoonful each of parsley and capers cut fine. Season to taste with salt. These seasonings are enough for two tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter and a pint of hot water.

VELVET SPONGE CAKE.—Yolks of six eggs and the whites of three, two teaspoonfuls of granulated sugar, one teaspoonful of boiling water, two and one-half teaspoonfuls of sifted flour, one tablespoonful of baking powder. Beat the yolks of eggs and sugar until very light; then add the well-beaten whites; add slowly the boiling water, stirring all the time; then add the flour with the baking powder sifted into it; season with the juice and grated rind of a lemon; bake in a rather hot oven, that is to say, hotter than is usual in baking cakes.

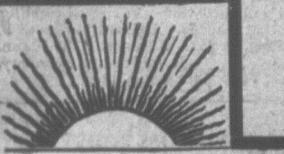
Those who are troubled with tired, aching feet will find great relief by bathing them at night in hot water, then anointing them with vaseline, which should be rubbed in until they have become dry. In the morning rub them with a solution of alcohol and salt. This may seem a little trouble at first, but it really does not take much time, and the relief obtained more than pays for the effort demanded.

Cabbage Pudding.—Boil a firm, white cabbage fifteen minutes, changing the water, then putting more on from the boiling tea-kettle. When tender, drain and set aside until perfectly cold. Chop fine, add two beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of butter, three of very rich milk or cream, pepper and salt. Stir all well together and bake in a buttered pudding dish until brown; serve hot. This dish is digestible and very relishable.

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and all other brain workers are subject to Acidity, Flatulency, Heartburn, Headache, Constipation, and many other ills arising from Indigestion. On the evidence of a host of prominent men, we unhesitatingly recommend K. D. C. and K. D. C. Pills as the Great Twin Remedies for these ills. They bring comfort, clear the brain, brighten the eyes, and impart strength and energy to the whole body.

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In the House of Commons Monday Mr. Curzon stated the rumors of a massacre in Crete were unfounded. It was true there had been some firing there, but the loss of life had been small. Mr. Curzon said five thousand refugees had embarked from Cana and that place was now perfectly quiet. Two thousand refugees were on board British warships at Cana.

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The Sunday School.

BIBLE LESSON.

Adapted from Huribut's Notes.

First Quarter.

Lesson IX.—February 18. Acts 8:1-17.

THE DISCIPLES DISPERSED.

GOLDEN TEXT.

They that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word, Acts 8:4.

THE SAMARITANS were a mixed race of Jews and Gentiles, who accepted the Pentateuch only as their Bible. Down to this century the Jews of Palestine hate them more bitterly than they hate either Christians or Turks. This hatred is compounded of race antagonism, oft-repeated tribal strife, utter social intercourse socially and in business, and religious bigotry and jealousy. The city of Samaria first comes into notice as built by King Omri to be the capital of Israel (1 Kings 16: 23, 24).

I. THE CHURCH SCATTERED. VERSES 1-4.

1. SAUL WAS CONSENTED UNTO HIS DEATH.—To Stephen's death. If Saul was, as we suppose, a member of the Sanhedrin, he had doubtless voted against Stephen. AT THAT TIME—On that very day. THERE WAS A GREAT PERSECUTION AGAINST THE CHURCH.—We are not to think of "the church" as having yet developed any such elaborate organization as is now shown by almost every one of the "denominations;" the phrase means simply the body of believers in Jesus. EXCEPT THE APOSTLES.—They had not yet fully adopted Stephen's advanced views concerning the Mosaic law, but were still scrupulous adherents to its ritual; besides, some portion of the veneration with which the people had formerly regarded them (Acts 3: 13) still remained. Both causes would make it less hazardous for them than for some others to remain. It is probable that not all the Christians of Jerusalem had approved of Stephen's aggressive course.

2. DEVOUT MEN.—Probably not Christians, but orthodox Jews. This is a notable indication of the general leaving of thought at this time. GREAT LAMENTATION.—A public demonstration of sorrow and esteem; intended as a protest of the more moderate Hebrews against Stephen's tumultuous murder.

3. MADE HAVOC.—Under ecclesiastical authority. HAILING.—An old English word akin to "hauling." AND WOMEN.—Repeated also in Acts 9: 2 and 22: 4 as a great aggravation of his cruelty.

4. THEREFORE.—The persecution ministered to the success of the truth. PREACHING.—Not only in set sermons, but by every sort of utterance. THE WORD.—The Gospel of Christ.

II. THE CHURCH GROWING. VERSES 5-17.

5. PHILIP WENT DOWN.—Philip the "evangelist." Doubtless Philip the apostle remained in Jerusalem with the other apostles. If the evangelist of Samaria had been an apostle it would not have been necessary to send Peter and John down there to superintend his work; and in Acts 8: 40 this Philip is traced to Caesarea, while in Acts 21: 8 we find him characterized as "Philip the evangelist, which was one of the seven." Doubtless his missionary zeal fixed upon him this distinctive title of evangelist. PREACHED CHRIST—Better, "preached the Christ" announced that the Messiah had come.

6. ALL CHRISTIAN DUTIES may be gathered under two heads: to live Christ, and to preach Christ; to duplicate the Master in all human sympathy, heroic rectitude, and dependence on the Father, while, at the same time, proclaiming Jesus as himself the divinely accepted propitiation for the sins of the world.

7. THE PEOPLE WITH ONE ACCORD GAVE HEED.—"The multitudes." A great contrast to the recent outburst of rage in Jerusalem. Perhaps the favorable reception of Philip may have been partially due to recollections of the visit of Jesus. Evidently it was largely due to the wonderful beneficent power which Philip miraculously exerted. This we are expressly informed by the phrase HEARING AND SEEING THE MIRACLES.

8. UNCLEAN SPIRITS.—Cases of demoniacal possession are frequently mentioned in the gospels. Precisely what they were no man can now tell. There are not lacking in modern times diseases which are at once physical and moral in their character, and which closely resemble some phases of demoniacal possession. Delirium tremens is one of these, and there are many others. It does not follow from the reference in the New Testament that all cases of demoniacal possession were of precisely the same sort. Nor is there any direct statement that they only began with the time of Christ and ceased shortly after-

ward. But if we admit that Jesus was more than mortal, and was introduced into this world for the purpose of redeeming an alienated race to God, it is not strange if the manifestations of the enemy of souls were more assertive and defiant than at any other time. PALSES.—Cases of paralysis, a common affliction in the East.

9. GREAT JOY.—The healed sufferers would rejoice; their sympathetic friends would rejoice; most of all would those rejoice whose hearts had partaken of the spiritual blessing.

10. Joy is one of the striking characteristics of the new life which Jesus came into the world to give. The kingdom of heaven is said to consist of "righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost," and the fruit of the Spirit is "love, joy, and peace."

11. SIMON.—Nothing is certainly known of this man except the narrative here given. "Josephus" mentions a magician so named, but there are historical difficulties in the way of identifying that Simon with this one. BEWITCHED THE PEOPLE.—Charmed them. "Such impostors swarmed over the ancient world, pretending to magical powers derived from the spirit world; they were readers of the stars, interpreters of dreams, fortune-tellers, medicine men—in brief, they exercised the same arts as the modern fortune-teller, and by much the same methods; but they were as much more successful in those days than these, as the age was more ignorant and credulous." GIVING OUT THAT HIMSELF WAS SOME GREAT ONE.—He probably claimed to be, what the people admitted the Great Power of God, personified (see next verse). He was the popular man of Samaria till Philip came.

12. THIS MAN IS THE GREAT POWER OF GOD.—This should read, "This man is the power of God which is called Great." "Power" seems to be here used, as in Rom. 8: 38 and Eph. 1: 21, to describe a celestial being.

13. SIMON HIMSELF BELIEVED ALSO.—It is easy to say that Simon was a hypocrite; that "what he did believe was not that Jesus was the Messiah, but that Philip was a greater magician than himself;" and that he CONTINUED WITH PHILIP "in order either to hide the shame of his defeat, or to discover the secret of Philip's miraculous power." And his effort to purchase the Holy Ghost (verses 18, 19) would seem partly to justify this view. But it is probable that Simon's mind was really impressed by the power of the truth that Philip preached; and it is quite possible that his profession of faith in Jesus as the Messiah was sincere. But in the first place his belief was not a belief of the heart, and in the second place he sadly misinterpreted what he heard and saw.

14. THE APOSTLES.—The body of the apostolate was still united, notwithstanding the persecution by Saul; and the apostles were recognized as overseers and rulers of the church. RECEIVED.—Accepted. THE WORD OF GOD.—"The sum and substance of the Gospel." SENT UNTO THEM PETER AND JOHN.—The establishment of the Gospel in Samaria, among an alien people and by one not an apostle, was a new departure, doubtless alarming to some conservative minds, and plainly requiring the supervision of the twelve. The phraseology clearly indicates that Peter exercised no primacy among the apostles which involved supreme authority. A similar indication is found in Acts 11: 2, where "those of the circumcision" call Peter to account for his actions in Caesarea. John appears here for the last time in Acts.

15. WHEN THEY WERE COME DOWN.—Jerusalem stands on high ground, and to almost any other part of the land travelers were said to "go down." PRAYED FOR THEM.—Satisfied that the work of grace was genuine, they besought for these con-

verts the gifts which they themselves enjoyed. THAT THEY MIGHT RECEIVE THE HOLY GHOST—Acts 2: 38: "Repent, and be baptized every one of you for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." This gift was not the ordinary grace of conversion and Christian consciousness of adoption, but the peculiar manifestation of the Spirit, such as was given upon the day of Pentecost (Acts 2: 1-4), bestowed through the apostles only, except in one remarkable instance, the conversion of Saul.

17. THEN LAID THEIR HANDS ON THEM.—As the outward sign of the impartation of divine power, not by a magic form, but bestowed in answer to prayer and in response to faith—"just as water: in our houses comes not from the pipes, but from springs or lakes, yet it comes 'through' the pipes." THEY RECEIVED THE HOLY GHOST.—Thus repeating the miracles of Pentecost, though on a smaller scale. Thus upon Samaria soil, and among a despised race (John 4: 9), was established a church having the same marks of divine power as in Jerusalem. "There are no successors of the apostles who possess such miraculous endowments as those Simon coveted and sought to purchase. But the Holy Spirit as an inward and sanctifying gift is offered to all believers independently of priesthood or external rite."

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"I hereby certify that Paine's Celery Compound has made a well man of Thomas R. Baxter." JAMES H. THORNE, Justice of the Peace.

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From the Churches.

BERWICK, N. S.—At a roll call of the church held Feb. 11th a successful effort was made to pay off the debt which had been resting upon the church.

GLANTSFORT.—Sunday Feb. 7th, we received 11. Our work is every way encouraging. Our people are united and happy, diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. D. E. HATT.

WESTPORT, N. S.—I baptized two into the Westport Baptist church Sunday Feb. 7th. Since last report two have been received by letter. Rev. Isa. Wallace came last Thursday to give us a lift, and we have already been lifted. Brethren pray for us. C. E. PINRO. February 8th.

WINDSOR.—The Hunter and Crossley meetings are very largely attended, and large numbers are being converted every night. The whole town is being stirred as never before for years. We expect a great blessing in our old church. A. A. SHAW.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.—We are encouraged in our work here. We are holding special meetings this week with most encouraging results. Bro. Smith of Sydney has been with us for 3 days and preached the old gospel with simplicity and with power. Some of our best citizens are feeling its attractive force. More anon. February 11. D. G. M.

BELMONT, LOT 16, P. E. I.—On the 7th of Feb. we again visited the baptismal waters in the Summerside Baptist church and buried with their Lord nine believers. This makes forty-one received by baptism and four on experience. My next field of labor is Souris. A. F. BAKER. February 12th.

ST. MARY'S.—At the close of prayer meeting at the first St. Mary's church on the 9th inst. Deacon Dickson asked the people to remain. He then presented the pastor with a beautiful Coonskin coat, the gift of the Sonora congregation for which they have our heart felt thanks. The Lord bless them. R. B. KINLEY.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.—Rev. H. H. Hall telegraphs to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, under date of February 12, that at the semi-annual meeting of the Board of the Baptist Convention all missionaries were reappointed. Missionaries reports were excellent. Maritime churches will please send money pledged, and use circulars and envelopes promptly. Immediate help is imperative.

ST. STEPHEN.—Two received on the 7th, one by baptism and one on experience. Observed the "day of prayer for colleges," with a successful educational meeting. On Jan. 31st, the special offering to Acadia amounted to about \$25.00. We are now at work on the St. Martin's Seminary debt. All the churches in town will be canvassed next week for contributions toward the Famine fund. W. C. GOUCHER.

OAK BAY, N. B.—Rev. W. H. Morgan, of Pembroke, Me., has received and accepted a call to the Oak Bay field, and is now settled with us. Bro. Morgan preached his first sermon at the Ledge Jan. 31st to a large and attentive congregation. Bro. Morgan has lately come to us from another denomination, we are much encouraged, brethren pray for us that God will bless our brother's coming. J. WEBBER, Clerk.

MARYSVILLE, N. B.—Sunday Feb. 7th the Gibson house of worship was crowded to witness the baptism of four candidates from Marysville. Their names are:—Herbert Lunt, Charles Hodgson, Lena Lee and Ethel Snider. The hand of fellowship was extended in the afternoon. Rev. J. A. Cahill was with me four nights last week and rendered valuable help for which we are very grateful. We expect to baptize again next Sunday. F. D. DAVIDSON.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—On a recent Sunday, the pastor, Rev. W. H. Porter, completed the fifth year of his pastorate with the church. The subject of the morning sermon was suitable to the occasion—Christ's ideal church, a spiritual family; Matt. 12:46-50. The church has made good progress during these five years. A new edifice is being built and the congregation now worship in the basement of it. After the sermon two candidates were baptized.

OSWESTER.—I am serving this church for the fourth year since Jan. 1st. Our services are well attended and a good degree of interest manifested in all our meetings. Our Sunday schools, with Bros. Captain Arthur Griffin and Stephen Allen superintendents, are in a flourishing condition. Our B. Y. P. U. is a source of strength to the church. We held some special meetings in January. Father Carpenter of Sable River rendering assistance. A good degree of interest was awakened. God's people were revived, some whose voices had not been heard for some time were heard praising God, and some unconverted were born into the Kingdom. It was a privilege to visit the baptismal waters on the 7th inst., when Willard Firth, Howard Lewis and Nettie Pierce followed their Lord in baptism. We are hoping for others. We need the prayers of Christians. N. B. DUNN.

HIGHLAND BAPTIST CHURCH, FITCHBURG, MASS.—Rev. Austen T. Kempton, pastor. The quiet work of grace which began about five weeks ago still goes on. Two extra meetings are held each week. So far there has not been an evening service held without some new ones coming out for Christ. On Sunday evening, Feb. 7th there were seven baptized, and 19 expressed a desire to become Christians in the after meeting. In all, about 50 have expressed such a desire since the meetings began. There are several middle aged people and several children who have come out, and the rest are young people. The members of the church are very helpful in the work among the new converts. There are many who are much concerned about their soul, who have not expressed any desire in public as yet. Earnest prayer is being made in their behalf. This seems like an old time revival. A. T. KEMPTON.

ISAAC'S HARBOR, N. S.—We people down by the sea, do see—and have been led in the past month to say with one of old, "it is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes." A wave of God's saving grace struck this place during the week of prayer, and bids fair to be the most powerful manifestation we have yet experienced as a church. There has been great revivals without great preaching or much human machinery, but there never has been, nor never will be, a genuine revival without much prayer. This revival was prayed down from Heaven and not gotten upon earth by man. Great strong men and women that could not be moved by word or deed, are surrendering to Christ, in answer to prayer. At our conference Saturday evening 145 took part and 18 were received for baptism. Sunday morning we met at the river and buried these happy converts with Christ at the close of the morning service 165 gathered around the Lord's table. Many more are pressing toward the kingdom.

THE NARROWS, QUEENS CO., N. B.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 2nd, the parsonage here was besieged and taken by a great host of friends representing the churches at the Narrows, MacDonald's Corner, and Mills Cove. Considerably more than one hundred persons partook of supper. A most enjoyable time was spent. The object of the gathering was to accord a reception to the pastor and his family. This welcome was not merely one of words; but was practically expressed in the form of a very generous donation. The total offerings in money and goods exceeded \$90, and of that amount \$40 was in cash. Mr. Duncan Farris acted as chairman. The presentation was made by Mr. George Alfred Wilson in a brief, but able and appropriate address. To this the pastor responded; thanking those present for their "magnificent token of regard." The Rev. A. B. MacDonald, who for nearly 20 years was the honored and beloved pastor of the same churches, followed in a speech full of tender reminiscence and prayerful hope. I desire here to record the kindness of these good friends and again thank them on behalf of myself and family. I must add, that, beyond what was thus brought in, some of the ladies of the church collected a sum of money and purchased a beautiful carpet for my study. To them and all who contributed, I desire to express my gratitude. C. W. TOWNSEND.

GEORGETOWN, P. E. I.—Geographically, Georgetown, P. E. I., the capital of Kings Co., is situated on a peninsula, having Cardigan river on the east, and the Brudenel and Montague on the west, both B. and M. rivers open into the Georgetown harbor. From the Montague side there is a ferry during the open season. Not only has Georgetown

the best harbor on P. E. I. but is the winter port of the Stanley, and also the south eastern terminus of the P. E. I. railway. Here a few Baptists are located who in the summer of 1896, were formed into a branch of the Montague Baptist church, situated, about 6 miles from Georgetown and Montague ferry. The pastor of the Baptist church at Montague preaches at: Sturgeon Bay, Murray River, Beach Point, High Bank and Little Sands, so that Georgetown was shut out of his sabbath services. In Nov. last the writer received a letter from a brother in Georgetown, voicing the cry of the man of Macedonia, Acts 16. I have been privileged in meeting with them a few times and telling anew the story of the Saviour's love. "Forever telling yet untold," and having them upon my heart, and in my sympathies. I wish to bring them more to the notice of the brethren of the P. E. I. association, and others whom it should concern. What can we do? Can you pray? The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much, yes and a righteous woman also. In all earnestness and sincerity pray for us in Georgetown. Have you a minister? Can you as a church, spare your minister one sabbath in the year, one day out of 52, think over it, pray over it, then place the railway fare in his hand and direct him to Bro. Edward Leaman, Georgetown, and then follow him with supplications to the throne of grace, and the Lord will bless you, yea it will be a double blessing, blessing they who give and they who receive. Do it promptly, who gives quickly, gives twice. Do it while you have opportunity, Col., 3-23. What shall we do if we disregard the cry of the destitute, we read—"They too shall cry and shall not be heard." But why not render our account with joy and not with grief. Why not have the blessed words of Matt., 25-40. Oh, that, each would hear the Masters voice, recorded in John 21-17 and come to the rescue. P. E. CAMPBELL. February 4th.

Acknowledgment.

Donations have been the order of the day with us of late. On the evening of Jan. 26 the friends of the Plympton section of the church gathered at the home of F. W. Kinney, where the evening was spent in a social manner. We were suddenly interrupted by Bro. G. M. Warner as he appeared in our midst and presented the pastor and his wife with the sum of \$16 as a token of kind regards. On the evening of Jan. 22 a goodly number of the church and congregation from Barton, gathered at the parsonage and spent a very social evening. During the evening we were presented with a donation to the amount of \$14, for which we desire to thank these friends. Before separating the Scriptures were read and prayer offered by Dea. N. R. Weacott. May God abundantly bless them in our prayer. This makes the third donation we have received of late from the different sections of the field, amounting in all to \$41. May the Giver of all good things richly bless these dear people for all their kindness. G. C. CRABBE.

Barton, February 12th. The pastor of the Summerside church had a most genuine surprise on Monday evening the 25th inst. A number of friends had gathered at our home, but we had not the slightest suspicion of what was in store for us. Suddenly the pastor was called to the floor, and Bro. J. B. Russ put on his back a beautiful fur coat, saying as he did so, "that he hoped it would keep my body warm, and that if I knew how willingly all contributed for it, it would make my heart warm too." We most sincerely thank the members of the church and congregation for this most useful gift. We feel that the debt of kindness is growing so large that we can never discharge it. But a debt of love we need never wholly pay. Mrs. Robinson at the same time was presented with an Autograph quilt and a five dollar gold piece. May God large ly bless us as flock and shepherd. W. H. ROBINSON.

Notices.

P. E. I. Baptist Conference will (D. V.) meet with the Baptist church at Tryon Monday evening and Tuesday March 8th and 9th. All the churches are requested to send delegates. DAVID PRICE, Sec'y Tryon, P. E. I., Feb. 3.

The Albert County Quarterly Meeting will assemble with the church at Dawson Settlement, Tuesday, March 2nd, at 2 p. m. An interesting programme may be expected. All churches in the county are earnestly requested to send delegates. T. BISHOP, Secretary.



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

Rev. D. G. McDonald's paper on "Baptist Principles; are They Worth Defending?" is now passing through the press and will soon be ready for distribution. Any societies not reported in the Year Book may obtain their proportion of this address by sending the number of their membership and the name of their secretary to the undersigned. W. N. HUTCHINS. Canning, N. S.

Denominational Funds N. S. From Jan. 11th to Jan. 31st, '97.—New Cornwall church, \$3; Apple River church, \$5.25; 1st Baptist church, Halifax, \$64.90; Brazil Lake S. S. mite boxes, \$12.75; Guysboro church, \$20; Wolfville church, \$43; do. special, \$13; Lunenburg church, \$10.25; Hampton church, \$8; Port Medway church, \$5; Mrs. Irene Kendrick, Barrington, \$1; "Two Friends," part on the Lord's tenth, \$4; Litchfield church, \$2; Hillsburn and Lake Brook, \$1.73; Digby church, per Rev. W. V. Higgins, \$13.53; Mahone and North-west, \$15; West Onslow, \$15; Nictaux church, \$22.32; Ragged Islands 1st S. S. and Mission Band, \$10; Pleasantville church, \$4; Mrs. Aleck Crowell, Barrington, \$2; De Bert church, \$10; Arcadia church (Rev. H. H. Hall), \$11.05; "A Friend," (absentee of Arcadia church) \$2; Miss Susan Crosby, Lake George church, \$5; Canard church, \$6; Dalhousie East church, \$5; Temple church, Yarmouth, a Thank-offering, \$5; Mrs. L. C. Woodworth, Canning, \$5; Carleton S. S., \$5; F. P. Eaton, M. D., Rose Bay, \$10; Mrs. Susan Fulton, Bass River, \$100, \$439.78. Before reported, \$3,286.88. Total for half year, \$3726.66.

REMARKS. Twenty-six churches of the Western Association, sixteen in the Central and thirty-one in the Eastern having nothing to their credit since Convention, A. CORBON. Treas. Den. Funds. Wolfville, N. S., Feb. 2nd. ARMENIAN FUND.—Collection taken at Union prayer meeting Amherst, \$25.36. ROBERT MURRAY, Treas. Halifax, Feb. 5.

A Black Suit. Should, first of all, be made of good material, that will look well and keep its looks. It should be cut in style; it should be well made, and have linings that are handsome and durable. We take pains to supply all these requirements, at prices ranging from \$20 to \$38. We believe in making everything right that is not satisfactory. Until end of February, prices are marked down 10 per cent. Order now and save money.

A. GILMOUR, Merchant Tailor, 72 Germain Street. ST. JOHN. NOTICE: Will remove to 68 King Street, about 1st March. FOR SALE. In the very heart of Wolfville, a new and desirable residence, with lot containing 22 fruit trees, 10 bearing 25 barrels of apples, besides smaller fruits raised last year. For terms, etc., apply to Rev. E. H. BISHOP, Linden Avenue, Wolfville.

February 17, 1897. HARVEY—E. sonage, Hant D. E. Hatt, A. both of Hant. GARRON—T. the bride, J. Pineo, Freeman, son, all of V. SMITH—C. bride, Febru Fred Lynn, all of Westpo. MACLEOD—I ex-Mayor Rea 5th, by the Stephen A. M of Amherst. HALEY—W. James Wright 3rd, by Rev. W of Rosedale, E stock, both of FARROW—M. home, Tryon, Rev. David Pri of Hampton, to. BIZEM—M. parsonage Fair Rev. G. R. Wh to Miss Ada M. VEINOTTE—Z. sonage, New Ge Rev. J. L. Rea Letitia Zinck, of burg County. CHUTE—LANC sonage, Clemen the bride's father by Rev. J. T. E. A. Langille, b napolis County. HOOPER—BAG the bride's father I., on the 10th in ren, Edward Ar Bessie, only da Esq., all of Bede. WARD.—At D Raymond, only Ward, aged 3 ye BLAIR.—Died a inst., Mrs. Eunie WOODWARD.—Clestia, beloved ward, aged 56 ye JOHNSON.—At a very short illness widow of the late son, age 63 years. TINGLEY.—Died Clarence, aged 4 Asa and Sarah the bereaved ones. ELLIOTT.—At Edgar, son of Elliott, aged nine ed have the sympathy. CORBETT.—At in-law, Capt. A. W. Selina Jane DeLaf. Four sons and four loss of a loving m. DAVISON.—At Wilson Davison, Duncan and Mar very suddenly but ready. MILBURN.—At 1st, Mrs. Matilda of her age, leaving son. Sister Milk Christ many years Harvey Baptist ch. TURNER.—At R John H. Turner, widow and son to Our brother profes six years ago, and J. C. Fillmore, t been a faithful la God. He has gon. HIS OWN. DEAR SIRS,—I c of the excellence MENT. It is TH hold for burns, spr not be without it. It is truly a won JOHN A. Public

MARRIAGES.

HARVEY-PATTEN.—At the Baptist parsonage, Hantsport, February 5th, by Rev. D. E. Hart, Alfred Harvey to Hattie Patten, both of Hantsport, N. S.

GARRON-THOMPSON.—At the home of the bride, January 7th, by Rev. C. E. Pineo, Freeman Garron and Annie Thompson, all of Westport.

SMITH-CANN.—At the home of the bride, February 7th, by Rev. C. E. Pineo, Fred Lynn Smith to Mrs. Alice Cann, all of Westport.

MACLEOD-POOLE.—At the residence of ex-Mayor Read, Amherst, N. S., February 9th, by the Rev. J. L. Miner, B. A., Stephen A. MacLeod to Lily Poole, both of Amherst.

HALEY-WRIGHT.—At the residence of James Wright, Woodstock, on February 3rd, by Rev. W. J. Rutledge, George Haley, of Rosedale, to Annie Wright, of Woodstock, both of Carleton County.

FARROW-MORRELL.—At the bride's home, Tryon, P. E. I., February 6th, by Rev. David Price, Capt. James G. Farrow, of Hampton, to Mrs. Mary Jane Morrell.

BEINBA-MCCALLUM.—At the Baptist parsonage Fairville, N. B., Feb. 8th, by Rev. G. R. White, Mr. Samuel S. Belyea, to Miss Ada McCallum, all of St. John.

VEINOTTE-ZINCK.—At the Baptist parsonage, New Germany, February 4th, by Rev. J. L. Read, James A. Veinotte to Mrs. Letitia Zinck, of Rose Bay, both of Lunenburg County.

CHUTE-LANGILLE.—At the Baptist parsonage, Clementsvalle, February 4th, by the bride's father, Rev. S. Langille, assisted by Rev. J. T. Eaton, Allan Chute to Lora A. Langille, both of Clementsvalle, Annapolis County, N. B.

HOOPER-BAGNALL.—At the residence of the bride's father, Central Bedouque, P. E. I., on the 10th inst., by Rev. W. H. Warren, Edward Arthur Hooper, mechanic, to Beattie, only daughter of Samuel Bagnall Esq., all of Bedouque.

DEATHS.

WARD.—At Dorchester, N. B., Jan. 1st, Raymond, only child of Frank and Janie Ward, aged 3 years.

BLAIR.—Died at Black River, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Eunice J. Blair, aged 64 years.

WOODWARD.—At Lakeville, Jan. 18th, Clestia, beloved wife of Benjamin Woodward, aged 56 years.

JOHNSON.—At Windsor, Jan. 31st, after a very short illness of paralysis, Sarah L., widow of the late Captain Alfred H. Johnson, age 63 years.

TINGLEY.—Died at Harvey, 4th inst., Clarence, aged 3 years, youngest son of Asa and Sarah Tingley. May God bless the bereaved ones.

ELLIOTT.—At Tiverton, N. S., Feb. 7th, Edgar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Elliott, aged nineteen months. The bereaved have the sympathy of the community.

CORBETT.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. A. W. Fleming, Truro, Jan. 29, Selina Jane DeLaney Corbett, aged 83 years. Four sons and four daughters mourn the loss of a loving mother.

DAVISON.—At Isaac's Harbor, Jan. 26th, Wilson Davison aged 17 years, son of Duncan and Mary Davison. Death came very suddenly but found our young brother ready.

MILBURN.—At Lower Cape, A. Co., Feb. 1st, Mrs. Matilda Milburn in the 88th year of her age, leaving one daughter and one son. Sister Milburn professed faith in Christ many years ago and united with the Harvey Baptist church. Her end was peace.

TURNER.—At Rosevale, A. Co., Jan. 30, John H. Turner, 28 years of age, leaving a widow and son to mourn their sad loss. Our brother professed faith in Christ some six years ago, and was baptized by the Rev. J. C. Fillmore. Since that time he has been a faithful laborer in the church of God. He has gone to his reward.

RUSSELL.—At Hopeville Hill, A. Co., Feb. 5th, Mrs. Charlotte Russell in the 69th year of her age, leaving three sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother. Sister Russell has been a follower of Christ for a number of years. During the last few months her health has been gradually failing, but her faith seemed to grow stronger as her body grew weaker. She had a desire to depart and be with Christ, which was far better.

FOSTER.—Frank Foster of Margaretville died at his home on Jan. 22, in the 22nd year of his age. He leaves a young wife and one child to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father. He had never made a public profession of religion, but he cherished a hope that his sins had been forgiven and his name written in the Book of Life. "May the 'God of all comfort' sustain the dear friends who so keenly feel his loss."

STRONACH.—After a lingering illness Jas. C. Stronach passed away on the morning of Dec. 15th, 1896, aged 30 years. Mr. Stronach was a young man who had lived a moral life and was possessed of many fine personal qualities which made it very hard for his friends to give him up. He had not in health professed faith in the Saviour, but before his death expressed himself as able to trust his all to Jesus. May the dear Lord sustain the sorrowing mother, brothers and sisters.

VAN BUSKIRK.—Mrs. Maria Van Buskirk relict of the late James Van Buskirk of Melvern Square, and sister of Rev. E. M. Saunders, D. D., died at her home Dec. 15, 1896, aged 68 years. Our sister had for many years been a most valued member of the Upper Wilmot Baptist church, and will be greatly missed, not only by those in her own home, but in the church and community as well. Her sickness was short but severe. In mercy the Master called her to the land whose inhabitants never "say I am sick." Of necessity the shadow of sorrow for a time rests upon the dear ones left behind, but they look to Him who is the resurrection and the life.

PECK.—At Hopeville Hill, A. Co., Feb. 9th, John Peck in the 76th year of his age, leaving a widow and four daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father, one brother also survives him. Some fifty years ago brother Peck found peace through Christ, and was baptized by Rev. Wm. Sears, and united with the Hopewell Baptist church. During all these years his course has been that of true fidelity. His heart was in the church of Christ to which he was a liberal supporter. He was ready to support every good and worthy enterprise, but most especially did his sympathies run with the Foreign Mission work. He was a pillar in the church, but he has gone to his reward on high to which he looked forward with joyful anticipation.

COREY.—At New Cumberland, Lunenburg, N. S., James Corey, aged 51 years, leaving a sadly disconsolate widow and three young children. Our brother was baptized 22 years ago by Rev. S. March, and united with the Pleasantville Baptist church, then a part of Bridgewater church. His end was peace. His funeral services were largely attended. Rev. S. March preaching a suitable discourse from Ecclesiastes 8:12, "Yet surely, I know that it shall be well with them that fear God." This leaves but one male member of the church in the community, although there are a number of sisters who feel that they are indeed a lonely band. Pray that these bereavements may be the means of awakening sinners to seek after God, that the places now left vacant may be speedily filled by others.

CHRISTIE.—At Amherst, N. S., Feb. 4th, William Christie, son of Charles and Alice Christie, aged 19 years. Our young brother was interrupted in his studies at Horton Academy more than a year ago by failing health and has since declined until his diseased lungs could no longer perform their function when he passed peacefully away. The deceased was popular with his companions and was the joy and life of the home. He early learned to love the Saviour and united with the church four

On Top Again! with the Prettiest Cotton Wash Fabrics that we have ever shown. Lady customers say that when compared with other stocks Ours are the Prettiest in Saint John. IF YOU WANT NICE PRINTS— Prints that will Wear Prints that will Wash Prints that look like Silk when made up— SEND TO US FOR SAMPLES, Send to us for any Dry Goods you may want, and you can save money. We pay express on parcels amounting to over \$3. FRED. A. DYKEMAN & Co., 97 King St.

years ago. The sorrowing family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends, who, with them, trust in the wisdom of God, whose providences now they cannot understand but which shall be made known hereafter.

GOUCHER.—Fred L. Goucher, Lic. son of Deacon Henry Goucher of Melvern Square, entered into rest Jan. 7th, aged 28 years. From a boy he was thoughtful and of a religious turn of mind. At an early age he professed faith in the Lord Jesus, under the labors of Rev. W. E. Hall, and was received for baptism, but being sick the day the others were baptized did not follow his Lord in that ordinance until four years afterwards in a revival under Evangelist Young. Devoting himself to the service of the Master his growth in grace was marked. Feeling that he was called of God to the work of preaching the gospel he began to prepare himself for that important work. He matriculated from Horton Academy, and entered upon the work of Freshman year at Acadia college with the class of '92. At the end of the first term ill health compelled him to give up his studies, and it soon became evident consumption had marked him as a victim. This was a great disappointment to himself and friends, but he cheerfully submitted to the Divine will. He continued, however, as opportunity offered to preach the gospel, supplying at Nictaux and Bear River and other places. He was a young man of much promise, a good thinker and able to present his thoughts in a clear and forcible manner. Through his long illness he was patient and cheerful, ever thoughtful of others, and interested in all that pertains to the advancement of God's cause. The last work to be given up was that for his Sabbath school class. Just as long as his strength would permit he clung to them. God grant he may meet them all on the other shore.

year. Bro. N. A. Whitman, Missionary, (2) To the Glace Bay church, Cape Breton, \$100 for one year from Jan. 1st, '97. Rev. F. Beattie, pastor, (3) To 2nd St. Margarets Bay church, to assist in making up the salary of Rev. M. W. Brown for the past year of his pastorate, \$100. (4) Voted that a Missionary be appointed as an assistant to pastor Brown on the Argyle, Tusket, Carleton and Forest Glen field. Man not yet selected.

FINANCIAL.—The Treasurer's report showed that while about \$800 more had been paid out than had been received, several of the missionaries had not been paid the grants for first quarter. And now the 2nd quarter's are due. The present indebtedness of the Board is about \$2300. Brethren what shall we do? Will not the churches that have sent nothing to Denominational Funds please hurry up their remittances. Others that have given for some of the Denominational work and not the Home Missions, please do likewise. A. COHOON, Cor. Sec'y., H. M. B. Wolfville, N. S., February 10.

Our Parlor Suites... HAVE SOLID WALNUT FRAMES HIGHLY POLISHED and the VERY BEST OF UPHOLSTERING. Prices Start at \$18.00. F. A. JONES, 16 and 18 King Street. CITY OF MONCTON, N. B., January 15th, 1897. S. KERR, Esq. I am pleased to add my testimony, with that of many others, concerning the efficiency and thoroughness of your business course. Mr. M. Lodge, accountant W. and L. Department, City of Moncton, and Mr. L. G. B. Lawson, my assistant (also old students of yours), are both in this office. They have spoken to me on different occasions in the highest terms of the training received at your college, and their work certainly adds weight to their testimony. (signed) J. C. PATTERSON, City Clerk, City of Moncton. Business and Shorthand Catalogues mailed to any address. S. KERR & SON, St. John Business College.

HIS OWN FREE WILL. DEAR SIRS.—I cannot speak too strongly of the excellence of MINARD'S LINIMENT. It is THE remedy in my household for burns, sprains, etc., and we would not be without it. It is truly a wonderful medicine. JOHN A. MACDONALD, Publisher Amprior Chronicle.

Best for Wash Day USE SURPRISE SOAP Best for Every Day For every use about the house Surprise works best and cheapest. See for yourself. For quick and easy work For cleanest, sweetest and whitest clothes Surprise is best

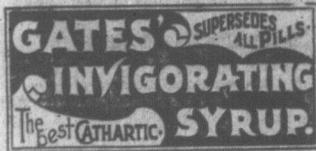
MOUR, Merchant Tailor, ST. JOHN. t, about 1st March. SALE. ville, a new and containing 22 fruit of apples, besides r. OP. Avenue, Wolfville.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Lagrippe Conquered.

DARTMOUTH, Sept. 24th, 1886.

MESSRS. C. GATES & Co., Middleton, N. S.

This is to certify that while living at Belmont, in Colchester County, about 17 years ago, I took a very heavy cold and had severe cough and an attack of Bronchitis, which reduced me very much—was very bad for a month, friends feared my going into decline. I procured some of your Bitters and Syrup, which I took and soon began to improve, and kept on gaining till I fully recovered. Five years ago I was seized with an attack of La Grippe, which reduced me so much that I could scarcely walk without falling over. I then took eighteen bottles of your Bitters and Syrup, which built me up and made me thoroughly well. We continue to use your medicine and never think of being without them in the house. I am willing to make oath to the truthfulness of the above statement.

Yours very sincerely,
HENRY ARCHIBALD.

Sold Everywhere at 50 Cts. per Bottle.

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The Cosmopolitan Magazine, edited by JOHN BRISSEN WALKER, wishes to add a quarter of a million to its clientele, already the largest, of intelligent, thinking readers possessed by any periodical in the world.

IT IS PREPARED TO PAY HANDSOMELY FOR ASSISTANCE RENDERED. It wishes the services of one reliable man or woman in every town, village, country district, or manufacturing establishment in every State. All that is required of any one is reliability, earnestness and work. No matter on what other work you are engaged, it will pay you to examine into this offer.

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PIPE ORGANS.

A. MARGESON,

Importer and Dealer in PIPE ORGANS.

Good second-hand Organs which have been thoroughly rebuilt at factory, usually on hand and for sale at less than half their cost. Three on hand at present: one of two manuals and 24 stops, built in U. S.; one of two manuals and 24 stops, and one of one manual and six stops.

Mr. Margeson is Agent for Maritime Provinces, for best Electric Organ Blowing Motors, Water Motors and Hydraulic Engines, and highest grade of American Pianos and Organs (Reed) at very low prices.

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SLAVE TRADE AGAIN.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" has thrilled the whole wide world. It has drawn tears from millions of eyes, and touched the deepest sympathies of millions of hearts. A memorial edition of this wonderful book will be issued in fifteen days. It will contain a seven hundred pages, beautifully illustrated with more than one hundred half-tone engravings. This is the first finely modern illustrated edition ever printed. Free outlines, including complete prospectus copy, instruction books, illustrated sheets, order and report blanks, etc., will be ready in three days. Send in your application next mail, so as to be first in the field. Will pay salary or liberal commissions, whichever preferred. Don't throw aside this offer till you have examined the life-like engravings and the prospectus copy. Apply to

EARLE PUBLISHING HOUSE, St. John, N. B.

News Summary.

Gen. Sir Wilbraham Oates Lennox, K. C. B. V. C., died on Monday, aged 67.

In the Marquette, Man., election trial, Dr. Roche (Conservative) is confirmed in his seat.

William LeB. Fauvel, Liberal M. P. for Bonaventure, died at Paspébiac Monday afternoon of typhoid fever, after an illness of thirteen days.

A dividend of two per cent, on the common stock of the C. P. R. for the half year ended 31st December last, is payable first of April.

In the case of the American whaling schooner Harry L., which put into Yarmouth short of provisions on Friday, the government has granted the captain permission to purchase supplies.

By an overwhelming majority the Senate on Monday decided to discuss the Anglo-American arbitration treaty with closed doors.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Davies, the Canadian cabinet ministers now in Washington, called on President Cleveland Monday. They were accompanied by Secretary Olney.

The Massachusetts legislature committee on constitutional amendments has voted to report an amendment to the constitution striking out "male," thus giving women the full right of suffrage.

In consequence of the satisfactory results obtained from experiments conducted on a somewhat extensive scale, Brazilian planters are convinced that tea can be profitably grown in Brazil.

In the Senate Wednesday the Nicaragua Canal bill was withdrawn by Senator Morgan, who had it in charge, with a notice that he would introduce it at the extra session of Congress and press it to a final vote.

A New York woman, charged with murder, was acquitted last summer because she was insane. She was immediately set at large, and there is a bill before the State Legislature at present to prevent such discharge of a dangerous lunatic.

By the unanimous vote of the directors of the Union Theological Seminary, Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, was elected president of the institution, vice Dr. Briggs.

The mate of the ship George T. Hay, of Parsboro, N. S., accused along with the second mate and crew of the vessel with causing the death of a seaman has been found guilty. Sentence has been deferred until the cases against the others have been completed.

Rev. J. C. Madill, Congregationalist, who was suspended by the Western Association of Ontario, has been called to the pastorate of the Hope Church of Toronto. As a consequence the church has been suspended from membership in the District Congregational Association.

Two unknown men put up at the best hotel at Grand Island, Neb., took room, only one registering. The name was vague, but looked like Newcome. The residence was given as Billings, Mont. They turned on all the gas in the room and were found dead.

Customs officers at Gloucester, Mass., made a large seizure of gin and other liquor Wednesday on board the schooner Hattie M. Graham, which arrived from Newfoundland three weeks ago via St. Pierre, Miq., where the liquor was taken aboard.

At Stanley, York County, Tuesday night, James Buchanan, Robert Buchanan and Jack Murray mounted a double cutter on Stanley hill, above McMenniman's and coasted down at full speed. When near Humble's store the sled ran into a crowd of people standing in the road. Several persons were more or less injured and the 10-year-old son of William White had his leg badly fractured, besides other injuries.

By the aid of machinery one man can make 1,200 fine watch screws a day, some of which are so small that more than 100,000 of them are required to weigh a pound. One of the smallest of these is the "pallet-arbor," which has a thread of 260 to the inch, undergoes 25 distinct operations in the making, and of which it takes 130,000 to weigh a pound.

It is announced on the authority of Sir Henry Treuman Wood that the problem of color photography has been solved by new discoveries, and that life size portraits in color may speedily be expected. Photographers have fancied many times that they had mastered their process, but have been disappointed. A syndicate has purchased the new invention, and expects to make millions out of it.

The Canadian canners met in Toronto at a special meeting called to take steps to limit the output of the association. The industry, it is claimed, is suffering severely from over-production. The number in attendance, however, was too small to allow any steps to be taken, and another meeting will be held next week.

Richard Johnson, a Jamaica negro, has given himself up to the health authorities of Buffalo, stating that he is suffering from leprosy. He was ill in the Hamilton, Ont., hospital, but the doctors there state there are no symptoms of the disease. The health authorities of Buffalo are at a loss to account for the man's condition.

His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen will leave for Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday next, for the purpose of attending the marriage of the Hon. Archibald Majoribanks, the brother of the Countess, whose engagement to Miss Myssie Brown, of that place, was announced several months ago.

The damage to the cruiser Brooklyn, which went into dry dock at Philadelphia on Monday is more serious than at first reported. The plates are bent and crushed, having great gaps in them through which the water rushed into the water-tight compartments. Whether the frame is damaged is still a matter of conjecture.

The coroner's jury in the case of the drowning of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ellsworth, which occurred a week ago near Couder's Port, Pa., has found the child's mother, Flora Ellsworth, guilty of wilful and deliberate murder, while the father of the baby is held as an accessory. The mother cut a hole in the ice and trust the baby into the water.

There is a search for the friends of John Rutledge, ship carpenter, of West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York. Rutledge was a native of this province, and died at the Smith infirmary on January 19, aged 59 years. He was buried at Fairview, but the address of his friends in this province is unknown. He left some money and a bank account.

Work in the different granite mills at St. George started on Monday. The works have been idle for some time, but are all running full blast now. Work at the Maine & New Brunswick Granite Works in Calais still continues good, with bright prospects for continuing so for some time, as there are orders enough ahead to insure steady employment for a large number of hands for several months.

A FARMER IN TROUBLE.

A Grenville Country Man Speaks His Mind—Feels Like a New Man—Cured by Four Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Cardinal Feb. 8 (Special)—Mr. Robert McIntosh a farmer very widely known in this country, and living near this village has been in a painful and dangerous condition as the result of kidney disease affecting the bladder. When called upon he said:

"During three years, until quite recently cured by using four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, I have been an intense sufferer from kidney disease which kept going from bad to worse though I was doctoring all the time."

Under advice I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills, at once realizing great help. I now feel like a new man and am perfectly cured of kidney trouble in any form.

A BOON FOR EVERY HOME.

Every Wise Woman Should See That She Gets the Best.

In special cotton colors the Diamond Dyes far excel all other dyes. These special cotton dyes are recent discoveries of the best dye chemists, in the world, and are remarkable for fastness against exposure to strong light and for standing any amount of washing with soap-suds.

Special attention is directed to Diamond Dye Fast Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods. This marvellous black has proven its title to first place as a dye for all cotton and mixed goods. It excels all rivals in every good quality. One package of this dye will do as much work as three of any other make of dye.

The Diamond Dyes are first, best and the cheapest to use.

Tell your merchant that you must have the "Diamond."

PILL - PRICE.

The days of 25 cents a box for pills are numbered.

DR. AGNEW'S LIVER PILLS AT 20 CENTS A VIAL ARE Surer, SAFER AND PLEASANTER TO TAKE.

And are supplanting all others. All druggists sell them.

Cure Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headaches, Dizziness, Lassitude, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Loss or Appetite, and all troubles arising from liver disorder.

In advanced stages of Consumption, Scott's Emulsion soothes the cough, checks the night sweats and prevents extreme emaciation. In this way it prolongs life and makes more comfortable the last days. In every case of consumption—from its first appearance to its most advanced stages—no remedy promises a greater hope for recovery or brings comfort and relief equal to Scott's Emulsion. Book on the subject free for the asking.

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

Intercolonial Railway.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 12th Oct. 1896, the Trains of this Railway will run Daily [Sunday excepted] as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax.....	7.00
Express for Halifax.....	12.10
Express for Sussex.....	12.55
Express for Quebec and Montreal.....	17.10

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through Sleeping Car at Moncton, at 29.10 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Express from Sussex.....	8.30
Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted).....	10.30
Express from Moncton (daily).....	10.30
Express from Halifax.....	16.00
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton.....	18.30
Accommodation from Moncton.....	24.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Halifax and Montreal, via Lewis are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. 8th October, 1896.

Among were under tory, or m says an ex Apple regions o cultivat ern Asia. Barley— tivated plant barley, as a originated pears to h rated, it i Cabbage- of Europe, from the ea Cucumber from which posed to be Himalayas India. Onion—F Asia, where species are s and worship times. Peach—De assigning the though othe to have been where at a Pear—First portions of flourishes in Rice—First or India. No has, through time, been ex Tea—China that tea was c least 2,700 ye generally co in that region. Turnips—T to have origin early spread u and other pa found in their parts of north Watermelon been natives of vestigations b Africa. They the "dark con wild in the trop the equator. Wheat—The area of the cul dered it difficu actually origin the earliest tim to be found all gions of Asia China to the Co discovered in th Dashur, Egypt more than 3,350 assign its origin phrates, where where. Milk Pres A decision of seems to have b the press, and it not been apprec The matter is w all milk producer Pirat, to deal w that an Enfield, n under the Food Act for selling i when it containe and water, whic jurious to health. fed that the milk each pint some th and to per cent of Of late it has b preservatives in t baly those which

The Farm

Where They Originated.

Among the more important plants that were under cultivation at the dawn of history, or more than four thousand years ago, says an exchange, are:

Apples—Still found wild over extensive regions of the north temperate zone. First cultivated in south-eastern Europe or western Asia.

Barley—Among the most ancient of cultivated plants. The common or four-rowed barley, as also the six-rowed kind, probably originated from the two-rowed, which appears to have been the kind earliest cultivated. It is a native of western Asia.

Cabbage—Still found wild in many parts of Europe, where it has been cultivated from the earliest times.

Cucumber—The original wild species from which the cultivated vine came is supposed to be found still at the foot of the Himalayas and in other parts of northern India.

Onion—First cultivated in south-western Asia, where the originals of the cultivated species are still to be found. Held sacred and worshipped in Egypt in very early times.

Peach—De Candolle has no hesitancy in assigning the origin of the fruit to China, though other eminent botanists believe it to have been cultivated in Persia and elsewhere at an equally early date.

Pear—First cultivated in the temperate portions of Europe and Asia, where it still flourishes in the wild state.

Rice—First cultivated in southern China or India. Not native in Egypt, though it has, through the greater part of historic time, been extensively cultivated there.

Tea—Chinese records are quoted to prove that tea was cultivated in that country at least 2,700 years before Christ, and it is generally conceded that its use originated in that region.

Turnips—The several species all appear to have originated in Europe, but to have early spread under cultivation into Siberia and other parts of Asia. They are still found in their original wild state in many parts of northern Europe.

Watermelons—formerly supposed to have been natives of southern Italy, but later investigations have traced their origin to Africa. They are certainly indigenous to the "dark continent," and are still found wild in the tropical regions on both sides of the equator.

Wheat—The extreme antiquity and wild area of the cultivation of wheat have rendered it difficult to ascertain just where it actually originated. It was well known in the earliest times of which any records are to be found all through the temperate regions of Asia, Europe and Africa, from China to the Canary Islands. It has been discovered in the bricks of the pyramids of Dashur, Egypt, to which is given a date more than 3,350 B. C. The latest researches assign its origin to the region of the Euphrates, where it still exists wild, if anywhere.

Milk Preservatives in England.

A decision of the Enfield Magistrates seems to have been strangely ignored by the press, and its importance has certainly not been appreciated as it deserved to be. The matter is well worth the attention of all milk producers, as well as milk dealers. First, to deal with the facts. It appears that an Enfield milk dealer was summoned under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act for selling milk as an article of food when it contained a mixture of boracic acid and water, which, it was alleged, was injurious to health. The local analyst certified that the milk in question contained in each pint some thirty grains of boracic acid and 10 per cent of added water.

Of late it has become the fashion to use preservatives in the milk trade, and probably those which are most popular are

preparations of boracic acid. It is difficult to understand why this should be so, for as long as milk is good it will keep in vessels which are perfectly clean and sweet for at least twenty-four hours, and if it can be made to keep longer—which ought not to be required—it is at the expense of adding some drug which may do more harm than good. In this case the magistrates' evidently took this view, for they inflicted a penalty of £1 and costs—which amounted to £1.10s. 6d.

When we came to look into the evidence which was given before the Enfield Bench, the point which is most striking is that a medical authority stated that the amount of boracic acid which can with safety be given to a child in twenty-four hours is ten grains. A larger quantity, it is stated, would be injurious to health. The analyst in this case showed that there were thirty grains per pint. This means that if a child took a pint a day—which is probably much less than the average child will take—it would have to imbibe three times as much of the drug as is safe for health. This, of course, is a serious matter. It seems that, however much the dealer may have believed that he was improving his milk and assisting his customers, he was giving them a mixture which would in all probability prove injurious to those who consumed it.

From the legal point of view, the decision was undoubtedly correct. The so-called milk was not milk; it was milk plus water and boracic acid. The purchaser asked for milk, and doubtless believed that it was milk he received.

It is a dangerous thing to use preservatives at all, and it can never be safe so to do unless it can be shown that what is used is not in any way injurious to health. Under ordinary circumstances it ought not to be necessary to use drugs in this way, and as long as the farmer produces the genuine article, and delivers it in a cleanly and undiluted manner he has nothing to fear. When he cannot, he had better let that branch of his calling alone.—Mark Lane Express.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

The Oft-Repeated Statements by Physicians that Chronic Rheumatism Cannot be Cured Refuted by Sworn Statements.

There never was a time when people were so sceptical in reference to medicine as the present; 'tis no wonder, for their credulity has been played upon by the unreliable claims of advertised cure-alls until doubt is converted into a belief that all announcements are imaginary pen pictures. Rheumatic sufferers are of the class whose intense suffering has led them to try first one thing, then another, until repeated failures convince them "there is no help for them." They hear about the startling cures made by Kootenay, but cannot overcome the suspicion that 'tis life at the rest. They do not know of the hidden power in "The new ingredient" peculiar to this preparation, that banishes Rheumatism—of how it enabled George Ball, blacksmith, residing corner Sanford Avenue and Huron Streets, Hamilton, to arise from a helpless condition and take-up work in the City Quarries at hard labor, discharged from the hospital with the assurance "they could do nothing for him, his system was so full of rheumatism no power on earth could drive it out;" then lying at his home for weeks unable to lift hand to mouth, having to be fed by his wife, when the King's Daughters of Hamilton brought him Kootenay. Three bottles effected a complete cure. This is not more strange than the story told by Mrs. Guy, wife of Mail Carrier Robt. Guy, Brant Ave., Hamilton, whose mother love breathes thanks for the restoration of their seven year old Willie. His lower limbs were so swollen with inflammatory rheumatism he could not put his feet to the floor, the slightest touch causing intense pain, growing gradually worse, until his condition was pitiful; it seemed they were going to lose him, when Kootenay was used and three bottles completely cured him, so that he is going to school. The detailed sworn statements of above cures, with hundreds of others, can be obtained by addressing The Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont. If Kootenay is not obtainable of your dealer, send charges prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. Send for Chart Book, mailed free.

One bottle lasts over a month.

To Make The Farm Pay.

One of the greatest hindrances to profitable farming is a desire to go too fast at first and to purchase things we could get along without.

The obliging agents tell you that you need not trouble about the money; your note will do just as well; but you will find that you must pay big interest for the privilege of going in debt, and you are always at a disadvantage to your creditor.

Have the money ready to pay and you can then make your half of the bargain. Take good care of your farm and your stock, and they will furnish the money for necessary outlays.

I will just say to young men who expect to make farming their occupation that they may expect hard work and plenty of it, and will not need to join any baseball nine for exercise; but if they take care of their health and habits it will not hurt them, for I have tried it for over sixty years

and am to-day a well preserved man. I can truly say that with the blessing of our Heavenly Father upon the labors of myself and family I have made farming pay, and what I have done others can do.—John Laramor before the Bloomingburg (Ohio) Institute.

Winter Evenings.

Young man, do not waste your winter evenings. They are too valuable. In the larger towns and cities, dissipations of every kind tempt many to squander the only opportunity they can ever have for such reading and study as would lay the foundation for subsequent success. The boy in the country is often the best situated. Some of the most useful men from the time of King Alfred until now have appreciated the value of the evening hours. Even where large opportunities are impossible, the young man who knows how to use his spare time and his winter evenings will soon secure an equivalent for a college education.—Lutheran Observer.

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**E. B. EDDY'S
INDURATED
FIBREWARE.**

AND

Tubs

The only ware that is hoopless and unleakable—that is seamless and jointless, including bottom.

THERE IS NOTHING TO TAKE ITS PLACE

The Monarch Economic

BOILER

Is Portable

Has an outer casing and requires no brick-work. Leaves our shop mounted on skids ready for use.

Saves Fuel

Some tests show a saving of 30 per cent. over a common brick-set boiler. We guarantee at least 10 per cent.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO. Ltd., Amherst, N. S.

A Leading Horseman's Opinion

Few men in Canada are better known, or whose opinion will have greater weight with the horse-loving public, than A. L. SLIPP, Nova Scotia's famous trainer and driver.

J. W. MANCHESTER & CO.,

Sirs.—Manchester's Tonic Condition Powder and Veterinary Liniment are the best Horse medicine I ever used.

A. L. SLIPP.

Mr. Slipp owns and drives horses worth thousands of dollars, and when he uses Manchester's Tonic Condition Powder and Veterinary Liniment he gets the best results; he wants men to be prepared by qualified Veterinarians, not by quacks; TOB WAST THE SAME.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants, or sent post paid on receipt of 25 cents.

J. W. MANCHESTER & CO., St. John, N. B.

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HOUSE AT WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Eight Rooms, beside Kitchen Pantry, Bath Room and Linen Closet. Hot and cold Water on both floors. Hot air heating. Near University buildings. No more beautiful situation in Wolfville.

Apply to

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Wolfville, N. S.

Where really saving faith exists, there cannot be wilful sinning.

The New

Mexican Fibre Pocket Brush
...Is a Big Success!

Buy one, carry it with you, and use it on hats, coats, velvets, bonnets, etc., etc. Sample by mail, 15c. Special prices to agents.

THE MARITIME PREMIUM CO., Ltd.,
P. O. Box No. 17, St. John, N. B.

The Medal Medicine Is the Model Medicine.

The only medal awarded to sarsaparilla at the World's Fair, 1893, at Chicago, was awarded to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

TRAVELED HALF THE GLOBE TO FIND HEALTH WITHOUT SUCCESS.

Took the Advice of a Friend and Now Proclaims it From the Housetop - "South American Nerine Saved My Life."

Mrs. H. Stapleton of Wingham writes: "I have been very much troubled for years since 1878—with nervous debility and dyspepsia. Had been treated in Canada and England by some of the best physicians without permanent relief. I was advised about three months ago to take South American Nerine, and I firmly believe I owe my life to it to-day. I can truthfully say that I have derived more benefit from it than any treatment I ever had. I can strongly recommend it, and will never be without it myself."

The Buddhist cloister of Hanle, Thibet, is the highest spot in the world inhabited by human beings. The altitude is sixteen thousand feet.

"I HAD NO FAITH."

But My Wife Persuaded Me to Try the Great South American Rheumatic Cure and My Agonizing Pain Was Gone in 12 Hours, and For Good.

J. D. McLeod of Leith, Ont., says: "I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years—confined to my bed for months at a time unable to turn myself. Have been treated by many physicians without any benefit. I had no faith in rheumatic cures I saw advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure from Mr. Taylor, druggist in Owen Sound. At that time I was in agony with pain. Inside of 12 hours after I had taken the first dose the pain had all left me. I continued until I had used three bottles, and I now consider myself completely cured."

The only large city on this continent where street-cars are not run on Sunday is Toronto, Canada, and the residents feel perfectly satisfied.

OUT OF THE TOILS.

Physicians Failed Cure-Alls Failed—But the Great South American Kidney Cure, a Specific Remedy Cured Mrs.

A. E. Young of Barnston, P. Q., Quickly and Permanently.

This is her testimony: "I was taken sick in January, 1893. I employed several of the best local physicians and was treated by them for kidney disease until the autumn of the same year without receiving much benefit. I then began using your South American Kidney cure, and derived great benefit almost immediately. I feel now that I am quite cured. I have taken no medicine for some length of time and have not had a return of the slightest symptom of the disease."

Hornet's nests are used as baskets by South American natives. The interior parts of the nests are removed and handles affixed. They are light, strong, and waterproof.

A POPULAR C. P. R. OFFICER

Adds His Testimony to the Merits of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for Catarrh and Cold in the Head. He says It Is Peerless.

Mr. John Edwards, the genial purser of the C. P. R. liner "Athabasca," says: "I used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for cold in the head. It is very effective, easy to apply, mild and pleasant. For catarrh it has no equal. I have tested nearly every catarrh cure made, and found none to compare with it. I recommend it, first, last and always."

OLD WAR HORSE.

A Grand Army Man Crosses Swords With Heart Disease and Wins a Glorious Victory With the Aid of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart can not be over estimated, says H. M. Musselman, a well-known G. A. R. man of Weissport, Pa., and he continues: "My ailments were palpitation and fluttering of the heart. I used two bottles of your valuable cure and feel like a new man. I have taken bottles and bottles of other medicines without help. I introduce it to my friends at every opportunity possible. It is a great medicine. Inside of 30 minutes after the first dose I had relief."

One of the best equipped lighthouses in the world is at Barnegat, N. J. It will soon have the strongest light on any seacoast in the world. The instrument was exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago, and purchased by the government. It has two million five thousand candle power, and its light will penetrate haze and fog.

ITCHING, BURNING SKIN DISEASES CURED FOR 35 CENTS.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day and cures tetter, salt rheum, piles, scald head, eczema, barbars' itch, ulcers, blotches and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors; 35 cents.

News Summary.

Charles Drinkwater, secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was robbed of his watch and money on Sherbrooke street, Montreal, Tuesday night.

F. E. A. Evanturel, a French Canadian, has been elected Speaker of the Ontario Legislature.

The Minister of Agriculture proposes to abolish the office of commissioner of patents and thus save \$2,800.

The Dominion tariff commissioners concluded their inquiry at Winnipeg on Wednesday and left for Ottawa to-day.

The Greek patriarch Anthymos VII., whose resignation was requested by the Greek population of Constantinople and against whom a demonstration was made on the 1st instant, has resigned.

Albert Hess, of Ipswich, Mass., and about \$7,000 Ipswich money are missing. He left his wife, to whom he was married but seven months, Monday night she received word from him telling her to go to her parents' home in Toronto, Canada.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers, New York, announce for immediate publication the following works: "Bound in Shallows," by Eva Wilder Brodhead; "In the Old Herick House, and Other Stories," by Ellen Douglas Deland; "The Last Recruit of Clare's," by S. R. Keightly; "Beauty and Hygiene," anonymous; "A Previous Engagement," by W. D. Howells; "Six Cups of Chocolate," by Edith V. B. Matthews; "Literary Landmarks of Florence," by Laurence Hutton; and "Theory of Physics," by Joseph S. Ames.

Personal.

Rev. W. J. Rutledge, of Woodstock spent last Lord's day in St. John, preaching for pastor Schurman in the evening, and also attending the minister's meeting on Monday morning.

Rev. J. B. Colwell of Riverside, Albert Co., has been laid aside from work for a few weeks by an attack of grip. He is now we are pleased to learn able to resume his accustomed duties.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. F. O. Weeks, after a rest of a few months, finds his health quite restored and is ready to engage again in pastoral work. Mr. Weeks has a fine reputation as a preacher, and his services have been highly prized, by the congregations he has served. His present address we believe, is Kentville, N. S.

Mr. Hugh A. McLean who sings the gospel with sweetness and power, and who a year or two ago, assisted Pastor Gordon, of Main St., St. John, in some evangelistic services, has since October last, been engaged with Rev. Arthur Crane, an evangelist in the United States. They have been working of late in West Virginia and their labors have been attended with very gratifying results. Mr. McLean is a native of F. E. Island and a nephew of Rev. D. G. McDonald with whom also he labored for a time, in the summer and autumn of 1895. We are much pleased to learn that Bro. McLean's fine gift of song is being so successfully employed in the service of the Master.

I'LL MEET YOU AT FRASERS'. Their Prices are the Lowest always, but since they took stock we can get good heavy Clothing at almost our own prices. They want room for Spring goods, and must have it at any cost. Good, warm Ulsters are going for \$3.90. They attend to mail orders quickly. You know the place — FRASER, FRASER & Co. "Cheapside." 40 and 42 King Street.

BABY'S OWN SOAP IS DELICATE, FRAGRANT AND CLEANSING. Beware of Imitations. (Illustration of a woman with a child)

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

BELOW IS A CUT OF THE Bagster Teachers' Bible ROLLED UP! It is the only Flexible Bible published that can be Rolled Up! (Illustration of a rolled-up Bible) The "MESSENGER and VISITOR" Offers One of these Bibles as a PREMIUM For THREE New Paid SUBSCRIPTIONS

THE C Vol. EDITORIAL PARAGRAPH DIVISION THE CHURCH A BIBLE NOTES, CONTRIB Was O DIVIN Rights What I Hosto Letter Ontario STONY P Too Pre Claude THIS Y Some L What Sig School G was a ye a matter Catholic settleme Governan privies t constitut tlement, Have cea ance. I cently pu much int necessary sidering peculiar his opin greatest the Catho no one is ships of t what the was also which the Law were better th templated ence to th Two I Vis discussed assured on that by th upon the order, and toba, to securing province Separate S the provin contended stitutional bill. Emi for the qu journal, as view it wa not the cor minority to to present Council an the deliver Governmen a remedial in Manitob ally or mo Canada to