

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER  
VOLUME LVII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLVI.

Vol. X., No. 87.

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

Printed by G. W. DAY, North Side King St.

—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 40.

—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 nineteenth 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 1,350 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 coast 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. Gangle, (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 Charlotte town.

## 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 salie: 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. Johnston, 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. Johnston, Mrs. A. A. Bishop, 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. Johnston.

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	50 00
Miss Gray's salary	500 00
Bible women	25 00
Touring and travelling	50 00
Boarders	50 00
Miss MacNeill's salary	500 00
Bible women	25 00
Touring and travelling	50 00
School	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
Coportage	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 and faith as unwavering and alive as shining 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, Vio. 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...

Oh, great heart of God, whose loving Cannot hinder be, nor crossed...

Report of Acadia University.

The annual report of the Governors of Acadia University...

The Board held three meetings during the year—once in November...

The college opened in October with an enrollment of 119 students...

No change in the staff of instruction has been made during the year...

The health of the Baptist church in Windsor presented the college Board...

The Board strongly urges the claims of the seminary upon the claims of the denomination...

The religious exercises of the school have been regularly attended...

The need of more class-rooms is sorely felt by the principal...

Manual training—This department has had a fair degree of success...

The executive committee directed their secretary to issue a circular...

USE EKODA'S DISCOVERY, The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy...

ings and pleading for enlarged benefices towards the college...

Without introduction, your committee will follow the practice of their predecessors...

The names of the brethren ordained since last Convention...

The first named, Bro. Bradshaw, was ordained as a foreign missionary...

What ever views may be taken of this matter, it is an obvious fact...

The religious exercises of the school have been regularly attended...

The need of more class-rooms is sorely felt by the principal...

Manual training—This department has had a fair degree of success...

USE EKODA'S DISCOVERY, The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy...

Report on the State of the Denomination.

The number is six, which is less than the average number for the eight years...

The general statistics of the churches, as reported to the Association...

The following table shows the membership of the churches and the number of converts...

This year has not been marked by any general and wide spread revival of religious interest...

The afternoon sun is pouring his slant rays over the hill-top down into a dooryard...

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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...

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Other face that I have seen in India.

I know it is by the grace of God only that I differ from him...

In view of these things it is easy to believe the current theory...

Added to the many other considerations, their likeness to us touches our hearts...

More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of...

More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of...

More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of...

More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of...

More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of...

More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of...



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...

Yer's Sarsaparilla AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

ESTABLISHED 1847. GEO. W. DAY, PUBLISHER, BOOK and JOB PRINTER

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W. H. JOHNSON CO., LTD. HALIFAX, N. S. ORDER YOUR LESSON HELPS AND PAPERS

BLYMYER BELLS FOR THE MOUTH



The W. H. JOHNSON CO., LTD. Have removed to their new and elegant premises...

Pianos & Organs in Canada. As some of the large Manufacturers are Stockholders...

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BLYMYER BELLS FOR THE MOUTH

W. H. JOHNSON CO., LTD. HALIFAX, N. S. ORDER YOUR LESSON HELPS AND PAPERS

That Trouble...

"The one shadow of brotherhood was the given in the reports...

"What is the cause of it?" said the teacher...

Christ or to support long as ministers and churches are all...

in connection with wish to refer to the 'Brigade' which has...

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Messenger and Visitor.

When paid within thirty days, \$1.50

Editor: J. H. SACREDA, Business Manager

ALL CORRESPONDENTS intended for the paper to be addressed to the Editor.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1894.

THE CONVENTION.

The report in our last issue of the proceedings of Convention included the session of Tuesday afternoon.

The speaker had committed his thoughts to manuscript, and as the publication of this valuable paper in our columns was requested by the Convention, it is unnecessary here to attempt any abstract of the address.

Rev. Mr. Gordon spoke on, "Some ways by which we may help our college." The speaker dwelt upon three ways of doing this: 1. By reminding.

There were always things in a people's history which they could not afford to forget. This was so with ourselves. There was a time in these provinces when a Baptist could not get a collegiate education except on condition of signing the 39 articles, and the alternative placed before our Baptist fathers was an uneducated ministry or the establishment of an institution of learning under their own control.

For the purpose of the work which, in faith and self-sacrifice, they undertook. The pastors and those who know these things need to tell them to the people, putting them in remembrance that they may not forget that it was in the providence of God that these institutions were founded.

Rev. Dr. Steele being called to the platform, proceeded to address the Convention in a highly humorous style, keeping a respectful distance from the subject assigned him.

little knowledge of music and painting whether they have any talent for them or not, and along with these a smattering of soldier studies.

On request of Rev. E. J. Grant the name of Rev. I. R. Skinner was substituted for that of Mr. Grant on the committee of temperance.

The treasurer of the Board of Governors of Acadia University was read by the secretary, Rev. Dr. Kempson.

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aid, chairman of a committee on the matter: Your committee on the work in the Northwest feel leave to report that the great importance of the work demands that a deeper interest be taken in it by our churches generally, and they advise that, in order to bring the mission into closer relation to our Convention, a committee composed of one representative from each of the Associations, to be appointed by this body, such committee to be a medium of communication between the mission and the Convention, and to have a general oversight of this department of our work in these provinces.

On request of Rev. E. J. Grant the name of Rev. I. R. Skinner was substituted for that of Mr. Grant on the committee of temperance.

The treasurer of the Board of Governors of Acadia University was read by the secretary, Rev. Dr. Kempson.

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Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes New Brunswick Western, Southern, Eastern, General, Total, Grand Total.

The committee on the Year Book presented its report through Bro. Parsons.

H. C. Creed, chairman of the committee on the State of the Denomination, announced that the report was ready for presentation.

The report on temperance was read by C. E. Knapp. As the report was long and contained some things which would call for discussion, it was resolved that the Convention affirm its previous deliberances on temperance and prohibition and that the report lie on the table until the next meeting of the Convention.

The provincial treasurer of denominational funds, Rev. A. Cohoon, for Nova Scotia, and Rev. J. W. Manning, for New Brunswick and P. E. Island, were re-appointed.

The report of the committee on a form of letter to the associations reported through Rev. A. J. Kempton and was adopted.

The following were appointed a committee on Traveling Arrangements: J. J. Wallace and H. H. Ayer, Moncton, and E. P. Sippell, St. John.

The thanks of the Convention were voted to President Saunders for the able, impartial and kindly manner in which he had presided over the meetings.

At one of the sessions of the Convention it was moved by Rev. Dr. Carey, seconded by Judge Johnston, and resolved, that this Maritime Convention, composed of the ministers and messengers of the Baptist churches of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, place on record their high appreciation of the governor general of Canada, the Earl of Aberdeen, in the example of goodness and piety before the people of the Dominion in their beneficent efforts to promote the industrial, mental and moral improvement of the country in which they held the highest position; and this Convention prays that the return of their Excellencies in this important dependency of the British Empire may be increasingly pleasant and prosperous.

means that the influence of the gathering is being borne to the remotest corners of the country. That Toronto assembly was worth more than any Baptist gathering ever held in Canada.

It was good for our young people. Whereas only 200 attended the Detroit convention of '92, nearly 2,000 went to Toronto. The one lesson for them was the fact that the Baptist host is a great army, not to be measured by the small churches and comparatively limited members of our own country.

It was good for our American brethren. Canadians generally are little understood on the other side, but the eyes of the whole republic were on us in the persons of hundreds of delegates representing every section of the United States.

No such assembly was ever held in the city by any other body. Papers that heretofore have grudgingly allowed Baptist gatherings a few lines of space gladly gave columns to a full report of this convention, and Baptists had more free advertising than they ever received in all their history before.

The strength, energy and power manifested by the convention was a surprise to other denominations, and the impression left upon their minds will not soon be effaced. Thus, in more ways than one, the convention of 1894 was worth all it cost in time and money.

INDIAN MISSIONS in Manitoba are opening in a very hopeful manner. A chapel was dedicated, Aug. 2, at St. Peter's Reserve, 60 miles from Winnipeg. This is the field where Henry Prince, a converted Indian, is doing so good a work.

Rev. R. G. Boville, M. A., has returned from the Holy Land to the Hamilton church. The church was in a peculiar condition before Mr. Boville went on his travels, and it is still in a peculiar condition. Whether that condition will improve remains to be seen.

Rev. J. A. Baldwin, one of our pioneer pastors, a man worthy of the high esteem of the denomination, has resigned at Wyoming. His future is as yet uncertain.

sketch was born in Portree, Scotland. In early life he, with his father's family, emigrated to Cape Breton. In 1836 he experienced a change of heart and was baptized into the fellowship of the Margaret church by the late Rev. David McQuillan.

He was frequently called away from his studies to help overworked pastors or engage in revival meetings. In Nova Scotia, Hantsport, Falmouth, Billtown, Newport, Windsor and New Canada, where some of the best work has manifested the triumphs of His grace through him.

In 1842 Bro Ross was called to the pastorate of the North River church, P. E. I. He was also pastor of Berneque, Cavendish, West River and Clyburn churches, in each of which his labors were signally blessed of God.

He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Ellis, daughter of N. S., a woman of more than ordinary intelligence and piety. She was to him a help-meet indeed, and preceded him some five years to the better land.

His funeral services, I learn, were numerously attended and were conducted by Brethren Goucher and Robbins. The Congregationalist, Methodist and Presbyterian ministers of the place were also present and took part in the services.

On August 28th the children of the late Samuel and Deborah Wilson, twelve in number, met in reunion at the home of George Stephen Wilson, Narrows, Queens County, N. B., being the old Wilson homestead, and a very enjoyable time was participated in, not only by the family but by relatives and friends who had gathered in for the occasion.

It was indeed a rare sight to see a family so far advanced in years all seated at the tea table, the oldest 77 and the youngest 51. Never once in these long tedious years had "death" with her "icy grasp" touched the hearts of any, not one link, as yet, severed in the fraternal chain; and as they all sat there partaking of the sumptuous repast prepared for the occasion, a prayer went up to God from the observant heart that every one might sit down to the "marriage supper of the Lamb." After tea they all went to worship in the old Baptist meeting-house at the Narrows, where Rev. A. B. MacDonald presented a very instructive sermon, after which he made touching remarks concerning the family present.

After the service they, with their pastor, Rev. M. P. King and his family, returned again to the old home, where, with singing, in which they all joined, the rest of the evening was very enjoyably passed; and then with the evening sacrifice of prayer, ascending to God being led by Pastor King and joined by several of the family, they separated, hoping to meet in Heaven.

DENOMINATION

UPPER WILMOT. Mrs. George Wilson, who has been in the hospital for some time, is now at home, and is expected to be able to walk in a few days.

BARRINGTON. Mr. J. H. G. is expected to be able to walk in a few days.

NEWPORT. Mr. J. H. G. is expected to be able to walk in a few days.

SHREBURN. Mr. J. H. G. is expected to be able to walk in a few days.

FLORENCEVILLE. Mr. J. H. G. is expected to be able to walk in a few days.

SHEDDING. Mr. J. H. G. is expected to be able to walk in a few days.

HAMPTON VILLAGE. Mr. J. H. G. is expected to be able to walk in a few days.

ST. GEORGE. Mr. J. H. G. is expected to be able to walk in a few days.

WEST JEDDO. Mr. J. H. G. is expected to be able to walk in a few days.

UNDERHILL. Mr. J. H. G. is expected to be able to walk in a few days.

BLISSFIELD. Mr. J. H. G. is expected to be able to walk in a few days.

Minaid's Liniment for Rheumatism. Minaid's Liniment the Best Hair Restorer.

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The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer 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.

IN TREAS AND IN JOY.

BY REV. JAMES E. W. COOK.

Sow on in tears and ye shall reap in gladness; Success shall crown the toil of faithful years. And in that joyful hour unknown is address. When morri's g's songs disperse the midnight tears. Oh fainting, weary heart so often weeping O'er feeble toil, which seems to be in vain, Still labor on; the Husbandman is keeping. Thy seed, until it waves in golden grain. Beside all waters is thy place of sowing; In morning brightness, and in twilight dim. Stay not thy hand, He knows it all, and knowing, He will not let it fall when done for Him. The harvest sun is rising, life declining; Eternity shall reap from earth's despair. Sowers and reapers in His presence shine. Find their reward and joy together there. Lord of the vineyard, our poor souls defending, May patience keep us as we watch and pray, Till peaceful we lay down our labor ending, To wait the coming of the Harvest Day. New London, O.

THE HOME.

Footwear.

There is hardly any part of the complex organism of the body that is subject to more abuse and receives less sensible care than the feet. The modern fashion of the shoe is no doubt a most unhygienic one, in one way to be compared in health or grace to the oriental sandal, which not only gave perfect freedom of action, but also perfect ventilation to the foot. The Greeks, who lived in a country quite as cold if not as changeable as our own, did not wear sandals at all seasons of the year, but had shoes like our own, which they must have worn during the cold weather. These shoes, however, were not fitted tightly to the feet. They were made without heels, and fitted so easily that they could be lightly slipped on and off, much as a lady's toilet shoe of today. It is probable that sandals were generally worn in walking.

The high-heeled shoe, though it is no doubt responsible for a great many ills of the foot, is no worse a foot-covering than the high tight boot that laces closely around the foot and ankle in such a manner that it often impedes the circulation. A great many women complain in these modern days of weak ankles. The habit of wearing a close, ill-fitting boot around the ankles no doubt tends to weaken them, because it deprives them of the full exercise of their natural functions and a free circulation of the blood through them. When a high boot is taken off and a low shoe is put on, the result is seen in the swelling of the ankles. These low shoes which are fortunately a fashion of the time, are a very much more wholesome foot covering than the high boot. They permit the ankle that perfect freedom of action that gives it strength, and they allow more ventilation to the foot than the closed shoe. They more nearly approached in shape and general utility to the old Greek sandal, which would be the ideal foot covering did not the climate and custom permit.

The most noxious perspiration which exhalates from the body is that thrown off by the feet. Even where there is no suggestion of an odor, the foul element still present. For this reason the feet ought to be as thoroughly ventilated and exposed to the air as much as possible. They should be bathed daily. The same pair of shoes should not be worn day after day, but two pairs kept, so that they may be worn alternately. The very best authorities on the feet tell us that if the feet are systematically bathed and the stockings changed very frequently, corns and many other afflictions of the feet will cease to exist. One should not attempt to wear shoes too loose. The friction caused by a loose shoe on the foot is quite as bad as the pressure of a tight one.

Among the many curious results of civilized methods is the present dancing-master's walk. The excessive turning out of the toes, which is the rule of military tactics as well as of the dancing-school, is not a natural method of walking. The highest medical authorities now agree with the sculptor, who takes for his models the great statues of antiquity, that the correct position of the feet in walking is straight ahead; the footstep falling on two parallel lines and the toes swerving neither to the right nor left. This walk is to be distinguished from the stealthy tread of the Indian, where the successive footsteps fall on the same line, not on parallel lines. For a classic example of noble lines look at the statue of the Venus de Milo, where the weight of the body is poised on the right foot, with the left foot straight forward. The same position of the feet is seen in other statues, where nobility of carriage, strength and power are the essential characteristics of the figure. It is also noteworthy that the full foot from heel to toe, not the ball alone, rests firmly on the ground. In some of the other statues, which are not so highly esteemed and which were done in a more frivolous vein, there is a tendency to turn out the toes, and the foot rests weakly on the ball, making but little use of the toes, and this position has been most severely criticised by anatomists as well as artists.

Our best authorities in physical culture require that the foot should rest naturally, and turning the toes out slightly seems to be the most natural position with the people of today, though it is undoubtedly the result of many generations of habit. The best sculptors, however, require that their models shall pose with their feet pointing straight forward and swerving neither in nor out.

There is an old axiom, so familiar that it has become hackneyed, to the effect that early rising is a sure road to health, wealth and wisdom. The child who asks for a little more slumber is too generally condemned as slothful. This is a remnant of the stern old Puritanical doctrine that all indulgence of the natural inclination partook of the kingdom of Satan.

As a matter of fact every sensible person knows today that early to bed and rise does not necessarily give wealth or wisdom, and it is a disputed question whether it gives health. To a delicate child, or a child, coming with the early morning hours a tonic and blessing. It can readily be admitted that a healthy person can have too much sleep, and the robust boy who idles his time in bed in the early morning instead of getting up and doing his mother's chores is to be sternly reprimanded. Such cases, however, are not especially common. The sturdy child is wide awake with the birds and daylight. There can be no exception to the rule that all small children, and even older school children, should go early to bed. Nine o'clock, the old hour of the curfew, should be the rule of the young student, and little children should be put to bed with the chickens before they begin to crow.

In families where breakfast is served at six o'clock, the hour for retiring should be no later than nine o'clock, and eight o'clock for the tired house-mother, who must get up an hour earlier to prepare the breakfast. The average hour for breakfast in most country houses is about seven o'clock and the hour for retiring ten. Most of these figures give the full eight hours sleep out of the twenty-four that is generally conceded to be the minimum time that a person ought to spend in sleep. Little children who are put to bed at seven require a great deal more sleep than adults, and ten hours is none too much for children, and the schoolboy who is forming bones and muscle by his daily growth, needs proportionately a larger amount of sleep than his grown up brother. While it is much better that he should get this by going to bed early, and that he do so, he must disobey both parts of the proverb, for if he goes to bed late the natural needs of his age will compel him to rise late.

Many a delicate schoolgirl has been hurried to bed early, and has not done the midnight oil and at the same time attempting to rise with the lark. Sleep is a tonic. It is nature's sweetest restorer. Grown persons of a frail, nervous organization, and especially women who, as a rule, are of a more nervous temperament than men, require a proportionately larger amount of sleep. It was said of the great Napoleon, that man who never faltered through all momentous and exciting events of his wonderful career, that he slept at least six hours sleep. There was no wear and tear of vitality, because his nerves were as inflexible to all outward strain as if they were made of iron. Men and women of such a stamp are not to be met in the daily life, but the delicate girl, whose nervous energies are daily taxed to their fullest limit, must have an extra allowance of rest to meet her daily tasks. Because one or two members of the family, or a few, must be up early in the morning to go to his daily task, it need not necessarily follow that all the members of the household are to be aroused when he gets up. The health of the family is of far greater moment than the task of setting an extra table for breakfast or keeping the meal waiting a while. It is the duty of the house-mother to see that every one in her charge has sufficient sleep quite as much to see that they have sufficient food. It is the same mother who will allow her child to eat almost to the limits of gluttony will deny him sufficient sleep because it upsets her plans or because she ignorantly mistakes for slothfulness the natural desire which all healthy growing children have for extra rest.

Home Dressmaking. It is a matter of wonderment, writes Mrs. A. E. Whitaker in Our Grange Homes, that more women do not seriously turn their attention to making their own dresses, and learn how to set their sleeves in properly, and sew their collars so that they will not draw at the nape of the neck, or cut their skirts so that they will hang evenly. Women will study the intricacies of a crochet pattern and sew together innumerable bits of cloth, but just how to lay a pattern on to cloth and cut it out to the best advantage looks problematic. There is scarcely anything in making their own dresses that is more difficult in making their own dresses. It may be said that the faults of the amateur dress-maker are many, but, on the other hand, it takes a great deal of money to get silk worked, and it is beyond many women to obtain this. They can learn to do as well as the average village dress-maker and save their money.

A Bare Floor. One of the richest ways of treating a floor is that used in the elegant suburban home of a well known artist. Two successive coats of burnt umber thinned with turpentine were applied, and then one of hard-oil finish. This latter comes out in case one may be purchased by the quart—a pint will be sufficient for a room 15 by 15; it will dry in twelve hours, and will cost twenty cents. It cost me five dollars to learn this. I employed a tramp painter to stain my dining-room floor for doing which he charged me that sum, but he used such cheap varnish that every footprint or the pressure of a chair leg left a white mark. It was only by a thorough sandpapering, at the expense of much muscular labor, and a coat of hard-oil finish, that it acquired anything like a respectable surface.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. UNLIKE ANY OTHER. It is the most EFFECTIVE AS AN INTERNAL REMEDY. Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think of it. In use for more than 25 years, and still stands the test of time. Every Sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Stomachic Pain, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lumbago, Sprain, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all the ailments which afflict the human race, should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is the most reliable and most effective remedy ever known. Sold by all druggists.

THE FARM. Cabbage and Turnip Lice. The little plant lice that cover the cabbage and turnip leaves so thickly with their bluish-green bodies in the late summer and fall are common everywhere and suck much of the life out of the plants. If the subscriber from Nebraska will pick up all waste and manure, and pull all heads into stumps, or, in other words, if he will clean up every scrap and vestige of the cabbages in the fall after he takes out all the good heads, and feed this refuse to stock, or burn or bury it, he will find that very few lice will be found on his cabbages the next year. The reason for doing this is that late in the season the plant lice lay their little black eggs on the refuse leaves and then die. The eggs remain over winter on this garbage, unless it is destroyed, and hatch out the next spring into cabbage lice that continue to reproduce and feed on the cabbages. By destroying all the garbage the eggs are destroyed and the lice are prevented from doing any further harm as long as the practice is continued.

Plant lice live by sucking the sap from plants and so are not killed by poisons. Kerosene emulsion is the best remedy to use. If you can find when it strikes their little soft bodies, but is sure death when it does. The emulsion is made as follows: Dissolve one-fourth pound hard soap or one quart of soft soap in two quarts of water. When dissolved take from the fire, add one pint of kerosene and mix thoroughly with a force pump until the soap and oil will not separate on standing. This will require rapid pumping for from ten to fifteen minutes. If hard soap is used dilute the mixture before using with twice as much water as there is of the mixture, or if the soft soap, as much more as there is of the mixture. It is then ready to apply. It should be applied morning and evening, so that it can be applied much easier by this means to the under side of the leaves. If the kerosene is not well emulsified it is apt to injure the plant, but if properly made there is no danger of this. It will kill all the plant lice and bugs.—Professor G. C. Davis, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

The Barn Cat. There is no end to the usefulness of a good barn cat. If we feed in the barn, its propensity to hunt will keep it busy catching rats and mice, and in the day it will be on the lookout in the garden for the trespassing birds. Its life will then be useful to its owner, and when its living work is done may be made even more valuable than when alive. It will even pay to buy a dead cat, or even several of them and have them stuffed by the taxidermist in the best and most artistic manner, that it may be as like an ordinary cat as possible.

And this remodeled cat will be found far more useful than it ever had been before. It will always be found when it is wanted, it will rest peacefully at night, not making itself a nuisance in the general chorus of the nightly concert heretofore held on the piazza roof. One of them put in the cherry tree will save the fruit, and one for the strawberry bed will do equally good service there. One in the chicken yard will bewilder the hawks, who, sailing above, taking notes, may see the little chicks.

A WEEK FREE to see just what is best for you to take up, and see if you like our short methods—you may not like to work as we do. If you are in a hurry and expect to work—this is the only school that has the New Method of Actual Business, come right along. Single Shorthand taught by mail; lesson free; write for it. SNELL'S COLLEGE, Truro, N. S.

WALTER BAKER & CO. The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS and CHOCOLATES. On this Continent, have received SPECIAL AND HIGHEST AWARDS on all their Goods at the CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION. Their BREAKFAST COCOA, is made without the use of any artificial coloring matter, and is pure and healthy for all ages. Sold by GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

rooting on the cat's back, and seeing such a strange sight, will be filled with fear and will fly to the next farm. A dozen of them will fill a farm at no cost of food and without the usual annoyance of the frequent dereliction of duty the common barn cat is subject to. Besides it will make a market for the cat's carcass, which now goes to lie about disagreeably.—Coleman's Rural World.

How to Make a Water Meadow.

A water meadow is a level piece of land on the bank of a stream that is embanked, so as to retain the water of the stream in freshets, and permit it to settle and deposit the mud which it holds in suspension. As the mud which comes down with the high water is the washing of the best of the land above, this enclosed land gathers a large quantity of valuable soil in the course of a few years, and the grass grown on it yields very abundantly. In a dry time the water of the stream may be turned on to the meadow by means of a channel made further up, or at a low dam made in the stream for the purpose, and the growth of grass thus greatly increased. If the land is almost level, the dam on the side of the stream and on the lower limit of the field need not be more than a foot high. Of course it is provided with gates to let in the water and discharge it at the lowest point. It is often the case that the water thus turned on to the field is permitted to flow slowly over it, setting the suspended muds as it flows. Land thus improved has been known to pay an interest every year on a valuation of \$1,000 an acre.

Care of Horses' Feet.

One of the mistakes often made by farmers is that of keeping their horses shod that do work in the field. Of course this sometimes becomes necessary, remarks the Nebraska farmer, but in the great majority of cases it is not only uncalculated for, but it is actually a hindrance to the best service the horse is capable of giving. Every body knows that when a horse is once shod the necessity of keeping shoes on his feet grows upon him. It is also recognized that a horse can do all sorts of farm work just as well without shoes as with them, and a critical observer of horses soon discovers that farm horses are kept wearing shoes merely from a fancied and mistaken kindness toward them rather than from any sound and logical reason. If people were in the habit of giving a little personal attention to their horses' feet upon frequent occasions, instead of leaving it all to the blacksmith, it would be all the better for the horses.

In the limits of the United States are found 413 species of trees, of which sixteen, when thoroughly dried will sink in water. The black ironwood (Condalia ferris) is the heaviest of all, being more than thirty per cent heavier than water. It grows only in Southern Florida, and all other species heavier than water are confined to the hot and dry regions of the country.

The amount of air that a man will inhale in twenty-four hours will fill seventy-eight hogheads and weigh fifty-three pounds.

AN HOTEL MAN'S STORY

The Proprietor of the Grand Union Toronto, relates an interesting experience.

Suffered Intensely From Rheumatism—Six Doctors and Mineral Springs Failed to Cure—Wife Restored to Health—Advice to Others.

From the Toronto World. One of the most popular officers at the recent meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada was Rev. L. A. Betts, of Brockville, Grand Chaplain for 1898-99. While on his way to Grand Lodge Rev. Mr. Betts spent some time in Toronto, and among other points of interest visited the World office. It seems natural to talk Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to any one coming from the home of that world-famous medicine, and incidentally the conversation with Mr. Betts turned in that direction, when he told the World that he had that day met an old friend whose experience was a most remarkable one. The friend alluded to was Mr. John Soby, for many years proprietor of one of the leading hotels of Napanee, but now a resident of Toronto, and proprietor of one of the Queen City's newest and finest hotels, the Grand Union Hotel, opposite the Union depot. The World was impressed with the story Mr. Betts told, and determined to interview Mr. Soby and secure the particulars of his case for publication. Mr. Soby freely gave his testimony to the good done him by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A few years ago rheumatism with its attendant legion of aches and pains fastened upon him, and he was forced to retire from business. "For months," said Mr. Soby, "I suffered and could find no relief from doctors or medicines. The disease was always worse in the spring and fall, and last year I was almost crippled with pain. From my knee to my shoulder shot pains which felt like red-hot needles. Then all my limbs would be affected at once. Half-a-dozen doctors, one after the other, tried to cure me, but did no good. The rheumatism seemed to be getting worse! As I had tried almost everything the doctors could suggest, I thought I would try a little prescribing on my own account and purchased a box of Pink Pills. The good effects were soon perceptible, and I procured a second supply, and before these were gone I was cured of a malady six doctors could not put an end to. I have recovered my appetite, never felt better in my life, and I give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills credit for this transformation. My wife, too, is just as warm an advocate as I am. A sufferer for years she has experienced to the full the good of Dr. Williams' invaluable remedy, and recommends it to all women." "From what trouble was your wife suffering?" asked the reporter. "Well, I can't just tell you that," said Mr. Soby. "I do not know, and I don't think she did, but she was the same with half the women. They are sick, weak and dispirited, have no appetite, and seem to be fading away. There is no

DON'T WORRY! TRY SUNLIGHT SOAP. IT BRINGS COMFORT ON WASH DAY. SMITH & TILTON, St. John, N. E., Agents for New Brunswick.

active disease at work, but something is wrong. That was just the way with my wife. She was a martyr to dyspepsia, never in perfect health, and when she saw the change the Pink Pills made in me she tried them. The result was just as marked in her case as in my own, and she says that her whole system is built up, and that the dyspepsia and sick headache have vanished. She, as well as myself, seems to have regained youth, and I have not the slightest hesitation in pronouncing the remedy one of the most valuable discoveries of the century. Let the doubting cavilier and see me and they will be convinced." These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions against which the public is cautioned.—Advertisement.

D. A. GRANT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ROAD CARTS, CONCORD WAGGONS, BUSINESS WAGGONS, PIANO-BOX BUGGIES, BANGOR BUGGIES, CORNING BUGGIES, FRIEATONS of every description, FAMILY CARRIAGES of all kinds; also SLEIGHTS and PLUGS in every style required. We guarantee quality and price second to none. A large stock constantly on hand to select from. Repairing promptly attended to at moderate charges. A trial will convince you of the truth of this statement. Factory and Show Rooms: Main Street, -- Woodstock, N. B. P. O. Box 129. Apr. 10th, 1894. 15 ly

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