

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER  
VOLUME LVII.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLVI.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1894.

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—MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD has had the degree of LL. D. conferred upon her by the Ohio Wesleyan University. It is stated that Miss Willard is the first woman in America to receive this degree from an institution of so high rank.

—REV. DR. PATON, who some of our readers heard with great pleasure and profit a year ago, has now returned to his home and work in the New Hebrides, taking with him three missionaries and sufficient money to build a new mission ship.

—THE New Brunswick Normal school has reopened with a large number—about 250—in attendance. The different religious denominations, it is stated, are represented by the students as follows: Baptists 64, Roman Catholics 55, Methodists 41, Presbyterians 22, Episcopalians 33 and F. C. Baptists 22.

—REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES, the celebrated Methodist preacher of London, is suffering from poor health, so that, acting under very strong medical advice, he has been compelled to cancel all his engagements for the remainder of 1894. He has left London for Switzerland, and will take a complete rest for some months. The strain to which Mr. Price Hughes has been subjected during the past two years is so great that unless he now rests, his medical adviser tells him, the consequences are likely to be serious.

—GEORGE MULLER, whose name is so familiar in connection with his Bristol orphanage work and as the author of *The Life of Trust*, has recently entered upon his ninetieth year. He still takes an active part in superintending the affairs of the institution which continues to be conducted upon the "faith principle, and the sale of its operatives are enlarged. The fifty-fifth annual report of the orphan houses has been issued, showing a balance on hand of nearly \$25,000 and a school and missionary account with a balance of over \$5,000. During the past year 1,850 orphan children have been cared for, and the directors announce that they will be glad to receive applications on behalf of destitute orphans to fill existing vacancies.

—THE grain and hay harvest of Great Britain and Western Europe is said to be well above the average, and there seems to be no reason to expect that breadstuffs generally will be higher in price for the coming year than they have been for the past. Indian corn will be scarce, because of the partial failure of the crop in the United States, and its price will probably continue to be out of proportion to that of other grains, but wheat, the great staple, according to all indications will continue abundant and at a low price. The Argentine Republic has become a great wheat producing country, and it is stated that its wheat can be brought to New York more cheaply than that of Nebraska. Then when the new Siberian railway is completed the surplus millions of bushels of that great wheat producing country may be expected to find their way into the markets of the world, and when the great wheat regions of Southern Europe and India are taken into the account, it is evident that the wheat growers of the United States and Canada are a long way from enjoying a monopoly in the matter of supplying the world's flour bin.

—THE *Scientific American* states that on the morning of Aug. 16, between ten and eleven o'clock, the citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., were treated to a remarkable mirage. It was the city of Toronto, with its harbor and small island to the south of the city. Toronto is fifty-six miles from Buffalo, but the church spires could be counted with the greatest ease. The mirage took in the whole breadth of Lake Ontario, Charlotte, the suburb of Rochester, being recognized as a projection east of Toronto. A side-wheel steamer could be seen traveling in a line from Charlotte to Toronto Bay. Two dark objects were at last found to be the steamers of the New York-Central plying between Lewiston and Toronto. A sail boat was also visible and disappeared suddenly. Slowly the mirage began to fade away, to the disappointment of thousands who crowded the roofs of houses and office buildings. A bank of clouds was the cause of the disappearance of the mirage. A close examination of the map showed that the mirage did not cause the slightest distortion, the gradual rise of the city from the water being rendered perfectly. It is estimated that at least twenty thousand spectators saw the novel spectacle.

—THE general conference of the Methodist body in Canada met in quadrennial session in London, Ont., on Thursday of last week. In President Carman's address he referred to the great success which had marked the work of the church during the past ten years. The increase of membership—not to speak of adherents—amounted to nearly 100,000; the book and publishing property of the church had nearly doubled, and the property held in connection with educational work amounted to \$1,504,000. The report of the secretary of education, Dr. Potts, showed the work in that department to be in a flourishing condition. The New Victoria College building, Toronto, had cost \$715,000 and had been dedicated free of debt, and chairs had been endowed to the amount of \$255,000. The income of the Education Society has averaged about \$19,000 during the quadrennium.

—THE great fires which recently have swept over portions of the timber regions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota have resulted not only in immense destruction of property but in human suffering and loss of life terrible to contemplate. The destruction of timber has been very great; the crops, the buildings and all the wealth of the people who lived in the country over which the conflagration swept have been consumed, and fortunate were they who escaped with their lives. Many small towns have been swept out of existence, while their inhabitants, unable to find a place of safety, were overcome by heat and smoke and drowned in the streams and lakes where they had sought refuge, or were overtaken and destroyed by the flames in attempting to escape. Probably no estimate of the loss of property and life has yet been made that can be regarded as accurate; but the loss of property will run up into the millions, while at least several hundreds of lives have been sacrificed. If the danger had been clearly apprehended and such precautions as were possible taken much of the loss of life no doubt might have been prevented; but in some cases the fire seems to have overtaken the towns and villages in a wholly unprepared condition, throwing the people into a panic which prevented their using even such means of escape as were available. Many of the survivors are of course left in a pitiable condition. Prompt measures are being taken to send relief, the demand for which must be large and urgent.

—IN the early part of the summer it was hoped that, although cholera still lingered in Russia, there was little reason to apprehend any serious trouble from the plague in western Europe. But it now appears that these hopes were not well founded, for during the past few weeks it has been moving westward, and is said to have spread more widely through the continent than in either of the two preceding years, and the present situation is one which causes a great deal of anxiety among those who are acquainted with the facts in all European countries. All the western portion of the Russian empire is said to be more or less infected with the disease. Parts of Austria-Hungary and Germany are all seriously affected, and recently, along the course of the Meuse in Belgium and Holland, cholera has appeared in an exceedingly virulent form. It does not appear that the disease is present in an epidemic form in France or the other countries of southwestern Europe, though sporadic cases have been quite numerous, especially in France. In England some suspicious cases have been reported, though it does not appear certain that any of them were Asiatic cholera. But the Meuse region, where the disease is now raging with so great virulence, is only 200 miles in a straight line from Paris and only about 250 miles from London. It seems evident, therefore, that the conditions are such as to demand the greatest vigilance against the spread of the disease in Western Europe and Great Britain and such as to justify watchfulness and extra care for sanitary conditions on this side of the Atlantic.

—THE Maritime Union of Christian Endeavor Societies held its annual convention last week in Moncton. It is stated that the number of delegates in attendance was about 200. The report of the general superintendent showed that during the year 114 new societies had been added to the union. Of these 64 are in Nova Scotia, 26 in New Brunswick and 24 in P. E. Island. Including Newfoundland, Bermuda and Trinidad, which are supposed to belong to the Maritime Union, the Union now reports 511 societies, representing an enrolled

membership of over 20,000. There are 333 C. E. societies in Nova Scotia, of which 50 are in Pictou County, 48 in Colchester, 46 in Halifax and 33 in Hants. During the year 3577 have passed from associate to active membership in the societies through profession of faith in Christ. The number of local and county unions has been largely increased during the year. The sum of \$3,000 for mission work has been raised as against \$1,500 in the preceding year. The Convention endorsed a proposal to hold an international C. E. Convention in Boston in 1898. The closing meeting on Thursday evening was very largely attended. There were addresses by Rev. W. W. Brewer, (Methodist), subject, "Thy Kingdom Come;" Rev. G. O. Gates, subject, the great command "Go into all the world &c;" Rev. Mr. Gargler, (Presbyterian) subject, "The opportunity." This was followed by a consecration meeting, in which about one hundred persons took part. The Convention is to meet next year in Charlottetown.

### A Word to our Tardy Subscribers.

We have on our list some 200 names who have from '85 to '89 on their labels. We have worked diligently and done our best to have these figures changed; but without—in these cases—success. We now wish to say to these that we will wait till the 1st of December next, and hope we will not have to wait half that time for a settlement. If, at that time, we have not heard from these we will discontinue the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to them and press a settlement of their accounts. We have some 3000 on our mailing list who are chronic delinquents who have the disease of tardiness to an alarming extent, and we fear it is contagious. These are trying our patience and our purse very seriously. We have killed them frequently and made them the best offers possible for a settlement of accounts—in some cases we have sent agents to them. This is expensive and has failed. What shall we do with them? What do these people think we can do for them? We wish they would let us know immediately. We do not wish to ask the attorney of our company what we shall do with them, for we know what he will say before we ask him; and we know what these people will say if we do as our attorney advises. The business manager finds himself between the upper and the nether millstone. The company see the shadows of bankruptcy on this good enterprise, and have the impression the manager is not sharp enough with these tardy people. In this they may be correct. That some one is to blame is clear. Business is business and these thousands of dollars of outstanding assets must be collected. If not by the repetition of the means we have been using, then by some other way. We are ready to do our best to help all who are pinched with the hard times. Some of us always have hard times, but we will not put a premium on a dishonest delay. The MESSENGER AND VISITOR is doing a large missionary service; but the largest factor of all missionary work is getting—we must get it—we can give. If we can get what is our honest dues we are prepared to enlarge our sphere of usefulness. May we not expect the hearty co-operation of all our churches, pastors and agents in this good work.

### Five Weeks After the Riot.

We have had gospel meetings at 83 Bridge street, St. Roch's, five Sundays, and with the exception of Saturdays and several days during which repairs were being made, every day in the week since the memorable day of the riot, August 6th last. It is important to note this fact especially in view of what was said to us by both Roman Catholics and Protestants before we opened our salaried: That it would be simply impossible to maintain evangelistic services in St. Roch's. Why? Because, as was generally conceded, the mob ruled in St. Roch's. We told those who gave us, unasked, this cheering (?) bit of information that we would see; for our part we did not purpose to submit to mob rule.

Even last week there was quite a little scare—amongst staid people: Some who had failed to stand by us in the beginning, who, when the trouble was over, pledged lasting fidelity, forsook us again. One stone was thrown Tuesday evening—at least a brave (?) brother imagined a stone was thrown. Imaginative minds soon concluded that the mob was organizing again, and that we surely would be smashed up the next night. The next night, with

considerably diminished force (small enough at any time) we had the best meeting we had ever had.

The faithful few who stood with us in the storm (of stones) Aug. 6th, stand with us still. And ("tell it not in Gath," &c) they are about the only ones who stand with us now, who "Come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Braver souls than they, and amongst them weak, delicate women, I have never seen.

The meetings of last night and the night before are long to be remembered. Eighteen Romanists out last night, 30 the night before, and among them most attentive hearers. We average all the way from ten to 30, and more, hearers (Romanists) every night. Tonight again about 30 were out. Many come continuously and we see new faces every night.

Boys, you know, the world over, delight in fun, and will indulge in a little mischief on the sly. But we can all see marked improvement even in the boys of St. Roch's—some of them, doubtless, our persecutors of Aug. 6th. They are learning to listen with respect to the Word read and preached, and begin really to enjoy joining with us in singing our gospel hymns. They are bringing back some of the dozen or more hymn books they "borrowed." God bless them, the dear boys! We have had to be pretty stern with them, and they are worth watching yet; but, I do believe, they begin to understand us and even to feel kindly disposed towards us. Such as they are, they are the hope of Quebec; let us earnestly pray for them. They come in, too, day after day, a few of them, to our Salle, for reading and conversation. So we are getting to know one another well.

At this date, I think, we may safely say: "We worship God under our own vine and fig tree, none daring to molest us or make us afraid." Hosts of Roman Catholics are heartily ashamed of the riot, and are just as determined as we are that mob rule shall be put down and kept down. That all should enjoy "freedom to worship God" is the conviction of many more people in Quebec than those might imagine who fail to note the signs of the times (e.g., the tone of the French papers, the present attitude of the R. C. clergy compared with what it might have been under similar circumstances even five years ago, our present enjoyment of sweet blessed liberty in St. Roch's, &c., &c.) or who have only a far off view of passing events in our province.

Jesus rules in St. Roch's. "He has opened a door for us there which no man can shut." We thank Him and take courage, and pray for all needed wisdom and grace to make the most of the present opportunity in the ancient capital.

Our hope and purpose (D. V.) is to go on with our work through the winter as announced on our cards. Three services on Sunday; one every day in the week except Saturday, and the hall open every day in the week (except Sunday for reading and conversation, between 9 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.).

Remember us still at a throne of grace. ADAM BURWASH, Quebec, Que., Sept. 5th, 1894.

P. S.—MESSENGER AND VISITOR is just to hand. References in report of Convention meetings at Bear River to a recent visit to the French field in Nova Scotia, and to the Grande Ligne Mission Board's promises with respect to that field, are specially noted. Come now, Bro. Cohoon, Superintendent of Home Missions for the Maritime Provinces, do not be sarcastic and unreasonable. What if that "hasty visit" did not add to your "knowledge concerning the condition of these people and the opportunities for carrying on evangelistic work among them?" Why should it, even though it had been a much longer visit? It added to our knowledge of the condition of these people and of the opportunities for carrying on evangelistic work among them. It resulted in the appointment by the Grande Ligne Board of Bro. W. C. Grenier to spend two months on the field "to find out more fully what the prospects may be for more permanent work," as suggested by my report of that necessarily short visit.

Bro. Grenier did not "get there" yet? No! for good reasons: He was sick, and later was so busy about the Master's work here as to narrowly escape being a martyr.

You have waited long and patiently for the Grande Ligne Mission to fulfil her promise? True. "Let patience have her perfect work." Give us time to survive the riot and to take Quebec (by no means small contract let me assure you;) and, God willing,

helped by your prayers, and, if you will, by your criticisms, we shall yet do even better than we have promised.

### W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR: "Be ye strong therefore and let not your hands be weak for your work shall be rewarded."

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

Echoes from the W. B. M. U. Convention. The tenth annual meeting of the W. B. M. U. convened at Bear River, N. S., Aug. 24-25.

The tenth annual meeting of the W. B. M. U. was prefaced by the annual meeting of the Executive Board. The first half hour was spent in prayer and supplication for the blessing of God upon all the sessions of the Union.

The proposed map of our mission field, prepared by Rev. W. V. and Mrs. Higgins was duly considered, and resulted in a resolution expressing the approval of the Board and that we adopt measures for disposing of 350 copies.

Attention was called to a letter from Rev. W. V. Higgins concerning the sale of photographic views of the mission stations; the profits to be devoted to the mission. It was resolved that we accede to Bro. Higgins' request and that ten dollars from the contingent fund be expended in the purchase of 100 pictures and that efforts be made to introduce these views to all the Aids and Mission Bands for promoting the interest of our mission.

At 9:30 Friday, a. m., the delegates of the W. B. M. U. assembled in the Methodist church. The devotional meeting was conducted by Mrs. John Nalder. Leading thought—"God our Lord was in our midst, and a season of spiritual refreshing was experienced.

At 10:15 the president took the chair. After singing "My faith looks up to Thee," and prayer by Miss Bessie Hume, of Dartmouth, the president briefly referred to the object of the meeting, and declared the Woman's Baptist Missionary Union open for business.

The following committees were appointed: Committee on resolutions—Miss E. A. Johnstone, Miss A. A. Bishop, Mrs. J. G. C. White.

Committee on arrangements—The president, the provincial secretary and corresponding secretary.

Home mission committee—Miss E. A. Johnstone, Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. W. E. Hall and Mrs. D. G. Macdonald.

Nominating committee—Mrs. Nalder, Mrs. Spurdin, Mrs. E. E. Clark.

Finance committee—Treasurer, provincial and corresponding secretary.

Tellers for enrollment of delegates—Miss Emma Hume, Miss A. A. Bishop, Miss R. O. Hickson.

Publication committee—Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. Alex. Christie, Miss M. J. Black, Mrs. G. O. Gates, Mrs. C. H. Martell.

Managers of the W. B. M. U. column in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR—Mrs. J. W. Manning and Mrs. J. J. Baker.

Maritime correspondent for the Missionary Link—Miss A. E. Johnstone.

Manager of Bureau of Literature—Miss Myra J. Black, Amherst.

Robinson, Mrs. D. F. Higgins. Fourth Division—Mrs. M. E. Cowan, Mrs. D. W. Crandall, Mrs. H. Everett, Mrs. J. C. Harding, Mrs. Allison Smith, Mrs. J. F. Masters.

Saturday morning the work for the ensuing year was considered. On motion the following estimates were adopted:

FOREIGN ESTIMATES.	
Miss Wright's salary	\$ 500 00
Bible women	25 00
Touring and travelling	25 00
Miss Gray's salary	500 00
Bible women	25 00
Touring and travelling	25 00
Boards	50 00
Miss MacNeill's salary	500 00
Bible women	25 00
Touring and travelling	25 00
Schools	50 00
Miss Clark's outfit and passage money	50 00
Salary	500 00
Munchie (teacher)	50 00
Books and tracts	250 00
Secretary	250 00
Cooperation	250 00
Native Helpers	250 00
Mr. Moore's salary	1200 00
Home literature	100 00
Contingent fund	200 00
Total	\$7,000 00

HOME MISSION ESTIMATES.

North West Missions	\$ 800 00
Indian Work in Manitoba	100 00
Grande Ligne Mission	100 00
Maritime Missions	800 00
Total	\$1,800 00

This was followed by verbal reports from Aid Societies and Mission, a large number being represented. The reports were characterized by a spirit of loyalty to Christ's commands, and faith in His promises. One of the pleasing features, was the representation of so many of the weaker societies. As we hear of the examples of self-sacrifice in sustaining the monthly meetings we are persuaded we have cores and hundreds of sisters with zeal as ardent, faith as unwavering and love as abiding as many of the noble women who have gone forth into the regions of heathenism. Experience teaches us from year to year the invaluable influence of these heart to heart talks. Here, too, we receive greetings from sisters who are accustomed to meet with us. We felt the power of their presence and work in the past, and we know they were praying for us as we were endeavoring to advance the Lord's work. Kindly reference was made to the memory of the dear ones who have been called up higher to receive their crown of glory since our last annual gathering, and also for those who are serving so faithfully by "being still" and trusting in God. Special prayer was offered for the shut in ones by Mrs. Treiry, of Bridgewater.

Saturday afternoon the mass meeting of the union was held. The opening hymn was, Jesus, the Name, High Over All. Scripture reading by Mrs. J. T. Eaton; prayer by Mrs. David Freeman.

An address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. B. N. Nobles; responded to by Mrs. Jno. Nalder. Greetings from the Methodist auxiliary of Bear River, by Mrs. Arthur Dunn, were responded to by Mrs. L. A. Long.

The president's address dealt on some of the incentives to Christian work: 1st, Love to Christ; 2nd, Compassion; 3rd, Assurance of Victory.

Interesting addresses were given by Mrs. George Churchill, Mrs. W. B. Boggs (returned missionaries), Miss M. A. Clarke (missionary elect), and Mrs. H. G. Mellick, Winnipeg.

Miss Titus' solo added much to the occasion. The meeting closed by singing "God be with you till we meet again," and prayer by Mrs. Nalder—and thus closed one of the best and most profitable gatherings we have ever had. The bonds of unity are strong, and we enter the new year's work with renewed zeal, praying the dear sisters who hitherto have failed to find the joy in this service for our Lord, may be constrained by His love to unite with us in carrying out His command. A. C. MARTELL.

Personal.

Rev. C. Henderson wishes all correspondence directed to him at Andover, Vic. Co., N. B., and not to Tancook, N. S., as heretofore.

Rev. E. E. Gates, pastor Bennett Ch., N. Y., is spending his vacation with his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gates, Halifax. He supplied the North Baptist church pulpit two Sabbaths ago, enabling Pastor McDonald to spend the day at Berwick, and preached for Rev. W. E. Hall, Sunday evening, Aug. 19. Bro. Gates' discourse has been highly spoken of. He is very pleasantly situated in Bennett.

Acknowledgments.

I wish to express my thanks through the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to the members of the Bass River choir for their kind visit at the parsonage, on the evening of August the 8th, and for the beautiful rattan rocker which they presented to me. MRS. C. P. WILSON, Bass River, Col. Co., N. S.

USE SKOTODA'S DISCOVERY, THE GREAT BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY.

**THE LOVE OF GOD.**  
 Like a cradle rocking,  
 Silent, peaceful, and true,  
 Like a mother's sweet looks dropping  
 On the little face below,  
 Hangs the green earth, swinging, turning,  
 In its noiseless, safe and slow,  
 Falls the light of God's face bending  
 Down and watching us below.  
 And as feeble babes that suffer,  
 Toss and cry, and will not rest,  
 Are the ones the tender mother  
 Holds the closest, loves the best;  
 So when we are weak and wretched,  
 By our sins weighed down, distressed,  
 Then it is that God's great patience  
 Holds us closest, loves us best.  
 Oh, great heart of God, whose loving  
 Cannot hindered be, nor crossed,  
 Will not weary, will not even  
 In our death itself be set.  
 Love divine! of such great loving  
 Only mothers know the cost—  
 Cost of love which, all life passing,  
 Gave a son to save the lost.  
 —Sax Hubin.

Report of Acadia University.

The annual report of the Governors of Acadia University, presented by the secretary, Rev. S. B. Kempton, to the Convention, embodied with other matter the following statements:

The Board held three meetings during the year—one in November, another in June, and the last in August. The executive committee, now appointed annually and consisting of seven members of the Board, have met on the first Friday of each month regularly, and have held some extra meetings besides in Windsor. The secretary, in his report to the Board says: "The members of the committee have been faithful in their attendance at these meetings, and the business connected with the schools, so far as it has come before us, has received careful attention."

The college opened in October with an enrollment of 119 students, classed as follows: Senior 23, Junior 22, Sophomore 20, and Freshman 34. Under the direction of the senate, F. R. Haley, M. A., alumni professor of physics and astronomy, delivered an oration in President Hall at the opening, and President Sawyer at the close of the college.

Twenty-three students were graduated in June, after taking the regular four years' course.

No change in the staff of instruction has been made during the year, except that in the classical department, two years had given lectures on physiology and hygiene, was not able to meet the classes during the year. He has intimated to the Board that he is not disposed to resume the work.

A committee appointed by the senate to visit the college and (Chapman Hall) in their report, "Your committee express their satisfaction that the institution appears to be in a generally prosperous condition, the attendance during the year has been large, the health of all good, and the outlook is such as to inspire confidence in the present and hopeful in the future. We note with pleasure that there has been a revision of the curriculum, and a new and enlarged course of study has taken the place of the old. We believe that this is a decided advance towards more completely meeting the demands of these times."

The health of the Baptist church in Windsor presented the college Board an excellent picture of Rev. N. Vidito, deceased. This was accepted with thanks and placed in the library of the institution. Mr. N. A. Rhodes, of Amherst, presented through the treasurer a certificate of \$1,000 of paid-up capital stock in Rhodes, Curry Co., limited. This stock, it is supposed, will yield a dividend of at least six or seven per cent. This valuable and timely gift from Mr. Rhodes testifies to the interest he feels in the institution and demands grateful recognition.

The associated alumni render very efficient service to the University. During the year the salary of the alumni professor has been promptly paid and about \$100 has been pledged to the fund for the permanent endowment of the alumni professorship. It is certainly very desirable that every graduate of the university identify himself in some way with the institution and thus keep in touch with the schools and aid them in their work.

A letter from Dr. Henry Y. Hind, of King's College, Windsor, was received last November asking the co-operation of the Board in memorializing the provincial government for the renewal of the grant in aid of collegiate education. To this communication the following reply was sent: "We do not feel authorized to join in the application without having the voice of the denomination on the subject, which cannot be obtained until the meeting of Convention in August next." No further communication has been received.

Finance.—To keep the outlay within the income, without interfering with the efficiency of the college, has been and is still the anxious desire of the Board. Every outlay is closely scrutinized, and expense incurred only as necessity demands it. But the Board have sought to avoid sacrificing the well-being of the institutions for the sake of saving a little in the needed expenditure. Unpainted buildings, neglected premises, a weakened staff of instructors, seem a greater evil than a deficit, hence the Board have striven to keep the college in as efficient a condition as seemed consistent with the position it occupies in the public mind. But, notwithstanding all, the treasurer's books show a large deficit in the current expense account of the college. This, it is true, is the accumulation of some years, but it is no less a constant menace to our work.

The executive committee directed their secretary to issue a circular, asking for a special collection from the churches to clear of the indebtedness in the current account of the college. Subscriptions payable over three years toward current expenses were also asked for.

Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Rev. Prof. Keirstead, and the secretary of the committee, Rev. A. Cohoon, have rendered valuable service by attending the meet-

ings and pleading for enlarged benevolence toward the college and toward all the objects contained in our convention work. As a result of these efforts special contributions towards the current expenses of the college by public collections and private donations have come into your treasurer's hands, so that while the amount received from the usual sources of income, endowment and convention fund, would have left us with a balance to add to the deficit of former years, the account now shows a balance in hand for the year. If all the churches had responded to the appeal sent out for a special offering our indebtedness would probably have nearly been discharged for the present. The past with its record of trials and conflicts and conquests forbids that any should neglect or forget the work. The churches of this body are now reaping in the excellent work done for them by indebtedness to the college.

Noting the fact that McMaster University, after four years of successful operation, has come to the first exercise of its degree-conferring power in such auspicious circumstances, the report of the Board is as follows: "The success that has been already achieved in the university work, and on the assured prospect of still more enlarged usefulness in the further development of their educational work."

Acadia Seminary.—The principal in his report to the Board says: "We are at the close of a year of continued prosperity. At no previous time has so high a standard of scholarship been attained, and departments have been attained." The total enrollment for the year was one hundred and eleven. Sixty-three were boarders and 48 day pupils. Three young ladies attending the school in Windsor, the secretary, making the whole number of boarders 66. The greatest number at any one time in the building, including teachers was 64, the least 61. Five young ladies graduated in June, three of them in the classical course, one in piano and one in vocal music. The outlook in regard to attendance for next year is good. A number of rooms are already engaged.

Religious condition.—Miss Graves says: "This has been a year of marked spiritual growth and interest, not as the result of special effort, but the effect of religious influence in the school. Six of the young ladies have taken a decided stand for Christ. Miss Gray, a student in the graduating class has signified her intention of entering upon work in the foreign mission field after some further preparation therefor.

The course of study has been thoroughly revised and strengthened. In stead of the classical and literary, there is now a collegiate course extending through four years, and embracing such a line of instruction as will enable those who wish to do so, to take the principal examinations for D. C. and B. certificates, at the end of the first, second or third year respectively, and will, besides impart considerable knowledge in studies not required for those certificates. Besides the collegiate there is also a course in piano and another in vocal music.

It is expected that Miss Graves, who is spending the summer in Germany, will resume work at the opening of the term and bring to the school the fruits of her observation and experience gained abroad.

Miss Jackson has been engaged during the vacation visiting some parts of the province as far as time and strength permitted, in the interests of the school. It is hoped that some increase in the attendance may be the result.

The Board strongly urges the claims of the seminary upon the claims of the denomination and says: "Sorely taken all in all,—besides location, health, financial situation, advantages for mental and moral culture, Acadia Seminary is certainly fully equal to any ladies school in these provinces."

Horton Academy.—Seventy-seven pupils were enrolled in the first term. The senior class number twenty-four, sixteen of whom received matriculation diplomas.

The principal in his report says: "Attention to study and quietness during study hours have been better promoted than ever before, and as consequence, the study periods have been better improved.

The religious exercises of the school have been regularly attended. The attendance at Bible class was made obligatory and the number under instruction has been unusually large. Two of the pupils have professed conversion."

The need of more class-rooms is sorely felt by the principal. He says in his report: "There are now five teachers daily employed, but only three classrooms available. The option given to students to take French or Greek for matriculation will mean the employment of another teacher, and so much the more the need for more class-rooms." At the meeting of the board in June a committee, consisting of Dr. Sawyer and Principal Oaks, was appointed to see what could be done in the way of securing funds for a new building.

Manual training.—This department has had a fair degree of success. Nearly 40 students were admitted last year, and 25 in the present year. In addition to drawing and wood-work, a course in iron-work is now supplied. Six new stove-vent pipes and five anvils, with the necessary piping and blacksmith tools, were added to the equipment during the year, and it is expected that no further addition to the outfit for the department will be needed this year. A debt of about \$300 for the furnishing still remains. This the principal is endeavoring to clear off.

Fully four hundred persons visited the rooms of this department during anniversary week and so far as known all were much pleased with the excellence and variety of the work done by the students.

A review of the year gives occasion for devout gratitude to God. His mercies are numberless. His goodness unsearchable. It gives reason enough for much earnestness of spirit and promptness in duty.

USE EKODA'S DISCOVERY,  
 The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy,  
 Minard's Liniment the Best Hair Restorer.

Report on the State of the Denomination.

Without introduction, your committee will follow the practice of their predecessors, and take up first the subject of ordinations.

(1) Within the year j at past nineteen brethren in these provinces have been set apart for the Christian ministry—a number fifty per cent, greater than in any previous year, and more than twice as large as the average of the last ten years. This fact ought to be a sign of hope for our pastorless churches. Should the ranks of the ministry be recruited at the same rate in coming years, and should all the rest of the world be right, there will be and by force sufficient to occupy and hold all the outposts.

The names of the brethren ordained since last Convention, with the dates of their ordination, are as follows:—  
 P. E. J. Bradshaw, Aug. 15, Be-  
 deque, P. E. I.  
 2. H. H. Saunders, Sept. 12, Elgin,  
 Albert Co., N. B.  
 3. Byron H. Bentley, Sept. 26, Sam-  
 serville, N. B.  
 4. O. E. Steeves, Sept. 27, Mactina-  
 quack, York Co., N. B.  
 5. T. W. Keirstead, Sept. 18, Lake  
 View, Queens Co., N. B.  
 6. A. F. Baker, Oct. 17, Woodstock,  
 N. B.  
 7. H. S. Shaw, Oct. 18, Mahone Bay,  
 Lun. Co., N. S.  
 8. M. C. Bowie, Oct. 9, Nova, West  
 Onslow, Col. Co., N. S.  
 9. Daniel E. Hart, Feb. 20, Jordan  
 River, Shelb. Co., N. S.  
 10. Edward Owers, March 22, Quislow,  
 Col. Co., N. S.  
 11. J. W. Keirstead, June 5, Alexan-  
 dra, Queens, P. E. I.  
 12. N. B. Dunn, June 7, Colborne,  
 N. S.  
 13. W. A. Snelling, June 13, Hills-  
 bore, Albert, N. B.  
 14. Hebron V. Corey, June, St. John,  
 N. B.  
 15. C. B. Freeman, June 21, Port  
 Medway, Queens, N. S.  
 16. L. J. Slaughterwhite, July 4, Sed-  
 doe, Halifax, N. S.  
 17. Z. L. Faah, July 17, Liverpool,  
 Queens, N. S.  
 18. George A. Lawson, July 17, Hills-  
 dale, Kings, N. S.  
 19. W. N. Hutchens, July 17, Cann-  
 ning, Kings, N. S.

The first named, Bro. Bradshaw, was ordained as a foreign missionary, elect of the A. B. M. U., and Bro. Corey as our own missionary elect to the Telugus. Bro. Snelling, though ordained in New Brunswick, was to enter upon pastoral work in Nova Scotia.

On the subject of setting apart candidates for the sacred office, your committee think it right to offer a few remarks. An opinion is abroad that, under the system now generally observed among Baptists, there are not adequate safeguards for the character and standing of the Christian ministry. The apostolic injunction and the dictates of good judgment, requiring that the presbytery shall not lay hands hastily and impudently upon men, are, it is alleged, too often disregarded. To what extent this is true, your committee are not in a position to say, but they are aware that it is believed by many of our brethren, and that attacks of Associations and Conventions has repeatedly been called to the question, in reports, circular letters and otherwise. Several of the associations, we are informed, appointed committees to investigate the character of the churches were requested to seek before taking steps toward the ordination of a candidate for the ministry. But it appears that the existence of such committees was so seldom recognized by the ministers and churches that the associations have not continued the appointment.

Whatever views may be taken of this matter, it is an obvious fact that ordination councils cannot in all cases be held in wisdom upon "the multitude of counselors." For example, on six occasions during this last year, one council included only three ordained ministers; the largest number of ministers in any of the nineteen councils was but nine; and the average number was about five, of lay delegates the average was about thirteen. NOTE.—One council was composed of three ministers and one layman, representing three churches. In these nineteen councils brethren invited to sit with the council (averaging less than two) are not included, inasmuch as they have no vote.

Now what degree of importance is to be attached to these figures, as an argument in favor of a change in our practice? Your committee will not presume to say. But in view of certain facts and the opinions of esteemed brethren, we deem it worthy of your consideration whether some modifications of our long established custom may not be devised which would be at once consistent with foundation principles and adapted to meet the practical objections to our customary procedure.

The wise words of the Rev. Edward Manning, one of the "fathers" of this body—written in the year our college was founded, may well be heeded to-day:—

"I want to say a few things about the 'qualifications of missionaries, and the danger of employing improper persons; also about hasty ordinations.' The whole strength of the denomination, so far as practicable, should be concentrated on such occasions. Many 'infant churches, though they may be very young, are being set up by certain men ordained, yet are far from being 'competent judges in the matter.'"

(3) So far as your committee have learned, only two new churches were organized during the year; one at Country Harbor, N. S., on the 15th of August, 1893, and the other at North Kingston, N. S., on the 25th of April, 1894.

New houses of worship have been opened and dedicated at the following places and dates:—  
 South Range, Digby Co., N. S., Sep-  
 tember 19,  
 Renton, Carleton Co., N. B., Oct. 29,  
 Bonshaw, Queens Co., P. E. I., No-  
 vember 5,  
 Gibson, York Co., N. B., Dec. 24,  
 Mission, Annapolis Co., N. S.,  
 March 12,  
 Springfield, Queens Co., P. E. I., July 8,

The number is six, which is less than the average number for the eight years since this element first appeared in our report.

(4) The general statistics of the churches, as reported to the Associations, do not afford a satisfactory basis for summing up the actual membership of the denomination in these provinces and the growth within the Convention year. Among the reasons for this statement are these: 1st. The associations do not all report for the same period. 2nd. Many of the churches fail to report to the associations. 3rd. The figures given in the churches' letters to the associations are in many cases incorrect. Thus any totals obtained must be regarded as approximations only. The recording of trust-worthy statistics of the denomination being undoubtedly a matter of some importance, your committee beg to recommend that Convention take means to obtain proposals for some better plan than that heretofore followed.

(5) The following table shows the membership of the churches and the number of converts baptiz'd, as reported to the several associations at their last annual meetings. As the two associations (7) named in the list do not meet until September, the figures given for these are nearly a year older than the others:

Member.	No.	Last Year.
N. S. Association	3552	150
N. S. Atlantic	579	23
N. S. General	9498	357
N. S. Western	11293	444
N. B. Eastern	5248	280
N. B. Western	5545	188
N. B. Eastern	1964	119
Totals.		
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N. B. Western	5545	188
N. B. Eastern	1964	119

(6) This year has not been marked by any general and wide-spread revival of religious interest, but in some localities, notably in the western part of the province, a large number have been converted and added to the churches. One test of the genuine Christian life of the people is the readiness and liberality with which they cast their gifts into the treasury. The amounts contributed to our denominational funds.

(7) In conclusion, your committee would repeat a suggestion which has been made again and again, without as yet producing any marked change for the better,—that there is great need of reform in the conduct of our associations generally. Many of the brethren have long felt that we need at these meetings less of formal routine and more of progressive thought and practical work. We recommend that this matter be discussed at quarterly and district meetings and in our paper during the coming year, so that something better may be done in our association gathering hereafter.

On behalf of the committee,  
 HERBERT C. CREED, Chairman.  
 Bear River, N. S., Aug. 25, '94.

SIGHTS AND SOUNDS IN INDIA

For Boys and Girls in Canada.

DEAR GIRLS AND BOYS:

The afternoon sun is pouring his slant rays over the hill-top down into a dooryard between two leaf-roofed mud huts. At the back of the yard are four grizzly pigs rooting in the rubbish. Over these are perched a number of crows and sapplings spread their graceful branches and delicate leaves. A brace of crows alight on the limbs and utter their hoarse cry. The crows are gently swayed by a refreshing breeze, this blows from the east, a cool breeze, this sultry day. Through the foliage glimmers the face of the sea where the winds have dipped their wings and are bringing this cooling draught, sweeter than the freight of honey laden bees.

On the ground two girls and one boy are sitting, scraping up the powdered earth and letting it pour out of the bottom of their flats, like the sands of an hour-glass. They trace their way with their fingers, and they give a courteous reception. The children, too, spring to their feet ready to gaze upon any new wonder that may have come with the new comers. That little girl is using one hand to put a finger in her mouth and employ the other to push back her dishevelled locks and clear her vision.

Her bright eyes prove to you in a moment that God never made such a child for such squalor and ignorance. Look at these dozen juvenile faces, already grouped about us, like a beautiful bouquet that has been dragged in the mud. Their eyes beam out from under their soiled brows like lakes in the woods. It seems as if you would only need to wash their faces to make them a bevy of angels. But they are fallen angels. Almost as soon as the Indian sun shines upon their infancy their innocence goes away like the morning dew. The blackness of hell has settled in their hearts, silted down through a hundred heathen generations. If a man and night, over these wrecks of the glory of God's creation.

They look like us. Their features, the contour of their faces, and all that belongs to their physiology are like ours. They have no distant resemblance to the negro. They are nothing like the American Indian, nor the Chinaman. They are like us, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, cheek bone, eyes, forehead, and hair, are all like our own. If they were white you could not tell them from natives of the Maritime Provinces. The negro, the Indian and the Chinaman are all our relatives, but the Telugu is our double-cousin. Almost every day I meet a man who resembles some one of my friends at home, and at last I came across a lad down town who looked like me. I have met him several times since, and a wretched looking fellow he is—the very same man I met debauched. His face haunts me as no



Blood Poison THE BANE OF HUMAN LIFE, Driven Out of the System by the Use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For five years, I was a great sufferer from a most persistent blood disease, none of the various medicines I took being of any help whatever. Hoping that change of climate would benefit me, I went to Cuba, Florida, and then to Saratoga Springs, where I remained some time drinking the waters. But all was no use. At last, being advised by several friends to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I began taking it, and very soon favorable results were manifested. Today I consider myself a perfectly healthy man, with a good appetite and not the least trace of my former complaint. To all my friends, and especially young men like myself, I recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla, if in need of a perfectly reliable blood-purifier. —JOS. A. ESCOBAR, proprietor Hotel Victoria, Key West, Fla.; residence, 232 W. 16th St., New York.

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ESTABLISHED 1847.

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HAWKER'S CATARRH CURE

is a POSITIVE CURE for CATARRH With all its Attendant Evils of Bad Breath, Nausea, Headache, Deafness, Rumbling in the Head, Etc.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS. MANUFACTURED BY The Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd. ST. JOHN, N. B.

M. J. Henry, of Toronto, Ont., says: I have been a great sufferer for years with Catarrh, and have tried every remedy I heard of without obtaining relief, until I tried Hawker's Catarrh Cure, which gave me immediate relief and made a permanent cure.

That Troublesome Shadow!

"The one shadow that troubled the brotherhood was the sure indication given in the reports from our churches, that in all that pertains to full fellowship with Christ in sacrifice and service, the standard with our membership is as low as to sadly embarrass the body in all its enterprises, and in many cases to put in doubt the genuineness of the Christian profession made." See MESSENGER AND VISITOR of July 11th, near the close of its report of the N. S. Central Baptist Association. It is to be feared that over the whole Baptist denomination of North America that same "troublesome shadow" is glooming largely. But why is it thus? Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor and Baptist Young People's Unions have sprung up and multiplied wonderfully in our denomination of late, and are reported to be doing grand and good work. And many revivals are reported, large numbers have been added to the churches recently. But all this has not sufficed to remove the troublesome shadow, it still remains! Now, a shadow indicates a substance somewhere! In this case the substance causing the shadow is to be the "low standard of Christ in sacrifice and service." Now, the question that needs to be asked which must be discussed is, "What is the cause of this 'low standard'?" The answer to which is, a disregard for the teaching of the New Testament of the part of the ministers and members of the churches! (There are, of course, many exceptions, but with the mass they disregard of God's Word is sadly apparent; and consequently an unwholly alliance on the part of professing Christians with the ungodly! Such an alliance always leads the Christian away from Christ, and chills his love for God and for his fellow man, and begets in them a man-pleasing spirit, and a fear of offending their worldly neighbors. This is especially true of those church members and ministers who have joined oath bound secret societies, many of whom will go further and give more to please and support their lodge and its members than they will do to please Christ or to support the church! So long as ministers and members of Baptist churches are allowed to fraternize with the ungodly in any of the oath bound secret orders, (in all of which frivility and sensuality is fostered, and in the higher orders, such as Freemasonry and Oddfellows, lying, hypocrisy, tomfoolery and blasphemy, are taught and practiced) "the standard of Christian sacrifice and service will continue to be low, and its shadow will continue to trouble the Christian brotherhood; because the affections, the service and the money that belongs to Christ is given to support the secret lodges and the kingdom of anti-christ! And consequently the standard of worldliness is fostered, discipline neglected, and the standard of Christian sacrifice is thereby brought to a low level! Doubtless there are other reasons that might be given for the low standard of Christian sacrifice and service; but, it is believed, the influence of the secret lodge system, outweighs all the others in its evil effect upon our churches. Dear brethren, remove the cause of the "low standard"! Its shadow will then cease to be a trouble!

Sabbath School. BIBLE LESSONS.

Adapted from Peabody's Select Notes. SECOND QUARTER. Lesson XIII. Sept. 23 Dan. 1: 8-20. DANIEL'S ABSTINENCE.

GOLDEN TEXT. "Daniel proposed in his heart that he would not defile himself."—Dan. 1: 8.

SUBJECT: VICTORY OVER TEMPTATION. I. THE CAPTIVES.—We learn from the verses previous to the lesson that King Nebuchadnezzar ordered that from among the captives should be selected a number from the highest families and such as should give the best promise of talent and ability, to be trained in the language and literature of the Chaldeans. The object of this selection was that they should be held as hostages.

Four were selected from the Jewish captives, the chief of whom was Daniel. The other were the Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, who afterwards were cast into the fiery furnace and escaped unharmed. II. THE TEMPTATION.—V. 8. "Proposed... that he would not defile himself with the king's meat." V. 10. "What was the wrong in eating the king's food?" The dietary might comprise articles of food, such as the flesh of swine, hares, etc., which the law prohibited to the Israelites (Lev. 11). (2) The flesh may not have been perfectly cleansed from blood, so as to be allowed by the Jewish law (Deut. 12: 15-16). (3) The food may have been unclean as the meat prepared in the ordinary way. (4) The universal custom among the heathen of consecrating each meal by offering a portion of it to their idols, and pouring out libations of wine in their honor. (5) The luxurious diet provided by the king would corrupt the body and diminish the vigor of the mind. "Nor with the wine." He had probably seen (1) its effects on others; (2) the bad company and danger into which it led. Probably these were far worse at Babylon than in Palestine.

THIRTY TO WHAT. The four captives were tempted to do that which was degrading and degrading; (1) to disobeying the law of their God; (2) to deny their religion and God, and yield to the popular idolatry of the day; and (3) thus to be recreant to their country, and their nation, and all the promises and hopes which belonged to them.

THIRTY TO WHAT. (1) By appetite. The love of the king's luxuries and wines. (2) By their ambitions and hopes of success. How could they expect to succeed with a heathen king, when they were so set in a religion which condemned him and his conduct? (3) By the king's command. Why should they not yield as to an inevitable necessity—this very life might depend upon it. (4) By the love of popularity. Their course would make them appear odd, and bring them into ridicule, and bring them into many troubles. (5) They were tempted by their change of names. (See v. 5.) Their own names were all compounded with the name of God. Daniel—"God is my judge." Hananiah—"God is gracious." Michael—"This is as God." Azariah—"God is a helper." The new names were compounded with those of royalty or of idols. Daniel was named Belshazzar—"favored by Bel or Belteshazzar," the great Babylonian god and goddess. These changes were doubtless made as one means of transforming them into Chaldean heathen, and to lead them to forget their country and God.

ILLUSTRATION.—HAVE YOU A BOY TO STAY? The saloon man has boys or it must shut up shop. Can't you furnish it one? It is a great factory, and unless it can get about 2,000,000 from each generation for raw material, some of these factories must close out of the world, and the public revenue will dwindle. "Wanted—2,000,000 boys." Is the notice. One family out of every five must contribute a boy to keep up the supply. Will you help? Which of your boys will it be? The Minister of Crete had to secure a certain number of fair maidens each year; but the Minister of America demands a city full of boys each year. Are you a father? How you contributed a boy? If not, some other family has had to give more than its share. Are you a seller, voting to keep the saloon open to grind up boys, and then doing nothing to keep up the supply?

III. THE VICTORY OVER TEMPTATION.—V. 8-14. First. BY AN EARNEST PURPOSE. "He purposed in his heart." Second. BY USING WISDOM. "He requested of the prince of the eunuchs." "That he might not defile himself," as noted above. He must have thus confessed his religious scruples and his adherence to the God of his fathers. Daniel did not believe in the maxim "when all come do as the Romans do." In its application to moral questions, it is well when applied to mere matters of custom or etiquette. But in morals he would do, not as the Romans do, but as they ought to do, and this is the only way to make the world better.

Third. BY THE HELP OF GOD. "Now God has brought Daniel into favor and tender love." The favor of heaven toward the godly is the doing of God. Here, as elsewhere in Scripture, all good gifts of body, mind, and soul are ascribed directly to the divine favor.

Fourth. BY HIS OWN CHARACTER. The "favor and tender love" were the gift of God; but the "tender love" there, there must be something worthy of that love to awaken and hold it. Fifth. BY THE TEST OF FACTS. "The king, who had appointed you my messengers, it appears that the king's sinners object was to secure from them the very best mental and physical development that could be attained. As he certainly expected that the more luxurious diet would affect their bodies favorably. "Why should he see your faces worse looking?" Less beautiful, fresh, healthy. The prince was afraid that the faces of those committed to his

care would become thin and wasted and favored from improper nourishment. His idea was that high living is essential to health and good looks—a very common mistake. "Of the children." Youth, young men. "Of your sort." Your circle or age. Their companions in training and study.

"I said Daniel to Melzar." Not a proper name, but the melzar, the chief butler or steward, who actually furnished the food.

"Give us pulse to eat." Leguminous plants, or their seed; as beans, peas, etc. "Grain, vegetables, herbs, opposed to flesh and more delicate food." What Daniel wanted was a vegetable diet, with water instead of wine. "And water to drink." This, also, was a most interesting and important experiment, to show that wine was not necessary to produce healthfulness of appearance, or manly strength and buoyancy.

FACTS are the convincing arguments. Let young men look around and see the results of strong drink.

LIBRARY ILLUSTRATIONS.—The tract, "Parley, the Porter." The tract, "Traps for the Young," by Anthony Comstock. "The Daughters of Ephesus," by Dr. Brand, of Berlin. The story of "Rapaecia," a daughter, in Hawthorne's Mosses from an Old Manse, "An excellent illustration of the power of unseen influences, and great outward attractions to poison the soul."

THE FRUITS OF THE VICTORY.—V. 15-20. First. PHYSICAL EFFECTS. A vast improvement in their physical condition. Temperance is sure to have this effect, both as to health and to buoyancy.

Second. MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL RESULTS. By the diet they took they had their minds in some measure more pure and less burdened, and so fit for learning, and had their bodies in better condition for hard labor. Such self-denial, such courageous adherence to principle strengthened their character.

17. "God gave them knowledge." Some of it was direct from him, as the visions; some was by blessing their daily studies, by opening doors to wider knowledge, by aiding their thoughts and judgments; also by keeping them from some of the vices and prejudices which weaken the mind. "Skill in all learning." In science, in astronomy, in literature, in philosophy the Chaldeans at this time stood at the head of the world. "And wisdom." Power to apply the sciences and to learn from them.

18. "The king promoted Daniel." All four had the learning; the special revelations were to Daniel alone. "Understanding in all visions and dreams." Through which God revealed the future to Daniel, and also showed him the meaning of the visions which others saw.

19. "And in all matters of wisdom and understanding." In everything which required peculiar wisdom to understand and explain. "He found them ten times better." Better counsellors, better informed. "Than all the magicians and astrologers." The magicians were the learned class, the scribes, the priestly class. "The astrologers," were the men who, by the stars, were the scientific men, versed in magic and occult science.

LESSONS FROM DANIEL'S EARLY EXAMPLE. VICTORY OVER TEMPTATION.

- 1. If Daniel could overcome the temptations to which he was exposed, we have no excuse for faltering before ours. 2. Thank God for early Christian training towards God, and duty, and religion. 3. Previous right conduct and good character formed is one great means of victory over any temptation. 4. God will always open a way of escape to those who put their trust in him. 5. When away from home, among strangers, join yourself to some good Christian companions. Daniel was stronger for his companionship with the three other religious boys. 6. The sacred strength is in God. Looking unto Jesus who was tempted like as we are, yet without sin.

So it is continually in life. The things we dread—the losses, the sorrows, the adversities—bring to us new goodness and blessings which we should have missed if the painful trial had not come. Close beside the bitter fountain of Marah grew the tree that sweetened the waters. Hard by every sorrow waits the comfort needed to alleviate it. Every loss has wrapped up in it some compensating gain. It is in man's power to make the bitter strength in made perfect.—J. R. Miller, D. D.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism. SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS. Cures Headache and Dyspepsia. Minard's Liniment Cures La Grippe.

Scrofula is Disease Germs living in the Blood and feeding upon his Life. Overcome these germs with

Scott's Emulsion the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, and make your blood healthy, skin pure and system strong. Physicians, the world over, endorse it. Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott's Emulsion, Baltimore, All Druggists, etc. No. 491.

B. Y. P. U.

OUR OBJECT. The unification of Baptist young people; their increased social, educational, and Christian service; their education in scriptural knowledge; their instruction in Baptist doctrine; their enlistment in missionary activity, through existing denominational institutions.

OUR FELLOWSHIP. All Young People's Societies of whatever name in Baptist churches, and Baptist churches having no organizations are invited to represent themselves at our annual convention upon any young people's name or method. Our common bond is the New Testament, in the full admission of whose teachings.

WE ARE OUR PEOPLE WITH ONE MISSION. Correspondence to this department should be sent to the B. Y. P. U. Secretary, Rev. J. J. RAYNER, St. John, N. B.

For the Week Beginning Sep. 10th. The Convention Meetings.

The third annual meeting of the Maritime B. Y. P. U. held its first session in the Baptist Church at Bear River, Friday evening, August 24, 1894. In the absence of the President Vice-President G. A. Lawson presided.

After the devotional exercises, the reports of the President and Secretary were read and adopted. These reports were read later in the B. Y. P. U. column. Also the report of the Transportation Leader, F. N. S., Dr. S. L. Walker, was read and adopted. The President then called for the reports from the Convention at Toronto, which were given by Rev. F. A. McEwan, Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, and Mrs. John Nalder.

Mr. McEwan gave a brief description of the trip, Toronto City, the meetings, the spirit of cooperation that pervaded, and the work, which was emphasized in the convention. Mr. Stackhouse spoke on the Christian fraternity and enthusiasm of the convention. Mrs. Nalder gave a beautiful and touching description of the music and its effect in the spiritual life of the delegates.

The Sacred Literature Banner was then presented to the Maritime Union, in behalf of the Maritime Union, by Rev. C. B. Freeman, who emphasized the thought that this banner meant the study of God's Word, and increased knowledge and deeper piety in the individual and in the church as the result of the study of God's Word. Mrs. Smith received the Banner, and responded in a few pointed words in behalf of the Maritime Union. Rev. P. S. McGowan and Rev. D. G. McDonald, in a few words emphasized the importance of the C. C. Courses this year. An offering was taken up at this meeting in aid of the Maritime work, amounting to \$15.28.

The second session was held on Saturday morning, Aug. 25, at which the report of the Nominating Committee was adopted as follows: Officers for the ensuing year: President—Geo. A. McDonald, Halifax; 1st Vice-President—L. N. Scharman, Summerside, P. E. I.; 2nd Vice-President—A. H. Chipman, St. John, N. B.; Secretary—Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, New Glasgow, N. S.; Editorial Secretary—Rev. C. G. Gates, St. John, N. B.; Additional members of the Board of Managers—H. S. Ross, of Bridgewater, John Burgoyne of Halifax, W. Nobles of St. John, Miss E. E. Clark of Charlottetown.

The "Work of the Association B. Y. P. U.," by S. W. Cummings, Truro, was read by I. B. Fulton, in the absence of the writer. This paper called forth many practical and profitable observations from those who discussed the subject.

On Sunday evening an Evangelistic service was held after the sermon by Dr. Goodspeed. Two ten minute addresses were given on the subject of "Soul Winning," by W. T. Stackhouse and W. V. Vincent, after which Rev. J. A. Marple took charge of the meeting. This was one of the most inspiring sessions of the whole convention. Many voices were heard in prayer and praise. Many tears of gratitude to God and sorrow for sin were shed. Many requests were made for prayer, that God's power might be made known in the conversion of sinners, and some stood up to indicate that they wanted to take Jesus for their Saviour now.

The devotional meetings during the whole convention were in charge of the Young People, and as one good old Brother said, "Our Young People are doing a great deal to increase the spiritual life of our convention."

On Monday morning, Aug. 20, we met to hear the practical paper of Bro. G. A. Lawson on "The B. Y. P. U. in our Country Churches," and to adopt plans for a more vigorous year's work than we have done yet. The suggestions and recommendations that were made at this meeting will appear later in the B. Y. P. U. column. It is well, however, to report our resolution in this issue. It is this: "That in the future each member of the local societies be requested to contribute three cents weekly for the purposes of the Maritime Union; and that the President of each society be considered the agent of this body to collect and forward said contributions to the secretary-treasurer."

Of course it is understood that all the Unions which did not send the dollar will send it as early as possible, so that all unpaid bills may be paid.

It will be of interest to our young people to know that the following telegram was sent to our esteemed President of last year, Rev. C. W. Williams: "The Maritime Union, in session, sends hearty greetings. Read 3 John, 2."

All things considered we feel that our convention was a great spiritual uplift to all who attended it, and we will hope for greater things in the future. W. T. STACKHOUSE, Sec.

Rev. T. Leggett, Brookline, Ont., writes: "After giving K.D.C. a fair trial, I am satisfied it is the best remedy for Dyspepsia ever brought within my reach. I have found it all that it is claimed in its behalf and have much pleasure in recommending it as a most excellent remedy. Free sample of K.D.C. mailed to any address. K.D.C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S., or 127 State St., Boston, Mass."

Dr. Hammond is authorized by the statement that in Washington, D.C., seventy men have died suddenly during the last ten years while running after street cars.



WHY SUFFER WITH Sick and Nervous HEADACHE? You may be easily and quickly cured by taking

AYER'S PILLS

"I have been a victim of terrible headaches, and have never found anything to relieve them so quickly as Ayer's Pills. Since I began taking this medicine, the attacks have become less and less frequent, until, at present, months have passed since I have had one."—C. F. NEWMAN, Dubuque, Ia.

"Having used Ayer's Pills with great success for dyspepsia, from which I suffered for years, I resolved never to be without them in my household. They are indeed effective."—Mrs. SALLIE MOORE, 125 Willow St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I always use Ayer's Pills, and think them excellent."—Mrs. G. P. WATROUS, Jackson, Fla.

Ayer's Pills Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

PROFESSIONAL CARDS Cable Address—"King" Telephone No. 518 KING & BARRS, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, HALIFAX, N.S.

MONT. McDONALD, BARRISTER, ETC. PRINCESS ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

DR. CRAWFORD, L. R. C. P., (London, England), Late Clinical Assistant, Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London, Eng. OCUList. May be consulted only on diseases of EYE, EAR AND THROAT. 62 COBURN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

DR. H. D. FRITZ, SPECIALIST, EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. Office: 96 SYDNEY ST., COR. OF PRINCESS ST., ST. JOHN, N. B. Hours—10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m. Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7.30 to 8.30.

C. W. BRADLEY, DENTIST, MONCTON, N. B. Office—Cor. Main and Bedford Sts.

JUNCTION HOUSE, REDUCED PRICES.—McADAM, N. B. For the Summer, Luncheon and Midday Suppers will be served at the Junction House.

CENTRAL HOUSE, HALIFAX, N.S. Corner of Granville and Prince Streets. Entrance—85 Granville Street. This location is convenient and pleasant. All arrangements are for the comfort of guests. MISS A. M. PAYSON, Proprietrix.

HOTEL OTTAWA, NORTH SIDE KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B. E. COSMAN, Proprietor. Terms—\$1.00 per day. This hotel is conducted on strictly temperance principles. Every attention paid to guests' comfort.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, IDAHO, and all Western Points, EXCURSIONS, Via Chicago, Union Pacific, and Northwestern Lines. SHORTEST ROUTE. LOWEST RATES. For brochures, illustrated folders and detailed information address: E. STEARNS, Manager, 191 Clark St., Chicago; or J. H. BROWN, Asst. Manager, First Central Hotel, Excelsior, 200 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BAILEY'S REFLECTORS. Improved light-reflecting eye-glasses. For hoodlum, blindfolded, and detailed information address: E. STEARNS, Manager, 191 Clark St., Chicago; or J. H. BROWN, Asst. Manager, First Central Hotel, Excelsior, 200 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

EDUCATIONAL. ACADIA COLLEGE.

The next Session will open on Wednesday, October 3rd. Matriculation Examinations will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 2nd. In the Library, 9-12 a.m. Applications may be addressed to A. W. SAWYER, President, Wolfville, N.S., Aug. 22, 1894.

ST. MARTIN'S SEMINARY!

Will open with a full staff of instructors September 18th. Courses of instruction and terms will be similar to those of previous years, with such additions as experience may dictate. The committee have secured the services of Rev. W. E. McINTYRE, B.A., as Principal, to whom all applications and correspondence should be addressed. Mrs. M. M. Scriber has been again engaged as matron. By order of the committee.

Newton Theological INSTITUTION. Newton Centre, Mass.

The Seventeenth year begins Sept. 4, 1894. Students admitted by Colby Herd at 9 a.m. Seven Professors and three instructors. Regular Course three years. English Course two years. Instruction in the two courses separate. French department. Instruction in mission and other Christian work. Large range of elective studies in regular course and for resident graduates. \$200 tuition through the whole course. Furnished board, steam heat.

HORTON ACADEMY WOLFFVILLE, N.S. The Autumn Term September 5th, 1894. Winter Term January 9th, 1895.

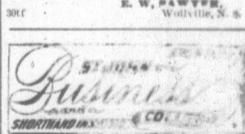
This Academy Invites the attention of students generally. Special attention is given to the preparation of a class for matriculation. It also provides a good general business course, leading to a situation in the mercantile world. Well trained and experienced teachers compose the staff. The Manual Training Department is well equipped for mechanical, perspective and instrumental drawing, carpentry, wood turning, and iron work, affording excellent opportunities for students looking toward mechanical, engineering, etc.

The Academy Home. Equipped with modern conveniences, well provided for, and supervised by three resident teachers, insures the comfort and good order of the students. Terms reasonable. Board and laundry \$5.00 per week. Write for catalogue. We are authorized to state that the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture will be open free of charge to all students of the Academy.

Acadia Seminary! BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED—ELEGANTLY EQUIPPED! The LITERARY DEPARTMENT provides a College Course, a Teachers' Course, and a Commercial Course.

The FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT provides instruction in Voice, Piano and Violin, Painting and Drawing, Elocution and Calligraphy. The Autumn Term opens SEPTEMBER 18th. Winter Term, JANUARY 9th. Catalogues and all desirable information may be had on application to E. W. SAWYER, President, Wolfville, N.S.

St. J. B. C. Our Circular for 1894-95 is now ready. Send us your name and address, and receive a copy, with specimens of Publications. KERR & PRINGLE, St. John Business College, Old Fellows' Hall, St. John, N. B.



WHISTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Is open the entire year—no summer vacation. Students joining a year—the Commercial or Shortland 4th partment of the College during the months of July and August will be taken 25 per cent. less than the usual prices—books excepted. Send for new Catalogue to S. E. WHISTON, 95 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

Various small advertisements on the left margin, including mentions of 'Sarsaparilla', 'Hood's', and 'Bayer's'.





THE BANNER OF PROMISE.

BY HENRY TRILLA FERRY.

"He looked so feeble and old, Hugh, and he coughed just as poor father used to do, and he hadn't on any overcoat or rubbers this raw, damp day; besides his shoes were quite worn. He said he had to make his living some way, and so a friend printed these banners and he is trying to sell them."

"The woman who spoke these words stood in the middle of the floor with 'The Banner of Promise' in her hand. It was composed of texts of Scripture, promises from God's word. Her husband, who had just come in, cast a quick glance at his wife's new purchase, but there was a troubled look on his face."

"I was just thinking where to hang it," she continued. "Would you put it up over the table, or between the two doors?"

"Hang it anywhere you have a mind to, Martha; I haven't much interest in the thing. How much do you give for it?"

"Only twenty-five cents, Hugh."

"Twenty-five cents is twenty-five cents these times, Martha."

"Yes, Hugh, it is. I wish I had not bought the banner. You know I scarcely ever buy things from agents going around, but somehow there was something about this white-haired, feeble old man that made me think of father. It would be so dreadful, you know, if he had had to have gone about in that way."

"Yes, Martha, you probably did right in helping the man, but money is getting mighty scarce, I can tell you, and we must count every penny. But perhaps the poor old man needed the twenty-five cents more than we. No encouragement again today, and I have tramped and tramped all day long. It's a terrible thing for a man who wants to work, who is able to work, and who is willing to turn his hand to anything that will bring in money to keep his family from going hungry, and yet can't get a job anywhere."

The man set down in the large chair in the corner, and he turned his face in his hands, as if he would shut out the fiery eyes and merciless look of the wolf who was already beginning to peep into his door.

Martha Graves had never seen such a look of despair on her husband's face before. It frightened her. She hung the banner up over the table on a nail she could easily reach, and went over to where he was sitting, and put her arm around his neck and kissed his forehead.

"Perhaps things will be brighter to-morrow, dear," she said, her eyes filling with tears and a sense of choking in her throat. "Don't be discouraged, think of baby and me."

"That is just what is driving me to desperation, the thought of you and baby coming to want. If it were not for you—" the sentence was not finished, for the baby stirred in the cradle and the mother went to rock it.

"Baby won't go to sleep again," she said. "Come here, Hugh, and look at him."

The father was soon at his wife's side, and as they both bent over the cradle, baby looked into their faces and smiled. Baby's outlook was all brightness and trust with those two loving faces looking into his. Baby had had a long nap and was forcibly announcing that he did not wish to be laid down in the cradle any longer, so the father took him up in his arms, and the love-light chased the dark shadows that had brooded over that father's face. The wife, remembering that her husband had eaten only a meagre breakfast, and that he had not tasted food since that early hour, began to busy herself about getting a warm supper. She felt hope springing up in her heart again as she watched her husband toss the baby up and down and talk in soft tones to the little fellow.

Hugh stood in front of the table, and almost unconsciously his eyes rested on "The Banner of Promise." Hugh Graves was very particular about hanging things plumb, and his wife had not hung the banner straight, so he readjusted the cord. As he looked to see if it was just right, his eye fell on these words: "He shall call upon me and I will answer him; he will be with him in trouble. I will deliver him and honor him" (Psalm 115: 15). "Be of good courage and He shall strengthen thine heart, all ye that hope in the Lord" (Psalm 91: 14). They cried into the Lord in their trouble, and He delivered them out of their distresses" (Psalm 107).

"Some very good texts on that banner, Martha," he said, as he stepped into the kitchen to wonder if the old man got it up himself.

AGAINST WIND AND TIDE.

BY LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

Jack Ramsdale was a bad boy. He had been a bad boy so long that secretly he was rather tired of it, but he really did not know how to help himself. It was his reputation and it is a curious thing how naturally we all live up to our reputations; that is to say, we do the things which are expected of us.

When he was ten years old his father died in the poor house. Drink had enfeebled his constitution; a sudden cold did the rest. Jack was with him to the last. One day, just before the end, when they were all alone, the man called the boy to his bedside.

"I can't tell you to follow my example, Jack; that's the shame of it. I've got to hold myself up as a warning, and not as an example. Just you steer as clear of my ways as you can; but remember that your mother was a praiseworthy woman."

Since I've been lying here I've kinder felt nearer to her than ever I did since she died. Seems as if I could almost hear her prays for me. I think by the time that God shall give me my way, I shall get rid of it when this old body goes to pieces. And what does a Saviour mean, if it ain't that he'll save us from our sins if we ask him?"

As he said these last words he seemed sinking into a sort of stupor, but he started out of it to say once more: "Never follow my example, Jack, boy. Remember your mother was a praiseworthy woman."

During the night once or twice his nurse heard him mutter: "The 'leventh hour, Jack."

That night he died. Jack had been sent to bed early, and when he got up in the morning he knew that he had a fever. After the funeral Deacon Small took him home. He wouldn't be of much use for two or three years to come, the Deacon said, but somebody must take him, and he guessed he would.

Jack drew Mrs. Small's baby grandchild in his little covered wagon; Jack picked berries; Jack weeded flower-beds. He was pressed right down into hard service, for more hours in the day than any other boy in the place. Now, work is good for boys, but all work and no play is not good for any one. There was no love mixed with it. Jack grew bitter; and when he dared to be cruel to his mother, she was angry.

His schooling had been confined to the short winter term, and he had always been the terror of every successive schoolmaster.

When he was fifteen, a new teacher came, a handsome, helpful, cheerful man, just out of college. He was slighter rather than stout, well dressed and well mannered. The committee warned him, after giving him the school of the rough and ready, but especially of the rough strength and the independence of Jack Ramsdale. Ralph Garrison smiled, but uttered no boasts. He had been a week in school before he had any special trouble. Jack was a kind, pleasant, cheerful boy, but had a certain amount of taste, and Garrison's gentleness impressed him more than he cared to own.

The boys grew impatient out of his quiet submission to rules. "Got your match Jack?" said one. "Got to own best without giving it a try?" said another. So things went on till one morning, midway between recess and the close of school, Jack took out an apple and began peeling it with his pocket-knife and eating it. For this purpose, there is nothing better than an occasional dose of Ayer's Pills taken at bed time.

Dr. Howler—"How much list?" Dr. Scowler—"One Dollar." Dr. Howler—"You know I'm a druggist myself in Indianapolis, and— Dr. Scowler—"Oh, price to you is thirty cents."

In all that goes to strengthen and build up the system weakened by disease, the pain, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the superior medicine, containing no mercury, arsenic, or other poisonous ingredients. It restores the debilitated patient to perfect health and vigor.

How to Resist Satan. Resist in the heart; resist step by step; resist insidious attacks no less than sudden attacks; and in one word, resist soberly, watchfully—soberly, because even that which is lawful is not always expedient; watchfully, because the assault may come violently at any moment, may be coming imperceptibly at every moment. However it comes, you will some day find yourself in a tangible manner face to face with the awful final choice between good and evil; and when a soul's destiny hangs trembling and wavering, then even the mere dust in the balance may decide the dreadful dipping of the scale. And as at once the fiery darts started to fall on you—perhaps this very day to fall on you—will you hold up against them the shield of faith? Will you wield against him who hurls them the Spirit's sword? If so, you are safe.

The other day an English clergyman visited the fine ships which have just sailed on their voyage of Arctic discovery into the land of snow and darkness, and he found the brave captains full of confidence; and, raising his eyes in the cabin, he saw there, as almost its only ornament, an illuminated text; and the text was, "I will not be overcome of evil, but I will overcome it." "Ah! there," he said, pointing to the text, "there is the true pole." We like to think of those gallant men carrying with them into the cold and midnight that faith, that hope; it is a faith that will lighten their darkness more than the stars that glitter over the fogs of ice; it is a hope which will make the heavens glow with a more vivid splendor than the aurora which flushes the fields of snow. Take with you that faith, that hope; you, too, may sail hereafter in your little boat of life into the cold, into the hunger, into the

CONQUEROR OF PAIN.

FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE OR ANY OTHER EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications rubbed on by the hand set like magic causing the pain to instantly stop.

What do you take medicine for? Because you are sick and want to get well, of course. Then remember, Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

Visitor (at Chicago restaurant)—"This bill of fare is in French." Waiter—"Yes, sah; but the prices is in English, sah. Mos' folks goes by dem."

THE SUMMER SEASON.—Cramps, colic, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, and looseness of the bowels are cured by Fowler's Extract Wild Strawberry.

She—"Does it make anything cheaper to put it on the freerite?" He—"Certainly, my dear." She—"Then why don't they put house- rent on?"

As the name indicates, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a renewer of the hair, including its growth, health, youthful color, and beauty. It will please you.

"America has no standing army," I believe," said the foreigner. "You are right," replied the American. "It is the street-car of this country," replied the native.

The remarkable longevity of Cape Breton people may largely be attributed to a wholesome fish diet—the quinescence of which forms the basis of Puttner's Emulsion.

His Mother—"You should't throw away your piece of buttered bread in that wasteful way—Willie; you may see the day you would be glad to have it."

Her Son—"But it wouldn't keep." You feel the first fluttering of indignation? Don't wait for it to become chronic. Use K.D.C. K.D.C. Company, Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S., Canada, or 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

Gentleman (to house agent)—"The great advantage is that the house is so damp." House Agent—"Disadvantage, sir? Advantage, I call it. In case of fire it wouldn't be so likely to burn."

To rise in the morning with a bad taste in the mouth and no appetite, indicates that the stomach needs strengthening. For this purpose, there is nothing better than an occasional dose of Ayer's Pills taken at bed time.

Dr. Howler—"How much list?" Dr. Scowler—"One Dollar." Dr. Howler—"You know I'm a druggist myself in Indianapolis, and— Dr. Scowler—"Oh, price to you is thirty cents."

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darkness, into the exploration of unknown hopes. Gigantic powers will fight against you there more terrible than the midnight, more paralyzing than the northern cold. Be sober, be vigilant, have faith in God, and in his Son our Lord Jesus Christ, and He will give you the victory; resist the devil, and he will flee from you.—Canon Farrer.

In the new battleship of 11,605 tons, recently contracted for by the French admiralty, electricity will be used for turning the turrets, closing the ports and driving auxiliary machinery.

Dr. Ziegler, a German scientist, is of the opinion that it will be possible to predict the weather by means of photographs of the sun far more accurately than by a study of the barometer. Circular or elliptical halos around the orb, of day indicate violent storms, especially if the halos are dark in tint or of a large diameter. Lightning and magnetic disturbances may also be expected from these signs.

I was cured of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Oxford, N. S. R. F. HEWSON. I was cured of a terrible sprain by MINARD'S LINIMENT. FRED COULSON, Y.A.A.C. Yarmouth, N. S. I was cured of Black erysipelas by MINARD'S LINIMENT. J. W. RUGGLES. Ingleville.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CONQUEROR OF PAIN. FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE OR ANY OTHER EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications rubbed on by the hand set like magic causing the pain to instantly stop.

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Influenza.

MALARIA, Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other Fevers, as Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

PERFECTLY WELL.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous System, Headache, Constipation, Constiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, arsenic, or other poisonous ingredients. RADWAY & CO., 418 St. James St., MONTREAL. Be sure to ask for RADWAY'S.

SKODA'S DISCOVERY. The great nerve and tissue builder, and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, that cure dyspepsia, indigestion and headache. He says: "I am perfectly well."

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As Well as Ever. After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured of a Serious Disease.

I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

relief before I had finished taking half a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever did in my life. Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

Intercolonial Railway. 1894 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1894.

Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

SAVE MONEY ON YOUR TRIP TO CALIFORNIA AND TIME TO THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE EXCURSION.

STAINED-GLASS and Decorations. Castle & Son.

PATENTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a

SKODA'S DISCOVERY. The great nerve and tissue builder, and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, that cure dyspepsia, indigestion and headache. He says: "I am perfectly well."

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September 12. The matter which this paper carefully selected from various sources, we guarantee that, to any extent, or however, the contents of this paper will be found to be correct and true several times the substance of the paper.

IN TEARS AND IN GRIEF. BY REV. JAMES E. W. Sowers in tears and in grief, he said: "I was cured of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Oxford, N. S. R. F. HEWSON. I was cured of a terrible sprain by MINARD'S LINIMENT. FRED COULSON, Y.A.A.C. Yarmouth, N. S. I was cured of Black erysipelas by MINARD'S LINIMENT. J. W. RUGGLES. Ingleville."

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