

# Messenger and Visitor.

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Volume LVI.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1898.

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The Baptist ministers of St. John and Fairville have reorganized their conference for the winter months. Rev. J. A. Gordon was appointed president and Rev. A. E. Ingram secretary. The meetings held have been full of interest and the reports from the churches of a hopeful character. Plans are being laid for a general evangelistic work throughout the bounds of the conference. The meetings are held in the Messengers and Visitor rooms, 85 Germain street, every Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Brethren visiting the city are cordially invited to meet with us. Recently Rev. C. H. Bacon, G. Howard, E. J. Grant, and H. G. Estabrook have met with us and cheered us by reports of their work on their respective fields.

John Ploughman's famous sheet almanack is announced for 1899, and contains, as in former years, some of Mr. Spurgeon's pithiest sayings. A few of the proverbs are from Pastor Clark's pen. The illustrated almanack is also ready, having been prepared by Mrs. Spurgeon. Mr. Spurgeon's hitherto unpublished sermons are being issued week by week with his comments added.

Mr. Rockefeller continues to be the generous friend—one might say the fostering parent—of Chicago University. The university has other friends, but none so rich and so lavish in the bestowment of their gifts. At the beginning of the present year Mr. M. A. Ryerson, of Chicago, offered to give \$100,000 on condition that \$400,000 additional were raised before July 1, 1898. But the conditions failed to be met and Mr. Ryerson has extended the time for raising the \$400,000 until July, 1899. And now Mr. Rockefeller offers to give a half million more to the university in four equal annual payments provided that the other half million, which Mr. Ryerson's offer contemplated, shall be raised. If the conditions are met, as no doubt they will be, a million dollars will be added to the funds which the university has at its disposal for working expenses. The promised half million from Mr. Rockefeller brings the sum of his gifts to the university up to the grand total of \$3,250,000.

The congregations of Germain Street, Leinster Street and Brunel Street churches united with that of the Tabernacle in holding a union thanksgiving service with the last named on Thursday morning. There were present perhaps 150 persons, and one could not help thinking that at a thanksgiving service representing the four congregations there should be at least a thousand persons who would desire to be present. The service, however, was doubtless highly profitable to those who attended. The four pastors were all present and took part in the exercises of the hour. Mr. Baker, who preached the sermon, took for his text 1 Tim. 1: 12. The theme was, "Gratitude for the Privilege of Service." The points dwelt upon were: 1. Personal service; 2. united service as the Baptist churches in St. John; 3. service as a denomination. The inspiring theme was discussed with fine ability, and the sermon must have been helpful to all present.

It is very unfortunate that most ministers are too busy to give to social questions that careful study which the grave importance of the subjects demands. These earnest men would gladly discuss many problems publicly if they felt prepared to do so from the standpoint of the special student of social science. Many thoughtful pastors will learn with pleasure that a course of six lectures on "Social Science" has been prepared by Professor Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago, for use in the Chautauqua Extension Department, which supplies local clubs, church societies, literary clubs, etc., with lectures, manuscripts, syllabuses, circulars, tickets—all the material necessary for announcing and carrying on a lecture course. Many pastors are already reading these lectures making their own comments and conducting after discussions. The Chautauqua Office (Drawer 194, Buffalo, N. Y.) makes such arrangements with the persons undertaking the lectures that they assume no financial risk. In addition to that on Social Science, there are courses ready, on: "Art and Social Life in Ancient Greece," "The poetry and Teaching of Robert Browning," both by Professor Owen Seaman, a graduate of Cambridge, England, and "Great Periods in Medieval History and Art," by Professor W. H. Goodyear, of the Brooklyn Institute.

No other sarsaparilla has equalled Hood's in the relief it gives in severest cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, etc.

We were pleased to have a call on Monday morning from Principal deBlais, of U. B. Seminary. Dr. deBlais recollects that the work of the institution is being carried on with gratifying harmony and success. The attendance is considerably larger than last year. The teaching staff he regards as highly efficient. The students as a body are earnest and are doing excellent work, and a most gratifying religious interest pervades the school.

We much regret to learn from the last received issue of the *North West Baptist* that the Executive Board of the Manitoba and North-west convention is finding itself in deep water in connection with its missionary operations. The *Baptist* says: "Our expectations of money from the east, built on what appeared the most trustworthy assurances were sadly disappointing. The Maritime brethren's plan of giving to our work failed to a very considerable degree of yielding what former years realized us. They and we meant the change to work in the opposite direction. Ontario's promises at convention, 1897, were calculated upon and planned accordingly. Failure also here. Crops in the west are not as good as expected and prices are nowhere. Guaranteed creditors devour what increase there is."

Recent visits of Superintendent Mellick to the Maritime Provinces and Ontario have not brought any encouraging results. Meanwhile the missionaries find of privations, sufferings and exhausted credit, and plead with the Board to secure money by borrowing or otherwise so as to send some relief.

The Board does out the small amounts received from one quarter and another with all the consideration and frugality of ship-wrecked mariners. All the notes which its credit allows are at discount and still the pressure is beyond endurance.

From this it will be seen that the present is a time of special need with our brethren in the North-west. Considering the deficits which we have to meet here in the different departments of our denominational work, the great difficulty in obtaining the funds necessary for the successful prosecution of the interests which we have in hand and the fact that, on this account, our own home mission work is greatly straitened, it seems impossible to make a special appeal to our Maritime people on behalf of the North-west. And yet it seems more than possible that there are churches and individuals amongst us, who, without doing less than they are now doing for the interests for which we are more immediately responsible, will feel able to extend a helpful hand in this time of need to their brethren in the west.

## PASSING EVENTS.

THROUGH the intervention of the British government and the wise and tactful mediation of Lord Rosebery, the great strike of the English coal miners has happily come to an end. The settlement is received with grand demonstrations of joy by the miners and immense satisfaction by all classes of the people. The cessation of work at the mines and the consequent stoppage of the fuel supply had come to be felt more or less severely in all the branches of the country's trade and industry, and on some branches the effect has been paralyzing. Among the poorer classes much suffering has resulted from the scarcity and extremely high price of fuel, and except for the unusually mild season the suffering would have been greatly intensified. The miners have, of course, suffered severely, and in many instances have reached a point where starvation was staring them in the face. The miners had contended against a proposed reduction of wages of 25 per cent. They have fought a long and hard battle, and have won an apparent victory as they resume work at the old rate of wages. With much less suffering and loss, however, the mine owners must have benefitted largely through the greatly increased prices of coal, and many coal dealers have doubtless been enabled to enrich themselves at the expense of the public. The arrangement agreed upon between the miners and mine-owners, as we understand it, is that the miners continue to receive the old rate of wages until February. Meanwhile a Board of Conciliation will be formed which shall have power in law to settle similar questions by determining the rate of wages which miners are entitled to receive. The Board of Conciliation is to be constituted for one year. Great credit is accorded to Lord Rosebery in the matter. His successful mediation, which was undertaken at the instance of Mr. Gladstone, adds also to the prestige of the government.

COMPETENT critics are disposed to place the name of Francis Parkman, for excellence, at the very head of the list of American writers of history—a list on which appear the names of Motley, Bancroft, Prescott, not to mention many others of ability much more than respectable. Parkman came of that Puritan stock which has proved so fruitful in men of genius and distinguished scholarship. His father was the Rev. Francis Parkman, and, like many other noted men who came of the old New England stock, he could count a number of clergymen among his ancestors. Francis Parkman, the historian, was born in Boston, but being a delicate lad he spent four years of his boyhood from eight to twelve in the country, where he roamed the Middlesex fells, became acquainted with wild animal and plant life of the forest, in which he evidently he found much to which his nature was responsive. At the age of seventeen he entered Harvard College and was graduated four years later, though ill health and travel in Europe had interfered somewhat with the prosecution of his studies. So early as his sophomore year it is said, Mr. Parkman had determined to set himself to write the history of the French and Indian war; and later he enlarged his scheme to cover the period of the grand struggle of France and England for supremacy upon this continent. His college vacations found him exploring the vast forests of Maine and Canada, examining the scenes of raids and battles in the French and Indian wars. Later he visited the Indian tribes in the interior of the country, living for a time among them to study their nature and habits of life. In 1846 a long journey was made which extended as far as the Rocky mountains, and Parkman, accompanied by a friend, lived the Indian life and thus secured that intimate acquaintance with the Indians which makes the red man so vivid a reality in his histories. The immediate outcome of this journey was a series of sketches contributed to the *Knickerbocker*, which afterwards appeared in book form under the title "The Oregon Trail." His experience of savage life was, however, injurious to his health. His sight was seriously impaired. For about three years the light of day was insupportable, and every attempt at reading or writing completely debarred. But heroically he persevered. With the aid of an amanuensis the materials were sifted and arranged, and the work of composition went forward. In 1851, "The Conspiracy of Pontiac" appeared in two volumes. It was fourteen years later that Mr. Parkman's next historical work appeared. Meantime his wife, Catherine Bigelow, whom he married in 1850 and with whom he lived most happily, had died, leaving two daughters who are both married and survive their father. After the death of his wife, Mr. Parkman went, in 1856, to Europe to collect materials for his future work in the record of the French attempt to establish a feudal empire in America. In 1855 he published "Pioneers of France in the New World." This was followed in 1857 by "The Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century." This followed at varying intervals "The Old Regime in Canada," "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.," and "Montcalm and Wolfe." His last work, issued from the press only last year, is entitled "A Half Century of Corbiere," covering the period between 1700 and 1750, and connecting "Frontenac" with "Montcalm and Wolfe." The excellence of Parkman's literary style, his mastery command of the English language, his veracity and thoroughness, together with that subtle imaginative power which has enabled the author to live and think in the times of which he writes, and the fact that his facile and dramatic pen has been much employed in recording events and depicting scenes connected with the early history of our own country, will cause his books to be read with profit and delight by an ever increasing number of Canadians. An editorial writer in the *Springfield Republican*, to whom we are indebted for some of the facts here given, says in reference to the historian's personal appearance: "Mr. Parkman was a noticeable man. Tall, broad-shouldered, but not physically vigorous; his high and shapely head, his strong-featured, clean-shaven face, his resolute mouth and chin, and an air of distinction which was an essential part of his nature—he was one whom people paused to look at, as they did at Dr. Parsons, the poet, who bore a singular resemblance to him."

As previously noted in our columns

Mr. Parkman's death occurred November 8, at his home Jamaica Plain, Boston, at the age of seventy.

THE report of Mr. Blount, the special commissioner sent by the United States government to investigate matters in Hawaii, has now been made public, and appears to throw a good deal of light upon the proceedings which are the subject of investigation. Mr. Blount presents as evidence, statements and admissions of persons who took a prominent part in bringing about the Hawaiian revolution, to show that it was not the doing of the people of the country, but of a comparatively small number, and they mostly United States citizens. The course of action pursued by Mr. Stevens, the United States minister at Honolulu, is made to appear as a high-handed piece of business. The evidence submitted goes to show that Mr. Stevens had not only agreed to recognize the provisional government as soon as it should be proclaimed, but that, a day before the proclamation, he had caused the troops to be landed from the U. S. ship *Boston*; that the troops were stationed for the protection of the revolutionists; that only the presence of the troops in Honolulu rendered the overthrow of Liliuokalani and the proclamation of the provisional government possible; that this government received the recognition of Minister Stevens before the abdication of the queen was demanded, and when only one of the government buildings was in the possession of the revolutionists, and that the queen forebore to offer resistance to the new government only because she was assured that to do so would involve her in hostilities with the United States. It is also stated that she was assured by those who, on the part of the provisional government, conferred with her that she could resign under protest, and that her protest would be considered at Washington; whereas the intention evidently was to have a treaty of annexation obtained before there should be any thorough investigation of the facts connected with the revolution. All this, of course, goes to show that ex-Minister Stevens used his authority as representative of the United States to further an intrigue and overthrow the government of a country between which and his own government friendly relations existed, in order that a scheme of annexation might be carried through. Unless the evidence presented by Mr. Blount can be invalidated, it would certainly seem impossible for the United States to do less than to repudiate the action of ex-Minister Stevens. There is not, however, at present any intimation at Washington that force will be employed to renege Liliuokalani in her kingdom. It seems probable that President Cleveland's government will satisfy itself with pronouncing in favor of her claims, repudiating the action of the late minister and recommending the restoration of the queen, or, at least, the submission of the question to the people of Hawaii.

THE type setting machines which are coming to be introduced in printing offices represent a remarkable triumph of the inventive genius and mechanical ingenuity of the human mind. Mr. Patterson, the proprietor and editor of the *Amherst Press*, has the honor of being the first in the Maritime Provinces to employ a type-setting machine in his work. For some weeks past, a machine, known as the typograph, has been employed by Mr. Patterson on the *Press* and in connection with other work in his office. What the machine does is not to set directly the type for printing, but to set matrices or negative type. When a line of such type is set, which is done by means of a key-board, operated in the same way and about as rapidly as the key-board of a writing machine—by the movement of a lever there is injected into the mould containing the matrices a stream of molten metal which instantly hardens. The strip of metal, bearing the line of type, is then, by the action of the machine, trimmed smooth and pushed out to take its place with others of its kind upon a galley. By a single movement of the machine the matrices are distributed and the operator is ready to produce another line as before. Mr. Patterson informs us that an experienced operator will with this machine do the work of three compositors. Among the advantages of this method of type-setting for newspaper work is that it insures a new set of type for every issue. It also avoids the possibility of what printers call "pi," for as each line is held in a solid piece of metal the mixing of type which has been set becomes impossible. When the type has secured its purpose it is thrown into the melting

pot to be run over again. A type-setting machine constructed on the same general principle, but of a much more complicated character, is now in use in many printing offices in the United States and in several in Canada. Since beginning this article we have received a late number of the *Vancouver World* which gives a detailed description of this machine, "the Linotype," four of which are employed in the office of that paper. The Linotype is the invention of Ottomar Mergenthaler, a mechanic of Baltimore, though more or less successful efforts continued through many years had, no doubt, prepared the way and led up to the triumph achieved in the invention of Mergenthaler. Two factories in England, two in the United States and one in Montreal are now engaged in the manufacture of these machines. Many hundreds of them are in use and nearly a hundred daily papers in Europe and America are being printed by means of them. They are employed in the offices of the *Montreal Witness*, the *Toronto Globe*, the *Hamilton Spectator*, the *Victoria Times*, the *Vancouver World* and the  *Dominion Printing Bureau*, Ottawa. Outfits are being built also for the *Toronto Mail*. There can be no doubt, that the type-setting machine has come to stay and to be a very revolutionary power in the printing offices of the world.

THE people of Amherst are justly proud of their new public school building, the formal opening of which, a few weeks ago, was an event of much general interest to the community. The building is a fine, well-built, substantial structure of brick and stone, and is altogether creditable to the builders, Messrs. Rhodes and Curry. It is admitted, we believe, to be the finest public school building in the Maritime Provinces, and its internal arrangements certainly seem to leave little to be desired. Great credit in this connection, we understand, is due to Mr. Lay, the energetic and efficient principal of the Amherst school. The school has now eleven departments with aggregate attendance of pupils numbering 650. The building has rooms for one or two additional departments which will soon be required. The class-rooms are large and airy, with abundance of light and the method of ventilation secures a continual supply of fresh air, without the discomfort and danger of draughts from open windows. On the third floor there is an assembly hall with a seating capacity of 600. From the roof a fine view of the surrounding country, and the head of Cumberland Basin is to be had. If, however, the building could have been situated on higher ground, the view would have been correspondingly more extensive, and the building would have appeared, externally, to much better advantage. But apart from this the choice of a site was judicious. The Smead & Dow system of heating and ventilation has been adopted, and so far is said to be working well, but the next three months will more thoroughly test its merits. The Amherst people are to be congratulated on the progress which the town is making in educational matters as well as in other lines of enterprise both public and private. The excellent water system introduced last year is a great boon to the town. The car works removed from St. John and now operated by Messrs. Rhodes & Curry, in addition to their other extensive business, give employment to much labor and form a valuable addition to Amherst's industrial interests. As a trading centre for a large and prosperous agricultural country, Amherst has had a steady development, and the various manufacturing interests which have been recently established or gradually developed have contributed largely to the growth of the town. In addition to those already alluded to, the Amherst boot and shoe factory, under the efficient management of M. D. Fride, Esq., and the iron foundry and machine business of the Messrs. Robb Bros. may be mentioned as among the best known and most successful manufacturing enterprises in the Maritime Provinces.

Mamma (reprovingly, Sunday)—You told me that you were only going to play church.  
Dick—Yes'm.  
Mamma—Then what is this loud laughing about?  
Dick—Oh, that's all right. That's Dot and me. We're the choir.  
"The proof of pudding is in the eating." K. D. C. has been tried and tested and has proved itself to be the "King of Medicines," the "Greatest Cure of the Age."

W. B. M. U.  
NOTO FOR THE YEAR:  
"Lord what will Thou have me to do."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. Baker, 311 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

## NOVA SCOTIA NOTES.

Month by month the work of our Union, which seemed at first so small, is growing, until you are confronted at every turn with the question, "How can it all be done, and done thoroughly?" To give up any part means to go back, which must not be thought of.

Workers are needed in these home departments if the foreign work is to succeed. Three weeks have been spent among the Aid Societies of Digby and Annapolis counties. It was encouraging to note that not one society had died, though one or two had found living a hard matter. Still this hand to hand, heart to heart work of our visit took in every instance, for "the good hand of our God was upon us for good." Two meetings were held each day during this first week, and then work was begun in Annapolis county where we were joined by Miss Bancroft, our county secretary.

Our first meeting was held at Round Hill on Sunday evening. We have no society here as yet.

At Clementevale we found that the old society, organized by Miss Norris, had gone down, but the sisters seemed ready to begin anew; and after the meeting we organized with twelve members, and good hope of an increase.

At Stony Beach the result of the meeting was a society with twelve members.

After the meeting at Stony Beach it was found advisable for the workers to separate in order that no time be lost or places missed.

Miss Bancroft went on to Victoria Beach, where, after laying the matter before the sisters, they organized with eight members; and from there to the island with the same result, only in this instance the members are six in number.

That same day saw us on our way to Bridgetown, where they were celebrating "Crusade day." Met with the sisters in a grand meeting in the afternoon, and found that a large party of brothers and sisters had been invited to tea in the vestry at the close of the afternoon session. The evening meeting was a public one, consisting of addresses, recitations and good singing. Eight new members were the result. Perhaps there is a hint here for other societies.

On Thursday evening a meeting was held in Granville Ferry, where the people, though few in number, had a mind to work; result, an Aid Society with nine members. Since then seven names have been added.

At Bridgetown on Saturday afternoon we met with a number of the young people and organized a mission band with thirty six and grand prospects for an increase.

At Centreville we held a meeting on Sunday afternoon, organizing here with five good workers.

That evening found us in Paradise. A good place the secretaries found it to be in every sense of the word.

On Monday evening a meeting was held with the sisters at West Paradise, and we hope that an Aid society will be found here before long.

A meeting was also held on Friday, 20th inst., at Clarence. This is one of our best societies, and will be 21 years old in January, so that we look for great things from this Aid during the year. If only for example's sake Springfield and Falkland Ridge were next on the programme. The first we accomplished and we had a pleasant visit with the sisters. A storm prevented our visiting the Ridge, and it was thought best to defer that visit, as many of the sisters were from home.

Eight or ten societies still remain to be visited in Annapolis county, and other places to be called at with a view to organization. We had hoped to have accomplished this before and may yet be able to do so before winter sets in.

PROV. SECTY, N. B.

The quarterly meeting of the Aid Societies of Halifax and Dartmouth was held in the First church November 27. Interesting addresses were given by Miss Payne, from Burmah, and Mrs. Stephen March, of Halifax.

If these societies are not often heard from in the column, it is no sign of inactivity. The Provincial Secretary had only to lay before them a bit of work for the Master (which she had come across while away) and they were at once ready to make plans to carry out the suggestions.

May they hear the "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

THE PREACHER'S POSITION DEFINED AND DEFENDED.

A sermon preached before the professors and students of the University of the South...

Our theme is the preacher's position stated and supported, or, in a form more easily remembered, The Preacher's Position Defined and Defended.

Paul was a logical mind. His works abound in form, therefore, we need not that are of some use. They bridge profound chasms. They link together powerful thoughts.

In the introduction, then, we have Paul as a zealous preacher of the gospel. In the first part of the text, linked by "for" to the introduction, we have his position defined.

I. We notice then the preacher's position defined. Position can be known and described only in view of surroundings. We notice, first, Paul's age and his position in it, then our age and the true position of its ministry.

Paul's age. Rome was written in 58. Rome in 58 was the centre of the world. Knowing her we know Paul's age. She was central not simply in her position, but through her power.

While the gospel, like its author, is the "same yesterday, to-day and forever," its heralds must adapt themselves to the age in which they live. Paul's was an age of contempt, therefore he said: "I am ready to preach the gospel for I am not ashamed of it."

In this age, in this land, there are still those who look upon Christianity with contempt. These are still placed in the front ranks of the Christian world.

That this position is higher than that of the text is due not to us, by no means, but to the Christian of that age.

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empire, the glory of 58, is now but a fact of history. Christianity, a thing to be ignored in 58, is now the all important factor in the age. It has been the power of the world since the fall of Rome.

The angle remaining the same, the larger the base of the pyramid the higher it rises. Christianly, by its marvelous spread, has risen in the estimation of the world.

The learned seek wisdom of Him who is "above and only in heart." The wealthy of the earth pay tribute to Him who, "though He was rich, for our sakes became poor."

What a difference between Paul's age and ours. In view of this change it is not idle for us to repeat Paul's words: "I am not ashamed of the gospel."

Some one may urge, "You forget that this expression is a figure of speech called litotes, in which Paul meant more than he said."

If, then, Paul's words do not define our position, how are we going to do it? We answer, it must be defined in view of the character of the age.

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ally divides into two parts. (1) The gospel saves everyone that believeth, and (2) in so doing, it is "the power of God."

Again, the gospel does not need to be told by the cultured and gifted to produce its wonderful effects. In imagination we have heard the voice say to us as Elijah: "Go forth and stand upon the mount before the Lord."

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story has wrought such wonders in the world. They see but the story and not, behind it, the Almighty arm of God. It is the award of the Spirit. It is the power of God.

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Virtue of a Cheerful Spirit.

What the world needs among other things is more of those people who possess the invaluable charm of a happy disposition. Who doesn't enjoy coming in contact with such persons? They carry a radiance of soul with them that seems to affect the very atmosphere.

A prominent merchant recently said to the writer that no qualities were more desirable on the part of himself or employees, especially during business hours, than these qualities. And his is a pleasant place to go, though you have great reason to be so.

As Christians how can we refrain from glorifying in the Divine power of the gospel, as gospel preachers how can we refrain from emphasizing from our pulpits this grand truth. In our congregations are many unawakened who are trying to save themselves. Some feel secure, and thus their perils are increased.

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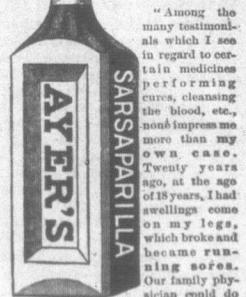
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"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Wollen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:



me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good Mother Urged Me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sore healed, and I have not been troubled since.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you.

A POOR MAN indeed is he whose blood is poor, who has lost his appetite and whose flesh and seems to be in a rapid decline; but

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES. It makes the rich again by restoring appetite, flesh and color, and giving him energy and perfect health.

TAKE HARVEY'S LIVER PILLS. HARVEY'S LIVER PILLS are a perfect cure for all cases of Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Sick-Headache, Sour Stomach, Biliousness, Constipation, Jaundice, Torpid Liver.

IF YOUR HEAD ACHES. THEY ARE SMALL, EASY TO TAKE, SUGAR-COATED, PURELY VEGETABLE, DO NOT GRIPE, DO NOT SICKEN.

For Sale by all Druggists & Dealers. PRICE 25 CENTS. Manufactured by THE HAWKER MEDICINE CO., LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Geo. F. Simonson & Co. ARE RETAILING GOODS AT WHOLE-SALE PRICES. NOTE: Letter, Foolscap and Legal Cap Papers, over 50 varieties.

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Messenger and Visitor.

When paid within thirty days, \$1.50.
S. M. BLAKE, Editor.
J. H. SAUNDERS, Business Manager.
OFFICE: 26 GERRAIN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

THE DEACONS.

A correspondent asks us to say what are the duties of deacons. Now it does not appear generally to be a difficult task to instruct other people as to their duties. It is so much more interesting than to address one's self to the prosaic tasks of doing one's own duty that we suppose we should be quite grateful to our esteemed correspondent for the opportunity of giving the deacons a piece of our mind in reference to the things that are incumbent upon them. But editors naturally come to have a good deal of fellow-feeling and sympathy for any much-advised class of people, and it may be for this reason that we feel seized with a certain hesitancy in this matter and a doubt as to whether we are fully competent to pronounce just what the Baptist deacon should do and what he should not. The deacon question and Bunyan's Slough of Despond appear to be alike in this—though we hope in no other respect—that a great many cart loads of wholesome instruction have at one time and another been dumped into them without making an end of the matter.

The question of our correspondent to whom we have alluded appears to indicate that in his opinion there are some who take a very contracted view of the duties attaching to the deacon's office, since he asks whether to pass the plates for the collections and to assist the pastor in administering the Lord's supper are the only duties of deacons. It is needless to say that any one who held no higher view of the duties and opportunities of the office would manifest his entire unfitness for the deaconship. It is easy to show that, in addition to the matters mentioned and rendering to the minister such assistance as he may require in administering the ordinance of baptism, there are many other duties which may fairly be expected of deacons. To see that the pastor is made comfortable and provided by the church with what is necessary to enable him successfully to prosecute his work, to care for the poor, to have oversight of the temporalities of the church and to preside at meetings in the absence of the pastor—these are among the things expected of deacons, and in many strains and on divers occasions they have been insisted upon for the edification of the men of the discomfiture. We do not purpose here to discuss the duties of deacons along this line.

If the men in the diaconate have not always realized the expectations formed in reference to them, perhaps the fault is not wholly with themselves. There are others who have responsibilities in this matter. The church has the duty of seeing that, in selecting men for the deaconship, the right men are chosen. If great things are expected of the deacons, men capable of great things should be selected. If a church chooses a deacon for purely negative good qualities, or because there is about him an air of pious respectability, or because his father was a deacon before him, and he aspires to that office, it should not be disappointed if its deacons do not prove to be an immensely effective force for the church's upbuilding. Let the church make deacons of the men who represent its most genuine, manly and forceful Christianity—men who besides being loyal servants of Christ are full of energy and purpose and who possess the faculty of bringing things to pass in what they undertake. There will naturally, of course, be diversities of gifts in the men chosen, but let each deacon be chosen because of his ability to do something for the edification of the church, and not merely as a respectable figure-head. But, on the other hand, do not put a man into the office merely because he is clever at bringing things to pass, or because he has influence in the community, if without he is lacking in sterling Christian character. Let the diaconate represent the force of the church, but by all means let it be genuinely Christian force. Make some young men deacons, we should say, when the right kind of material is available. Energy and enthusiasm are in the young men; let these forces have their proper expression in the church, and let young and old feel that all have

a share in its ministry. As to the number of deacons which a church should have, we should say let it be according to the supply of material. If a church has timber for only two or three deacons, let it be content with that number, if it has sufficient for a dozen or more, so much the better.

Then if the church has been wise in the selection of its deacons it is important that it treat them wisely and in such a way as to secure from them the best service which they are capable of rendering. Let not the church think that the purpose for which a brother has been made a deacon is that he may become a butt for censorious criticisms, but let respect and sympathy be accorded to the men chosen for so important an office; that they may be encouraged to do their best. We have not space here to dwell upon this phase of the subject, though much might be said.

In everything relating to the church's work a great deal must always depend upon the pastor; and the character of the service rendered by the deacons and their usefulness in the church is likely to depend much upon the pastor. In our opinion he will do well to make much of his deacons, that is, if they are the kind of men whom a pastor can make much of; and he should not be too ready to conclude they are not. If we should undertake to define the duties of deacons in a single short sentence, we should say that their duty is to be the pastor's lieutenants, his counsellors and helpers. The value of their service to the church will depend very much upon interchange of sympathy and counsel between them and their pastor, and upon the service into which he leads them. It is important, we think, that the pastor should meet his deacons either regularly or occasionally, and that they may pray and take counsel together over the interests of the church and the work of its ministry; that he may confide in them as to the work which he wishes to accomplish and the burdens which are resting upon his heart; that he may have the benefit of their counsel in any new line of work which he proposes to adopt and that any such undertaking may be entered upon with their approval and co-operation. In this way, as it seems to us, the deacons should become not only useful individually, but as a body a real and effective force in the church, standing with the pastor as a most important factor in the church's ministry, encouraging and strengthening him by their sympathy and counsel and proving an inspiration to their brethren by their earnest and intelligent leadership in every good word and work.

STILL WE DIFFER.

We find ourselves still obliged to differ with our esteemed neighbor, the Telegraph, in regard to the propriety and honesty of ministers purchasing the sermons of others and preaching them as their own. In reply to our remarks of last week on this subject the Telegraph says: "The essential feature of a sermon is the thought which underlies it, and we all know that many thoughts which are used in sermons, and used with effect, are by no means original with those who utter them from the pulpit. Ministers not only use their own expressions and their own thoughts in the composition of their sermons, but they likewise go to commentaries and to books of exegesis for the purpose of fortifying themselves and increasing their knowledge, and in order to make their preaching more acceptable to their hearers, \* \* \* and the average preacher must depend very largely upon others for his ideas, if not for his words. If, then it is no fault to use the ideas of others in the pulpit, it is but a step from that to using the words of others, and if these words have been paid for, we fail to see why the preacher should be called a dishonest man."

We are quite prepared to admit that the preacher, or, for that matter any other serious man, in his preparation for written or oral discourse would be extremely foolish to ignore the work done by those who have gone before him. So far as he can and so far as he judges it necessary to an effective presentation of his subject, he may and he should acquaint himself with the facts and thoughts of able investigators and thinkers. To deny to the preacher, or any other speaker or writer, the use of all ideas, facts or thoughts for which he is indebted to others would be absurd. To a certain extent facts, ideas, thoughts are recognized by all scholars as common property. But accepting freely the material thus placed at his hand, there is much room still for honest industry on the part of the preacher or writer, and much is justly demanded of him, before he shall present the result as having upon it the stamp of his own personality. If a scholar writes a treatise on any scientific subject he finds himself at every step of the way indebted to those who have gone before him. But accepting the facts, ideas and suggestions which have thus come to him, his own intellectual labors gives to them a unity and a value which quite justify him in presenting the essay as his own. But if any one should copy and publish as his own

composition an essay which some eminent scientist has written, however superior it might be to any thing he could himself produce, his action would certainly win for him well-merited contempt. Surely Christian ministers ought not to accept for themselves a lower ethical standard in the preparation of their sermons than is tolerated in other intellectual workers. The Christian preacher, if he is worthy of the name, must be by example as well as by precept an influence for honesty; for what is that religion worth which is divorced from honesty in purpose and life? It may be, as our contemporary intimates, only a step from the use of commentaries to the preaching of other men's sermons as one's own, but to our mind it is a quite illogical and very perilous step. It is a step out of light into darkness. The preacher who possesses the intellectual and spiritual qualities necessary to his important office will have no need, in our opinion, to preach other men's sermons. In a long run his people will be more interested and benefitted by the results of his own prayerful research, thought and experience, than by any sermons which he can purchase for them ready-made. But if he thinks best or feels compelled to do the latter, let him frankly say so; let the Christian preacher be an honest man.

PUBLIC attention has of late been called to certain charges preferred against some of the missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union in Burma by Rev. E. J. Miller, who has been a missionary to Burma in connection with the Union. Prominence has, of late, been given to the matter by a pamphlet sent forth by Mr. Miller and by the sensational use made of his statements in the daily press of the United States. So far as we can learn, but slight ground existed in fact for the very serious charges which Mr. Miller has made and scattered broadcast concerning his brethren. At the annual meeting of the Union in May last, in Denver, a committee, consisting of men of acknowledged ability and fitness for the task, was appointed to investigate and report upon the matter. In their report this committee stated that they had given the whole matter their most candid and prayerful consideration, had sought light in all quarters accessible and endeavor to reach just conclusions. The findings of the committee, briefly stated in general terms, is that, so far as Mr. Miller's charges affect the personal integrity or general ability and usefulness of the missionaries concerned, they are without any real foundation, and it is recommended that the Union disclaim Mr. Miller from its service. This has accordingly been done. From the comments of our Baptist exchanges from the United States on this unfortunate business, it would appear that Mr. Miller is regarded as possessing an unhappy genius for involving himself and those connected with him in unnecessary difficulties. It appears that in going to Burma he found certain things, especially in connection with the publishing business of the mission, which, while implying no intentional wrong-doing on the part of the missionaries, might very probably have been made the subject of investigation and reform. But Mr. Miller's suspicions and reckless disposition led him to magnify these into very grave matters seriously affecting the integrity of his brother missionaries. Mr. Miller does not appear to be a man consciously actuated by an evil purpose, but the difficulty is to understand how any sane and Christian man could be led to pursue the course which he has taken. In view of what seem to be the facts in the case, it appears much to be regretted that a church in New York should have considered it a proper occasion for the assertion of Baptist independence by sending Mr. Miller back to Burma on his own responsibility.

Jottings from the Seminary.

The teachers and students of Acadia Seminary had, very recently, the pleasure of listening to a lecture given by Mr. W. M. Manning, on Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. Mr. Manning is a graduate of Cambridge University, England, and is conversant with English politics. He placed before his audience, in a vivid manner, some of the phases of the Irish question that are seldom brought to notice on this side of the ocean. While admitting the wrongs to which the Irish people have been subjected, he showed that they are not yet prepared to find relief in Home Rule. Mr. Manning also showed that the methods of politicians in England are quite similar to those of politicians in America. His remarks on this point shed a flood of light on such magazine articles as "Mr. Gladstone's Necessities" which appeared in a recent number of the Edinburgh Review. This lecture, which was given on the invitation of the principal, was an occasion for entertainment as well as instruction. Music was furnished by Misses Shand, Ross and Shaw. At the close of the lecture Mr. Manning sang to Mrs. Ralph Eaton's accompaniment several pieces which were heartily applauded. G. Wolfville, Nov. 13.

Incidents on Tour.

Here we are on tour again after so many months of building work. We have waited so impatiently during the past few weeks until the heavy rains should cease, that it was with no little pleasure that we halted the reapparance of the sun and began our preparation for a tour among the villages.

Our lodging place is Mahypatty, a large village about six miles east of Kimeidy. As there is no bungalow here for Europeans, we at first took up our abode in an Indigo factory: The tanks full of water (which would bring in fever) all around us, the utter lack of privacy, multitudes of ants, etc., led us to remove to a bungalow used for native travellers. It is also full of ants and rats, but is nevertheless better than our former shelter. I occupy a room about ten feet square, where dining-room, bedroom, study, etc., are all included. In the back wall of the building a hole two feet square serves for a window and has a wooden door to it. The grass roof of the building projects down over the front wall far enough to cover a three foot veranda which runs along the front of the building. Upon this veranda I generally put my cot and sleep for the night, though at mid-day it is too hot. On this same veranda my native helpers sleep upon their mats. My cook prepares my food there also, since there is no kitchen in connection with this establishment. The building contains three rooms—the middle one is mine. As the walls which separate my room from that on either side are only seven feet high and have no gables, we get the benefit of all the smoke and talk in these rooms. The keeper of the bungalow (a woman) and her two children occupy the room to my left. As she cooks her food the volume of smoke rolls up over the wall and forms a canopy over me.

Being a typical Telugu woman she has an incessant tongue, which wags in all strains and with varying velocity and volume, as she stirs the fire and makes her curry. In the room to my left are my helpers, who also give me the benefit of most all they say. I laugh in my sleeve as I overhear them say that they expect the dora (myself) to give them a log of mutton when they have visited fifty villages.

These are lovely days, and especially charming nights. At 3.45 a. m. we rise. By 4.30 we have had a bath, a little lunch, prayers and are ready for a start. By moonlight we cross paddy fields, mango orchards, etc., and at dawn are at a village three or four miles away. After preaching for two or three hours in two or three villages, we are turned homewards about 9 o'clock. By that time the scorching sun is well up in the heavens and our tramp is a weary one. The bungalow is reached about 10 a. m. and 'we are hot, tired, sleepy, muddy and hungry. Whenever the road will permit I take my little jirikakha with me and at least ride one way. It will save me many a weary tramp, and I am so thankful for it. We have now three or four such in our mission. They are made to carry only one person and are drawn by only two coolies, one pulling and the other pushing. Were it not such a drain upon our strength we would always walk back and forth with our native preachers. But that would exhaust one too much, and hence I generally plan to walk out in the cool of the morning and ride back when the sun is hot. This plan enables us to associate considerably with the helpers and yet to avoid that unwise expenditure of strength which would have one exhausted and useless for the rest of the day. We don't ride because we are too lazy or proud to walk, but simply because it doesn't pay to use oneself up in one short hour and be good for nothing the rest of the day.

Six native brethren are with me, and we generally divide ourselves into three (connective) groups. The members of each group are so frequently changed that no one has the same companion on two successive trips. The helpers are all earnest and will do faithful work. One day several of them preached to four different groups of people in one forenoon and returned to our lodging pretty well tired out. All this surrounding country is now as beautiful as a picture, and only man is vile. We have daily a variety of experiences. Sometimes the people in the back village "take to their heels" when they see us coming. Sometimes we meet with a "holy man" besmeared with sacred ashes who, we have little doubt, is "possessed with the devil" for he will not let us speak to the people and tries to interrupt and ridicule us all through our preaching. Sometimes I have to climb upon the back of one of the helpers who carries me across a brook, or plunges through a swamp, puffing by reason of his burdens.

At this place the Kimeidy Rajah has built a large temple, and idolatry in all its hideousness and filth is rife. Yes, it makes you shudder as you pass, for it seems like the very mouth of Hell. The place is the resort of fakirs, "holy men," vile priests, and public harlots, who head the great procession that throng the way to everlasting woe.

In the neighborhood of this centre of idolatry we and our Saviour are mocked and abused, hence we joyfully turn away to the outlying villages where the "common people" receive us more gladly. Our hearts have been greatly cheered on this tour by the crowds who have listened to us day after day. In many cases they tell us that idol worship is foolish and harmful, and that the "many gods" of their religion is all a lie. "Yes," say many, "let us worship the one God who made us." But when we tell of Christ, His love and His suffering, they seem untouched and often turn away with a sneer. We have during the last week visited twenty-five villages and there are some ten more to be visited before we go on to the next touring centre. Think of the destitution! In all these villages teeming with men, women and children, there is not one to praise His Maker, or love the Saviour who died for him. In a day or two we leave these hundreds and it will be months before we can again visit them. They heard the gospel from our lips for a few hours and now for months the story of Jesus will be unheeded, while the babble of heathen tongues goes on as in the months that have passed. As there has been one little ray of heaven's light let into some dark mind? How can that lead to the light of day when the black darkness of heathen night again closes around it? Has a seed in God's garden sprouted? Has a tender blade begun to grow? How can it survive amidst the rank and overtowering growth of heathen weeds? Has some heart really yearned for God and His love? Oh, I pity such an one. Must he be left for months amidst the deafening noise and abstraction of idolatrous orgies? Will not the fumes of iniquity suffocate his newborn longing for something better? Oh, "the harvest truly is plentiful, but the laborers are few. Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest!" W. V. HIGGINS. Mahypatty, Oct. 3.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT CARLETON.—We had been hoping for a blessing on Thanksgiving day. We had prayed for it, and we got it. We were given something to be thankful for the Sunday before, when in the open air and the open water, at the old Fort, in the presence of an orderly multitude of nearly a thousand people—Roman Catholics and Protestants and our little band of Baptists—we baptised a young man and a maiden—William Stackhouse and Laura Coes—in the name of the Trinity. On Thursday the majority of the members laid aside engagements and enticements and met together in the Lord's name. In the afternoon a meeting of members only was held, in which the pastor read and commented on the articles of our faith and practice and the covenant. He had had the covenant nicely printed on stiff cardboard and presented a copy to each member of the church. Then such prayers to God were offered as cannot fall to have been heard and to be answered. Then we dispersed to the vestry, resolving to live more in accord with our solemn covenant and holy faith. Here refreshments were passed around and the people were sociable. In the evening more members came in, among them Pastor Gates from our mother church, German Street, who spoke some inspiring words before he went. A thanksgiving offering was taken amounting to about \$40. And then Bro. Strange, the clerk, read the church roll, and the members present answered as they saw fit, by a single word or a short speech. All members whose addresses could be had, had been notified and many responded by letter, a few by greenbacks. Sometimes a note from a brother who was ill would call forth a prayer; again a message from one who was being restored would call forth a song of praise. So the evening passed and a blessing remained. If you have not had a roll call yet, have one instead of the next admittance-fee bazaar. A. JUDSON KEMPTON.

P. S.—If any of the N. B. churches should wish to adopt the plan above mentioned of supplying each member with a copy of the covenant printed on durable cardboard, I regard it as so important a matter that I would be happy to order them and mail them to the church free of charge, above actual cost. If ordered immediately before the type for my copy it will be cheaper. A. J. K.

A CARBO correspondent who knows whereof he writes, says: "There is now a good opening here for a clever young physician. The only doctor here is in the employ of one of the cable companies, and in case of epidemic is liable to be withdrawn. We have been obliged to run this risk hitherto for the reason that there did not seem to be sufficient business for two medical men; but the rapid growth of the population coupled with other recent developments has made it quite apparent that a respectable young physician of good ability and with moderate ambition coming here well recommended would, in a year or two, gather around him a fairly lucrative practice. If he were also a D. D. S. a fine practice would, I think, be assured from the start."

Other Compl. Medicines have had their day, but Putner's Emulsion has come to stay, because it's so nice and so good.

Notes by the Way.

A Sabbath spent with Cumberland Point and Cumberland Bay churches, gave us an idea of the importance of this as a field for a Baptist pastor. Good congregations greet the preacher. The material for a sufficient support is here—comfortable houses of worship are provided;—a people bright and intelligent and enterprising in worldly ways is here found—but these churches are pastorless.—Just why this is so may not be readily discovered. The ministry that can locate this influence so adverse to the religious prosperity of this people and apply the needed remedy will do a noble work and make for itself a record worthy of much self-sacrifice and hard toil. This field is white for the labor of the skillful pastor. The MESSENGER AND VISITOR is interested in the success of our cause here, as its best work is only appreciated by a few, and this will be the case until the pastor appears and puts in the work appointed by the Lord for his servants to do.

The Grand Lake is a beautiful piece of water, affording a valuable highway to the markets of the world for the products of the lands which it surrounds. Farming, and in lumbering, and navigation are the leading industries. Quite extensive coal fields are being opened up, and these give fair promise of future prosperity. On the east side of this water is a fine farming district largely under the control of Baptists. Through what is known as the Jemseg—which is a narrow strait some three miles long—the Grand Lake empties into the St. John nearly forty miles from the head of its navigable waters.

At Jemseg we have a large and influential church in solitary control of a wealthy district. For a short time this church is pastorless. This want, it is hoped, will soon be supplied. This old church has borne a good crop of ministers, for which our denomination is under great obligations to it. Among these worthy brethren are found Rev. J. H. Hughes, W. Camp, A. I. Dykeman and I. B. Colwell.

We were glad to learn that the Rev. E. Hopper now settled as pastor of the church at Upper Gagotown is at work with good prospects of success. May he long remain and enjoy the fruits of present toil. From Gagotown to St. John—a distance of fifty miles—our churches are pastorless. Our Home Mission Board has been assisting our churches here with transitory labors. The time is now when only by placing and maintaining a competent pastor here for years will the necessities of this people be met, and the results of such an enterprise are not among the uncertain things of the future. It would in a short time build up a strong interest. Valuable material here awaits the coming of the skilled workman.

At the Central House, Halifax, kept by Miss A. M. Fayson, those who desire quiet comfortable lodgings will be satisfied at a reasonable expense. J. H. S.

W. K. M. U. MISSION BANDS. Recitations, Dialogues, Exercises, How the Story was Told, 1c.; M. B. Portfolio Nos. 1 and 2, 25c. each; Our own Mission to the Telugu, 1c.; Dialogue for Mission Bands Nos. 1 and 2, 3c.; Gifts for the King, 1c.; Thank Offering Service, 1c.; Mission Ships, 1c.; The Master is Calling, 1c.; Good Tidings, 1c.; Little Things, 1c.

MISSION BAND LEAFLETS. Children's Mission Bands, 2c.; Little Girl and her Mission Jar, 2c.; Six Girls, 1c.; The Birthday Box, 1c.; Missionary Pin Money, 1c.; Talpala Ouma, 1c.; Dixie's Six Cents, 1c.; Chips for Children's Bands, 5c.; Bringing the Boys up to the Standard, 1c.; The Banks side of the Question, 2c.; Little Corners, 1c.; How shall we Interest the Children, 1c.

AID SOCIETIES—HOME MISSIONS. Messengers, 2c.; Song, How to Grow, 2c.; Reading, 1c.; Preparation for the Master's work, 1c.; Burdens or Wings, 1c.; Serving the Present Age, 2c.; That Missionary Meeting, 1c.; Silver or Souls, 2c.; History of a Day, 1c.; Praise Meetings, 1c.; Christian Visitor, 1c.; The Christian Woman's Responsibility, 2c.; How we came to Organize, 1c.; Ezra, Me and the Bards, Aunt Jane's Inspiration.

FOREIGN MISSIONS. Hindu Widows, 2c.; Waste and Want, 2c.; Women in Burma, 1c.; God's Thoughts about the Nations, 1c.; Trip to Moroko, 3c.; Great Commission, 3c.; Aunt Jerushy's Thoughts, 1c.; At Home and Abroad, 2c.; What is Foreign Missions Rightful Share, 1c.; Lessons the heathen may Teach Us, 3c.; Mothers and Homes in Africa, 2c.; Great Bright God of Self Restraint, 1c.; How Women may help Christ's Kingdom, 1c.; Zalesa, 3c.; The Unfulfilled Commission, 25c.; Missionary Invasion of China, 2c.; Races of Burma, 3c.; Self Questioning, 1c.; Mrs. Purdy's Peculiarities, 1c.; Add of Tractations, 1c.; The School at Hadjin and Its Teachers, 1c.; Doll Dressing, 1c.; Emotional Christianity, 1c.; In It Night, 1c.; Woman in India, 35c.; Fellow Helpers, 2c.; Two Miles, 1c.; My Becky's Conviction, 3c.; What Becky

Thinks About the Chinese Apostle, 25c.; Brother O. Story, 1c.; Mrs. Pickett, Answered, 1c.; India Q. Answers, 5c.; Maps, 25c.

Other leaflets are on the list will be printed as soon as I am sorry that some of our best disappointed about the mile boxes. The demand has been very great, and out before we were aware. The work is now, and take into smoothly running department should soon. Will our workers help? Needing articles to assist papers on any subject prompt attention will be have Missionary Reviews any leaflets which may not will be ordered.

We propose keeping "St. Africa." These include C. Africa, India, Burma, etc.

A few of Mrs. Manning on hand. Please order Christmas. Also a number of Miss Camp's Hist. Societies, twenty-five cents; that woman should own of. AMY E. Dartmouth, N. S.

Annuiti Fur. For needy ministers and ministers: Miss E. M. L. Miss Rockwell says, the sum is small it is with prayers.

Norman (letter bearing) two mark on envelope) two ministers Annuiti Fur. three dollars for fore (A. Coburn). (Will send the Berwick, per Rev. A. Coburn, I. C. Elderkin, Suelbome. The thousand dollars will represent the ministers and children prayerfully. E. M. SAUNDERS.

DEMOMINATIONAL (All money except legacies and commissions sent to: Home Missions, Acadia University, 1000 Commercial St., St. John, N. B. sent to the Rev. J. W. Manning and Mr. J. H. Saunders, who should be sent to Rev. A. Coburn. Berwick for collecting funds in work can be had from the Baptist Book Room, Halifax, N. S.)

ST. GEORGE.—A music service was held here on the evening under the auspices of the programme committee. Pastor Malder, reading in recognition by Miss Maud given by the church choir taken by Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Malder. We got a missionary concerting the winter.

BERWICK, N. S.—The vices were held in the morning, the pastor, presented an appropriate address, freely offered by a large number of the happy, righteous government of the general prosperity of the evening a thanksgiving given by the young people offering made. There was tenderness, at both meetings able results.

ANDOVER.—The work encouraging. Two pres. baptised recently, one on one November 11. The to have the pleasure others into the church st.

WOODSTOCK.—Gradual interest in connection with in Woodstock has been deepening. The congregation is increasing, and the church. The pastor encouraged in his ministry services are being held, a number have professed. Several were to be baptised Day.

BELLEVILLE CREEK, N. B. report we have been in services at this place. The Lord has graciously people and saved souls. 19th, we baptised three. Their names are Miss Josephine Northrup, McKinley, Miss S. These, with two others Stephen Northrup, one little struggling church others to follow we trust.

LOWER ECONOMY.—Our Rev. J. E. Davis, since of himself in possession of a wife, and for the first time as housekeeper in the with plenty of the Master him to engage all his time and give him both growth in his future service of The Rev. J. B. Champier earnestly and successfully Baptist church of this place, from June 1st, 1893, has been con-vince of physicians, to present, his studies at. He has been resting his four weeks, and now though not completely much better health. has left for his home in E. I., and after a little ready to resume active Master. Any of the pastor will do well to Bro. Champier. We have in recommending him energetic laborer in the

Thanks About the Chinese, 23.; Karen Apostle, 25.; Brother Oz, 16.; Alties Story, 13.; Mrs. Pickett, 23.; Question Answered, 16.; India Questions and Answers, 55.; Maps, 255.

Other leaflets are on the way and a list will be printed as soon as possible. I am sorry that some of our sisters have been disappointed about the arrivals of the mite boxes. The delay will not occur again. The demand for the boxes has been very great, and the supply ran out before we were aware.

The work is new, and takes time to get into smoothly running order. This department should soon pay for itself. Will our workers help? If any one needing articles to assist in preparing papers on any subject will write me, prompt attention will be given. We have Missionary Reviews to lend, and any leaflets which may not be in stock will be ordered.

We propose keeping "Studies on Missions." These include China, Japan, Africa, India, Burma, &c.

A few of Mrs. Manning's game still on hand. Please order in time for Christmas. Also a number of Retrospects, Miss Camp's History of our Aid Societies, twenty-five cents each, or two for twenty-five cents. Every Baptist woman should own one.

AMY E. JOHNSTONE.  
Dartmouth, N. S.

Annuitant Fund.

For needy ministers and families of ministers: Miss E. M. Rockwell, \$ 50  
Miss Rockwell says, "though the sum is small it is freighted with prayers."

Norman (letter bearing Bridgetown mark on envelope) two dollars for ministers Annuity Fund, and three dollars for foreign missions. (Will send the \$3 to Rev. A. Coburn)..... 5 00  
Berwick, per Rev. A. Coburn..... 1 50  
L. C. Elderkin..... 5 00  
Shelburne..... 2 00

The thousand dollars will come if all will remember the ministers, widows and children prayerfully.

E. M. SAUNDERS, Sec.-Treas.

Denominational News.

**ALLIANCE** (except legends) contributed for denominational work: Women's Missions, 100; Christian Education, 100; Ministerial Education, 100; Ministerial Aid Fund, 100; Grand Lodge Mission, 100; West Mission, from churches or individuals, 100; In New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, should be sent to the Rev. W. Manning, Halifax, N. S. All other moneys for the same work from Nova Scotia should be sent to Rev. A. Coburn, Wolfville, N. S. All moneys for denominational work can be had on application to the above, or to the Baptist Book Store, Halifax.

**ST. GEORGE.**—A musical Thanksgiving service was held here on Thursday evening under the auspices of the W. M. U. The programme contained an address by Pastor Milder, readings by Mrs. O'Brien, recitation by Miss March. Music was given by the church choir, the solos being taken by Mrs. O'Brien, Miss March and Mr. Milder. We contemplate holding a missionary concert monthly during the winter.

**BERWICK, N. S.**—Thanksgiving services were held in the church in the morning, the pastor presiding giving an appropriate address. Hearty expressions of loyalty and gratitude were freely offered by a large number of members for the happy, prosperous and righteous government enjoyed and for the general prosperity of the year. In the evening a thanksgiving social was given by the young people and a thanksgiving made. There was a good attendance, at both meetings with favorable results.

**ANDOVER.**—The work at Andover is encouraging. Two persons have been baptized recently, one on October 8 and one November 11. The pastor expects to have the pleasure of welcoming others into the church soon.

**WOODSTOCK.**—Gradually the religious interest in connection with the church in Woodstock has been extending and deepening. The congregations are frequently too large to be accommodated in the church. The pastor is much encouraged in his ministry. Special services are being held, and quite a large number have professed conversion. Several were to be baptized last Lord's Day.

**BELLEVILLE CREEK, N. B.**—Since our last report we have been holding special services at this place part of the time. The Lord has graciously revived His people and saved souls. On Sunday the 19th, we baptized three rejoicing believers. Their names are as follows: Miss Josephine Northrop, Miss Emma McKinnely, Miss Sue Northrop. These, with two others, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Northrop, united with this little struggling church. There are others to follow we trust. Pray for us. S. D. ERYINE.

**LOWER ECONOMY.**—Our present pastor Rev. J. E. Davis, since ordination, finds himself in possession of a very valuable wife, and for the first time settled down as housekeeper in the new parsonage with plenty of the Master's work before him to engage all his time and attention and give him both growth and strength in his future service of winning souls. The Rev. J. E. Champion, who labored earnestly and successfully with the Baptist church of this place for sixteen months, from June 1st, 1891, to October 1st, 1895, has been compelled, by advice of physicians, to abandon for the present, his studies at Acadia College. He has been resting here for the past four weeks, and now finds himself though not completely recovered, in much better health. Bro. Champion has left for his home in Alma, Lot 3, P. E. I., and after a little more rest will be ready to resume active service for the Master. Any of the churches needing a pastor will do well to correspond with Bro. Champion. We have no hesitation in recommending him as a faithful energetic laborer in the Lord's vineyard.

JOSEPH BOLTON.

**WILMOT MOUNTAIN, N. S.**—As I had a desire for a more thorough preparation for the Lord's work, I have closed my pastorate to the Wilmot Mountain churches, after a stay of two years and a half. My pleasing memories present themselves as I look back over the time spent with these churches. Together we have passed through both scenes of discouragement and joy; and although only fourteen have been added to our number in that time, yet we trust that together we have sown the seed, which, with the Master's blessing, will some day be reaped in joy. To the coming pastor I wish to say, from my experience, they will treat you well, and wherever you may be my prayer is that the Lord would make you mighty in bringing in the sheaves. The evening before my leaving for school the people of Hampton presented us with a purse containing \$21. I would like to say also that a few weeks ago I had the opportunity of visiting my old field—the Granville Mountain Group. While I had feelings of pleasure at meeting my old friends again, I also experienced feelings of sadness to see the inroads that death had made in the little congregation of Hillsburne during the past two years. Out of the choir the voices of Lydia, Lizzie and George W. Longmire were sadly missed. While they are missed in their homes and choir of their native church below, we rejoice in the hope that now in nobler, sweeter strains they sing the power to save.

Bro. W. C. Allen, the pastor, is doing good work and gives great promise of future usefulness.

HARRY S. EBB.  
Wolfville, Nov. 9.

**ISAAC'S HARBOR.**—The Lord is still blessing us. Wonderful conversions are recorded every day. We are glad the Lord sent Bro. Marple to our help. The change is so great that we can hardly realize it. The following were immersed yesterday in the sea: Mrs. Charles Silver, Mrs. Howard McMillan, Ella McMillan, Myra Giffin, Nettie Giffin, Susie Giffin, Verina Pridle, Leander Cook, Fred. Peitzsch. Praise the Lord.

**LOWER NEWCASTLE CREEK.**—We have closed our special meetings at the Ridges. We have received forty into our churches by baptism—thirty-seven into Upper Newcastle church and three into Lower Newcastle church. Praise God for this wonderful wave of saving power that is passing through our part of the country. I fully believe that over one hundred souls came out in our meetings together. The Presbyterians gathered in twenty, and others are still outside.

Rev. Mr. McIntyre worked hard. Twenty-five were added to his church too. Thank God for His presence and power. Brethren, pray for us.

H. D. WOODEN.

**RICHMOND, CARLETON CO.**—On November 9th six more were baptized here. Their names are Joseph Mathew, Esq., Mr. P. Cronkite, Mr. Howard Yerxa, Miss Josephine Yerxa, Miss Jessie Buckley and Mrs. Parks. Others are expected to follow. The work is marvelous; it is most assuredly the Lord's work, and wondrous in our eyes.

CALVIN CURRIE.

**RICHMOND, CARLETON CO.**—On November 9th six more were baptized here. Their names are Joseph Mathew, Esq., Mr. H. Cronkite, Mr. Howard Yerxa, Miss Josephine Yerxa, Miss Jessie Buckley and Mrs. Parks. Others are expected to follow. The work is marvelous; it is most assuredly the Lord's work, and wondrous in our eyes.

CALVIN CURRIE.

Green Road, Nov. 20.

**CANSO, N. S.**—At the request of the church here, I have been supplying the pulpit for a few Sabbaths. It has been very pleasant to meet old friends as well as make the acquaintance of many new ones. Ten years have passed since I visited this field, and many have been the changes. The old house of worship has given place to a fine new church, and the old parsonage is no longer to be a home for the pastor, for a most ample, spacious and comfortable house, well equipped with modern conveniences and heated throughout with hot water, is now in process of completion. Three other fine houses in close proximity to the parsonage and all to be heated with hot water are now almost ready for occupancy. The school house, costing \$12,000, with the Smead David & Co. system of heating and ventilating, is a splendid building, and well adapted for its purpose. Judging from the many good buildings that have been erected during the past few years, Canso must have enjoyed a large measure of prosperity in material things. The church has called to the pastorate the Rev. Mr. Bowie, late of Iowa and brother of the Rev. Mr. Bowie, of Oneal. This brother visited the church in October, and so favorable an impression was made upon all that a call was at once extended to him. He accepted, and immediately returned to Iowa to make arrangements to settle here. He comes to this church highly recommended, and I understand well qualified intellectually and spiritually for the work to which he has given himself. Here is a good field for labor. Some good workers in the church, and good material on which to work. Good congregations greet the minister, a large percentage being young people. Canso is one of the few places in our province which is not only keeping its young people at home, but is also drawing to itself a number of young men from other towns. The Y. P. S. C. E. is largely attended, and gives promise of great strength to the church. In the matter of the pastor's support, this church stands in the front rank, giving, as they do, \$800 and a parsonage. During my stay here I have enjoyed the hospitality of Des. A. N. Whitman and family. I need not state the apostolic command to be "given to hospitality" is fully carried out in this home. Many of the Lord's servants have shared in the kindness of this Christian family. May the peace of God abide in all their hearts.

W. H. RICHMOND.

**CAMPBELLTON, N. B.**—On Sunday, the 19th inst., we again had the privilege of visiting our baptistry—the Restigouche River, Moore's Settlement—and James Horn, in obedience to the command, publicly put on Christ by being buried with Him in baptism. We then went to the school house and I preached on "The reasons for inviting only those of the same faith and order to the communion." Text 1 Pet. 3: 15.

C. W. B.



**A Pleasant Reflection**  
—the fact that easy washing has been made safe. Until Pearlina came, it was dangerous. Pearlina takes away the danger as it takes away the work. There is no scouring and scrubbing to wear things out; there is no trouble in keeping things clean. Pearlina is better than soap. With soap, you need hard work; for easy work, you need Pearlina.

Beware

Feilders and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as" Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled, your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

JAMES FYLER, N. Y.

**OSBORNE, SHELBURN CO., N. S.**—God is still with us and sinners are coming home. I had the privilege of baptizing six into the likeness of Christ's death and resurrection to day, November 19. To God be all the praise.

L. A. COONEY.

**CHELSEA, N. S.**—On Sunday, 10th inst., it was my happy privilege to administer the ordinance of baptism to nine rejoicing converts, and to welcome them into the fellowship of the little church at this place. For three weeks we had been engaged in special meetings, those baptized being partial result of the efforts put forth. The church was revived and encouraged. They hope soon to "rise up and build" a house in which to worship. It is the confident hope of the church pastors to effect the union of Chelsea, New Canada and several other smaller interests in supporting a pastor for whose additional labors there is abundance of room, and whose coming to the church shall be hailed with delight. W. J. RUTLEDGE. Nov. 18.

**NOTICES.**  
The quarterly meeting of Carleton Victoria and Madawaska counties will be held at Centerville on the third Fri day in December (the 15th), at 7:30 p. m. Rev. A. F. Baker to preach.

H. G. ESTABROOK, Sec'y.

**PERSONAL.**  
Rev. W. F. Parker, of Truro, made us a call last week. He had been called suddenly to St. John to see his father, Deacon Parker, of the German street church, who suffered a stroke of paralysis on Tuesday evening. We are pleased to learn that he is improving, and it is hoped that he may in a good measure recover his strength. Bro. W. F. Parker returned to Truro on Saturday.

**REVEREND GEORGE HOWARD, of Hampton Village, was the preacher at the Tabernacle church, St. John, on Sunday last. An exchange had been arranged between Pastors Howard and Ingram, but on account of an attack of hoarseness Mr. Ingram was unable to preach. Rev. J. H. Saunders took the services at Hampton.**

We deeply regret to learn that Rev. C. W. Williams has been laid upon a sick bed. After a very hard day's work on Sunday, the 19th, Mr. Williams was attacked on Monday with congestion of the lungs and has been very ill all the week. He is now improving, but it is feared that he will not be able to resume work for some weeks.

**GASPEREAUX, N. S.**—At the church has been pastorless since last July, the Rev. M. P. Freeman having been compelled, by illness, to resign the charge. He has lately moved to Wolfville, where he proposes to remain until spring. Pastor John Williams, who preceded Mr. Freeman on this field, has accepted a call to the church, and has resumed his labors among the people with much acceptance. Repairs on the meeting house have been commenced, which will probably be completed about Christmas.

**A very successful social was held at Jolicoeur some little time ago in aid of Baptist church funds, Point de Bute; some thirty-four dollars were netted.**

**PRESENTATION.**—On Monday evening (Oct. 30), a large representation of the Washington Baptist church and society, Eastport, gathered at their pastor's residence, and after spending a pleasant hour in welcoming Mr. Ford on his return from a holiday trip to the World's Fair, and extending the warmest wishes to him and his family, Mrs. Ford on the occasion of her birthday, they presented Mrs. Ford with a magnificent silver parlor lamp, and a beautiful and costly china tea set (seventy pieces) accompanied by an address.

**SPRINGFIELD, YORK CO.**—Here the Lord has blessed His Word. On Sabbath, October 1, five believers followed their Saviour's example, the ordinance being administered by the evangelist, J. W. S. Young. To God be all the praise.

About nine months ago Rev. W. E. Jenkins, pray, E. C. JENKINS, L. C. [Bro. Jenkins writes that he sent us a note similar to the above some weeks ago, but for some reason it appears not to have reached this office. E. J.]

**MORROW.**—Thanksgiving thoughts. In looking back over the past year our church has very much to be thankful for, and though we, to some extent, have passed through a trying experience in that time, we have no reason to doubt that our Father's hand has been guiding on. About nine months ago Rev. W. E. Hinson, after a pastorate of little over seven years, resigned his charge for another field, and many of our church felt almost discouraged, and the question at once arose, "where can we secure a man to take his place?" But believe in the guidance of God in matters affecting the welfare of His church and people, the church laid their case before the great Shepherd and sought wisdom from Him, and under His special guidance, in answer to prayer, for our King, we were brought in contact with our present pastor, and it seemed from the moment our church and Bro. Weeks met, as though he was the man God intended to place over us to lead His church and people to higher and better service for our King. And through weary weeks of waiting and praying the church never lost its confidence in God or his leading with reference to our present pastor. Bro. Weeks entered upon his pastorate on September 17, and never in the history

WE LEAD.

There is not the least doubt about our being the Leading CLOTHING HOUSE in the Province. We have the largest stock of Ulsters, Overcoats, Reefers and Suits, for Men and Boys' wear, ever shown in the Province. Prices are right too. Buying for cash and selling for cash, we can offer you prices that you cannot get anywhere. These are facts about the quality and price of our goods which we can prove to you every time.

Hundreds, yes thousands, of people have proved us right already, and you want to trade with us too, and will find we do just what we say.

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(One door from corner of George St.)

**The Highest Standard of Excellence in Point of Flavor, Nutrition and Digestibility**  
Has been attained by  
**JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.**  
The public have a positive guarantee that they are getting the best possible form of concentrated nourishment.  
Refuse all substitutes.  
**THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF COMPANY.**

SAVE YOUR WRAPPERS.

To the lady sending us the most "STERLING" WRAPPERS from Aug. 1, 1892, to August 1, 1893, we offer the following Cash Premiums, viz:

First, - Fifty Dollars in Gold.  
Second, - Twenty-five "  
Third, - Fifteen "  
Fourth, - Ten Dollars "

Don't wait till end of year, but SEND IN WRAPPERS and we will acknowledge and credit you with number sent.

**WILLIAM LOGAN,** ST. JOHN, N. B.

**\$37.50**  
BUT A GOOD ORGAN.  
This gives you an idea of our SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FAMILY.  
Write (For our Handmade Illustrated Catalogue) Free to-day (special terms of sale).  
We ship ORGANS direct to the Home on TEN DAYS TEST TRIAL, and sell on easy terms of payment as well as for spot cash.  
Every Instrument Fully Warranted for Six Years.  
Address: H. E. CHUTE & CO., YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.

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• IS THE BEST • TAKE NO OTHER •  
**EMULSION**

**HALL'S BOOK STORE, Fredericton.**  
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Headquarters for School Books, Sheet Music and Music Books.

**FRAZEE'S Business Colleges**  
119, HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.  
My son George has suffered with neuralgia round the heart since 1882, but by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT in 1889 it completely disappeared and has not troubled him since.  
JAS. McKEN.  
Linwood, Ont.  
The original Halifax Business College. Under same management for twenty five years. Best in every department—Business, shorthand, Typewriting. Come here if you want the best return for your money and time. Write to J. C. P. FRAZEE, Principal.

TWO LITTLE WAIFS.

Parting down the way they... Two little waifs with no father or mother...

GOD'S HIDDINGS ARE ENABLING LINGS.

BY HUBAN TRALL PERRY. "We must do something about this matter at once," said Mrs. Purcell...

"You have no child, child, what your young eyes are doing for me," she said...

"My dear, God's hiddings are our enablers," it really seems as if He has called you to this special work...

"It is too bad that Mary Ann got well while she was there, and she was just the very one to take care of her."

"Yes, but Mary Ann has gone, and now the present condition of things must be considered."

"But, mamma, I have made so many plans for the winter. There is my King's Daughters work, my class in the mission school—the dear little ones—and you are getting to have me away—would you not let me know how I can get on?"

"My dear, I will be glad to see you, but I must be true to my duty. I should miss you more than I can tell; but it would be such a happiness to me to know that you were making my dear mother's last days easier and happier by your presence."

"Why do you think it not worth while to go?" asked Mrs. Lawrence, evincing both surprise and interest.

"No, about a quarter of a mile, and that is far enough for one to get soaked."

and daughter good-bye, after a week's stay at Clayton. Adelaide felt as if it would be impossible for her to remain and adapt herself to the new life.

"I'm not likely to forget that," she answered, with a smile. "By the way, Kate," she added, turning to Mrs. Lawrence, "you will accompany us, will you not?"

"Where is it to be held?" "At Mrs. Byerson's. We've been having monthly sociables in our set, and this one will be especially pleasant because Mrs. Byerson is so entertaining."

"Then I shall be pleased to attend," said Mrs. Lawrence, and during the day she made the necessary preparations for the sociable.

"The weather has turned out very unpleasant," she said to Mrs. Phillips at the tea-table.

"Yes, but the house is not very far off, and we can get a waterproof and umbrella, we can defy the weather."

"Of course I am going, I would not miss it for the world, and I know I don't suppose the rain would keep me at home, do you?"

"I supposed as the rain kept you from prayer meeting, it would detain you also from the sociable. I thought you disliked going out in the rain."

"My dear old people cannot spare me," wrote Adelaide, when the spring sun had melted the snow.

"Mrs. Phillips Consistency," BY S. JENNIE SMITH. Mrs. Phillips stood by the window for a moment in deep contemplation.

"At home we try always to be at prayer-meeting," said Mrs. Lawrence, quietly. "I don't think it more necessary for us to attend on wet evenings, because others are apt to remain away."

K. D. C. CURES MIDNIGHT DYSPESIA.

THE SAILOR SINGER.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER. We do not always recognize or remember some of our best benefactors.

Samuel Medley was born a Christian, near London, in June, 1788. In early life he became a midshipman in the British navy. He was severely wounded in a battle with the French fleet off Cape Legos, and was taken to the house of his grandfather on the return of the fleet to England.

"I am not likely to forget that," she answered, with a smile. "By the way, Kate," she added, turning to Mrs. Lawrence, "you will accompany us, will you not?"

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"Mrs. Phillips Consistency," BY S. JENNIE SMITH. Mrs. Phillips stood by the window for a moment in deep contemplation.

K. D. C. RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION.

Story of "Fritz."

Here is a pleasant story of the late German Emperor, Frederick III, when he was crown prince. One day there happened to meet him, a pale-faced girl of twelve years, who, looking at him, asked help of him.

"Come and lead me to your mother," said the prince; and then he followed the child through streets and alleys to a remote, dilapidated tenement.

"Sir, we live here," said the child, as she gazed trustfully at the stranger.

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints."

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THE WORST DISEASE—DYSPEPSIA THE BEST CURE—K. D. C.

THE INTEREST INCOME

Ontario Mutual Life COMPANY. Is more than sufficient to pay its death claims or expenses, hence no company is in a position to give better returns to its Policy Holders.

For rates, etc., apply to E. M. SIPPELL, Office, Chubb's Building, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

STAINED GLASS. We have a staff of artists and designers engaged upon all kinds of work.

ART GLASS. CHURCHES, HALLS, SCHOOLS, PRIVATE HOUSES, etc., etc.

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BUCKLEY BELL FOUNDRY. THE YARROW & CO. LTD. Foundry, Machine Works, etc.

WANTED! Nova Scotia Stamps. For which \$ will pay the following prices:

One penny, \$ 150 12 cents, \$ 0.08. Three-penny, 40 5 cents, 0.25. Six-penny, 150 8 cents, .75.

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER. Woodill's German Baking Powder is Pure, Wholesome and Well-Proportioned.

MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS. A. J. WALKER & SON, TRURO, N. S.

LAST DAY OF...

Our beautiful Summer has passed. The violets have blossomed their last, and so intelligent farmers estimate of this single crop, for the year, will be worth an insignificant price of the paper.

"When I was a Boy," Writes Postmaster J. C. Woodson, Forest Hill, W. Va. "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

"A Bad Cold," and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it.

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints."

Intercolonial Railway. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 11th Sept, 1894, the Train of this line will run Daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway. FALL ARRANGEMENT. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 2nd October, 1893, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

BOILED CHOPS WITH POT. Broil French chops as for table-spoonful of potato each chop and place in Brown in a quick oven bones with papers, garnish with white cream, to will fall.

RICE CAKE. Eat it hot with berry or apple sauce. If whatever cold rice may be a little sugar, two or three milk and a piece of butter.

WANTED! Nova Scotia Stamps. For which \$ will pay the following prices:

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER. Woodill's German Baking Powder is Pure, Wholesome and Well-Proportioned.

MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS. A. J. WALKER & SON, TRURO, N. S.

THE HO...

Keep the piano closed in damp weather; open and let the sun shine and the light will keep them yellow.

Penetration stains may be removed by sponging with water and rubbing with a brush, and then with clear water, and then with clear water, and then with clear water.

To remove specks of immersed the eye in cold water and roll the eyeball, and then with clear water, and then with clear water.

A good furniture polish is only final to furnish work is made of one ounce seed oil, one full ounce and three-fourths of an vinegar.

Escalloped Tomatoes. ESCALLOPED TOMATOES of tomatoes in an earthen pan, with butter, pepper and salt, tomatoes, another of the mixture, allow it to time and polish it well flannel cloth.

RISE CAKE. Eat it hot with berry or apple sauce. If whatever cold rice may be a little sugar, two or three milk and a piece of butter.

WANTED! Nova Scotia Stamps. For which \$ will pay the following prices:

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER. Woodill's German Baking Powder is Pure, Wholesome and Well-Proportioned.

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A. J. WALKER & CO., KENTVILLE, N. S.

BUCKLEY BELL FOUNDRY. THE YARROW & CO. LTD. Foundry, Machine Works, etc.



"A Boy," C. WOODSON, "I had a bronchitis, a persistent cough, that the incurable with advised me to try Pectoral. It cured me. I have now with good...

Cold, members of people all the time. fe to be with-

Ayer's Cherry for 30 years, with results, and can't as being espousing contemporary medicine, a special to the conclusion toral occupies a over other medics. Davenport,

Pectoral Co., Lowell, Mass. cure

Railway.

the 11th Sept, 1884, will run Daily

ST. JOHN—wash, Pictou 7.00

Text 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 several times the ordinary price of the paper.

LAST DAY OF SUMMER.

Our beautiful Summer has passed like a dream, The violets have blossomed the roses have been; Our beautiful Summer has passed away And now here we come to the very last day.

THE HOME.

Household.

Keep the piano closed at night and in damp weather; open on bright days, and let the sun shine on the keys, as the light will keep them from turning yellow.

Lemon will do for the yellow white sailor black eye. Remove the ribbon band and with a slice of lemon clean the straw thoroughly.

Perseparation stains may be removed from the arms of white woolen or silk dresses by sponging with warm water, into which ammonia has been poured, and then with clean water. Press the place before it becomes quite dry.

A spoonful of chloride of lime in a quart of water will remove mildew from linen. Strain the solution after it has stood long enough to thoroughly dissolve and dip the cloth into it. Repeat if a first application is not sufficient, but wash the mixture well out of the goods when your object is accomplished.

To remove specks of dirt from the eye immerse the eye in cool water, then wink and roll the eyeball until the desired effect is produced. To remove the dirt draw the upper eyelid down over the lower one and blow the nose with sufficient effort to cause the tears to flow.

A good furniture polish, which gives a soft, oily finish to furniture and wood-work is made of one ounce of oil of sweet almond oil, one ounce of turpentine and three-fourths of an ounce of elder vinegar. Shake it until thoroughly mixed. Then rub the furniture with the mixture, allow it to stand a short time and polish it well with a soft, dry flannel cloth.

ESCALLOPED TOMATOES.—Put a layer of tomatoes in an earthen dish; then one of bread crumbs, with a little sugar, butter, pepper and salt; another of tomatoes, another of bread, until the dish is full. Bake three-quarters of an hour.

BOILED CHOPS WITH POTATO PUREE.—Broil French chops as directed. Put a tablespoonful of potato put mixture on each chop and place in a baking pan. Brown in a quick oven, decorate the bones with parsley, garnish with parsley and serve immediately, or the potato will fall.

RICED CAKE.—This rice cake is delicious. Eat it hot with butter, cranberry or apple sauce. Mix with a fork whatever cold rice may be on hand with a little sugar, two or three eggs, a little milk and a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Have the mixture about the consistency of oat batter. Bake in a moderate oven half an hour.

RACHEL PUDDING.—One quart of bread crumbs, one quart of apples, cut very fine; half a cupful of suet, chopped very fine; one cupful of English currants; the rind and juice of two lemons; four eggs well beaten. Mix thoroughly grease a pudding mold and put the mixture in it. Steam three hours and serve with rich wine sauce.

DRIED BEEF RELISH.—This is a way to use up the hard and small ends of dried beef that you cannot cut. Grate the meat and to every cupful allow four tablespoonfuls of cream, four eggs, well beaten, and a little pepper. Put the meat and cream into a stewing pan; when hot, add the eggs; stir until mixture becomes thick. Serve immediately on squares of buttered toast.

TOMATO SAUCE.—One quart of stewed tomatoes, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two of flour, two cloves and a small slice of onion. Cook tomatoes, onion and cloves ten minutes, heat the butter in a frying pan and add flour; when smooth and brown stir in the tomatoes and cook ten minutes; season with salt and pepper and rub through a coarse wire strainer. To be eaten with meat or fish.

IRISH SCONES.—Put one pint of white oatmeal into a bowl; put in the centre a spoonful of shortening; pour over sufficient boiling water—about a cupful—to moisten the meal. Stand aside for an hour. Beat one egg, stir into the mixture, then add sufficient boiling water, about another cupful, to make a soft batter. With an egg-beater beat constantly for five minutes. Drop tablespoonfuls on a greased griddle; bake slowly; turn.

It is strange that some people will suffer for years from rheumatism rather than try such an approved standard remedy as Ayer's Sarsaparil; and that, too, in spite of the assurance that it has cured so many others who were similarly afflicted. Give it a trial.

FIG PUDDING.—One cupful of raisins, one of chopped suet, one of milk, three and a quarter of flour, two eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, one of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of nutmeg, one pint of figs. Mix together the raisins, suet, spice and the figs cut fine. Dissolve the soda with a tablespoonful of hot water, and mix with the milk. Add to the other ingredients. Beat the eggs light and stir into the mixture. Add the flour, and beat thoroughly. Bake two small or one large brown-bread mold. Turn the mixture into the mold or molds, and steam five hours. Serve with wine-sauce.

PEACH BISCUIT.—Whisk the whites of six eggs to a firm snow and add the yolks; beat well five minutes, add six ounces powdered sugar, stir lightly three minutes and add six ounces of flour; stir it in very lightly and smoothly. Line the bottom in drop the size of a silver half dollar on a buttered white paper; dust them with powdered white sugar and bake in a modern oven to a pale brown. When cooked, lay the back of the paper slightly, take off the biscuit and stick each together with peach or apricot jam. Dissolve four ounces of icing sugar with a tablespoonful of water and half a glass of orange juice; with this thinly wash the biscuits; when dry have a small pad of wool dipped in a little powdered carmine and slightly touch the side of each biscuit with it; then place a small piece of angelica in each to represent the stalk. Serve these biscuits on lace paper with a few fern leaves around them.

THE HAIR.—The right sort of a hair-brush used on the scalp two or three times a day will remove every perceptible trace of dandruff. The scalp needs care, and to reach it the hair should be cut with the comb at intervals of extreme proximity so as to bring the portion of skin and brush away the scurf. The only brush that will go through thick hair is the metal woven brush, which, however, is not to be recommended unless the desire is to produce baldness. What is known in trade as the barber brushes are the best, of which the unbleached and undyed horse's bristle is first choice.

It is a mistake to buy a black brush. Even if the bristles are not dyed the color conceals the dirt, and a dirty brush will not clean the head. If the bristles are dyed, they will have lost some of their firmness, and instead of going through the hair or scraping the scalp they will bend under pressure. A woman's hairbrush should be made of not more than half an inch long, unbleached, white preferred, and stiff enough to scratch but not irritate the scalp.

THE HOME LIBRARY.—The fact is that in these days of diffused education every home requires a library quite as much as it requires a parlor, a recreation-room, a chamber, or a kitchen. A place to keep books in is one of the first essentials in imparting a tone of thorough refinement to a house. Yet to have the books themselves is more important than to have the special room which is their chest. A corner of the drawing-room, with a table and an easy-chair, pen and ink, and a few low shelves, makes a capital library. In some charming cases the bookcase and library are combined, and the books elbow the bric-a-brac and the soft divans and cushioned lounges.

What sort of books will you have in your home library? Remember you need not buy them all at once. A library is like a garden. It grows by cultivation. Like the family to whom it belongs, it develops day by day, year by year. It is like a house, it must needs possess foundations, well hewn and strongly laid.

First among its must-haves is a good encyclopedia. There are always arising occasions when the intelligent person finds it advisable to go to some authority in order to get a matter straight in his mind. Nobody's memory can retain everything one ought to know about Blam, about Cayton, about coffee-raising, about a hundred other things, and places, and people, all of which are treated by specialists in an encyclopedia.

Among the books of reference a dictionary of dates is indispensable; so is a compendium of familiar quotations and a reader's handbook. The very best obtainable lexicon should be in some accessible spot, where the children and young people may form the habit of consulting it whenever doubt arises as to the spelling, pronunciation, or precise shade of meaning of any word, whether a word in common use or one seldom heard. This is scholarly exactitude, not pedantry.

In a good and well-chosen home-library there will be degrees entire separation and adjustment. One self will hold volumes of history, another will be devoted to biography, another to poetry, to travels, to essays. The book-loving boy or girl will insensibly acquire so intimate an acquaintance with the books that he or she can put a hand on any wished-for volume without long and bewildered search. The backs of the books will regard the family in a friendly fashion, and some—brown, fat, shabby, faded, much-read, and often made the companions of daily life—will have an individuality never the portion of any but friends of the family.—Harper's Bazar.

Many people suffer for years from troublesome and repulsive sores, boils, and eruptions without ever testing the marvelous curative properties of Ayer's Sarsaparil. The experiment is, certainly, worth trying. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparil and no other.

If the bridle is taken off a young horse quietly, so that the bit comes out of his mouth easily, it will not be long before he will assist in taking it off; but if he is hurt by the operation, he will throw his head to one side or jerk back every time the bridle is removed. There should not be the slightest hitch about taking the bit from the mouth of a colt. By the process many a colt has been ruined.

Constipation is the parent of innumerable diseases, and should, therefore, be promptly remedied by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. These pills do not gripe, are perfectly safe to take, and remove all tenaciousity to liver and bowel complaints.

THE FARM.

Pruning Fruit Trees.

Under average conditions any time after the leaves have fallen in the fall until the new growth starts in the spring it is a good time to do necessary pruning. In following this plan, however, care should be taken to do the work when the trees are not frozen.

If proper care is taken to commence the work and prune regularly every year not only can a much better shaped tree be secured, but the necessity for the removal of large limbs be largely avoided and less pruning after the tree comes in to bearing will be necessary.

If trees are carefully pruned in winter they will make a long vigorous growth the next season, while pruning in summer has a strong tendency to check growth. Good growers claim that good fruit as to size and quality cannot readily be secured without vigorous and healthy foliage and any plan of management or treatment that injures the foliage diminishes the size of the fruit as well as injures the quality.

It may be said, however, that there are exceptions as to this, and that if trees are carefully pruned in a rich, strong soil there will be a tendency to grow too much wood at the expense of fruitfulness. But pruning should not be done haphazard. Do not cut off a limb or branch without a good reason for it. Simply cutting off limbs and branches is not pruning in the proper manner. Extremes either way should be avoided.

Some pruning is positively necessary, while too much is unquestionably injurious. It is very difficult to give any thing like specific rules, as the form, growth, thrift and condition of the tree must always be considered. So far as possible with fruit trees at least a low spreading growth is best, especially when in planting, these trees the room has been given the tree to admit of this.

With a little care a favorable time can be selected during the winter for doing the work, and that without interfering with other necessary work. The best time for doing this work is in doing the work when the other farm work is not pressing and time can be spared for gathering up and burning the brush. With fruit trees at least this could always be done in order to destroy insects, but beyond this judgment must be the guide.

One rule can always be followed at all times and under all conditions, and that is all diseased, decaying or dead wood can be cut out with benefit to the tree, but beyond this judgment must be the guide.

SALT ON LAND.—Although it is an excellent practice to salt regularly and freely on the manure heap, this is not sufficient for dry and light soils, so that about two owt. of salt should be applied with each coat of manure; but it is generally agreed that the best time to apply salt is just before the land is broken up, when it gets ploughed in and thoroughly incorporated with the soil and subsoil. For all produce, salt has been found more or less beneficial according to the condition of the soil. If noxious insects, slugs and weeds have been troublesome, and if the soil is light, friable, peaty or sandy, requiring moisture, salt is undoubtedly the best thing to be got, and five owt. per acre may be used with great advantage; but upon stiff, heavy wet land it should be used more moderately, and only when the land is broken up. It has recently been proved that when oats, barley and rye have been considerably improved by salt dressings, as it not only strengthens the straw and increases the yield, but protects the grain from attacks of mildew, etc.—Mark Lane Express.

SOAPSUDS AS MANURE.—These suds are not injurious to trees, but of real value for the potato, and also of the apple and the maker which is washed from the skin and clothing. The skin wears quite fast, and the soap dissolves the exfoliated scales from it, as well as some other animal matter of a nitrogenous character. This suds decomposes and decolors by the odor of the waste of the wash tub if it is kept a few days in the warm weather. Ammonia is one of the most valuable of all fertilizers. If this waste of the household is gathered and dried, it may be used as a fertilizer, and decomposed by the addition of some sulphate of iron dissolved in it, it will make the best liquid fertilizer for flowers.

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard and a faded complexion of Bookbinding. Dye, which colors a natural brown or black.

What a noising ambition the farmer and the farmer's wife have who are satisfied to make grocery butter at grocery prices, and then whine because there is no profit in making butter.

Sheep will not stand neglect and return a profit, and the farmer that goes into sheep raising with the idea that they will take care of themselves and yet return a fair profit, will soon find that he has made a mistake.

A man blames the hens when eggs are scarce and in demand, and he has none to sell. It is not the blame well placed on the door when a comfortable house and proper diet have never been theirs?

Skoda's Little Tablets cure headache and dyspepsia.

A careful, observing farmer cannot spend an hour or two in looking after his young stock at any time without seeing more or less that can be added to his own comfort, and that will receive a better gain in some way.

No matter how gentle he may appear, a bull is a bull, ferocious in his nature, and sooner or later the ferocity is bound to show out. No one ought to go into a yard with a wild bull without being convinced, and that a pickaxe is a better ally or something else of which the bull stands in awe. Never play with a bull or pet him.

All men covet perfect health but very few have it, because of the wide-spread prevalence of dyspepsia. K. D. C. is the cure for dyspepsia. Try it!

Emergencies.

BY A TRAINED NURSE.

Much pain might be prevented and many lives saved by a few simple facts being made known to the household.

Take, for instance, a burn. Checking the flames by means of a wrap, and keeping the mouth closed to prevent inhaling them, is too well known to require repetition. But the immediate treatment of a burned surface is not so well known. First, remove any clothing from the part gently, but firmly. Perhaps under water is the best plan, and is advised by some physicians. This can be done either by immersion in a basin or bath-tub, or by gently irrigating the part with tepid water. If the wound is merely superficial and amounts to only a painful reddening of the skin, this may be treated either by repeated applications of cold water or by a solution made with bicarbonate of soda, which is always in every household. After the pain ceases, shield the part from the air by dusting on flour and wrapping in cotton batting, or by painting the surface with the white of an egg, adding coat to coat, as each one dries applying another. The bathing and flour should not be used where the skin is broken, for it would adhere to the wounded surface and be painful and difficult to remove. Nice and simple dressing is a wound of that kind are olive oil or caron oil (equal parts of linseed oil and lime water), or vaseline mixed with starch.

When dressing the delicate, granulating surface of a wound during healing, great care should be taken to keep the part clean, and the old dressing should be very gently removed.

Burns caused by strong acids must be treated in the same manner; but first neutralize the acid and prevent further burning by applying a weak solution of ammonia, or of bicarbonate of soda. In cases of severe burns the shock to the system is very great, and the patient should be put to bed at once and warmth applied to the body. Mild stimulants should be given, such as strong tea or coffee. One-third of the body surface superficially burned, will often cause death from shock. Opium is sometimes used to relieve the pain.

In cases of fainting, which is often due to anxiety, or to a weak stomach, and the blood gathering in the abdomen, lower the head and elevate the abdomen, and give plenty of fresh air.

For convulsions in children, put the child in a warm bath for no longer than fifteen minutes. After the child is warm blanket and apply mustard to the body, and if due to indigestion, as is often the case, give him a dose of wine of ipecac, tickle the throat, and in some way produce vomiting. If there is a previous history of diarrhea, the child may be given a couple of teaspoonfuls of castor oil, or an injection of warm soap and water.

Ordinary epileptic fits nothing can be done except to prevent the patient from falling. A thin sheet should be drawn over the patient, something hard should be placed between the teeth. A spoon wrapped with soft cotton is usually a most convenient thing.

There are only a few of the many cases in which we are called upon to assist, and we do not intend to give more than one thing, the essential thing of all, without which the knowledge of these would be useless, and that is the courage to act and to do even the little that we know in the time of an emergency.—Guardian.

Head's and Only Head's. Premature baldness may be prevented and the hair made to grow on heads already bald, by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sincilian Hair Renewer.

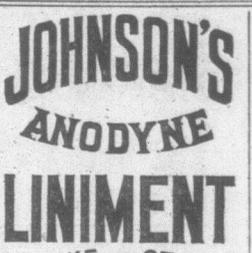
Mr. Branscomb's home is at Chipman, Queens Co., N. B. It was there that a representative of the Grocer company called upon him, Sept. 1st, of the present year. His greeting was most cordial. He gladly acknowledged his thanks, giving expression to the following statement:

"It is five years since I first became afflicted with a form of indigestion. Last winter it became more severe, developing into chronic diarrhoea. I cannot tell you how much I suffered for SIX LONG WEEKS. It seemed as though relief could not be found. You will remember how I told you of my condition and asked your advice about taking a bottle of GRODER'S SYRUP. You told me that the medicine was a laxative and might not meet my needs. I delayed buying for a few hours until I began to hope that it would help me. Even my clothes seemed a burden because of bloating of stomach. It was with difficulty that I kept about sufficiently to attend to my business.

But I am a well man now from the use of your remedy. In three days after I bought GRODER'S SYRUP the terrible pain and distress across my stomach were removed. My bowels rapidly assumed a natural, healthy condition. Now I eat and drink as well as I ever could. I have gained constantly in flesh since March last. I am perfectly cured.

It seems a duty for me to state my case fully, that others who suffer as I did may know where to find a cure."

Truly yours, E. A. BRANSCOMB.



JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. UNLIKE ANY OTHER. Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Stings, Swellings, and all other painful affections, will find in this old Anodyne relief and cure.

How a Queens County Man Found Permanent Healing.

His Own Experience Tells Fully and Freely some Truths which all Readers of this Paper Should Know.

Here and there, in almost every town of our province, are "chronic" cases over which doctors disagree; cases which become worse year after year. It is to reach such cases the gentleman to whom these lines refer, and whose portrait is here given, has written the story of his case.

Mr. Branscomb's home is at Chipman, Queens Co., N. B. It was there that a representative of the Grocer company called upon him, Sept. 1st, of the present year. His greeting was most cordial. He gladly acknowledged his thanks, giving expression to the following statement:

"It is five years since I first became afflicted with a form of indigestion. Last winter it became more severe, developing into chronic diarrhoea. I cannot tell you how much I suffered for SIX LONG WEEKS. It seemed as though relief could not be found. You will remember how I told you of my condition and asked your advice about taking a bottle of GRODER'S SYRUP. You told me that the medicine was a laxative and might not meet my needs. I delayed buying for a few hours until I began to hope that it would help me. Even my clothes seemed a burden because of bloating of stomach. It was with difficulty that I kept about sufficiently to attend to my business.

But I am a well man now from the use of your remedy. In three days after I bought GRODER'S SYRUP the terrible pain and distress across my stomach were removed. My bowels rapidly assumed a natural, healthy condition. Now I eat and drink as well as I ever could. I have gained constantly in flesh since March last. I am perfectly cured.

It seems a duty for me to state my case fully, that others who suffer as I did may know where to find a cure."

Truly yours, E. A. BRANSCOMB.

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