

The New York Evangelist has a small opinion—a very small opinion indeed—of that class of persons...

—HARBESTING has been in full swing in Manitoba and other parts of the Northwest...

—The reports as to the harvest prospect in Great Britain and Ireland are the reverse of hopeful...

—The collision which occurred on the Miramichi river between the steambot Miamichi and a schooner...

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—Dr. C. H. Corey's History of Richmond Theological Seminary or Thirty Years Labor in the South...

During the past year 2500 Associate members have past into the ranks of the Active membership...

Resolved, "That we concur in the unanimous decision of the Dominion hall at Boston that the interest of the C. E. work in Canada is recommended that a dominion executive be founded, consisting of representatives from every provincial union."

Resolved further, "That if the dominion executive so decide, the convention agree that the year 1897 be suitable time and Ottawa a suitable place for the first dominion convention."

The following resolution was moved by Prof. Andrews of Mount Allison: Whereas, Christ will never be King of this world till He is King of politics;

Resolved further, "That if the dominion executive so decide, the convention agree that the year 1897 be suitable time and Ottawa a suitable place for the first dominion convention."

The regular session of this organization was held with the church at Wood's Harbor, Aug. 13th, 14th and 15th. Eleven of our thirteen churches were represented; seven clergymen were present...

—The collision which occurred on the Miramichi river between the steambot Miamichi and a schooner...

Ontario Letter.

The Midsummer, like everything else, draws to an end. Teachers, students and other people are one by one returning from their summer sojournings...

THIS CRIP REPORT is just being eagerly read. In Ontario the harvest has been about the average...

ANOTHER REPORT eagerly expected, has just come to hand. In the first weeks of July, the candidates for Teacher's certificates and for matriculation into the Provincial University...

THE TAX EXEMPTION QUESTION assumes a new phase. The Jarvis Street Baptist church in Toronto, the largest church in our body in Canada...

What is that? A new society, in these days? Yes—the Baptist Bicycle Brigade. It belongs to Toronto and is composed of members of the Baptist congregations...

THE PAN AMERICANS have come and gone, after conducting a miniature Parliament of Religions for several days. The Congress was distinguished mainly for failure of speakers and lack of bearings...

THE address that created most excitement was that of Dean Harris, a priest well and favorably known in this Province. It was his opportunity to show the best side of Catholic missions, and he certainly "bought up the opportunity."

Rev. J. F. Barker, after a busy pastorate of several years in Ingersoll, goes to Victoria Ave, Hamilton.

Rev. T. S. Johnson, of Brantford First, resigns.

Rev. J. H. Best comes back to Ontario from Westminster, British Columbia, and settles with the Adelaide St. church in London.

Rev. D. M. Millett, M. A., goes from London to a second pastorate at St. George.

The following clipping from the Toronto Globe of Aug. 1st, will show considerable activity for the midsummer.

A Baptist chapel will be dedicated at Blue Mountain, near Collingwood, on the 11th of August, and it is expected that some distinguished divines from Toronto will be present and take part in the ceremonies...

Rev. James McEwen leaves Van Nuys, Calif., for Halifax, N.S., on Wednesday last. Mr. Robt. Adams, a graduate of McMaster University, was ordained by Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, who also preached the sermon in connection with the occasion.

Acadia College and the New England Baptist Ministry.

DEAR EDITOR.—I send you an extract from an address on "The Sunday School and the Ministry," by Frank W. Peavter, of Newton Highlands, Mass., delivered before the Boston Baptist Social Union in Boston...

I secured this extract for our paper because I believe it expresses the views of a large and increasing number of the leading Baptists in this country...

Mr. Peavter says: "It may be questioned where our trained Baptist ministers come from? That question, it is not easy to answer with exactness, but there is an interesting line of thought in the suggestion that possibly many more than we are aware of come to us from beyond the borders of our own country."

There is a hint in the following: The three Universities from which our Seminary at Newton Centre has received the largest number of graduates are Brown, Colby, and Acadia. Up to 1886 Newton had graduated 980 students...

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Ordination.

At the request of the Maliland and Walton churches, Hants Co., N. S., a council was called to consider the advisability of setting apart to the work of the Christian ministry the pastor Bro. Fred. E. Roop...

Reading of opening hymn by Rev. Wm. Reese. Reading of scripture by Bro. Beaton. Prayer by Bro. N. Crandall, sermon by Rev. G. A. Washburn from 2 Tim. 4:2; ordination prayer and hand of fellowship Rev. Wm. Reese; charge to candidate, Bro. W. B. Beaton; charge to church, Bro. Noble Crandall; benediction, Rev. F. E. Roop.

Literary Note.

Japan, the Great Britain of the Orient, has a large place in the pages of The Missionary Review of The World for September. Dr. George William Knox, recently of Tokyo, contributes an up-to-date article, "The year 1895 in Japan," on the present conditions of affairs in the Sunris Kingdom...

The International and other departments are quite up to their usual high standard of interest and helpfulness. Published weekly by the International & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York City. \$2.50 a year.

Reports received at St. John's from Northern Labrador show an alarming number of deaths at Main, the Moravian missionary settlement on the northern coast. Eighty persons, or one-third of the entire population, died in the last two months. It is also reported heavy bodies of ice from Arctic waters have been seen off the coast...

W. B. M. U.

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR AUGUST. For our annual gathering, the blessing of God may rest upon each meeting and wisdom from on high give that we plan wisely to extend His Kingdom.

The twenty fifth annual meeting of the W. B. M. U. met in the vestry of Linn's St. church, St. John, Friday morning, Aug. 23rd. 9:30 praise meeting, led by Mrs. W. E. Hall, Halifax, and at 10 the president took the chair. After devotional exercises the minutes of the executive meeting, held on the previous evening, were read and approved.

Committees appointed: Com. on Resolutions—Mrs. G. B. Smith, Miss Johnston and Mrs. Estey; Nominating Com.—Mrs. Porter, N. B. Mrs. Harding, N. S., Miss Clarke, P. E. I.—Tellers—Mrs. Foslay, Mrs. Warren and Miss McDonald.

Owing to the illness of the Cor. Secy's report, written by Miss Chipman, Wolville, was read by Mrs. Morgan, Fredericton. Home and foreign phases of the work were considered. It was much regretted that workers in both departments had been laid aside by illness.

The treasurer submitted her report as follows: Total amount received for Foreign Missions, \$6,179; Home Missions, \$1,500. Twenty one life members have been made.—N. S. 17, N. B. 2, P. E. I. 2 Miss Johnston urged that monies be sent promptly at the end of each quarter...

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

Provincial secretary reports: Nova Scotia reports work in healthy condition. Number of new Aid societies and Mission Bands organized, and larger amount of money raised than any year previous.

After singing and prayer Home Mission report was read by Mrs. D. G. McDonald, Halifax. The importance of doing more for Grande Ligne Mission was emphasized. Report of "Bureau of Literature," read by the secretary of the department, showed a growing interest.

"Link." On motion Miss Johnston was appointed Maritime correspondent for "Link." Singing and adjournment. Friday afternoon—2:30 praise meeting, led by Mrs. Cox. At 3 o'clock Pres. took the chair. Devotional exercises, minutes read and received. Address of welcome was given by Mrs. Bowman, which contained some kind and inspiring words.

President's address—"A brief review of our work for the past twenty five years." An inspiring address, at the close of which the motto for the coming year was given, "We are laborers together with Him." After singing and prayer, "Greetings" from our Ontario workers were tendered by Mrs. P. R. Foster, who has returned to the Maritime Provinces. Miss Palmer gave a few words of welcome and sympathy from Anicholite workers in N. B. and P. E. I. Miss Alice Hill read a paper on "The Progress of Woman's Work in Missions throughout the world during the past twenty five years."

Other articles of interest in the same issue of the Review are on the "New Program of Missions" by the Editor in Chief, Dr. Grosvenor, and the "Work in India," by the late Dr. J. I. Phillips of Calcutta.

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PRAYER TOPIC FOR THE YEAR. Be ye strong therefore and let not your hands be weak for your work will be rewarded."

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THE MOUNTAIN WHITES OF AMERICA.

OUTLINE OF AN ADDRESS BY MISS A. M. DAVIS, REPORTED BY A. F. PIERCE.

Prof. Austin Phelps remarks that "the hundred years in the salvation of the world may depend upon the next twenty-five years of United States history."

In the South there are 5,000,000 whites who can read or write. They are in three classes—"backwoods," "country," and "city."

The hopeful sign in these people is a longing for betterment. In their very souls is a pathos as if pleading for help. In their degradation, which defies description, they yearn for schools for some uplifting influence.

At Asheville, N. C., is a school for these classes, and five hundred girls were turned away in one year for simple lack of room. Yet in that same school might have been heard from these very girls from the mountains.

They are also singularly responsive to the Gospel. They are sin-hardened, indeed, but not Gospel-hardened. An evangelist in a village in these mountains found one who seemed to know something about Christ, but every person in the settlement attended the meetings and manifested interest in the Gospel.

These mountain whites will be met out on the open mountain roads, but in secluded places. The moonshiners, or "white whiskey" distillers, especially, hide in the more retired nooks and valleys. One party traveled eight miles along the Blue Ridge and saw not a cabin, yet found 3,000 people assembled to hear the annual sermon from an old man who could read a word, yet who was a godly in life and character that he was an epistle read and known of them all.

Is that you are in the blackness of midnight, and here you find from six to twenty human beings huddled miserably together. What delight or comfort can be nurtured in such a home?

Such women have no "brother." The vitality is all gone out of the blood; and what most hurts the heart of a true woman—after all this life of burden-bearing there is no hope beyond—no knowledge of a Saviour.

There is, of course, the comical side even in this degraded life. You meet naked, but they have wonderful names. In one cabin were two children, "Jim Dandy" and "Slick Candy"; in another "Roly Tooley" and "Wolfer Ham."

Dr. W. J. Edman tells a story from personal knowledge. He has been evangelizing in the mountains asked an old woman if there were any "Presbyterians" around there. Her answer was, "Ask my old man. He is a powerful man in his huntin', and he has a right to make use of it. We are well aware that it is not an uncommon thing for an unconvinced man, when suffering from some kind of affliction or other, to consult a doctor."

The old man had perhaps never heard of all mankind. Jesus died for me. The old man had perhaps never heard of all mankind. Jesus died for me. The old man had perhaps never heard of all mankind. Jesus died for me.

These people have customs quaint and curious, and, alas, obsolete. Their moral looseness is dreadful, but what can be expected where sometimes three generations live, eat, and sleep in one small, windowless cabin. A bed of boards nailed against the log wall of the hut is almost the only furniture.

These mountain people are our kinsfolk, of the blood that gave us our Revolutionary heroes, that constituted more than half of Washington's Cabinet. Even in their degradation among the mountains they sacrificed heroically and fought right manfully to save our Union.

As a text preached his sermon. Is it strange a young fellow—Tom Eber—speaking out in meeting, said to one of these preachers: "See here, the Bible says you are to feed my sheep, and you ain't doing it. You fellows are just bolting 'em round through the woods, and you make a powerful heap of noise rattling your corn in the measure, and just a-shellin' 'em and again a few grains, and you never give us a decent bite, and us we might nigh starve 'em. Talk of it, O Christ, an child of God, kin'olek in our own land starvin' for the Bread of Life!"

LIMITED, YET UNLIMITED. Notes of a Sermon by the late Rev. S. H. Newell, at Liverpool, N. Y., a Constant Healer.

In the application of this passage of Holy Scripture, special attention should be paid to its limitation. It is only in fact and in limitation that we have a right to make use of it.

Yes! I should be far from utterly discarding the hope that such affliction may work for his good. It is true that affliction has been frequently so blessed, and has proved one of the ways and means by which God sometimes accepts of sin, and brings men to the knowledge of the truth.

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful. There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them, or your drug-get and get a bottle at once.

These are the days when a great many people are on the wing. Vacations are growing more and more fashionable. Everybody who can get away packs a trunk or a grip-sack and is off for a time to the seaside, to the mountains, to Europe, or to the quiet country.

Then you will notice that it is not perfect obedience that is given for love. No! that is what you want to make an apology for sin, for we may be certain that no one loves God less than he who thinks that he perfectly obeys Him. The real test, do we add to our love for God, a love of love kindled in our hearts a flame that burns with strong emotion as we think of His love to us in sending His own beloved Son to die for us?

Things work together for good to them that love God. But does this broad designation include everything with which we have to do? For instance, does it include sin? I know some have maintained that the phrase does not include sin, inasmuch as they affirm that sin is a man felt and acknowledged may do him good and keep him humble, and even Dr. Gill himself takes it for granted that the "all" is unconditional.

ALMOST CRAZY.—SUFFERING FROM CONSTIPATION. Expected to be in the Asylum—After all other Remedies Failed B.B.B. made a Perfect Cure, Restoring, Robust Health.

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Church Organs. A medium sized PIPE ORGAN in good order, at a bargain. The VOCALION the new substitute for the Pipe Organ, at less than half the cost. Improved Reed Organs With Scribner's Tubes.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. YOU HAVE THEM! NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND and CANADIAN STAMPS. They will be found on letters between 1880 and 1890.

THE TRIUMPH OF WEAKNESS.

The strong are commanded to "bear the burdens of the weak," but the weak are not commanded or even permitted to load their burdens on the backs of the strong.

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Results Astonishing. MEN OF SCIENCE. AYER'S Sarsaparilla. A MEDICINE WITHOUT AN EQUAL. Statement of a Well Known Doctor.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is without an equal as a blood-purifier and spring medicine, and cannot have praise enough. I have watched its effects in chronic cases, where other treatment was of no avail, and have been astonished at the results.

Sea Foam. A GIFT. Suitable for the Holiday Season. Would be one of DR. HOPPER'S BOOKS! "The Hereafter Life," price 50c.

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August 28 Sabbath BIBLE LESSON X. 3rd Q. CALB'S R...

"He wholly follow of Israel"—Josh. 14:14. THE SECTION INCL...

THE CONQUEST.—O First come the Israelites, then the Canaanites, then the Philistines, then the Egyptians, then the Assyrians, then the Babylonians, then the Persians, then the Greeks, then the Romans, then the Saracens, then the Turks, then the British, then the Americans.

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Sabbath School. BIBLE LESSONS.

Adapted from Peabody's Select Notes. THIRD QUARTER. Lesson X. Heb. 8. Joshua 14: 8-14.

CALEB'S REWARD.

GOLDEN TEXT. "He wholly followed the Lord God of Israel - Josh. 14: 14. THIS SECTION includes chapters 7 to 14. EXPLANATORY.

THE CONQUEST - Chaps. 9-12. FIRST covers the story of the submission of the inhabitants of Jericho...

THE CONQUEST IN THE NORTH, where the assembled armies were defeated near the waters of Merom...

THE CONQUEST IN THE SOUTH, where the Israelites were victorious against the Canaanites...

THE CONQUEST IN THE WEST, where the Israelites were victorious against the Canaanites...

THE CONQUEST IN THE EAST, where the Israelites were victorious against the Canaanites...

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THE CONQUEST IN THE EAST, where the Israelites were victorious against the Canaanites...

and courageous. "But I wholly followed the Lord"...

9. "Moses swore on that day, saying, 'This promise is recorded in Numbers 14: 24; Deuteronomy 1: 36...'

10. "The Lord hath kept me alive, as he promised. One promise fulfilled gave the assurance that the other would be."

11. "Why I am as strong this day as I was" speaks of the assurance that he could take possession of the land...

12. "Now therefore give me this mountain" not a particular mountain, but the mountainous region in which Hebron was situated...

13. "The Lord hath kept me alive, as he promised. One promise fulfilled gave the assurance that the other would be."

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B. Y. P. U. OUR OBJECT.

The unification of Baptist young people their increased spirituality their stimulation in Christian service their education in scriptural knowledge their instruction in Baptist history and doctrine their maintenance of mission activity, through existing denominational instruments.

OUR FELLOWSHIP. All Young People's Societies of whatever name in Baptist churches and Baptist churches having no organizations are entitled to represent themselves for our unity upon young people's name or method. Our common bond is in the New Testament, in the full and free use of the Bible.

Kindly address all communications for this column to Rev. G. O. Gates, St. John, N. B. (By permission of B. Y. P. U.)

Monday Aug. 26 - "Eternal Life in the Soul" (vs. 11), 1 John 5: 1-11. Read John 1: 4; 5: 28.

Tuesday Aug. 27 - "Our righteousness is sin" (vs. 17), 1 John 5: 18-21. Read 1 John 3: 4; 2 Cor. 5: 21.

Wednesday Aug. 28 - "Look to yourselves" (vs. 5), 2 John. Read Matt. 18: 11; Heb. 10: 25.

Thursday Aug. 29 - "Demetrius of good report" (vs. 12), 3 John. Read Acts 22: 12-13; 10: 23-25.

Friday Aug. 30 - "Praying in the Holy Ghost" (vs. 20), Jude. Read Zech. 1: 1; Rom. 8: 26.

Saturday Sept. 1 - "I am the Alpha and the Omega" (vs. 8), Rev. 1. Read Isa. 41: 4; 48: 12.

Prayer Meeting Topics for Sept. 1. B. Y. P. U. Topic - "Systematic Benevolence" - "Why and How much," Malachi 3: 10.

Christian Endeavor Topic - "Enthusiasm and what it will accomplish," 2 Chron. 29: 1-11; 1: 20-21.

"Maritime Union." The first of the sessions of the "Maritime Union" for 1895, was held in the German St. church on Friday evening, Aug. 23. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the music in all things - At all times, Loyalty to Christ, hung conspicuously in front of the large organ. The audience filled the church to its utmost capacity.

A choir of young people with organ and orchestra accompanying, grandly aided by the great congregation, singing spiritual songs, made music that will not soon be forgotten.

In the absence of President McDonald, the meeting was held under the close of the meeting, Rev. W. C. Vincent, A. B., by request, presided. After a service of song, prayer was offered by Rev. A. F. Baker. An address of welcome was given by J. W. C. Cross, of P. S. C. E. of the German St. church, hearty in his character, making specially prominent the fact that the young Baptists present were the sons of those who, through the past, have contended for the principles of the Christian Church - a degraded church membership and "soul liberty."

The chairman of the meeting, in behalf of the Union, made a fitting reply. Both addresses were kindly received by the large audience.

Rev. W. C. Goucher, of St. Stephen, was then introduced to speak on "Do the young Baptists of the Maritime Provinces need the B. Y. P. U.?" His address was delivered in a quiet, orderly way, and was most interesting. He gave no uncertain sound as to the pressing need for such an organization. If there were present any who have not been giving this young people's movement their hearty support, the least amount of preparation, and the organizations as we are now, happy to say, are found in many of our most wide-awake and aggressive churches, must have an effect of setting such seriously considering, are we not satisfied in the way of a movement on which Heaven's seal approving has been placed. Mr. Goucher has been a warm friend of the Union and those who know the young people of the St. Stephen church, will be glad to hear that done in the church for the church when the young forces of the church were properly harnessed.

Rev. W. F. Parker, of Truro, was the next speaker. Subject, "Junior work, its importance and how to conduct it." Mr. Parker seemed fixed by the importance of his subject and in earnest words, delivered with telling effect, discussed his theme. For years he has been especially interested in work among children, and out of his own experience was able to give practical illustrations of what may be hoped for by every earnest worker who seeks to win the children of the Master.

Rev. H. G. Estabrook, of Amherst, one of the present who attended the Baltimore Convention, took the audience with him to Baltimore and gave impressions of the great meetings. Rev. J. A. McDonald, one of the enthusiastic workers following, representing the "Banner" won for the thirteenth time the "Maritime Union" in general and Amherst society in particular, to Miss Baker, a member of that society. It is a cause for a feeling of great pride, after the boasts made in different quarters in the great States and cities of the adjoining Republic in regard to their having the Banner for this year, that the coveted prize is still held among us. What has been done can be done again; but let us remember that during the coming year a harder fight will be made by others and on our parts a more determined stand must be taken. If, for the fourth time, shall keep the banner with us.

The County Union of Baptist Young People of Shelburne Co., held their regular quarterly session in connection with quarterly meeting in Wood's Harbor Baptist church, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 14. Pres. Bower was in the chair, and after a half hour of prayer and song, called for reports from the churches. Delegates from Lockport, Shelburne, Seale River, Oxborn, Jordan Falls, Wood's Harbor, Forbes Point, and Publico were present and brought with them their reports. The two last named are newly organized, and were, on motion, greeted into the County Union, with Bro. Shuben Murphy and Sister Alice Wyman as their respective vice-presidents. The temperance subject was then taken up, the discussion being opened by a paper on "The Temperance Cause" by Bro. J. J. Hardy. He was followed by others, who endorsed, as it well deserved, the sentiments and value of the essay. The next session will be held in conjunction with quarterly meeting to be held at Louis Head in November. A. W. F. B. ILL, Co. Sec'y., Lockport, Aug. 18.

A DUMB SUPERINTENDENT.

Here is a neat little story, and with it a strong moral for our Sunday-school superintendents, of which there are too many. No harm in all superintendents reading it.

The superintendent tapped the bell which uttered the signal. The chimes instantly rose and led the singing. Another tap of the bell brought another man to his feet, who read a portion of God's word. At a third tap prayer was offered, and so all the exercises went on without the superintendent uttering a word.

After the session was ended the good doctor said to one of the teachers: "Things went along very quietly here. I notice that the school got to the study of the lesson very soon."

"That is what we come here for - to study the lesson out of God's word," he replied.

"I noticed, also, that your superintendent did not say a word during the entire service."

"He can't," replied the teacher; "he is dumb! We elected him because he couldn't talk, and we have plenty of time now to study the lesson, which our school thinks is the most important thing. The last superintendent talked the school nearly to death." - Sunday School Review of Reviews.

USHERS.

One of the problems in many schools is to control a tendency to boisterous and mischievous conduct by some of the pupils. As a means of improvement, ushers have come into requisition. A few words regarding this service in the school may be timely.

1. Who should be ushers? Your best young men and women, with bright faces, cheerful words of welcome, dignity of manner, and real Christian character.

2. What should the ushers do? Be in place promptly before the service, near the doors, equipped with singing books and ready to distribute them to those who come in or as they show their seats in a quiet, orderly way; to give kindly greeting to all strangers, and at a suitable time to present all strangers, whether children or adults, to the superintendent and pastor, into the school room.

3. What should the ushers do? Be in place promptly before the service, near the doors, equipped with singing books and ready to distribute them to those who come in or as they show their seats in a quiet, orderly way; to give kindly greeting to all strangers, and at a suitable time to present all strangers, whether children or adults, to the superintendent and pastor, into the school room.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

We are glad to see that the buildings originally intended for other purposes are no longer considered suitable for Sunday-schools, and that efforts are continually being made to erect buildings more in accordance with modern ideas and requirements. While the first thought of a congregation is the church in which they worship, when that requirement has been met the claims of the Sunday School should not be forgotten. Wise parents set apart one of the best rooms in the house for the nursery, knowing well the importance of suitable accommodation for their children. In like manner wise congregations will take care that the children of the church have all the advantages, which can only be obtained from the use of properly constructed school-rooms. Happily, every weak brings announcements of new schools being erected on the most modern plans, and every thing seems to indicate brighter times for the Sunday-school teachers and scholars. - Sunday-school Chronicle.

FEW COUPLES HAVE JOURNEYED THROUGH LIFE SO LONG TOGETHER AS DID MR. AND MRS. KESTER OF HIGHLAND PRATON, WASH.

The husband died recently at the advanced age of 118 years, and the wife is still hale and hearty in her 103rd year.

MR. MAY JOHNSON.

Mr. May Johnson, of Halifax, N. S., is a well-known and successful merchant. He was born in Scotland and came to Halifax in 1845. He has since that time been engaged in the mercantile business, and has achieved a high position in the community.

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A First-class School for Young Women. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED - AND - THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED with a view to the health, comfort and happiness of the students.

Acadia College!

The next Session will open Wednesday, Oct. 2nd. Matriculation Examinations will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, in the Library, 8-1/2 A. M.

Horton Academy!

The Autumn Term Opens September 4th, 1895. The Course of Study is framed in conformity with the best ideas of Modern Education and the graduates for advanced studies in any Arts College open to women.

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OPENED January 3rd, 1895, with the finest staff of trained Teachers in the Dominion. Subjects taught: Book keeping, Accounting, Arithmetic, Letter Writing, Penmanship, English, French, Italian, Spanish, and the Elements of Book Binding, Printing, and the Elements of Millinery, Typewriting on all the standard machines, office work, etc.

The Newton Theological Institution,

NEWTON CENTRE, N. S. Year begins Sept. 1, 1895. Entrance examinations in Colby Hall at 9 A. M. Students admitted Wednesday at 9 A. M. Seven preceptors and two instructors. Regular course three years. English course two years. Instruction in the two courses separate. French, Italian, Spanish, and the Elements of Book Binding, Printing, and the Elements of Millinery, Typewriting on all the standard machines, office work, etc.

Canada's International Exhibition!

Sept. 24th to Oct. 4th, '95. The Exhibition Association of the City and County of St. John, N. B., will open their Fair on their largely extended FAIR GROUNDS South of Seaside Street, on September 24th, 1895.

Geo. A. McDonald,

Sec. - Treas. Baptist Book Room. We are prepared to supply large Library or small. Come and see. Sent to Baptist Book Room for New Song B. K. 1 to 6 - Sixty 40 cts. \$1.10 mail.

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Special Terms will be arranged with Railways and Steamers for freight and passenger. Intending Exhibitors should apply at once for Terms of Entry. Applications or letters of inquiry should be addressed to CHAS. A. FLETCHER, Managing Director, July 1, 1894.

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DISCONTINUANCE.—THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR will be sent to all subscribers until an order to discontinue is received. Returning the paper is not sufficient notice. All arrears must be paid when the paper is discontinued. A CHANGE IN ADDRESS will be made provided the old and new addresses are given. No change can be made unless the old address is sent.

ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1895.

WHAT DOES THE LIFE SAY!

A missionary writing of the difficulties encountered in evangelistic work among the Japanese alludes to the materialistic drift of the Japanese mind, venting itself among the higher classes in political ambitions, excessive egotism, love of gayety and pleasure, and even in gross forms of immorality; and in the lower classes by the strenuous and unceasing struggle to satisfy their daily physical wants, well expressed by the reply of a woman to the missionary who was urging the claims of the gospel upon her: "This is my God," she said, putting her hand to her mouth in imitation of eating rice. Such qualities as those here described may be especially characteristic of the people of the Sunrise Kingdom, but certainly there is quite sufficient affinity between the human nature of the Japanese and that of the Anglo-Saxon to enable us to understand how these things can be in Japan. The apostle Paul too seems to have found unregenerate human nature in his day strongly marked by the same qualities.

We need not be much surprised perhaps that human nature in its unregenerate state is much the same in all places and at all times. Whether we find it in the first century or the nineteenth, and whether in Asia Minor, Macedonia, Japan or Canada, it has its characteristic; the spiritual is subordinate to the material, and the things present rather than the things eternal are regarded. But what starts, or ought to startle us most, is to find that in what we take for regenerated human nature so much of the same elements are found. The woman who reckons herself a christian is shocked to hear her heathen sister confess, without shame, that food and drink occupy the supreme place in her life, yet when she herself looks keenly into her own heart and life, must she not acknowledge that the things which answer to the lust of the eye and the pride of life too often hold the place of lordship and worship? At the bold materialism which the degraded heathen, and some likewise who regard themselves as the highest product of our advanced civilization, boldly profess, the man of christian profession revolts, but if he should take time amid the schemes and labors with which his days are filled, to think how far his own life in its deeds and its ambitions goes to endorse the sordid creed of the materialist, might he not find reason to pause in alarm and consider whether he at heart is not almost as much a materialist as the heathen whom he pities and for whom, now and then, out of his abundance, he gives a dollar in order that he may receive the gospel and be saved?

We cry unto Christ, "Lord, Lord," and He says to us, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness and other things shall be added unto you." But we seem to say, "This word is not sufficient for us. We must see to it that certain things in this life are secured to us. We must live in a certain kind of house and maintain a certain style of living. We must have such and such things to eat and drink, we must have garments of a certain standard of excellence and fashionableness to put on, and we must move in a certain circle of society. We must have these things, and unless we get them, this is to us vexation and vanity, and nothing can compensate for the lack." True, we do not stand up in public places and say these things. We are unwilling even to acknowledge them to ourselves in the privacy of our closets. But, is there not at least in many professedly christian lives that which must take away all surprise that the cynical unbeliever should so interpret them? What the world most needs is a more convincing demonstration on the part of those who profess christianity that spirituality and faith, not sense and materialism, are the controlling forces in their lives.

The foundation stone of a monument to Emperor William I. was laid at Berlin on Sunday by his grandson, Emperor William II., with most impressive ceremonies.

THE CONVENTION.

Delegates to the Convention and to the meetings of the W. B. M. Union began to arrive in St. John on Thursday, and by evening quite a number had reached the city. A meeting of the executive of the Union was held in the parlour of the Leinster Street church at 8 o'clock and at the same hour a meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia University at the German Street church. Unfortunately quite a number of delegates, including the president of the college and some governors were disappointed in reaching the city in time for the evening meetings. The cause of the disappointment was the failure of the steamer Prince Rupert to make her usual afternoon trip between St. John and Digby on account of some injury to her machinery. The steamer was not able to resume service until the afternoon of the next day and in consequence the detained delegates did not reach St. John until about 1.30 Friday evening. The delay was vexatious especially to the Board of Governors, since in accordance with the usual arrangements their report must be presented on Saturday.

Meetings of the Institute were held on Friday morning and afternoon and a number of interesting and valuable papers were presented and discussed. A good number of ministers and others were present while a number who expected to attend the meetings were disappointed by reason of the accident to the steamer alluded to above. In the absence of the president of the Institute, Rev. Dr. Morse of Digby Neck, Rev. G. O. Gates, was chosen to preside. At the morning service two papers were read, both on the subject of the Atonement. The first paper was by Rev. J. H. Hughes, of Carleton St. John, and presented "The Substitutionary View of the Atonement." It was an able presentation of the subject and it was listened to with deep interest.

The speaker began by saying that the Atonement is of grace, under law there could be of course no such provision. As the law was given through Moses, so grace comes through Christ. Atonement is best understood by taking the word in its etymological sense as At-one-ment. Its purpose is reconciliation. Mr. Hughes alluded to other theories of the atonement, the Governmental and the Moral Influence theories, and showed why, as he considered, they are to be rejected as unsatisfactory. Proceeding to discuss the substitutionary theory the speaker said much depended on the answer to the question, How did Christ die? His death was not a penalty due to his own sin, for he was holy. How then could he come under the sentence of death? He was certainly not a mere suicide, yet he died. He laid down his life of himself. There was a specific purpose in his dying. It was to save men. He laid down his life as the good Shepherd for his sheep. If Christ's death was not substitutionary, the purpose of his death was inscrutable. To the substitutionary theory the Scriptures bear strong testimony.—Isaiah, Daniel, Paul, John, were quoted in this connection. The types and figures of the Old Testament also support it.

By this view of the Atonement the righteousness of God is vindicated, and satisfied. In Christ's death the idea of all the substitutionary sacrifices of the past were realized. In his death Christ took the place of a criminal, becoming a curse for us, and this was necessary in order that his death might be a sufficient declaration of man's desert as a transgressor. But redemption is not to be regarded as a mere after-thought of God—a remedy for the ruin caused by sin. It was in the divine plan eternally. The purpose of the Atonement was a reconciliation of man to God and did not effect any change in the mind of God towards man. It did not make the Father willing to save sinners but manifested the willingness which existed from eternity. God was in Christ reconciling the world to himself. The speaker concluded by pointing out that on the onward side the Atonement is complete only when the sinner has by faith accepted Christ.

Mr. Saunders' paper was on the general subject of the Atonement. He also dealt upon the etymological force of the word and explained the purpose of atonement as reconciliation. In dealing with the philosophy of the Atonement, the paper dwelt upon the unity of the human family. None lives or dies to himself. Every member suffers with every other, and Christ is most intimately united with humanity, and by virtue of this union suffers with all the suffering. The vicarious nature of his suffering grows out of this fact that he is one with us. From the creation of man in God's image it may be that Christ's suffering with sinful man was unavoidable, and that by this light is thrown on to words of the Lord to his disciples when he said—Ought not the Christ to have suffered these things. All that justice demands of the sinner is satisfied by the Atonement. There is in it the idea of redemption, a commercial idea. Christ satisfies the debt. But there is more than this, since man is a criminal before God, a moral leper, and to meet this need of man, expiation is required. This

also is met in Christ, but Christ does not merely suffer on behalf of man as one apart from humanity, but with man as the supreme representative of humanity.

These interesting papers were fully discussed. Among those who took part in this discussion were Revs. J. Coombs, B. Nobles, J. A. Gordon, M. P. Bowie, J. D. Freeman, F. M. Young, R. B. Kinley, H. F. Adams and Deas, N. B. Cottle and Jas. May. Some of the brethren had questions to ask which had caused them difficulty and some had views which did not harmonize with those presented by the essayists. Possibly there were not many doubts resolved or many hard questions settled, but at least there was a discussion which was interesting in itself and if anyone had failed to realize it before, he could not fail to perceive that the subject was one of exceeding breadth and profundity. The discussion might also well suggest to those who listened to or participated in it, that the subject was one of those in regard to which the fact is of immeasurably greater importance than the theory.

At the afternoon session papers were presented by Revs. J. E. Goucher and B. N. Nobles.

The first paper by Rev. J. E. Goucher dealt in a practical way with "Some phases of the Pastor's Work." The ambition of the pastor should be to be what David was in his kindly office—"a man after God's own heart." The pastor was to be regarded as a man called of God to his work and not in the ministry for the mere purpose of making a living or any other motive short of the highest. The pastor is God's gift to the church. The evangelists of the New Testament times were of ten ordained men whom the apostles took to be their helpers and to care for the churches founded by them. The purpose of the pastorate is not only the conversion of sinners but also, as a very important part of his work, the perfecting of the saints. How is the pastor's work to be accomplished?—Among the means to this end were mentioned the daily study of God's Word. The lack of this is sometimes the cause of serious failure. The pastor must see that his own spiritual needs are well supplied. He must be full in order to supply the needs of others. Paul exhorts Timothy to guard jealously his own spiritual life and character.

The pastor should regard everything as tributary to his great work as preacher of the gospel. The pulpit is his throne. Some men, as Spurgeon for example, do many things beside preaching, and do all well, but they make the other things subsidiary to the one great business of preaching Christ. A minister may, through force of circumstances, find it necessary to engage, to some extent, in secular pursuits, but if so, he should see that these are kept in a place strictly subsidiary to his proper work and call as a minister of Christ.

Pastoral visiting, the essayist considered, had a highly important place in the pastor's work. To preach intelligently to his people he must know them and their experiences. Pastoral visiting should have a distinctly religious purpose, but the minister should beware of mere religious professionalism and of permitting his pastoral visiting to become a perfunctory matter. Nor should he permit it to absorb too great a portion of his time, but should be his own judge as to how much he could profitably devote to this purpose.

An interesting discussion followed in which Revs. G. L. C. White, H. F. Adams, M. P. Bowie, J. H. Hughes, Isaiah Wallace, A. T. Dykeman, W. C. Vincent, R. B. Kinley, W. H. Warren, and E. E. Daley, participated. The discussion turned partly on the best work in the preparation of sermons. Some of the speakers thought the preacher should, if possible, get his subjects early in the week, that he might have plenty of time for working up his themes. Others thought that a better way was for the pastor to seek mental and spiritual information and stimulation by reading, meditation and prayer. By this method, it was said, a man will find himself full of sermonic material toward the close of the week. The great importance of pastoral visiting seemed to be recognized by all, but some difference of opinion was expressed as to whether it was expedient or profitable for the pastor to pray with the family on every occasion of visiting a family.

The Second Coming of Christ was discussed in an interesting paper by Rev. B. N. Nobles.

We are not able to present any abstract of this paper that would do justice to it. The essayist took ground which he believed reconciled the view of pre and post millennialists in respect to the first and second resurrections. Some discussion ensued and a variety of opinion on the subject was expressed. Rev. J. H. Hughes set forth at some length his views as to the second coming and the Book of Revelation in general and the Institute was so much interested in his presentation that the hope was expressed that next year Mr. Hughes would present a paper on the Book of Revelation at the next annual meeting of the body.

Rev. E. O. Read was elected president for the year, and Rev. B. N. Nobles was re-elected sec. treasurer. The meetings

of the Institute were full to be very enjoyable and profitable. It was much regretted, however, that a paper prepared by Prof. Caldwell, of Acadia College, on the Newspaper Press of these provinces for fifty years, was unavoidably omitted from the programme because of the writer's failure to reach the city in time owing to the accident to the steamer.

A mass meeting of the B. Y. P. U. was held on Friday evening. Of this very interesting meeting a report will be found in our B. Y. P. U. department on the third page.

CONVENTION. The fifth annual meeting of the Maritime Baptist Convention met with the German St. church, St. John, on Saturday, August 24th, at 10 o'clock a.m. The President, Rev. J. H. Saunders, opened the convention by giving out the hymn— "Happy the church, that sacred place, The seat of thy Creator's grace." The singing of the hymn was followed by the reading of the 48th Psalm and prayer by Rev. Isaiah Wallace.

A nominating committee was appointed consisting of—B. H. Eaton, C. B. Whidden, E. W. Sawyer, T. S. Simms, J. S. Trice, Revs. G. O. Gates, A. B. McDonald, C. W. Corey, H. F. Adams, J. C. Spurr, J. D. Freeman, W. E. McIntyre and F. M. Young.

Some communications were presented by the Secretary, among which was one from the D. & A. Ry. Co. stating that the delegates who had paid a full fare in coming to the convention over the D. & A. Ry. system would be returned free on presentation of the usual certificate. This announcement was received with applause. A communication from the Secretary of the Alumni of Acadia University presented the names of Revs. J. A. Gordon and D. H. Simpson and F. H. Eaton, Esq., as the Alumni's nominees to fill vacancies in the Board of Governors. On motion this was referred to the nominating committee of the convention.

A motion in amendment to confirm the nomination of Alumni delegates without reference to the convention's committee being lost by a few votes.

A letter of regret was read from Dr. Steele, of Amherst. He could not attend on account of the construction of their new church.

The secretary read a communication from the private secretary to his excellency the governor general of Canada, acknowledging the receipt of the resolution forwarded to Lord Aberdeen by the convention at its last session, and thanking the convention for its kindly expressions.

A communication to the pastor of the German St. church, from Mr. Clawson, steward of the Centenary Methodist church, placing their church building at the disposal of the convention for any services which the convention might desire to hold therein. This communication was received with applause. It was ordered that the thanks of the convention be presented to the friends of the Centenary church for their courtesy.

The committee on the publication of the Year Book reported through its chairman, B. H. Eaton, Esq. The report was adopted. In the election of a President the convention proceeded by ballot with open nominations. Rev. S. Simms, Esq. had been taken up and the withdrawal of the name of a brother who appeared to be the choice of the convention, but who was not present when nominated, J. Parsons, Esq., of Halifax, was elected President.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON. J. Parsons Esq., president elect, was called to the chair and after thanking the Convention very briefly and comprehensively for the confidence his brethren had reposed in him, called upon the retiring president for his address. Mr. Saunders delivered an interesting and instructive address on the subject—The Ideals of the Fathers and Founders of the Denomination. The thanks of the Convention were voted to Mr. Saunders, for his address, with the request that it be published in the Messenger and Visitor.

The organization of the Convention was completed by electing on recommendation of the nominating committee Rev. S. Simms, Esq. of St. John, and G. W. Warren, Esq. of Summerside, P. E. I., assistant secretaries. Revs. W. C. Goucher and H. E. Estabrooks, Treasurers, Bro. Donaldson Hunt, The Report of the Board of Governors of Acadia University was read by the secretary Rev. S. B. Kempton, D. D.

The report noted that during the year the students of the institutions had been blessed with good health. In this connection allusion was made to the death of Rev. Dr. Hopper, a member of the Senate of the University, and appreciative mention of the services rendered by him with the cause of education.

The University had this year graduated 21 with the degree of B. A. and 7 had received the M. A. degree in course. The work of the year had been carried out vigorously and efficiently. The visiting committee of the College and Chipman Hall had reported favorably.

The Horticultural School established in connection with the University makes it possible to offer valuable options to students who desire to study in that line.

The religious interest during the year had been good, while no special revival had occurred, much christian work had been done. The students had engaged in the study of mission subjects and thus the missionary spirit had been cultivated.

In reference to Bible study, the report mentioned that for a number of years there had been considerable study of the Bible, though not assigned any definite place in the curriculum. Now it had been determined to give it such a place.

The President of the college has been appointed visitor to the Seminary and Academy. It is understood that he will exercise a general oversight over these schools, advising and assisting the principals of them in matters of discipline &c.

It is desired that a greater interest be taken by the Alumni of the college in the Alumni society and the effort to endow a professorship which it has undertaken. The New England branch of the Alumni society has undertaken to raise a fund for the endowment of a chair, to be known as the New England foundation. Mrs. Sturtevant, of Boston, has given \$1000 to the cause.

The public meetings held during the past year in St. John and other places in the interests of our educational work, received commendatory notice.

There is again a deficit on the operations of the year and the accumulated deficit has become so serious an embarrassment that it has been thought well to issue an appeal asking each church within the limits of the convention to contribute a proportionate part of \$30,000 in order to pay off the deficit and to establish an endowment that might make the university less dependent upon the yearly contributions of the churches.

The report noted with regret that the executors of the late Mark Curry, Esq., find themselves unable to pay the \$1200 yearly for the support of a chair in accordance with Mr. Curry's purpose and will.

The treasurership of all the departments have been consolidated in one, and Rev. A. Cohoon has been appointed treasurer.

In connection with Acadia Seminary the report alluded to the resignation of the late principal, Miss Graves, and other teachers and the appointment of Miss Adelaide True, M. A., of Colby University, as principal. A favorable report was given of the work of the Seminary in the past year. Fourteen young ladies were graduated. The Alumnae society has rendered valuable assistance and gives promise of important services in the future.

The report from Horton Academy compares favorably with those of previous years. Sixteen passed the matriculation examinations. There will be a good senior class next year. Concerning the Normal Training department the report is also favorable. Mr. Fuller, the instructor in charge last year, having resigned, Mr. Wylie Margeson has been engaged as his successor. The resignation of Mr. E. R. Morse, for some years mathematical teacher in the Academy, has been reluctantly accepted and Mr. Shirley J. Chase engaged for that department. More class rooms are required for the Academy.

On the clause relating to Bible study, Rev. J. Coombs thought the Governors should be commended for the action taken in the direction of making Bible study more prominent in the college. He hoped sometime to see the establishment of a theological seminary in connection with the University.

Rev. Dr. Saunders said the Governors had not set forth as much at large as might have been done what had already been done in the college in the way of Bible study and showed that incidentally a good deal of such study had been done. But now the study of the Bible is to hold a regular place in the curriculum.

Rev. W. C. Vincent said that a large amount of religious work had been done in the college. If there was a demand for theology, theology would be given but students do not go there for theology. In the curriculum the Bible could be studied as a classic, but not simply for religious purposes, and a thoroughly able man in this department as instructor would be necessary to make the introduction of the Bible into the curriculum a real advantage.

On the clause relating to the curriculum, Rev. Dr. Saunders explained that these classes had been discontinued during the past year, as it had been thought best to do so while the question of giving the Bible a more definite place in the regular course of study was under consideration.

Rev. Dr. Kempton made some remarks as to the importance of the religious training and Christian influences which were enjoyed by the students at Acadia. These should be recognized. S. McC. Black considered that the fact of christian influences operating through devoted christian instructors and christian students was the thing really vital importance. Having the Bible in the curriculum would be a very doubtful benefit unless the subject were in the hands of a thoroughly competent instructor.

President Sawyer said that he recognized the difficulty with which the introduction of the Bible into the curriculum was attended. An able man would be required if a chair in that department were established and there was the further difficulty of the expense. But he explained that for the present it had been arranged that the professor in English Literature, Dr. Keirstead, would undertake a certain amount of Biblical study in connection with the work of the Sophomore year, and that Prof. Tufts would do likewise in connection with the history work of the Freshman year.

J. Parsons thought that the Bible should be studied both for religious and literary purposes. The literature and history of the Bible were certainly as valuable as profane history and literature. He would have all his professors incorporate Biblical studies in all the departments of the college.

In reference to the clause of the report alluding to the Alumni Society and the New England Branch Society, Rev. W. C. Corey spoke of what had been done in New England for the education of Baptist ministers in these provinces. It should not be said, as is sometimes said, that the New England people are robbing us of our young men for the ministry.

Rev. J. H. Hughes showed that many of our young people who go in large numbers to the States are among the very best citizens and the best members of the churches in that country. He held a religious service, illustrating the States are deeply indebted to us in this respect and that help for our struggling institutions here might fairly be expected from our brethren in the United States.

In connection with the clause recommending an appeal to the churches for \$30,000—and from each church a sum proportionate to its ability for the paying off of the existing deficit and as in part an endowment to prevent the recurrence of deficits in the future—considerable discussion took place.

Dr. Sawyer showed that the college did not receive the proportion of the denominational funds that it should receive and that therefore, from year to year deficits had accumulated which had become a serious embarrassment which it seemed imperative should in some way be removed.

It was urged by some that more could be done than had yet been undertaken in the way of keeping the educational work of the body before the churches, advertising the institutions and bringing their influence to bear on the people, by popular educational meetings to be addressed by professors and others having the educational work of the denomination at heart; thus procuring sympathy between the college and the churches.

Some of the pastors felt that there was a difficulty in presenting such a special appeal as that proposed to their people on account of the convention plan on which they were working, and while others did not see that there should be any objections on that ground and held that the churches which had worked the convention plan most thoroughly, were also those to do most through special contributions.

The following named brethren were invited to seats in the Convention: Revs. E. Bowditch, of Grande Ligne; W. B. Crozier, Plymouth; R. Foster; Seward Robson, Randolph, Vt.; C. R. B. Dodge, Bellows Falls; A. B. Foster, Ottawa; J. W. Clark, St. John; J. H. Erb, Texas; E. M. Hunicor, Phil.; L. A. Palmer, Swampscott, Mass.; Prof. T. H. Rand, D. C. I.; Rev. G. A. Hartley, (F. R.)

SATURDAY EVENING. The evening was devoted to Education with platform addresses by President Sawyer, Rev. Dr. Kempton and H. C. Creed, Esq. The very heavy rain no doubt prevented many from coming, but otherwise would have been present, but the church was fairly well filled. The addresses having reference to the Jubilee Celebration dealt with the educational interests of the denomination by way of history and reminiscence, and the presentation of the subject was both interesting and valuable. President Sawyer was received by the meeting with prolonged applause and as usual was heard with the greatest interest. We hope in a subsequent issue to give these addresses in full or a fuller report of them.

SUNDAY. The services of the Lord's Day were greatly enjoyed by the large congregations assembled. The rain of the evening before was followed by a beautiful and healthy condition. The conditions were generally favorable. The weather was and a large number of those of other denominations were supplied by ministers attending the Convention. According to appointment the Convention sermon was preached at eleven o'clock a. m. by Rev. Prof. Keirstead, D. D., of Acadia University. The sermon was historical in character, having reference to the fiftieth anniversary of the body.

The text was Hebrews 13:7-8. To those who know the text it is unnecessary to say that the discourse was one of great ability. It was a very effective setting forth, with historic relations of the principles in truth in practice for which Baptists stand and for which Baptist churches exist, with a forecast of the aims and duties which must engage us in the future. The sermon will, we presume, be given to the public through these columns.

The afternoon was devoted to a thanksgiving and remembrance meeting addressed by Revs. J. C. Morse, D.D., A. B. Macdonald and J. H. Hughes, and Dr. T. H. Hand of McMaster University. These brethren who have been in different ways, and each in his own sphere, conversant with and a part of the Baptist history of these provinces during more or less of the past 50 years were able to recall much that was of interest. Dr. Morse spoke of his early recollection of the fathers—being himself a grandson of one of them—Thomas Handy Chapman—and of his own experience in the ministry. Brethren McDonald and Hughes brought forth things connected with their own experience, illustrating the great spiritual blessings which God had bestowed upon the churches of the denomination. Dr. Hand spoke in a highly interesting way of the educational work of the denomination and the men who had shaped and mainly it, making special mention of Dr. Cramp and his distinguished services to the college and the denomination.

On Sunday evening the church was crowded to the doors. Rev. W. W. Weeks of Moncton, being the preacher. His subject was—The Equipments for Future Service, the text John 20:22. The eloquent and impressive discourse was highly appreciated by the large congregation. An evangelistic service conducted by Rev. J. J. Marple followed. To this impressive service a number of the congregation remained. A number of brief earnest testimonies were given by Christians, and some present declared their desire to live for Christ.

MONDAY MORNING. The Convention resumed business at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday. The reading of the Report of the Home Mission Board occupied principally the morning session, it being read and considered clause by clause. A few of the clauses evoked some discussion and a few clauses remained to be read when the convention adjourned at noon. This is as far as we are able to report the proceedings in this issue. The sessions have all been marked so far by the best of feeling and harmony in discussion. It is to be devoutly hoped that the beautiful fraternal spirit which has so far characterized the meetings shall continue to their close.

The brethren detained at Digby met in the church on Thursday evening and held a religious service, led by Rev. Geo. A. McDonald, of Halifax, as President of the B. Y. P. U. On Friday morning they met again, and with Dr. F. H. Higgins as chairman, listened to an able paper by Professor Caldwell, M. A., of Acadia, on "The newspapers of these provinces for fifty years." The paper was prepared for the Baptist Institute. It was much enjoyed, and on motion of Dr. Saunders, Prof. Caldwell was asked to publish the paper as a very valuable historical document. The Institute was requested to secure its publication.

South Ed. Since my last visit have taken place that to many readers of the Messenger and Visitor, the country, and different points, materially widened. The convention because of our South Ed. more than two years ago they should become separate interest, and asked the writer, which he did labor as pastor. Some two months ago of the whole scope of the North Ed. was resigned, and surrounding stations, the approval of the North Ed. was able to secure a writer's help, two or three in the church but until more effective assistance comes. South Ed. was a healthy condition, and a need and comfort ship has been secured day school is in operation and harmony prevailed. Although the membership has doubled its membership is very encouraged to more to follow. It is the missionary spirit which has been the stations, besides having a young brother, who is working in an interesting field. If the field were wider, we would have two English churches and one church, we should at least speaking and writing and healthy condition, and a need and comfort ship has been secured day school is in operation and harmony prevailed. Although the membership has doubled its membership is very encouraged to more to follow. It is the missionary spirit which has been the stations, besides having a young brother, who is working in an interesting field. If the field were wider, we would have two English churches and one church, we should at least speaking and writing and healthy condition, and a need and comfort ship has been secured day school is in operation and harmony prevailed. Although the membership has doubled its membership is very encouraged to more to follow. It is the missionary spirit which has been the stations, besides having a young brother, who is working in an interesting field. 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THE MINISTER'S WIFE.

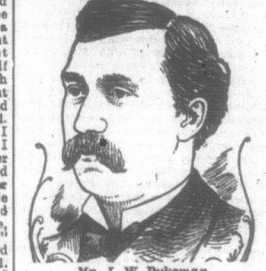
There is being lived in a Welsh lady that will never get written in words, but which is being out into heart and character and life, and into life in course of production at Llanilly, a little coast village in the North.

opening, and heard a small voice crying "Help, go away!" In my anger and desperation I caught that arm, and with one blow of the hatchet I cut it off and threw it on the ground.

My doll Dafodil is so sweet that she does not seem like any other doll I ever had. Her expression is so loving and her eyes are so big, and when I lay her down, they shut—slow—slow—and the big lashes lie upon her cheek, and when I lift her up they open like the moon rising.

each side of her face, and she looked just too lovely. Then I took the lace scarf auntie had given me to make a ball-dress of for Doll Ophelia, and put it on my Dafodil—not like a frock, but like they dress angels in pictures, as if it was pinned on, and tied her hair with the silver cord, and tied silver cord about her waist, and I looked at her and looked, and she was a real, true angel.

After the Grip No Strength, No Ambition Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Perfect Health. The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.



Mr. J. W. Dykeman St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B. "G. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."

Kitchen Fruit

Always shows well when the housekeeper uses good materials: such are always found in

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

Intercolonial Railway. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 24th June, 1885, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN: Express for Campbellton, Pagnwash, Picton and Halifax, 7:00

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on occasions of pain or sickness.

It is Highly Important that Every Family Keep a Supply of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on occasions of pain or sickness.

A CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in half a pint of water, repeated as often as the slightest ailment is felt.

MINARD'S LINIMENT

I was cured of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MINARD'S LINIMENT

I was cured of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

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August 28 The matter which carefully selected from our guarantee that, to or otherwise, the cont... seek to recover... worth several times the paper. THE LIVING E There is a syste those who have conundrum of life may be summed up day. This conundrum whatever comes in manner possible, as may be under The women who of life have ac There is no real no high ambition up to. "I don't women adopt this want woman that I think they're "for other methods to think." Admi women do stop spend whole lives petition of amall... find whether they be bettered. "D rainbow in the ways are duties as there is one who culpability in the his family," but he fled in doing it in way and in giving time to the discov care for his child justified in doing easiest way, and what that way must be said that... work in the best possible for the No long ago printed a little quality from a complained that... "sawed a little," and "picked up" she was patronized editor; told that she had done better... duties which made row smoothly. B doing duty are aboriginal agricl a steam plow is the same, but it easily, cheap than to scratch the and waste human half a failure... months had dat one; but her feet primitive and futu to reconsider or she is plodding al her footsteps and I am afraid that say it of such nob that it is easier to lay waste plaus life's work, and Let us try to g... It is there no... in saying, "We... and living accord ever ahead of our and then struggl... You say, "We can't... I am afraid that body of my work nobody planned al be living in ho venture, nothing noble and success... if then, if you ac accomplished some always in one pla afraid if you start not get there i Remember that, count one day's days do not rema and at the end y purblind, helples ing its way thro might have out... ing up mountain gone around; p oblems which it patiently carry turned out quic all stopped to climb at to measure and charge of cro but plodding, n and the hope, for its just as much a waste of life. Now suppose w householders today, but at yes that she consider well as be real her sacred oblig immersion of a stance, her care of was it such as to fret? Is her "p children" going to up for themselves we live through and mending all this tular time? The civilization lies in need to the future ses for future gl longer character. Now at one how we see to of mind? This o care is wearing or epletion. A man only way to live to study these d scientifically, mo of whitening aw separate parts, w fasten, if you fail day-laborers, cll one virtue—the we are told; the glad at our nup in the resumption to liv Wetnam.

McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup

McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup

Kendrick's White Liniment

Kendrick's White Liniment

Children Shrink

Children Shrink from taking medicine.

Radway's Ready Relief

Radway's Ready Relief

Marble, Freestone and Granite Works

Marble, Freestone and Granite Works

Radway's Ready Relief

Radway's Ready Relief

The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent reader or housewife, the contents of this single page from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

THE HOME.

LIVING BY THE DAY.

There is a system in great favor with those who have given up the great concerns of life, and are doing what may be summed up as "living by the day." This consists in simply doing whatever comes to hand in the best manner possible, and behaving as well as may be under the circumstances. The women who settle into this plan of life have necessarily no other. There is no goal to be struggled for, no high ambition to be steadily lived up to. "I don't in the least see why women adopt this plan," said a brilliant woman the other day. "Why should they? They have sense enough for other methods if they only stopped to think." Admitted, but how many women do stop to think? They spend whole lives in the endless repetition of small daily duties, and never face their problems as a whole to find whether they could not as a whole be bettered. "Duty performed is a rainbow in the sun," no doubt; but there are duties and duties, and more ways than one to perform. For instance it is a man's duty to "support his family," but he is certainly justified in doing it in the best and easiest way and in giving due thought and time to the discovery of what that way is. It is a woman's duty no less to care for her children, but she is equally justified in doing it in the best and easiest way, and in trying to find out what that way may be. Indeed, it must be said that they are equally culpable in not doing their respective work in the best and easiest way, if it is possible for them.

Not long ago a pregnant weakly printed a little cry, pathetic in its quality, from a house-mother who complained that she had been at work the whole day and done nothing; only "sawed a little," tended a fretful baby, and "picked up" after the children. She was patriotically reassured by the editor, but she could not possibly have done better; that it was the patient performance of these daily duties which made the wheels of life run smoothly. But such methods of doing duty are like the methods of aboriginal agriculture compared with a steam plow. The duty to raise food is the same, but it is not better to do it easily, cheaply and successfully than to scratch the ground with a stick, and waste human life in labor which is half a failure. That weary house-mother had duties, certainly noble ones; but her methods were as certainly primitive and futile. How is she ever to reconsider or change her plans if she is plodding along with her eyes on her footstep and never looks ahead? I am afraid—though it seems hard to say it of such noble conscientiousness that it is easier to live by the day than to lay wise plans of foresight as to the life to come and follow them.

Let us try to get to the bottom of this. Is there not less responsibility in saying, "We're all poor critters," and living accordingly, than in setting ever ahead of ourselves noble ideals, and then struggling till we reach them? You say, "We can't plan ahead; we do not know what may happen." Nobody knows what may happen, but if nobody planned ahead, we would still be living in hollow trees. Nothing ventures, nothing haves! Arrange for a noble and successful life, and work for it; then, if you fall, you have at least accomplished something. But to live always in one place because you are afraid if you start for another you may not get there is no way to progress. Remember that, although you only count one day and live by that, the days do not remain; but add up together in months and years and lifetimes, and at the end you can look back on a path, helpful life, patiently leading the way through woods which it might have cut down; patiently climbing up mountains which it might have gone around; patiently descending chasms which it might have bridged; patiently carrying burdens which turned out quite useless when they were brought to the goal at last. And all because the traveler had never stopped to climb a tree or consult a chart to measure relative distances and judge of crooks and vehicles, but plodding on afoot, following his nose and the north star! Laudable, perhaps, for its dogged devotion, but just as much a hopeless, inexorable waste of life.

Now suppose we suggest to the weary housemother that she look not only at today, but at yesterday and tomorrow; that she consider ultimate duties as well as immediate ones, and think well if she is really doing the best for her sacred charge by the monotonous immolation of a human life. For instance, her care of that fretful baby—was it such as to help it to cease to fret? Is her "picking up" after the children's going to teach them to pick up for themselves; or, still better not to leave things about? Was that sewing and mending all necessary at that particular time? The whole gain of our civilization lies in bending the present need to the future; in accepting present loss for future gain; in taking long and longer chances.

Now at once comes the question, how we see to bring about the frame of mind? This daily grind of petty care is wearing out our women by the million. Are we sure it is the best, the only way to live? If we women were to study these duties of ours more scientifically, more as a whole, instead of whitening away our lives over the separate parts, we should accomplish far more, and it would cost us far less. Difficult? Yes; and makes another cruel truth for you—we women who talk so much of our "secret duties" and their enormous importance, never learn our trades; we are not masters, not even skilled workmen, but simple day-laborers, clinging blindly to our one virtue—the humble doing what we are told; the slavish petition to plod on at our unlearned tasks till we drop in the harness; the brainless resignation to living day by day.—The Watchman.

THE EDUCATION OF OUR GIRLS.

It is very essential that the education of each and every one should not be superficial, but practical. The mind must be so trained that it will become habitual to think right. The early training of the child forms an important part of the mother's duty, yet how many of our girls who are to become wives and mothers give even one thought to the necessity of fitting themselves to the position? Do we not constantly meet parents who wholly ignore the necessity of preparing their girls for the important place they must take in life? Generally speaking, when a daughter succeeds, to the satisfaction of her parents, in capturing an excellent suitor, the great climax is reached. Her education is complete; she enters upon her new life as wife and feels she has accomplished her purpose satisfactorily. But the man who wanted a helpmate finds he has only a pretty play thing—just a mindless doll—and upon such an awakening who can wonder that misery ensues?

Hilbert a girl's education has consisted of scarcely anything but accomplishments, but she is now entering upon an era when women no longer which to be slaves to others' ideas, to be mere recipients of certain facts without understanding them. They want to be so taught that they will be capable of judging for themselves. The ornamental education only does not, and cannot, prepare the girl for her position. She must be the counterpart of man, an ever-ready help in the time of trouble. What a describable satisfaction to the true wife to be enabled to enter into business worries—to be the one to whom the husband can go to with his joys and his cares!

Our girls should be so trained that they can meet both the storms and the sunshine of life. There is no better remedy for foolish and idle thoughts than sound and deep study of the practical side of life. Most of the discontent existing among our girls is due to want of healthy occupation. Painting, music, dancing and singing are excellent studies, but these might be taken as a recreation. A girl whose hunger for knowledge is appeased by these light foods becomes affected, lacks logical and helpful, and as soon as her first great difficulty presents itself she becomes dependent; her latent energy, never being called forth, refuse to work. On the other hand, one who has battled occasionally with the practical realities in her studies will overcome her trials, surmount her difficulties, and will regard them as stepping stones to a higher, better and purer life.

No girl's education is complete without an knowledge of the current literature. She must be taught to have too high an opinion of herself to degrade the noble powers of the mind by deprecating trash. (In fact we should all be too proud to abuse our intellects.) She must be well acquainted with the authors and with the careful training she has received, is quite competent to select what she needs for her rational recreation. It is no common occurrence to find a bright vivacious girl perusing some classical work, while a more studious girl will select some light literature with which to spend her leisure hours.—Sel.

TREATMENT FOR POISON.

If a person swallows any poison whatever, or has fallen into convulsions from having overindulged the stomach, an instantaneous remedy is required, and applicable in a larger number of cases than half a dozen medicines, is a heaping teaspoon of common salt and as much ground mustard stirred rapidly in a teaspoon of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach; and lest there should be any remnant of a poison, however small, let the water of an egg or a teaspoon of strong coffee be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet, because these very common articles nullify a larger number of virulent poisons than any medicines in the shops.

THE NORMAL EYE.

The normal eye is far-sighted. The mammalia have this kind of an eye; the Indian, the same. The white man is fast becoming near-sighted. The civilized Indian is also showing the effects of continuous near work, and now the question arises: What are we to do to prevent further deterioration of vision? The fault lies at our own doors. Let us try to correct these now existing evils, so that future generations will, instead of cursing us, thank us for our wisdom.

A FELON CURE.—It is a remarkable remedy. Take the yolk of an egg and an equal quantity of strained honey; one tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine, freshly drawn, and one teaspoonful of spirits of camphor. Mix well and thicken with flour to the consistency of a thin paste. Spread upon the sore thinly and cold. It takes heat with astonishing power and draws matters to a crisis rapidly—even extracts the feverish blood itself, half formed into pus, and makes clean work with felonish fingers. Every one ought to know it.

For Biliousness—Minard's Family Pills
Minard's Family Pills are purely vegetable.

WHY SHOULD SHE?

Simple Shorthand is very interesting and more easily learned than any of the other and older systems. I studied the Pitman before "Snell's" and can see a great difference between the two. I would not go back to the Pitman's system after having learned Simple Shorthand.

MAIO L. SMITH, Truro, N.S.
S. B. SNELL
Truro, N. S.

THE FARM.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF FARM LIFE.

That the average farmer's life is not exactly a bed of roses few will deny. But that it has its bright side is not to be disputed. Among the advantages held by the farmer over any other laboring class may be mentioned his independence. With his comfortable dwelling, well filled barns and cellars, the modern farmer is absolutely the most independent of human beings. Financial questions which the nation may be worrying itself about affect him but little. Labor strikes, which involve thousands of dollars and nearly all classes of men, pass him by unheeded.

It is impossible to find another business or profession which is less dependent upon the patronage or favor of others. He knows that if he raises more of any kind of produce than he requires for his own use he will be able to dispose of it, because his products are the necessities of life. In place of being dependent upon others he has the satisfaction of knowing that the whole world is dependent upon him. This independence is shown in many other forms. He is not compelled, as many others are, to rise at a certain hour and labor a certain number of hours each day under the directions of others until he becomes simply a piece of machinery, without thought or feeling of his own. But, instead, his work is performed as he thinks best and at whatever time he may consider most suitable.

Neither is he worried by the fear of losing his situation, as many a one who is employed by others is bound to be at one time or another. His position is secure, and he knows that with a fair season his recompense is assured. Looking at the bright side of farm life from another standpoint: No one ever passed a fine farm in midsummer and did not envy its owner. The picturesque surroundings, the well kept fields and pastures, the fine horses and sleek cattle, the general air of peace and prosperity which hover over a well appointed farm. At this season, however, inspired poets have caused many men in other walks of life to become farmers, and many of the wrecks along the country roadside were caused by men who had better have remained in other walks of life.—Denver Field and Farm.

HORNS OR NO HORNS.

In the cattle they are to handle people seem to have a leaning of late years to the idea of no horns. It is a conceded fact, too, that this disposition to be quiet among themselves goes a long way toward securing the comfort and good condition that lead to profit in the handling of cattle. This preference for cattle with the horns off is evidenced in the growing popularity of the hornless breeds of beef cattle, and also in the disposition to remove the horns from steers that are to be fed in bunches for the market. We may be allowed to venture the opinion, too, that this new departure would have taken a still faster hold upon feeders in the last few years if low prices had not cast a gloom upon the feeding industry. With better prices and a better feeling pervading cattle circles we predict that the deboning practice will receive a new impetus. The question does not resolve itself into one of breeds but into one of methods only. If it is true that cattle do better with their horns off it is a conceded fact, too, that this disposition to remove them and at small cost, so that we may expect to see the practice more than ever popularized in the next few years to come.—Nebraska Farmer.

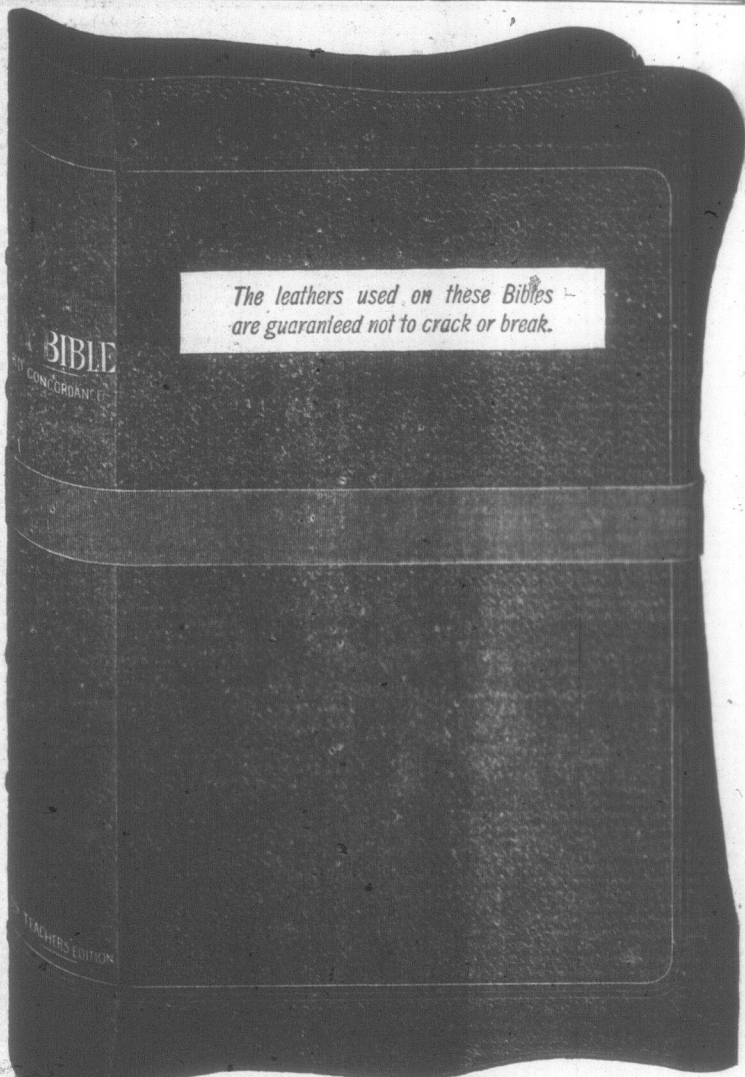
SAFE BARBIRE FENCE.

Plough a furrow on the line of the fence and let it lie. Plough another and throw it upon and beyond the first one with a shovel. Now plough back and forth in the ditch, shoving the soil upon the bank until the slope from the top of the ridge to the bottom of the ditch is some three feet long. If good flat stones are at hand, smooth of the top of the bank and lay a course or two, making a single wall a foot, say, in height. Drive the points through the bank so the wire will be in line with it, and put on the wire. Stock will see this kind of fence much easier than where smooth ground runs up to a d under and beyond it, and erect the wire strung between distant posts. Such a bank with or without stones is very permanent, both bank and ditch soon grassing over. It is a short job to make it, every shovelful of dirt counts twice for the ridge it makes and the hole it leaves, and the cattle always suppose the depth of the ditch is part of the height of the fence. I have a bank like this made ten years ago which now carries three barwires on posts held apart by the top wire, and about four feet from the top of the ridge, and the slanting line from it to the bottom of the ditch is six feet long, it thus being far above the cows' heads. The chance that stock will ever come in violent contact with these bars is almost, indeed, at least it has not happened as far. My stock think barwire fence a good thing to keep away from entirely.—E. S. Gilbert.

IN DEEP DESPAIR.

A Montrealer Relates His Wonderful Experience.

He Had Tried Foreign and Local Physicians and was Operated Upon, Without Success.—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured When All Other Medicines Failed. From the Montreal Herald. Instances of marvellous cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are numerous, but the one related below is of special interest, owing to the peculiarity of the illness, and also to the fact that in the present instance the gentleman is well known in Montreal. Mr. Charles F. Poirer, Inspector of the mechanical department of the Bell Telephone Co., at 371 Aqueduct street, and who resides at 54 Argyle Avenue, in an interview with a Herald reporter, related the following wonderful cure by the use of Pink Pills. Mr. Frank, who is 25 years of age, is a Russian by birth, exceedingly intelligent, speaks several languages fluently,



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and is not apparently in good health. "My illness came about in a peculiar way," said Mr. Frank. "Up to three years ago I was in the best of health. About that time while in Glasgow, Scotland, where I was employed as a clerk in a hotel, and while scuffling on the Clyde, a storm came up, and I had a pretty rough time of it for a while. I evidently must have injured myself internally, although I felt nothing wrong at the time. On my way home, however, I fell helpless on the street, and had to be conveyed home in a cab, as my legs were utterly unable to hold me up. I was confined to bed for several days in the same helpless condition, when I realized, but found that my urine was of a strange reddish hue. I called in a physician, who prescribed,

where I worked myself up to my present position. But I was in a state of constant anxiety, as I felt myself getting weaker all the time, and was listless and sleepy and weak in the legs. I was also pale and ill-looking, no doubt owing to loss of blood. From a naturally cheerful man I became morose, and gave up all hopes of ultimate recovery. One Saturday, some months ago, while walking along Bleury street, having seen the advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the Montreal Herald, I stopped at John T. Lyons' drug store, and bought a box. I had tried so many medicines that I said to myself, 'If they don't cure me I can't be any worse off than before.' After taking the first box I felt stronger and more cheerful, although there was no change in the bloody condition of my urine. But I felt encouraged and got three more boxes, determined to make a thorough trial of Pink Pills. After I had finished the second box I found my urine was getting clearer, so I continued the use of the pills, taking two after each meal. When I had finished the third box my urine was quite clear, for the first time in three years. I was delighted, and continued taking the pills until I had finished six boxes. I am strong now and have had no recurrence of the trouble, and as you can see, the flesh of health, shone back in my face. To think that I was cured by the use of \$3 worth of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after trying a number of physicians and undergoing an operation, is a miracle to me, and I am sorry that I didn't know about this great medicine before. I would have willingly given \$200 or \$300 to have been guaranteed a cure by anyone."



Caught in a Storm on the Clyde.

but did me no good. I then called on Sir George McLeod, M.D., who also prescribed and advised me to go to the hospital. I was averse to doing this, and he advised me then to try a change of climate, telling me that my bladder was affected. I acted on his suggestion as to change and came to Montreal. I did not do anything for about a year, as I wished to get cured. All this time my urine was tainted with blood, although I was suffering no pain, but this abnormal condition was a source of continual anxiety. I finally went to the General Hospital, where the physician in charge advised me to stay, which I did. After remaining there for five weeks with no benefit, a consultation of physicians was held and an operation suggested, to which I this time agreed. After the operation was performed I was no better, my condition remaining absolutely unchanged. From this out I was continually trying medicines and physicians, but derived no benefit from anything or anyone. I was in despair, as the physicians who had operated on me could not decide as to my trouble. I visited the hospital once more, and they said they would operate again, but I did not care to undergo a second and perhaps equally unsuccessful operation. Some physicians thought my trouble was consumption of the bladder, others that it was Bright's disease, but could not cure that strange bloody disease of my urine.

"Finally I went to work 'for the Bell Telephone Co. some two years ago, where I worked myself up to my present position. But I was in a state of constant anxiety, as I felt myself getting weaker all the time, and was listless and sleepy and weak in the legs. I was also pale and ill-looking, no doubt owing to loss of blood. From a naturally cheerful man I became morose, and gave up all hopes of ultimate recovery. One Saturday, some months ago, while walking along Bleury street, having seen the advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the Montreal Herald, I stopped at John T. Lyons' drug store, and bought a box. I had tried so many medicines that I said to myself, 'If they don't cure me I can't be any worse off than before.' After taking the first box I felt stronger and more cheerful, although there was no change in the bloody condition of my urine. But I felt encouraged and got three more boxes, determined to make a thorough trial of Pink Pills. After I had finished the second box I found my urine was getting clearer, so I continued the use of the pills, taking two after each meal. When I had finished the third box my urine was quite clear, for the first time in three years. I was delighted, and continued taking the pills until I had finished six boxes. I am strong now and have had no recurrence of the trouble, and as you can see, the flesh of health, shone back in my face. To think that I was cured by the use of \$3 worth of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after trying a number of physicians and undergoing an operation, is a miracle to me, and I am sorry that I didn't know about this great medicine before. I would have willingly given \$200 or \$300 to have been guaranteed a cure by anyone."

FARM NOTES.

Don't trim grape vines after the sap begins to flow. Both large and small fruits do best in a black clay soil. Good roads increase the value of farms contiguous to them. Whenever it is possible, lay out your garden on a southern slope. A small flock of sheep pays better in proportion than a large one. Intelligence is nowadays worth as much as manual labor to a farmer. Smutty corn should never be fed to stock, as it frequently transmits a disease. Cleanse the feet of your work horses every day and they will not get dry and hard.

BEACH'S

Are the ideal Family Medicine in Pills. Small, sugar-coated, and therefore easy to take, pure, non-stimulant, mild but prompt and safe Laxative, restoring the

STOMACH and LIVER

to healthy action, thus curing Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Headache, Dizziness, Painful Stools, etc. Sold only in bottles, 25 cents at all dealers.

PILLS.

Wood Floor!

A Wood Floor with a pretty beauty of color, well adapted for use in a hall or living-room. Cheap and most durable floor par excellence.

Prepared and sold only in bottles.

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



SUMMARY NEWS.

Rev. Dr. George Cornish, for nearly forty years professor of classical literature and honorary librarian of McGill University is dead.

The Northwest Legislature is called for the dispatch of business on Aug. 29th. Governor Mackintosh, who has called this session, says it will be but a short one.

Miss Nell, of Valcartier, near Quebec, while sitting in her residence, was struck by lightning during the storm on Saturday night. Her face was very badly burned by the electric fluid.

Three years ago Havelock Kelly was convicted at Andover of manslaughter in connection with the death of Walter Scott. He escaped from jail, but has now returned and given himself up.

The annual convention of the Order of Scottish Clans of the United States and Canada opened in Providence, R. I., Tuesday of last week. Seventy delegates were present from both countries.

J. S. Bonneau, ex-cashier of the Banque du Peuple, Montreal, has been arrested, charged with making a false statement in alleging the company had a paid up capital of a quarter million, when in fact it was only \$50,000.

Idgord Laubier, of Ottawa, has entered an action against the city for \$20,000, because he attributes the death of his daughter, Georgia, to the fact that a health inspector entered the house and fumigated it while she was dangerously ill.

On Sunday at Desaulniers, L'Islet Co., Que., five kids and young men, ranging in age from fourteen to eighteen years, were out sailing in a boat, when it capsized or swamped during the storm and all the occupants were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

E. Franklin Clements of the Standard Telephone Company of New York, is trying to obtain the consent of the Prince Edward Island Government to construct a trans-continental telephone system in that province. It is intended landing the cable at Cape Travers.

Prof. Prince of the fisheries Department, has made a tour of the northern salmon canneries on the Skeena River. This season sixteen canneries have been in operation on the north, and their total pack up to date is 174,000 cases. These figures will not be increased by more than 5000 cases when the canneries will close down for the season.

One of the cleverest and biggest smuggling games worked at Niagara Falls, N. Y., for many years as just came to light. The principals in it are women, and the goods they smuggled were fine imported laces, which they brought from Canada, carrying them sometimes in ordinary baskets, and sometimes in their dresses, and subsequently disposed of them in Buffalo.

During the storm of last Saturday the barn of Cornelius Crowley, Township of Ellice, near Stratford, was struck by lightning and his son Lawrence, 17 years of age, was instantly killed. He, with two others, who were not affected, had taken shelter in the barn. They noticed his hair take fire, and on going to put it out they found him dead. No other evidence of the stroke was found on his body.

It has transpired that W. H. McDunnough, accountant in the city treasurer's office, Montreal, is a defaulter to the extent of \$30,000, the same extending back to 1887. He instead of cancelling the bonds that were issued would negotiate them with brokers with whom he had been speculating. Mr. McDunnough is a dying man and will not live a fortnight. His relatives offer the finance committee \$10,000.

James Gibson, of this place, was killed on Tuesday the 20th inst. while at work in James Porter's saw mill. He was holding a piece of scuffling on the planer, with the end towards him, and the planer belt caught the scuffling and threw it towards him, striking him in front, just below the ribs, and he was hurt internally. He lived half an hour, but was conscious most of the time. He leaves a wife and two small children.

The Winnipeg Tribune, recognized as Premier Greenway's mouthpiece, says: "The findings of the Ontario commission on the Ottawa separate schools case fail to have an important effect upon the Manitoba case, as the people of Canada now have it demonstrated to their satisfaction that the so-called education provided in the separate schools does not educate, it calcitrates to keep the children in ignorance, and, inasmuch as English is almost entirely neglected, is subversive of the interests of the commonwealth."

A letter has been received from a London solicitor who heard the argument in the prohibition case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which says: "During the opening of the opinion of the committee appeared to be strongly in favor of the appellants, but during the respondent's argument this view appeared to have become somewhat modified, and it is the general opinion that there is very considerable doubt as to the result. There is certainly a difference of opinion among the members of the committee. It is impossible to say which way the majority are." Lord Watson, it is added, appeared to be in favor of the Dominion, and Lord Herschell appeared to be strongly in favor of the province.

United States. Leonard W. Volk, one of the best known of American sculptors, is dead at Occola, Wis. His bust of Lincoln is conceded to be the best in existence.

The Washington forest fire are still raging fiercely in several parts of the State and if it is not quenched soon will result in the loss of millions of dollars.

Ex-Associate Justice William Strong,

of the United States Supreme Court, died last week at Lake Minnowaska, N. Y. The deceased was born in Connecticut, May 6, 1808.

By the overturning of a pleasure boat at Grey's Creek, near ocean Grove, Md., on Sunday, the entire family of William Storr, of Philadelphia—father, mother and two daughters—were drowned. Three other young women also lost their lives. The capsizing occurred within two hundred yards of the shore in water seven feet deep.

Gen. L. J. S. Coxy, of Ohio, addressed 10,000 people at Guthrie, Ok., Saturday, on his non-interest bearing bonds and up to shake heads at the close of the speech and the platform gave way. Several hundred fell a short distance to the ground. Mrs. Coxy and the general were among them. Many were bruised, but none fatally.

Fred Willard, aged 26, of La Grange, Mo. is at Old Town, dangerously wounded. On Wednesday morning he saw two deer near South Twin lake, and borrowed a rifle. While running he fell, and the 45-calibre rifle was discharged, the ball passing through his body about an inch from the heart. This was about 6 a. m. A young man staying at the lake discovered him about an hour afterward, very weak from loss of blood.

British Notes.—The condition of Mr. George Augustus Sala, who is ill at Brighton, is serious. William Kenny has been appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland. Mr. Kenny is a Liberal-Unionist, and sat in the last Parliament for Dublin.

It is reported in London that the Marquis of Lorne has written a drama dealing with Scottish historical events, and that it has been accepted by one of London's managers, who will produce it before the close of the present year.

Special advices received at Tiflis from Moosh say that the Turkish officials have driven the Christians out of their houses in all the country between Sassoun and Moosh, and have given the houses to members of the Kurdish tribe. The victims are starving.

The German warship Hagen has arrived at Wilhelmshaven from Tangier, having on board the \$30,000 indemnity which Germany at the cannon's mouth compelled Morocco to pay for the murder by natives of a German named Rookstap.

The Porte's last reply to the envoys of the powers on the subject of reforms in Armenia sanctions only the reform of secondary importance, and rejects the demands of the powers for the exercise of foreign control over the execution of the proposed reforms, claiming that it would be fatal to the sovereignty of the Sultan and the independent Turkish Empire.

In recognition of their participation in the ceremonies attending the opening of the Baltic and North Sea Canal, the German Government has conferred upon Admiral Monard, of the French navy, the decoration of the order of the Crown of the second class; and upon Captains Forel and Hugnet, the decoration of the order of the Red Eagle of second class.

Twelve strikers from Skahwell Mills, in Labrador, East Prussia became engaged in an altercation with the owners in the mill yard Tuesday, and finally attacked them. The police were summoned, but the rioters turned upon them and attempted to drive them away. A sharp encounter followed, during which a policeman fired five shots from his revolver with the result that three of the strikers were killed.

MARRIAGES.

GORDON-WHITE.—At Newcas le, July 1st, by Rev. W. J. Blakeney, Henry Gordon, to Sarah White, both of Newcastle.

SOMERS-TAYLOR.—At Newcastle, June 19th, by Rev. W. J. Blakeney, Burton Somers, to Eliza Taylor, both of Little Southwick.

STUART-WHITE.—At Newcastle, July 4th, by Rev. W. J. Blakeney, William Stuart, of Northwick, to Eliza White, of Little Southwick.

MCALISTER-JOHNSTON.—At Newcastle, August 6th, by Rev. W. J. Blakeney, Frederick McAlister, to Alivia Johnston, both of Northwick.

MCILVERY-McDONALD.—At the Armstrong House, Sydney, Cape Breton, on July 8th, by Rev. M. F. Bowie, Lewis Watson McIlvery to Annie McDonald, of Glasgow Lake, C. B.

PHILLIPS-FERRY.—At the residence of the bride, August 14th, by Rev. F. Beattie, assisted by Rev. Ralph Gullibson, James C. Phillips, of Port Matilda, to Mrs. Augusta Ferry, of Beaver River.

WHITE-HOLMES.—At Little Southwick, at the residence of the bridegroom's father, August 6th, by Rev. W. J. Blakeney, assisted by Rev. D. Irvine, Charles White to Clara Holmes, both of Little Southwick.

DEATHS.

PHILLIPS.—At Mira, C. B., on July 29th, of scarlet fever, dear little Justin J., aged two years, nine months, and eight days, youngest child of Joseph and Selma Phillips.

SCHEINER.—At Springfield, Kings Co., July 30, of inflammation of the brain, Eva, aged 13 months, daughter of George and Rebecca Scheiner. "He gathers the lambs in His bosom."

DeVos.—At Hampton, on the 19th, inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Myrl H. Fowler, Melissa A. wife of Charles DeVos, aged 71 years and six months. (Boston papers please copy.)

JURISON.—James Jurison, son of the late Dea. Thomas Jurison, of Foxfield, died Aug. 7. Funeral at the Baptist church Sunday 11th. The very large attendance at this service showed the esteem in which our friend was held in the community.

GANONG.—At Brudholm, Kings Co., N. B., Aug. 19th, of consumption, E. A. Ganong aged 24 years, daughter of Dea. Wm. Ganong. Our sister was a member of the Brudholm Baptist church. She died fully trusting in Jesus, leaving her aged father, three brothers and one sister to mourn their loss.

HOLMES.—At Homeville, C. B., on August 2nd, of scarlet fever, Mary Gertrude, aged 4 years, and 4 months, eldest daughter of Henry and Clara Holmes. Her place in the home is empty, but she is left with One who loves children. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

WHITE.—At Boston, Mass., Aug. 7, Victoria A., beloved wife of Herbert J. White, unexpectedly passed from earth at the age of 37 years, leaving a husband almost heartbroken, a little son and daughter, mother, brothers and sisters to mourn. The remains were brought to Gales Island, Queens Co. A large number of relatives, acquaintances and friends assembled on the 11th, when appropriate services were held and the body was laid to rest in that beautiful burial place amid its kindred dust. May God comfort those who sorrow.

KNOWLTON.—Died at the home of his son, at Westport, August 18th, George Knowlton, Sr., aged 85 years, being the last one of the old Knowlton family who were among the first settlers of Advocate Harbor. Bro. Knowlton was baptised by Rev. Wm. George, an officer of the Advocate Baptist church in 1867, since which he has been a humble and consistent follower of his Lord and Master, and though during the latter years of his life his mind had failed him yet his physical forces were well maintained until within a short time of his death.

SEWELL.—At Bear River, N. S., August 18th, Bessie M. Sewell, of erysipelas, aged 15 years and 9 months. Miss Sewell was a member of the Gibson Baptist church, and she in company with Miss Fannie Hobn went over to Bear River to make a visit, and in just four weeks she was brought back to Frederickton a corpse. Her father (Emery Sewell) and mother hastened to her bedside on the 14th inst., and she passed away before her death, and later her two brothers hurried on to see her, but all efforts to stay the disease failed; and Sunday evening, August 18th, as the church bells were ringing she peacefully passed away. She was an only daughter and very highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. We pray the dear Lord to comfort the parents and brothers, and to overlook this terrible affliction for good.

Equity Sale!

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at twelve o'clock, noon, at the residence of the Plaintiff, 111 William street, in the City of Saint John, in the County of Saint John, pursuant to the order of the Honourable Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, in a certain matter, between David B. Partridge and Margaret Ann, his wife, as Plaintiff, and John McArthur and the Sisters of Charity of the Diocese of Saint John, New Brunswick, as Defendants, with the approval of the Honourable Registrar, the real and personal premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill, as follows:

"All that regular Lands and Premises purchased by Richard Calvert, late of the City of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick, and conveyed by Deed bearing date the twelfth day of November, A. D. 1887, situated in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, being a lot of land containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of 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as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of 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48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate near the River, in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Saint John, containing 48 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the lot of land owned by the Plaintiff, and therein described as 'All that certain lot or tract of land and premises situate