



A Marvelous Medicine

Whenever Given a Fair Trial Hood's Proves Its Merit.

The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide Chausse, architect and surveyor, No. 153 Shaw Street, Montreal, Canada:

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has increased my appetite, I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvelous medicine and am very much pleased with it. J. ALCIDÉ CHAUSSE.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.



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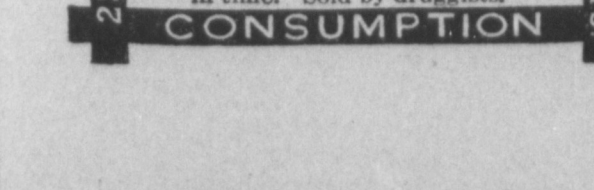
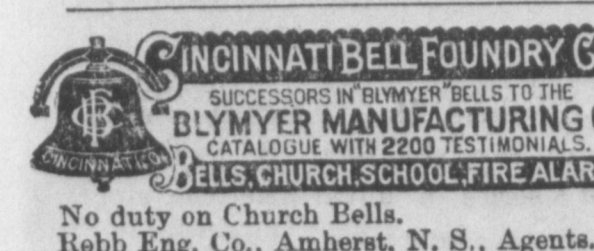
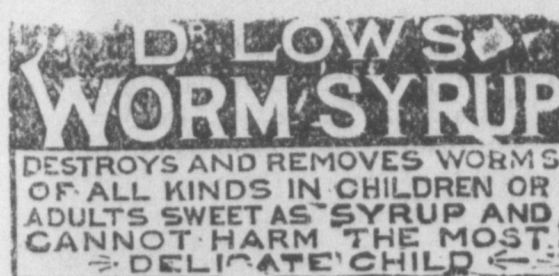
JAMES S. NEILL

PORTRAITS

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The Sabbath-School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

Second Quarter-Lesson IV, April 23.

THE LORD'S SUPPER.—Mark 14:12-26.

GOLDEN TEXT.—This do in remembrance of me.—Luke 22:19.

PREPARATIONS.—Vs. 12-16. And the first day of unleavened bread, that is, of the Passover celebration, which began on the 14th of Nisan at evening, and continued to the 21st. Of unleavened bread. So called because at this feast only unleavened bread was allowed. It symbolized three things. (1) The haste with which they fled from Egypt, not having time to wait for bread to rise. (2) Their sufferings in Egypt, hence called the bread of affliction, and hence all the afflictions of the bondage of sin. But (3) chiefly their purity as a consecrated nation. When they killed the pass-over: that is, the lamb for the Passover feast. Where wilt thou that we go and prepare, etc. That which was required consisted of a room furnished with a table and couches; and for food, unleavened bread, bitter herbs, wine and a paschal lamb. And he sendeth forth two of his disciples: Peter and John. And saith unto them... there meet you a man bearing a pitcher. The unleavened bread for the Passover is made by the male members only of the company who are to eat together, and for the purpose of kneading the bread pure water was solemnly drawn by each family. Follow him, and he would lead to the right house. And... say ye to the goodman of the house. The master of the house was probably a disciple. Where is the guestchamber, where I shall eat the passover? This message seems strange to us. But during the Passover week hospitality was recognized as a universal duty in Jerusalem; pilgrims and strangers were received, and rooms were allotted to them for the celebration of the feast. And he will shew you a large upper room. It is still common in Oriental houses to have the principal rooms in the second story. Furnished: i. e., with tables, the necessary dishes, and couches. Prepared: already swept and clean. In this upper room the last Passover was celebrated by Jesus and his disciples.

THE STRIFE TO BE FIRST.—Luke 22:24. While gathering at the table. This contention is recorded only in Luke. The strife probably began when the disciples were about to take their places at the table. There arose contention as to who should be the greatest, probably with reference to the places of honor at the table. But, except in Judas' case, we may be sure that the best of motives were mingled with the unworthy ones, and that they wanted to be near him whom they loved.

JESUS WASHES HIS DISCIPLES' FEET.—John 13:11-20; Luke 22:24-30. Just after all were seated. The feet-washing should have been done by one of the disciples; the things necessary for it are at hand. The disciples are still disputing who shall undertake to do it. Jesus then rises himself to perform this duty of a servant. No wonder the conscience-smitten disciples were amazed, and that Peter could not endure that Jesus should wash his feet.

Christ's Example of Humble Service. We are to imitate not the form, but the spirit of Christ. To go through a ceremonial of washing others' feet, as on Thursday in Holy Week in Rome the Pope washes the feet of a few aged paupers, after due private preparation, in the presence of the proudest rank, is not doing as Christ did at this time. Jesus did not institute a rite, but showed us the true spirit. He that does the humblest service in order to relieve the wants of others, or cleanse their souls from sin; he that forgets himself and seeks no honor, no high place, but only to serve and to help, and seeks out the poor, the sick, the obscure, the unpopular, in order to be their friend and helper—he does to them as Christ did to the disciples.

THE PASSOVER. After this the Passover Feast was celebrated in the usual Jewish manner.

Its Significance. It was the anniversary of the birth of the Jewish Nation. It marked the divine favor and protection in preserving their first born from destruction. The destroying angel passed over the houses on which the blood was sprinkled, or, as some take it, the Jehovah angel passed over and stood over the door, and shut out the destroying angel. It commemorated their salvation from the bondage of Egypt, and their separation to a holy life. The sacrifice acknowledged their sin and need of atonement, which they must apply to themselves by faith. The absence of leaven denoted their putting away sin. The bitter herbs were a token of their repentance. The whole foreshadowed the coming of their redeemer.

THE WARNING TO JUDAS.—Vs. 18-21. And as they sat and did eat, the Passover, not the Lord's Supper, Jesus said. The Saviour's heart was touched with the ingratitude of one for whom he had done so much. One of you which eateth with me: an intimate friend. Shall betray me. Judas had already agreed to betray him for thirty pieces of silver, but this announcement gave Judas opportunity to repent. The announcement showed the disciples that Jesus was not taken by surprise, but knew all that was before him. And they began to be sorrowful, because Jesus should be betrayed; because one of their number should fall so low as to be a traitor. To say unto him, to Jesus, Lord, is it I? Better that question than "Is it he?" This was true self-examination, and showed the right spirit, and was a hopeful sign. It is one of the twelve, that dippeth with me in the dish. This did not point out any particular person. All the disciples dipped their bread with their fingers in the common dish, knives, and forks, and plates being unknown. The Son of man indeed goeth (to his death), as it is written. He must die if he would save the world. But woe to that man. Not a threatening. Good were it for that man if he had never been born. Such a life was not worth the living. At this point Judas went out to betray Jesus to the chief priests.

THE WARNING TO PETER (Mark 14:27-31) probably took place during the Passover meal. Judas had gone out, but all needed warning, lest they fall. Peter declared that he would never deny his master, but Jesus warned him that he would thrice deny him before morning.

THE LORD'S SUPPER INSTITUTED.—Vs. 22-25. And as they did eat. Sometime during the feast. Jesus took bread. Took the loaf or thin cake of unleavened bread. The bread points to Jesus as the food of the soul. Blessed. Invoked God's blessing upon it. And brake it. Signifying Christ's body broken for us. Take, eat; this is my body. Signifying not only that Jesus is himself the spiritual bread to them, but also that they in receiving and eating it accept of him and his atonement by faith. This is my body, represents, expresses my body. And he took the cup. Nowhere in the accounts of the Lord's Supper is the word "wine" used, but "cup," "fruit of the vine," so that fresh, unfermented grape juice is even a more perfect symbol than fermented wine. Given thanks. Here is one of the wonders of Christ's love, that he could give thanks over the shedding of his own blood. And they all drank of it, for all would participate in the atoning sacrifice it symbolized. This is my blood. A type or emblem of his blood, his life, which he laid down as the atonement for sin. Of the New Testament, or covenant. Which is shed for many. Multitudes are to be saved by Christ. Verily, I say unto you, I will drink no more of the fruit of the vine. He would have no more social meals with them. Until that day that I drink it new, not recently made wine, but "a new kind of wine, at a new supper," with a new meaning. In the kingdom of God. When all should assemble to commemorate the triumph of Christ and his kingdom. It is a prophecy of his final triumph.

The Teachings of the Lord's Supper. This supper is a memorial of a departed friend, a prophecy of a returning friend, and a parable, and vision, and revelation of a perpetually present and ever-living and life-giving friend.

1. It holds up to our view the infinite love of God, who gave his only begotten Son.

2. It reminds us that salvation, like the bread and fruit of the vine, is the gift of God.

3. It brings to remembrance the life of Christ, all he was, and did, and said.

4. As the Passover to the Jews, so this supper helps us to realize the grievous bondage of sin from which Christ has redeemed us.

5. It holds up before our eyes the atonement, the sacrifice for sin, the body of Christ broken and his blood shed for us.

THE CLOSING HYMN.—V. 16. And when they had sung a hymn. Probably the usual Psalm (115-118). They went out into the Mount of Olives, for the solitude of the garden Gethsemane.

W. C. T. Union.

OUR MOTTO.—If God be for us who can be against us.

President's Monthly Letter.

READ AT UNION MEETING.

19 Tower Road, Halifax, N. S., March 16th, 1895.

My Dear Comrades:—I have been too busily occupied during this month past in keeping in touch with the movement for Suffrage in all three Provinces to find time for my usual circular letter. But the campaigns in two Provinces are now over: that is, the campaign of peti-

tion work and the discussion of the matter in both Legislatures. In P. E. I. our gallant sisters are just warming to their work, and their Suffrage Bill will be introduced by Hon. B. Rogers, M. P. P., of Abington.

As you know, Woman Suffrage has been thrown out by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Legislatures alike; but never has there been a more gallant fight, more earnest, persistent and systematic work, nor a wider and more influential agitation and education on this important subject. Let me record here and now my deep appreciation of the unflinching and noble efforts of our White Ribboned women and their army of helpers everywhere. We are not discouraged. We are distinctly cheered and encouraged. We have made immense strides in our work. We have received inspiration and encouragement from quarters where we had least expected it. We are making public sentiment for Woman Suffrage, and in spite of bitter, determined and malicious opposition from politicians who fear on their own account to grant the franchise to women, we have arrayed on our side an ever increasing array of the most thoughtful, intelligent and progressive men and women.

Now just a word or two as to the petitions and the results of the vote. In New Brunswick there were something like 6000 signatures to petitions. Two bills were introduced into the Legislature; and a limited suffrage measure applying only to spinsters and widows already qualified to vote at municipal elections, by Dr. A. A. Stockton of St. John, who presented the petition circulated by the Woman's Enfranchisement Society of that city; this was defeated. The other measure, introduced for the W. C. T. U. by Hon. H. R. Emerson, was more in accordance with the prayer of our petitions and a wider measure in that it sought to enfranchise married as well as single women. Dr. Stockton's bill having obtained precedence of this impaired its chances, but the vote stood 19 to 15: a gain over last year of four votes.

New Brunswick Legislature also passed an important amendment to the Married Woman's Property Act, giving an independent existence before the law to the wife and permitting her to control her property, do business in her own name and make a will, entirely separate and apart from the consent of her husband.

In Nova Scotia the W. C. T. U. had requested Mr. Lawrence of Colchester County, to champion their bill; but his appointment to the honorable position of Speaker of the House, of course put an end to their hopes in this regard. Mr. A. M. Hemeon of Queens County, who, for years, past, acting on his own convictions on the subject of the enfranchisement of women, has worked faithfully towards this end in the face of many disadvantages, difficulties and discouragements; and who, though never specially requested by our organization, has always cheerfully lent his assistance in the presentation of our petitions, was as usual to the fore with a measure for the enfranchisement of widows and spinsters possessing the property qualifications. Judge Chesley of Lunenburg, that good friend to the cause of equal suffrage in Church and State, had kindly prepared for the W. C. T. U. a Bill which they yet hope to introduce in the near future. But this, with the present make-up of the house, in which there are several new members, it was found impossible to introduce, and so, very unwillingly, your President decided to permit the presentation of the petitions, and to hope that should Mr. Hemeon's Bill pass its second reading she might personally represent those petitions before the committee. It was necessary to act with the utmost tact and caution, so fierce and so unceasing was the opposition by government leaders as well as by ecclesiastic influence. This is the reason why the matter was seemingly delayed from week to week. Meanwhile every effort was put forth in Halifax by the friends of the cause. Receptions and drawing room meetings were held and a public lecture given by your President, also a branch of the Dominion Enfranchisement Association formed, in which are found some of the leading people of the city. Articles were written, many and strong; but here we have to record our indignant protest against the one-sided action of the Halifax Press which, except in a few cases, has suppressed them.

A delegation of the "best" women of the city waited on the Premier and impressed upon him that the agitation would not cease with the defeat of the measure. The whole matter was thoroughly ventilated and widely discussed in the homes of the city, and many leading and influential citizens, merchants, bankers, lawyers, doctors and educationists, together with a number of the clergy of the Church of England, Methodist and Presbyterian

denominations delivered themselves in favor of the movement.

Messrs. Hemeon, Roche, Grant T. R. Black of Amherst, made able speeches in support of the measure which, as you know, was lost by a vote of 21 to 12.

The number of names to petitions amounted to between 10 and 11 thousand; Colchester being the banner county with 2,207, Lunenburg and Yarmouth next, closely followed by Cumberland and Kings. The eastern counties were not so numerous signed, still all did well, and I have to congratulate the Unions upon the much more business-like way in which this year the petitions were neatly and clearly docketed with names of loyalty and number of signatures.

Believe me, the strongest opponent of the ballot for women is the Saloon; "nor," as Mr. Hemeon said in his speech, do we ever find on these petitions the signatures of the liquor dealer and his friends."

At the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, to be held in London, England, in June, the Maritime is entitled to two delegates. These will be however, Canadian, not Provincial delegates, as only countries, not sections thereof can be represented. The names of Mrs. Howard McAllister, of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and Mrs. O'Neil, of Moncton, have been forwarded to the Executive; your President's name having been sent in by the Dominion W. C. T. U. Executive. I should be glad to receive the names of any of our members who are likely to be present as visitors on this occasion.

As I have been enquired of regarding the duty of local Union to support with their influence a Third Party or Prohibition Candidate, where such a person is nominated for Parliament, I would say that there has been no special action decided upon, in this regard, by the Maritime; and that therefore, each local Union must continue to be a law unto itself in this particular connection.

Dear Sisters, what we need is a great baptism of power from the Holy Ghost. Why not unitedly wait on the Lord for His blessing on some special date in April? Think this over, and in my next letter, which will be issued April 10th, and will be a farewell one from Halifax, as I leave for England on the 13th for an absence of three months, I will present an outline programme for W. C. T. U.—a day of prayer.

Prayer moves the Hand that moves the world, and let us take this precious word of the Master and appropriate it. "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more shall my heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him."

Yours for work and service, EDITH J. ARCHIBALD.

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favourite with ladies and children.

A Short Road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumor, rheumatism, excoriated nipples or inflamed breast, and kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

Babies

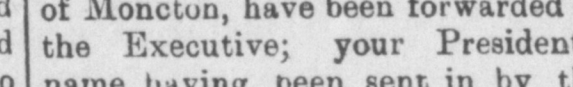
and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

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stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and All Forms of Wasting. Send for pamphlet. Free. Colt & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

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Fredericton, Dec. 19, 1888.

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Yours truly MRS. ALFRED F. SAUNDERS.

HARMONY, Kings Co., N. S. Feb. 1894 C. GATES, SON & Co. Dear Sirs—I have very much pleasure in stating that I have found your ACADIAN LINIMENT and NERVE OINTMENT the most valuable medicine I have ever tried for Sore Throat. On one occasion, especially when all other remedies failed, your Liniment and Ointment, as above mentioned, used as a gargle and bathing, gave immediate relief—effecting a speedy cure.

Yours respectfully, W. A. FANCY

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Just Received. 2 doz. Toronado Five gallon Oil Cans, best cans made for the purpose in the market.

1 Case Stamped Ware in variety, kitchen goods &c. &c. R. CHESTNUT & SON