

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LXVI.

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Those who are looking for facts bearing on the question: In what way can our denominational work be best conducted? will be interested in what Rev. J. J. Baker writes in another column respecting the way in which mission work—especially that of home missions—is conducted by our brethren in the Upper Provinces. It seems to us quite possible, as we have before intimated, that the plan by which the Convention board shares responsibility and work with local boards avoids some difficulties which are incidental to our system.

A PRIVATE note received early last week from Rev. W. E. McIntyre, secretary of the committee which is arranging for the meeting shortly to take place in Brussels street church to consider the proposal for a separate Convention, explains that the committee thought it best to change the date, because of the 24th being commonly a day of much disturbance in the city. Mr. McIntyre had suggested the 21st, not knowing that the Wolfville anniversaries occurred at that time, but naturally supposing they came later. He further intimates that the arrangements made with railroads and steamboat lines makes it impracticable now to change the date. We wrote Mr. McIntyre expressing the hope that a change in the date of meeting might still be arranged, but as we have no reply up to the time of going to press, we presume that to do so is considered impracticable.

SOME of our readers are perhaps thinking that the Convention discussion is occupying an undue amount of space in our columns. It should be considered, however, that but little in reference to the subject has appeared in the paper until within a few weeks. It has seemed well to us, therefore, that the question now agitating the minds of our people in this province especially should have as thorough a discussion as possible in the paper previous to the meeting which is shortly to take place, in order that whatever facts and arguments can be presented either for or against the proposed change should be in the possession of the people and be duly weighed by them; so that those who are to be called upon at the meeting to speak for themselves or their churches in this matter might be in a position to do so intelligently. The discussion will not, however, be unduly prolonged.

THE World's Religious Congress Auxiliary will hold meetings at the World's Exposition on the first of September. We have learned that a number of Baptists in Canada have been appointed on the Advisory Committee. This congress invites all religions to send delegates. Buddhism, Hinduism, and all the denominations bearing the Christian name are expected to be represented at this congress. The doctrines of the different religions will be presented by speakers appointed for the purpose. So far, we have learned the following Baptists of Canada have been appointed on the Advisory Council of this religious congress: Rev. E. M. Kelstead, M. A. Acadia College; Theodore H. Band, D. G. L., Chancellor McMaster University; Rev. E. M. Saunders, D. D., Rev. F. D. Crawley, Fredericton, N. B. By the blessing of God good may come of the proposed meeting of the representatives of the world's religions.

THE situation in Great Britain in respect to the Home Rule bill is for the present somewhat more peaceful than it was a few weeks ago. The furious excitement which had been aroused in Belfast by anti-Home Rule oratory has subsided. In fact the more prudent among the leaders in anti-Home Rule agitation discovered that they were going too far, and that the violent demonstrations of the Orange element were tending to discredit their cause with the British public. The supposed attempt upon the life of Mr. Gladstone by a half-crazed man named Townshend, had a similar effect. Mr. Gladstone's opponents declare confidently that his faculties are falling, and that, on several occasions recently in the House of Commons, he has made assertions which indicate that his memory no longer serves him as of old. It is said also that he manifests other evidences of falling power. How far these reports are true, and how far they are exaggerations, for political effect, it is difficult to say. There is, of course, nothing incredible in the report that Mr. Gladstone's intellectual forces are waning, but at all events those who have been supporting him do not appear to have lost confidence in his leadership, and his government is steadily pursuing its course in spite of the formidable opposition which is incidentally

The Convention Question.

As several worthy brethren have recently presented views contrary to those advanced by the promoters of a New Brunswick Convention, perhaps we may again be heard. Among the articles on this question there are two that, at least in part, deserve some notice and review. These are contributed by Rev. G. Goodspeed, of Toronto, and Mr. Creed, of Fredericton. Several of their statements have caused me the greatest surprise, and have, no doubt, left a misleading impression upon the minds of many. I venture to examine some of them.

Mr. Goodspeed says, "New Brunswick Baptists were not forced into union with Nova Scotia Baptists in home mission work, neither were Nova Scotians the chief movers in the matter." To the record and the facts. In Dr. Bill's History, page 518, we are informed that in the Convention of 1874, after a resolution moved by Rev. George Armstrong on the desirability of having one board for the Maritime Provinces, "Rev. A. Cohoon gave notice of a motion to amend the constitution so as to make home missions one of the objects of the constitution." On page 523 we also read that in 1875 Dr. Cramp moved "that a committee be appointed to report at the next annual meeting of the Convention upon the advisability of bringing the home missionary enterprises of the denomination in the Maritime Provinces under the consideration and direction of this body." The resolution passed, and a committee of twelve was thereupon appointed, Dr. Cramp being the chairman.

What was the state of things in New Brunswick at this time on this question? On page 621 of Bill's History we are told that in 1875, the same year as above, "both the New Brunswick Home Mission Board and the Western Association adopted resolutions adverse to the proposed union."

Nothing daunted, however, our Nova Scotian friends proceeded with the matter. Accordingly, in 1876, Rev. T. H. Porter gave notice of motion to bring in home missions as one of the objects of Convention. This resolution was duly carried the following year and a committee of five appointed to attend to it. The committee having reported favorably, a Board of thirteen members was appointed in 1878, and the following year an act was obtained from the Nova Scotia legislature incorporating the Board.

In 1879 the Maritime Board made its first report, and Dr. Bill (p. 550) tells us that "a communication was received from the Home Mission Society of New Brunswick asking the Convention to appoint a separate Board to conduct the home missionary operations in that province." This does not, at this date, look much like either anxiety or even willingness on the part of New Brunswick Baptists to go into the union. A committee of thirteen members, appointed by the Convention, then drew up the following resolution, which was passed:

"Resolved, That this Convention does not deem it advisable to respond to the request that has come to it from New Brunswick, but would urge upon the brethren there to carefully review the whole question; and that the Home Mission Board of this Convention, in its operations within New Brunswick during the current year, be requested to confer with the Board of Home Missions appointed by the Home Mission Society of New Brunswick, in order that there may be no collision between the operations of the two organizations."

And so before our Board had given up its work a Convention Board forced itself upon our territory, just as in later years a Convention Annuity Society has forced itself in this province, where one existed already. If this act was not intended to be compulsory toward union, then it is hard to understand it at all. Finally, according to the home mission report of 1880, "the New Brunswick Board agreed to transfer its fields and work with the understanding that \$2,200 should be spent in that province during the year."

And thus, after repeated endeavors, the New Brunswick Home Mission Society was wadded into the union, not, as we think, through the efforts of New Brunswick Baptists, but rather by the persistent policy of Nova Scotian brethren who largely controlled Convention affairs.

Again, Mr. Goodspeed says, "those who remember the next to nothing that was done for home missions in New Brunswick before the union will not, many of them, I am sure, wish to run the risk of reviving old conditions by going back to the old abandoned policy." Mr. Creed also states that, in 1879, New Brunswick gave only \$2,200 to the Home Mission Society, while in 1881 our

gifts to the Maritime Board amounted to \$1,548; "and these," he adds, "were not exceptional years." He also says, "It is an indisputable fact that the benevolence of the Baptists of New Brunswick has been drawn out far more largely in the cause of home missions under the Convention Board representing the three provinces, than it ever was under local and provincial control."

These statements to me are amusing. I am willing, of course, to admit of some undue haste in a hurried paper, prepared in the time of a discussion, when if the writers had taken more time and looked up the full history, their statements would certainly have been modified. Let us, then, briefly review some of the facts in this connection.

In 1852 the New Brunswick Baptist Home Mission Society was organized and soon thereafter began its work. According to Dr. Bill's History (page 608, etc.), this society in 1854, the year of its first annual report, received contributions amounting to \$1,775; in 1855, \$2,272; in 1856, \$2,204, and in seven years, ending with 1860, a total of \$10,000, or an average of \$1,428 per year. Now it must be remembered that the numerical strength of the denomination in this province was then much smaller than at present, ranging from 4,806 church members in 1850 to 7,823 in 1860. The average annual contributions during these years amounted to about \$22.50 to each one hundred members throughout the province. I have not all the reports of the New Brunswick Home Mission Society, but these that I have, as found in the minutes of the Eastern and Western Associations, also establish the fact that our gifts to home missions have, in this province, declined since we entered the Maritime Board in 1880. The decade from 1870 to 1880, the last of the New Brunswick Home Mission Society, scarcely affords fair ground for comparison, as these were years of constant agitation by Convention men to break up our board. They succeeded in drawing several in New Brunswick to their way of thinking, among whom, perhaps, was Mr. Goodspeed. On account of the winding up of the New Brunswick Board, the year 1879, cited by Mr. Creed, reports a small contribution, and is most certainly an exceptional year. In 1871 I notice the contributions amounted to \$1,345, but the latter years of this decade were also seriously affected by the St. John fire of 1877.

Let us now look at the period under the Maritime Board. According to the Year Books, in 1881 we contributed only \$1,123; in 1882, \$1,015; in 1883, \$1,003, etc., to 1892, when our gifts amounted to \$1,211. In a statement published last June, Mr. Cohoon says that from 1880 to 1890 contributions from New Brunswick averaged \$1,398 annually. During this period the church membership has ranged from 12,000 to 15,719. The average yearly contributions during the same time would be about \$9.80 per one hundred members, or less than half of the average in the period above referred to. If we were giving to home missions now as then the denomination in New Brunswick ought to raise about \$3,000, instead of \$1,300 or \$1,800 annually.

These facts may well cause us to pause and ask ourselves whether we have not made a mistake. What has brought about the decline? The cause, we think, lies in the fact that the Home Mission Board has been removed from the province and the business is now conducted on too large a scale to call out a proper degree of interest. Instead of concentrating the attention and sympathy of our people, we have scattered them, and, under the glamor of a larger concern, we have dispensed that attachment which must always bind Christians to their work. When, as formerly, the New Brunswick Home Mission Society held its sessions with and reported to the annual gatherings of the two associations then in the province, direct attention was called to the details of its work. The fields, which were well known to nearly all present, were taken up one by one and received an amount of time and attention not possible under the present maritime arrangement. A keen interest was taken in the business of the society, largely owing, no doubt, to the very fact that its affairs were thus closely brought to the attention of the people. On this account we find by the records the gifts were about double what they now are.

There are many other points raised by these brethren that will probably be attended to later on; I wish especially to call attention to the ungenerous insinuations concerning the brother who secured most of the signatures to the circular. In justice to this brother I

may say the offence of others in this respect is greater than his. At the October meeting, called by the advocates of this movement, a committee was chosen to take the proper steps to lay the matter before the churches. That committee, of which the writer was chairman, urged Bro. Hughes to undertake this work, as he seemed at the time the freest and most suitable to do so.

As to our right to do this we plead the right which Mr. Creed exercised when, in 1882, he distributed pamphlets over this province to inform our people that we did not need the New Brunswick Seminary. The same right that Mr. Goodspeed exercised when he went over these provinces canvassing a joint stock company to buy out the two papers and consolidate them. And almost the same right he now takes of meddling with an affair that does not belong to him. I humbly request these brethren to be moderate on this point.

If it is urged that the regular way would be to have gone to the Convention, where our case was hopeless by reason of a Nova Scotia majority, or to the associations where we had less to fear, our answer is that there was no time for such a discussion at these gatherings. We thought best, therefore, to lay it squarely and openly before the churches of New Brunswick that it might have a full and free discussion, for we had firmly resolved to raise the issue, and of this, I think, neither of these brethren can now have much doubt. That it will be discussed, notwithstanding the opposition of what Mr. Knapp calls "the oligarchy," I am also confident.

Concerning Mr. Goodspeed's extensive knowledge of the membership in this province I think there are several who can dispute his claim either three years ago or now. When we remember that during the last twenty years he has spent a large part of the time outside the province, and was only for about five years connected with our denominational paper, his claim must appear doubtful. The statement that he does not remember to have heard any expression of desire for separation from Nova Scotia goes against the claim. I well remember to have heard that desire expressed by many hundreds of our church members ever since the re-opening of the Seminary in 1882, but perhaps Mr. Goodspeed may have forgotten some of the utterances at that time.

The circular has also been censured. I can assure these brethren that if signatures had been wanted we could easily have had twenty names to every one now on the list. In the twenty churches of Queens, where only a few names are given, it would be hard to find, I imagine, a score of our churches of Mr. Goodspeed's opinions, and we could, without difficulty, have obtained forty names for every one on the circular. Some of our churches, having from 100 to 200 members, are now passing unannounced for the change, while only occasionally a few other brethren appear on our printed list. The brethren need not run away with the idea that we had to make any undue effort in this direction. Let the story be fairly told, and then the manner and spirit of the discussion will be more harmonious.

W. E. MCINTYRE.

Home Missions in New Brunswick.

Referring to the comparison in the last number of the MESSANGER AND VISITOR it may be asked: But how does the increase of expenditure of the nine years under the Convention Board compare with the increase shown by comparing two nine year periods under the New Brunswick Board? Let us see:

For the nine years preceding 1870-71 the New Brunswick Board expended \$6,261.07 in home mission work, or an average annual expenditure of \$684.56. For the next nine years, as before shown, the expenditure was \$6,941.74, or an average annual expenditure of \$771.30. For the first nine years under the Convention Board the expenditure was \$14,586.80, or an average annual expenditure of \$1,620.75. That is to say the average annual increase in the second period under the New Brunswick Board over the first was \$186.74, while the average annual expenditure during the first period of nine years by the Convention Board over the last nine year period under the New Brunswick Board was \$849.45.

A. COHOON.

Not one person in a hundred wholly escapes from taking cold at this season. Therefore at least 99 out of every 100 should be supplied with Hawker's Tonic, the great cough cure.

The Disunion Movement.

NO. IV.

Now the question is continually coming up, Who are New Brunswick ministers? That anybody should have made it necessary to raise the question is a thing to be deplored. But we have to meet it. In selecting presidents and vice-presidents for the Convention, in disbursing the funds of the Annuity Association, and in other ways, it has been generally understood that brethren resident in this province are New Brunswick ministers or laymen, as the case may be. Revs. Elijah Estabrooks, Samuel Elder, Joseph Crandall, John Marsters, John Magee, Samuel Robinson, Dr. Charles Spurgeon, J. A. Smith, in earlier days, and in later times such men as Dr. Bill and Rev. Thomas Todd, have commonly been regarded as New Brunswick ministers, though not one of these was born in the province. So also have we reckoned among our New Brunswick ministers A. F. Randolph, John March, T. H. and M. S. Hall, and others. But now-a-days a man must be a native in order to be deemed "a New Brunswick minister." See Bro. McIntyre's letter "About the Circulars" (Dec. 7, 1892), in which he says there were present at the meeting "ten Nova Scotian ministers," and "only five of our New Brunswick ministers." No doubt the pastors of several influential New Brunswick churches were reckoned among the ten Nova Scotians—men who have lived and labored in this province for many years, and who are as likely to live and die here as if they were natives.

There are several matters on which our friends should enlighten us. They should outline a plan by which the Foreign Mission Board and the Board of Governors of the college can be controlled by two Conventions concurrently. Moreover it should be understood whether the policy of the denomination is to be and should be shaped by the vote of a caucus, the churches, the associations, or the Convention. And further, assuming that the meeting in May, or the associations later, will take steps to have the question referred to the churches, we may fairly ask, What will be the position of those churches that decline to favor the disunion movement? Suppose two or three churches in St. John, and three in Fredericton, St. Stephen, Sackville, Jacksonville and dozens of other places, decline to adopt the pulling-down-and-breaking-up policy. Are they to be coerced?

In Bro. A. B. Macdonald's admirably conceived and ably written letter he makes one strange assertion. "It has now become necessary," he says, "to form a Convention of the New Brunswick churches to care for our seminary and for the Annuity Fund. . . . This much we are bound to do at any rate. Why is this necessary when our seminary is controlled by the Union Baptist Education Society and, in part, by our associations, and our New Brunswick Annuity Fund is controlled by the Baptist Annuity Association? But our esteemed brother has settled the matter in his own mind. "We are bound"—that is either determined or certain—"to have a Convention for New Brunswick at any rate"; and does he mean no matter how many may be opposed to it, and no matter what the consequences may be?

Many of the strongest ministers and laymen in this province are convinced that this movement has not originated in any general or deep conviction among the Baptist people of this province that the change proposed is necessary or desirable. No doubt many are sincere in espousing a cause which seems to them patriotic from a denominational point of view. But why should the best interests of the denomination in this beloved province be sacrificed to the determined purpose of a few who would have us forget that in union is strength, in disunion, weakness. H. C. CREW.

KINGS COUNTY CONVENTION.—The W. M. A. Society of Kings Co., N. S., held their annual convention with the society at Lower Canard, on Thursday, April 27. The afternoon meeting was devoted to the hearing of verbal and written reports from the societies in the county, and devotional exercises were held, which were felt to be inspiring and helpful. An excellent paper, prepared by Mrs. Witter, of Berwick, was read by Mr. Crandall. A large congregation was present at the evening session, which was of a most interesting character. Papers were read by Miss Chipman, of Wolfville, Miss Blackadar, of Acadia, Miss Mabel Eaton and Miss Avola Dickey. These were all good, as was also a recitation by Miss Irene Eaton. The music was well rendered and appropriate. Rev. Mr. Kempton, the pastor, gave a brief and interesting address at the close; and all present felt that the meeting was a success. We trust all our countries will endeavor to hold these conventions. The interest of our work requires it.

W. B. M. U.

MOTO FOR THE YEAR.

"As the Father has sent Me, even so I send you."—John 20: 21.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MAY:

That the two young lady missionaries for whom Bro. Higgins has asked may be ready to go next autumn to India.

Extracts from Mrs. Sanford's Letter. READ BY MISS MINNIE CHIPMAN AT THE KINGS CO. CONVENTION, APRIL 27.

"While I am pleased and more than willing to have a little talk with you, I do not know just how to interest you, at least I do not quite know in what way I can help you most. As societies I doubt not you will be interested and perhaps helped in hearing something concerning the poor Telugus for whom you have so long been working, giving time, money and strength, and prayers, that they may be ready to know the love of the Lord Jesus Christ. You may hear from me some items that you already know, as so much has been written and said on this subject. Be this as it may, I will now merely answer some of the questions that have been put to me since our return to the homeland.

"Of what color are the natives of India? All shades, from a light brown to a deep jet, but their features are not unlike our own. In regard to the dress of the women the remarkable thing is that there is not a stitch of sewing (except in the little jacket sometimes worn), nor a pin, hook, button, or string required to keep it in place, yet it is very becoming and comfortable. Both men and women wear jewelry. The women wear a great deal—those who can afford to do so—on the fingers and toes, wrists and arms. Nose and ear rings are used, and chains around the neck and head. Gold and silver belts are also worn by some. These ornaments are called by a Hindu woman her 'joys.' However well a woman may be dressed, she very seldom wears anything on her feet. Many of the men wear sandals and decorated slippers. Their dispositions are, as a rule, peaceful; they are respectful, patient, even-tempered, and for the most part, temperate, yet their faults are numerous. There is in them a great want of truthfulness; they are insincere, selfish, and have a love for money. As an instance of their selfishness: If a fire breaks out among them, and a bystander should be begged to help in putting it out, the cool reply would be, 'Why should I? they are not my buildings.'"

"Some think because our work is among the Telugus that this is the chief language of India, but this is not so. There are not less than one hundred and twenty languages in India. Telugu is one of the most difficult to acquire. At our station, Bimlipatna, where there are about nine thousand inhabitants, I, in the town, we find many who speak Tamil and Hindustani. The educated young men are very ambitious to get English, and many of them speak it fluently. They, of course, belong to the higher classes. It is a rare thing at any of our stations to find a woman who can speak English, except those who are taught in the mission schools, and they are not encouraged to give much attention to this, as it would be of no service to them in working among their own people. I may say here, that we expect nearly all our school girls who have a gift for teaching to become Bible-women, and those who are converted quite young are always happy to work in this way. It is not strange that so many languages are spoken, or that there are so many religions and castes, when we think that the people of India belong to so many different races and tribes.

"The Hindus worship millions of gods, though this fact is not acknowledged by themselves. The lower and uneducated classes worship almost anything and everything that is visible to the eye—such as certain reptiles, beasts, trees, stones, the earth, sun, moon and stars. Many of them, from constant intercourse with Christians or civilized people, are led to see the folly of such a religion, yet the practices of their fathers keep them from embracing a new religion, even though they may admire it. They all have the impression that religion is profitable and by no means a free gift. They think there must be some good works of merit before one can entertain any hope of heaven. Oh, how much our Telugu converts have to unlearn!

"As you meet together, my dear sisters, from month to month, with your offerings and your prayers, do not forget to pray for those who have been brought to Christ. We all, of course, are kept by His almighty power, but the Telugus, in many instances, are exceedingly weak and easily led into temptation. When they would do good evil is present with them. They are surrounded by heathen influences which are enough at times to depress even those who are 'built up in the faith.' The very atmosphere we breathe seems tainted. It can only be purified by the light of the blessed gospel of Christ, and this is our hope—that it may shine into every heart, that those who have been brought out of the great darkness may help to lift up others into the true light." MARY J. SANFORD.

B. Y. P. U.

The union of the young people...

All Young People Societies...

Our Marlboro Convention...

The B. Y. P. U. of Wolfville...

Amherst union has just completed...

The union of the First church...

A report of the Yarmouth Convention...

William J. Coulston, of Evanville...

Topic: Sowing and Reaping...

The apostle is enforcing the teaching...

Be not deceived. There is constant danger...

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God is not mocked. We cannot deceive Him...

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Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

Lesson VIII. May 21. Prov. 23: 29-35.

AGAINST INTEMPERANCE.

GOLDEN TEXT. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging..."

EXPLANATORY.

29. Who hath weep? who hath sorrow? The words corresponding to the two substantives...

30. They that love wine long at the wine. The tendency of strong drink is to continue drinking...

31. Look not thou upon the wine. Do not put yourself in the way of temptation. He who goes freely into temptation...

32. As he that bith him a serpent. Like a serpent it will be brilliant of color, and glide with easy motion...

33. Thine eyes shall behold strange things, as the drunkard doeth in delirium tremens.

34. As he that hath down in the midst of the sea. A steep on a vessel in the storm, and unconscious of his danger.

35. They have stricken me. . . and I was not hurt. They have beaten me, and I fell it not. This is the inebriate's contemptuous answer to the admonitions of those who warn him of sickness and wounds.

36. As he that bith him a serpent. Like a serpent it will be brilliant of color, and glide with easy motion...

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Right Views of Ourselves.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

John the Baptist proved the lofty nobility of his character when he said of the coming Christ, "He must increase, but I must decrease."

It is no easy thing for poor human nature to withdraw from the foremost place and cheerfully consent to take a subordinate one.

The American Review of Reviews with its April number entered upon its third year. Great tact and enterprise have been manifested by this magazine in catering to the literary wants of the people of this country.

Franklin H. Head, in the May New England Magazine, gives a serio-comic account of the Legends of Rocky Island.

The May number of The Cottage Hearth is rich in good stories. The closing chapters of Ercanis Faulkner, which have been looked forward to with interest, appear in this number, followed by Under Suspicion, Tamed, A Trip Through the Swamps of Paris, On the Canadian Pacific, Records of an Epithet Hunter, The Last Part of an Old Story, and How Seth Caught the Salmon.

The Missionary Review of the World for May comes to hand overflowing with items of interest from all quarters of the globe where the gospel is preached.

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Literary Notes.

"Campaign Echoes" is the title of a book shortly to be issued by the publishing house of William Briggs, Toronto.

The American Review of Reviews with its April number entered upon its third year. Great tact and enterprise have been manifested by this magazine in catering to the literary wants of the people of this country.

Franklin H. Head, in the May New England Magazine, gives a serio-comic account of the Legends of Rocky Island.

The May number of The Cottage Hearth is rich in good stories. The closing chapters of Ercanis Faulkner, which have been looked forward to with interest, appear in this number, followed by Under Suspicion, Tamed, A Trip Through the Swamps of Paris, On the Canadian Pacific, Records of an Epithet Hunter, The Last Part of an Old Story, and How Seth Caught the Salmon.

The Missionary Review of the World for May comes to hand overflowing with items of interest from all quarters of the globe where the gospel is preached.

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Messenger and Visitor.

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Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1893.

THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR has no desire to undertake a task which does not belong to it in deciding what ought to be the working relationship between the Baptist churches of these provinces, or in other words, whether the present organization should continue or should give place to some other order of things.

There are a few points which seem tolerably clear to us, and in reference to which we believe the great majority of our readers who have given much consideration to this subject will find themselves able to agree.

1. We are persuaded that very few in either province will think it desirable that there should be an entire separation as to denominational work between the churches of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

2. If it should be thought that in the interests of home missions, academic education and some other matters, provincial Conventions are required, and if it should be determined to establish such Conventions for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—the P. E. Island churches connecting themselves with one or the other, having a Convention of their own as deemed best—there would still be certain general interests to be managed and supported in common.

3. If the churches of New Brunswick should decide that some change in the present plan of organization is necessary, it is highly important that whatever is proposed to take the place of it should embrace some good and sufficient provision for carrying on the work of the denomination in this province, both local and general.

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Important that their action be unanimous. To this end brethren who entertain opposite opinions as to what is required, should cultivate a calm spirit and temperate language.

We believe, therefore, and we think our thoughtful readers will very generally agree with us, that if some proposition for a change in the present system is to be presented to our churches in this province, that proposition should be from so representative a source, should be so well considered and so well supported by leading brethren in the denomination in this province that it would be reasonably sure of general acceptance by the New Brunswick churches.

"BE COURTEOUS." We have been pleased with the moderate and courteous spirit in which, for the most part, the present discussion in reference to a separate Convention has been carried on by those who have presented different and to some extent conflicting views on the subject in our columns.

6. It is highly important that whatever is proposed to take the place of it should embrace some good and sufficient provision for carrying on the work of the denomination in this province, both local and general.

Baptism by Licentiate.

Will you please answer the following questions: 1. Have licentiates any right to administer the ordinance of baptism?

In the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of November 16, 1892, there appeared an editorial article under the heading, "What is implied in a License to Preach?"

1. What a licentiate receives is approval by the church to which he belongs of his desire to exercise his gifts as a preacher.

2. We do not know exactly what is meant by this question; but certainly no ordained minister can of himself confer any authority upon a licentiate in respect to administering the ordinances.

3. Provided the act of baptism were reverently performed and by a member of a Baptist church commissioned by that church to do it, we presume the validity of the baptism would not be questioned, though its propriety would be; and if any church were to persist in such practice, it would no doubt become a question whether it should be recognized by regular Baptist churches as being of the same faith and order.

4. We have no information as to the matter alluded to in this question.

Be Honest.

I am decidedly opposed to a separate Convention. I am not going to advocate either side of the question, but would suggest to those who do, to be honest in comparing the present with the past.

Neither from what I know of the causes leading to the desire for a separate Convention, nor from what I can anticipate of the result of such an organization, can I decide for or against.

In 1854 the secretary of the New Brunswick Home Mission Society in his report says there was raised in New Brunswick \$1,775 for that year.

In the meantime let us give the subject the attention it importance demands, and in May next give a verdict as we believe will be most for the glory of Christ and the good of His people.

A Leaf from Another Book.

I have read with interest all that has appeared of late relative to the question of a separate Convention for New Brunswick.

The history of the introduction of Horton Academy and home missions into the Convention makes clear a few important considerations.

1. It is a fact that Horton Academy came into the Convention in violation of the original educational agreement made in 1849, which provided for the reception of Acadia College on condition that it separate itself from Horton Academy.

2. It is a fact that Horton Academy came first into Convention under Nova Scotia governors, and was placed under all the governors in 1875, or 29 years after the Convention was organized.

3. It is a fact that a majority of New Brunswick Baptists to-day don't want academic education in Convention, and never have wanted it, as the history of the Seminary, old and new, proves.

4. It is a fact that there is an injustice in having academic education in Convention in one province, and not in the other, especially in this true when pressure has been exercised by that Convention to hinder and ignore the work of the one outside.

5. It is a fact that what New Brunswick Baptists ask is that academic education be treated by the Convention in both provinces alike.

6. It is a fact that by the Convention scheme there has been given 25 per cent of its funds to "educational institutions" in Wolfville and not a cent to the Baptist Seminary.

7. It is a fact that each province managed its home missions till 1874, when an agitation began to put them into Convention, resulting in Nova Scotia accomplishing its purpose in 1878, and New Brunswick resisting such action till 1879, when reluctantly it yielded.

8. It is a fact that New Brunswick has raised less per member for home missions since incorporated in Convention than before.

9. It is a fact that each province managed its home missions till 1874, when an agitation began to put them into Convention, resulting in Nova Scotia accomplishing its purpose in 1878, and New Brunswick resisting such action till 1879, when reluctantly it yielded.

The Baptist Convention Question.

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when least was done for home missions, by reason of the great fire in St. John, and the years of agitation to break down the New Brunswick Home Mission Society.

At Dr. Hopper's request I have compared the figures he has given in the foregoing paper with those published in the denominational records, and find them to agree.

P.S.—The article of Bro. Coburn in last week's issue is so much better in spirit than some that are appearing, that it deserves respectful criticism.

Bro. Bligh's view is not the one on which the Seminary which I deprecate the use that has been made of our institution by several respondents as an argument for a school, two years ago, it became plain duty to undertake a course in its behalf in certain provinces.

And since I have taken it self to state what I deprecate, I refer to further state I deprecate the complaint that College rules our Convention.

Without doubt one of the best concerts of the school year was given in the Seminary Hall, Thursday evening, May 4.

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"Our" Seminary and the Disc.

While I believe with Bro. Bligh that the breaking up of our Maritime Convention would be disastrous, that, in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, May 3rd, he easily disposed "weighty" arguments that engaged attention, I deprecate his allusion to St. Martin's Seminary, and his remark, that the Baptist Seminary at Wolfville, is neither more nor correct.

It was "ours" in the plan for denominational education in this province. It is ours because the best educators of the province admitted it was Baptist, and that it is our only hope, and we have no other hope.

Bro. Bligh says we have no Seminary in this province, because our first brethren share it with us, wider work has rendered impracticable certain technical relations that only passport to his recognition of sympathy.

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"Our" Seminary and the Discussion.

While I believe with Bro. Bligh that the breaking up of our Maritime Convention would be disastrous, and feel that, in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of May 3rd, he easily disposed of the "weighty" arguments that engaged his attention, I deprecate his allusion to St. Martins Seminary, and claim that his remark, that the Baptists of New Brunswick have no seminary except that at Wolfville, is neither courteous nor correct. Just such an attitude as this, taken from time to time by others than Bro. Bligh, has made this calamitous agitation for a separate Convention possible; and he has, I don't not, by this untimely reiteration of an idea we had hoped never to hear of again, neutralized in the minds of many New Brunswick Baptists the effect of his otherwise successful effort, and has helped much more than hindered the discussion he would avert. New Brunswick Baptists have the right to say, "Our seminary at Saint Martins," "It was ours" in the original plan for denominational education in this province. It is ours to-day because the best educators of both provinces admit that we, as Baptists, need it, and that it is our only hope of attracting any great body of our young people to a liberal education under Christian influences. It is "ours," because we have toiled and sacrificed for it, and are ready to toll and sacrifice while there is necessity and we have hope. And yet, notwithstanding this, Bro. Bligh says we have no seminary in New Brunswick, because our Free Baptist brethren share it with us, and our wider work has rendered impracticable certain technical relations that are the only passport to his recognition and sympathy. Brethren of Nova Scotia, if you are as anxious for union as we are here in St. Martins, you will reach a friendly hand over this imaginary wall of technicality and give to us the courtesy that will honor yourselves, and the sympathy that fulfills the law of Christ.

But Bro. Bligh's is not the only reference to the Seminary which I deprecate. I deprecate the use that has been made of our institution by several correspondents as an argument for separation. At the crisis in the affairs of our school, two years ago, it became my plain duty to undertake a personal canvass in its behalf in certain parts of the province. Much of what success I attained was due to my positive declaration that St. Martins was loyal to our denominational organization, and that only its enemies said otherwise. To make it a cleaving wedge is to fail to keep faith with many who helped it in its time of greatest need. And since I have taken it upon myself to state what I deprecate, permit me to further state that I deprecate Bro. McAltyre's complaint that Acadia College rules our Convention. What a miserable failure a denominational school with fifty years of history would be if its men were not the power through all its constituency. Long may Acadia reign; and may St. Martins Seminary send her many a loyal son. When the day comes that Acadia does not rule, let us close her doors and seek our breadth of denominational view in some state university.

C. W. WILLIAMS. St. Martins, May 4.

Acadia Seminary.

The young ladies of the school gave the closing recital of the season on Friday evening, April 23rd. It was a thoroughly enjoyable occasion. The selections evinced a cultured taste, and the readings were even in advance of the high standard obtained at previous recitals. "The Impetuous Actor" called for a greater variety of gesture, tone and general dramatic power than the other readings, and it gave Miss Kennedy an excellent opportunity of showing her thorough mastery of the elocutionary art. Miss White captivated the audience in her combined readings and song. All the performers seemed to be favorites, for nearly all were enthusiastically encored.

PROGRAMME.

- Piano Solo: Largo, Handel.
Vocal Solo: Old and Young Man, Cowan.
Readings: My Father's Will, James.
Piano Solo: Minuet, Schumann.
Vocal Solo: Angels Ever Bright and Fair, Handel.
Reading: The Massacre of Gorvaster, F. M. Crawford.
Piano Duo: Grand Marche Heroique, Schubert.
Monologue: The Impetuous Actor, L. Russell.
Vocal Solo: Wives in the Trees, Irving Thomas.
Piano Solo: Novella, Schumann.
Reading: Trilchman Ferry, Emma D. Banks.
Vocal Trio: Best Thou on this Moezy Pillow, Smart.

—Use Shoda's Discovery, the great blood and nerve remedy.

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

ALL money (except postage) contributed for denominational work, in the Maritime Provinces, Acadia University, Ministerial Education, Ministerial Aid Fund, Grand Ligon Mission, North-west Mission, from churches or individuals, etc., in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, should be sent to the Rev. J. W. Martell, St. John, N. B. And all money for the same work from Nova Scotia should be sent to the Rev. A. C. Gorton, Wolfville, N. S. Resolutions for collecting funds for denominational work can be had on application to the above, or to the Baptist Book Room, Halifax.

NEW GERMANY.—On the fourth Sunday of April, I baptized the following persons at Chesley's Corner (also known as Riverside): Mrs. Wm. Lohans, Minnie Drew, Flora Drew. G. P. Raymond.

FENNFIELD.—On Sunday, April 30, the pastor gave the hand of fellowship to eight candidates—seven by baptism and one by letter. The church has been much blessed and greatly revived during the season of special meetings.

CAMPBELLTON.—On Sunday evening, April 23rd, Pastor Sables preached an instructive sermon from 1st Peter 3: 15 to a large audience, and after the sermon one happy convert followed the Lord in baptism, and on the evening of April 30th preached on the Church Covenant, Psalm 56: 12, "Thy vows are upon me, O God."

CANTERBURY, N. B.—On April 30 Rev. J. W. S. Young baptized nine more happy converts—five young men, three young women and one man over seventy years of age. The good work is still going on. Bro. Young continues to labor here. Bro. Tingley being engaged a part of the time in other sections of his large field. Bro. Geo. W. Oatle, recently appointed a deacon has rendered much assistance in the special services.

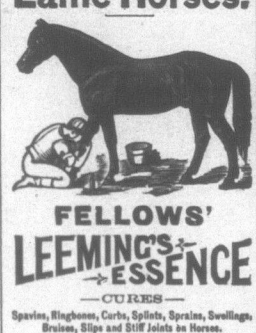
WATERVILLE, Kings Co., N. S.—Since taking charge of the Cambridge church, the people have shown us much kindness, not only in words, but in deeds. They very kindly relieved us from any of the expenses in moving from Berwick to Waterville. On the evening of April 24, our friends made us a reception in our new home. The house was filled with our own and members of other congregations, all anxious to extend a hearty welcome to the pastor and his family. The exercises of the evening consisted of a first class text, provided by the ladies; the presentation of valuable gifts, some choice music, addresses of welcome by several of the brethren, and the pastor's response. The timely effort of the people to make us feel happy and at home with them was a perfect success. To all such we are truly grateful.

SECOND FALLS, Charlotte Co.—As your denominational column has not had an item from this church for some time, a few lines may be of interest. For some years the cause has been declining, as many of the best workers left the place, and a large number of the resident members live in a settlement some six miles away and hardly consider themselves members of this church. Our pastor, Rev. Mr. Maider, has labored faithfully, and with much acceptance since his coming to St. George, December, 1891, but with little to encourage him. But we are glad to say that now there is a very marked turn in the tide. Four weeks ago our pastor commenced special services, and his labors have been wonderfully blessed. About twenty-two have expressed a desire to start on the Christian life, and of these ten or twelve have expressed a trust in Jesus. The church has been greatly revived. Voices that have not been heard for years now testify to the glory of God. The services have been well attended all through and every person seems moved by the earnest and impressive presentation of the old gospel truths.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The fourth year of the present pastorate has closed. These have been years in which we as a church had to face the most serious problems of our history, but the grace of the Lord has been upon us for good. According to our treasurer's statement, during these four years the church collected and paid toward all purposes over \$25,000. In common with the greater number of our provincial churches, we are suffering much from the continual exodus, yet we have more than held our own. One hundred and seventeen have been added to our membership, mostly by baptism. Three more were baptized last Sunday night, making twenty-four in all during these two months. We expect to baptize others on the first Sunday of May. Our Young People's Union, with over 100 active members, is under the leadership of Bro. J. K. Ross, doing active and aggressive missionary work. At the annual meeting of the church, the trustees, through the treasurer, presented the pastor with a cheque for \$100 as an expression of their good will, and assured him that they hoped never to close a year with a slighter recognition. As a church we are blessed with as much unity as is I think possible for imperfect mortals to enjoy in the church militant. As our extending list of subscribers shows we value the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, and feel that indirectly we owe a great deal to it. J. A. GORDON.

P. E. ISLAND NOTES.—It may be of interest to those who are acquainted with this field to know that the Alberton and Alma churches have united and will be known as the Alberton Baptist church. The officers are: Deacons, W. Clark, Dunbar, L. Hardie, G. Lewis; Church Clerk, J. P. Fielding. We are glad to say that the difficulty which has hindered the progress in this church has been removed. Some have been reconverted for baptism and will be baptized by the pastor, Bro. Carter. At Springfield the work is moving along nicely; three candidates are awaiting baptism at that place. A word in reference to the lower group. It was my privilege to assist Bro. Carter in a few special meetings at Tyne Valley. The Lord has blessed the Word. Quite a number have professed faith in Christ and have been received by the church for baptism, and no doubt will go forward at an early date. It is also gratifying to know that the church at Lot 16 is hopeful. The difficulty which has existed for some years has, by the grace of God, been settled, for which we are grateful to our heavenly Father. We are also pleased to say that the churches on these fields are putting forth a special effort this year to raise all the money they can for the support of the gospel, which is a very important part of Christianity. We feel indebted to Rev. J. A. Gordon, of Charlottetown, for the valuable services which he has rendered all over this field.

Lame Horses.



FELLOWS' LEEMINGS' ESSENCE. Numerous testimonials testify to the wonderful effect of this remedy on all every day lamenesses...

PRICE 50 CENTS.

on different occasions. We are glad that there are some who pray differently from that man who said, "God bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife us four, no more; amen."

MAIN STREET, ST. JOHN.—Three young persons were baptized last Sunday, and these with several others were welcomed to the fellowship of the church by Dr. Saunders at the evening service.

GERMAIN ST., ST. JOHN.—Pastor Gates baptized ten on Sunday morning in the presence of a large congregation, and at the evening service he gave these, with seven others, the hand of welcome into the church. There is a very deep interest in the Sunday-school department of the church, and the teachers are much encouraged in their work.

TANCOOK.—We have been holding meetings here for five weeks or more, and the Lord has blessed the united efforts in the salvation of souls. Mercy drops are falling and sinners are being converted. Rev. E. E. Gilliam, pastor of the Beaver River church, who has labored with this church for more than a year, spent one week with us and did good service in our meetings. Last Sabbath, April 25, I baptized sixteen happy converts, and one was received by experience and baptism. Others are seeking the salvation of their souls.

ANDOVER, N. B.—We have lately passed through a period of some alarm at the possibility of losing our pastor, just when his day of usefulness among us seems to have fully dawned. To have him leave at present would be an interest in religious things is strong, and when pastor and people are in full sympathy with each other and are united in work would, humanly considered, be a great blow to the cause here.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to note that Rev. E. O. Read is so happily settled as pastor of the Cambridge church. Bro. Read is one of our veteran pastors, and we trust, as rich blessings have attended his labors in the past, so it may be also in his present pastorate. We regret to learn that Rev. C. H. Martell, of Fairville, is threatened with an attack of acute rheumatism. He hopes, however, by prudent and prompt measures to get the upper hand of his old-time enemy. Bro. Martell's pulpit was supplied on Sunday last by Rev. J. W. Manning. Pastor Cahill, of Contreville, Carleton county, dropped in upon us last week, looking none the worse for his hard winter work. He reports that a series of special meetings held on his field have been attended with good results; quite a number profess to have been converted, and Bro. Cahill expects to baptize them soon.

Arrow Points. BY PASTOR J. CLARK. A strong will may be a wrong will. For great sinners there is a great Saviour.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. H. N. Pardy who, a year or two ago was obliged, on account of the failure of his health, to retire temporarily from pastoral work, finds that his strength is so restored as to admit of his resuming the active duties of the ministry. Bro. Pardy's record is such that some door of usefulness will, no doubt, be promptly opened to him. His address is New Glasgow, N. S. In the death of Mr. William Eaton, which occurred on Wednesday last, the town of Kentville, N. S., has lost an honorable and highly respected citizen, and the Baptist church of that place a faithful and valued member. Mr. Eaton was about 70 years of age at the time of his death. He was a man of much more than ordinary intelligence, of excellent judgment and of unflinching courtesy, a man of large capacity for work and of great industry. In different capacities he had rendered important

service to the public, and at the time of his death filled the office of town clerk. He was devoted to the interests of his family, by whom he was greatly beloved. His friendships were hearty and faithful. The editor of this paper counted Mr. Eaton among his most valued friends, and his death is felt as a personal bereavement. Our sympathy is extended to the members of his family in their bereavement. Mr. F. Y. Eaton, formerly of the Provincial Normal School, Truro, now editor of the Kentville Advertiser, and Rev. A. W. Eaton, of New York, are among his sons.

We desire to extend our sincerest sympathy to our highly esteemed brother, Rev. Isaiah Wallace, who with his family is in deep affliction on account of the sudden death of his eldest son, James deMille Wallace, who was killed in 1892, by being struck by an engine while walking on the railway track near Taooma, Washington Territory. Among our readers are many warm friends of Bro. and Sister Wallace and their family, who we heartily unite with us in this expression of sympathy.

NOTICES.—The quarterly meeting of the Executive Board of the W. B. M. U. will be held at the Mission Rooms, St. John, Thursday, 11th inst., at 8 p. m.

The district meeting of Queens county, N. S., will meet at Millton on Wednesday, May 24, at 10 o'clock. Each church is requested to send two delegates and one Sunday-school one. All pastors, Sunday-school superintendents and licentiate are requested to attend. A full attendance is requested.

There will be (D. V.) a meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia University, in the library of Acadia College, on the 31st inst., at four o'clock p. m. The meeting will probably continue throughout Friday, the 2nd of June. Session on Friday to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. S. B. KEMPTON, Sec. Board.

The Associated Alumnae of Acadia Seminary will hold a business meeting in Alumni Hall (the Seminary chapel) at half-past two o'clock, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the thirtieth of May, and a supper and reunion at half-past seven o'clock on the evening of the same day. A full attendance is hoped for.

The Lunenburg Co. district meeting convenes (D. V.) with the Tancook church on Tuesday, the 23rd inst. A full attendance is desired. The programme for the occasion is as follows: Afternoon session (2:30): Paper by Pastor MacNeil on "Church Discipline," followed by discussion; a paper by Pastor Brown on "Best Methods of B. Y. P. U. Work." The evening meeting is to be devoted to the consideration of denominational work. Addresses: Pastor Archibald on Home Missions; Pastor N. A. MacNeil on North-West and Foreign Missions; Pastor W. J. Rutledge on Christian Benevolence. It is the intention of the county pastors to make a tour in company of their churches in the interests of the convention fund, following in each church a programme similar to the above. They will commence their "tour" immediately after the district meeting.

The next quarterly meeting of the Southern N. B. Association will be held with the church at Chance Harbor, St. John Co., on Thursday, 25th inst., commencing at 9 p. m. The pastors or clerks of the churches are respectfully requested to see that delegates are appointed to attend. Friends who purpose attending will please forward their names to Bro. C. F. Clinch, at Clinch's Mills, on or before the 20th inst., in order that teams may be provided to convey them to the place of meeting, eight miles distant from Musquash station. The following services have been arranged for: Thursday, 3 p. m., sermon by Rev. W. G. Cochrane, of St. Stephen; 7 p. m., dedicatory services of the new house of worship, sermon by Rev. G. O. Gates. Friday, 10 a. m., business meeting; 3 p. m., a paper on general Sunday-school work by Rev. J. J. Baker, to be followed by discussion. The evening session will be devoted to home and foreign missions, platform meeting, to be addressed by Revs. J. W. Manning, C. H. Martell, E. J. Grant, G. Howard and H. E. S. Maider. Return tickets for a single fare, good from the 25th to the 29th, will be issued at all stations on the Shore Line Railway. Those who purchase tickets will, at the time of purchase, ask the ticket agent for return certificates, which must be signed by the secretary of the association. A. E. INGRAM, Clerk.

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.

REMOVED TO 63 KING STREET.

Open for Business, Saturday, 29th.

D. MAGEE'S SONS.

HALL'S BOOK STORE, Fredericton. BAPTIST HYMNALS, SABBATH-school Libraries, Paper Cards, Gospel Hymnals. Headquarters for School Books, Sheet Music and Music Books.

A tea-kettle of hot water Gives enough hot water to do the entire wash when SURPRISE SOAP is used. There's no wash boiler required. There's none of that hot steam about the house on wash day.

This is a simple easy way of washing the clothes without boiling or scalding them. It gives the sweetest, cleanest clothes, and the whitest. SURPRISE SOAP does it.

AMERICAN RUBBER STORE, 65 Charlotte Street, Saint John, N. B. Headquarters Rubber Goods.

We have opened our new store on Barrington Street (one door from George St.) with complete stock of First-Class Clothing for Men and Boys.

We have complete stock of new goods to open with, so in dealing with us you get no old, shop-worn goods.

Gent's Furnishings and Hats and Caps are a special line with us. We have the best and largest stock in the city.

Our motto is small profits and quick sales. Satisfaction guaranteed to purchasers of our goods.

Scovil & Page, 157 and 159 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

MASSEY-HARRIS

TOOLS FOR FARM, FIELD, GARDEN. St. John, N. B.



A special Catalogue, giving the fullest information about all the "Planet Jr." Implements, and copiously illustrated instructions for using them, will be mailed free of charge on application.

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AMERICAN RUBBER STORE, 65 Charlotte Street, Saint John, N. B. Headquarters Rubber Goods.

Fountain Syringes. Prices in last issue were reduced. We are headquarters for Fountain Syringes of warranted make.

AMERICAN RUBBER STORE, 65 Charlotte Street, Saint John, N. B. Headquarters Rubber Goods.

FATE OF THE ILL-NATURED BRER.

Little Miss Brer came out of the ground; she put out her horns and scratched everything round.

FATHER'S TRACKS.

The wild March wind was blowing fiercely, as only March winds can, over the bleak hills of a certain portion of our country.

The Dishonored Pattern.

"I will never wear this dress again, never!" said Ruby Burke, coming in flushed and angry from the young people's church-school every day.

Our Heavenly Father's Wisdom.

There sits baby, cooing and happy over something bright and pretty. Mama comes into the room, and in a minute she sees that the bright thing that pleases baby is her scissors.

A Watch School.

In Geneva, Switzerland, there is a most interesting school, unlike any which exists anywhere else in the world.

Examples for Boys.

Christopher Columbus was the son of a weaver and also a weaver himself.

AT HAND

In a dangerous emergency, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is prompt to act and sure to cure.

Saved My Life

I have recommended it to hundreds. I find the most effective way of taking this medicine is in small and frequent doses.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prompt to act, sure to cure

KID GLOVES!

We will send any of the following Gloves free by post to an address. Made in Black and Colored, dressed and undressed.

W. H. FAIRALL, Dry Goods Importer.

No. 18 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

James S. May & Son, MERCHANT TAILORS,

Domville Building, Prince Wm. St., SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Intercolonial Railway.

1892. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1893. ON and AFTER Monday, 17th October, 1892, the Train of this Railway will run Daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time/Rate. Includes Express for Campbellton, Pugnaw, Pictou and Halifax.

Health Paragraphs. CHOLERA—Science has well the fact that the germs of the disease are not in the air, as is supposed, but only in the food impregnated by contact with cholera patients.

Western Counties Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Thursday, 8th January, 1893, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time/Rate. Includes LEAVE YARMOUTH-Express daily at 8.30 a.m.

BUCKETEER BELL FOUNDRY

Best quality Pure Copper and Tin Castings. Most favorably known for over 20 years.

May 10

as this matter which this page contains is fully selected from various sources; and we are not to be held responsible for any errors or omissions in this or any other page, from week to week, or from year to year, will send several times the subscription price of the paper.

GOD'S JEWELS.

Soils are made as diamonds are: Rough at first, unshapely, dim. By a Master hand become Jewels fit for eyes Him.

THE HOME.

The Silvery Side.

Don't throw dark clouds over people's sunshine, and don't let people's woe make you gloomy.

Like a Waterfall After the Crip

Tremendous Roaring in the Head - Pain in the Stomach. To C. H. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is surely cured by my sarsaparilla. I recommend it to all. G. W. COOK, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA

Breakfast. A thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful study of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast tables a pleasant and healthful beverage.

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

GOD'S JEWELS.

Souls are made as diamonds are: Bought of fire, unshaped, dim, by a Master hand become Jewels fit for even Him. Days of pain, months of pain, Make their brightness shine; Stars, Souls are made as diamonds are. Souls are made as diamonds are: Day by day they slowly grow, Washed and tumbled, all at length They in dazzling brightness glow. Here a touch of pain, and there just a day of pleasure fair, Lightest touch may make or mar; Souls are made as diamonds are.

THE HOME.

The Silvery Side.

Don't throw dark clouds over other people's sunshine, especially the young people who are taking up life's duties just where we begin to feel them a burden. It is so depressing and discouraging to be told of the disadvantages attending everything they are planning to do that does not look as easy to you as it does to them. When they start out on the "long path together," it is so hard to have older people pick up a lot of "buts" and "ifs" to throw like flying missiles about their heads. When enthusiasm is dying out in the hearts of those who have been bearing the fret and wear of life for long years, and who know the defects and the wounds that come sooner or later to us all, how refreshing it is to see the new recruits moving up with strength of heart and strength of arm to engage in life's battle.

Those of us who have come near to the western mountain, behind which the sun is slowly but surely setting, know how natural it is to sit down in the late afternoon and take a backward turn of travel. Miles and miles have been passed over since the fresh young morning came in the east. There were shadowy places and dark vales of sorrow to pass through, chilly north winds to face, and storms that beat hard enough to leave the weather-worn marks on the heart and face. But why travel over the hard paths so often, instead of the pleasant ways through which we journeyed? Surely there were many sunny days, many flowers growing by the green wayside, and beautiful calms after the terrible storms. God's hospices of rest seemed to come just at the very place where we thought we were so weary that we could not take another forward step.

Every day that we live we may make life harder for others by telling over and over again our sorrows and disappointments, or we may make life easier and brighter by entering the interests of those who are coming behind us, and giving cheerful words instead of whiney, discouraging sounds whenever we come to a new turn in the road. By living in a quiet, patient, cheerful way, we shall teach the sweet lesson of trust in the Lord and faith in Him, showing by our lives that we believe that the path through which He has led us were the ones He, in His wisdom, chose for us to make the journey through. When we feel oppressed with the sorrows that have encompassed our way, and miss the dear ones who were our companions, but who have passed on beyond the gates, there is one Person to whom we can go and talk it all over. Christ's humanity makes Him very dear to us. He knows all our sorrows, and He will help us to bear them. When we come from those quiet talks alone with Him, we have brighter faces and sweeter words for the dear ones with whom we live.—Evangelist.

Health Paragraphs.

CHOLERA.—Science has well settled the fact that the germs of the cholera disease are not in the air, as formerly supposed, but only in the water and food impregnated by contact with cholera patients. The best scientific men now state that even in the midst of the cholera plagues, by first boiling the water drunk, and cooking the food we eat, one can defy the disease. These are important facts.

A CAUTION emanates from a French medical school respecting the use of the telephone. For ears that are not positively sound and healthy, the telephone is regarded as being positively injurious, and even in a comparatively robust organ its continuous use may be followed by a formidable list of physical disturbances, any one of which may become chronic. A sparing use of the instrument is, therefore, advised by those whose ears are sound, and an absolute detestation from it by those whose organs are weak or imperfect.

A STUDY OF DUST.—A scientific study of dust has proved that the atmosphere of the town improves with every story of ascent. The intended window sills on the ground floor of dwellings subjected to examination were found deeply covered with dust containing all sorts of unwholesome particles. The dust was less, and not so unwholesome on the next floor, and this improvement was continued until only a thin layer of light and comparatively harmless particles were found. Some dust, however, collects on the top of the very highest buildings.

A RULE OF CONDUCT.—One of our papers lays down this rule, the practical importance of which is not small: He who eats a banana in a public place, and refuses likewise to eat the skin, is morally bound to seek some fitting receptacle where the said skin can be laid aside with full respect to the rights of the public, and the demands of decency and order. As he cannot give it away, he must keep it. Until he meets an ash barrel, or the mouth of a sewer, the only receptacle open to him is his pocket, and in putting it in that he need hope for no sympathy from the more thoughtful people, who reflect that, as a rule, pockets are not made for banana skins. The same applies to peanut shucks.

DR. FLAUBAT, of Paris, strongly recommends the use of petroleum in diphtheria. A special cable despatch to the Toronto Mail gives the result of a striking experiment. Out of seventy diphtheria patients, forty, whose throats were painted with raw petroleum, recovered, while of the other thirty treated by the ordinary method only twenty survived.

AN EMERGENCY.—A farmer living near Grand Island, Neb., was thrown from his wagon by the horses becoming unmanageable and caught one of his legs in the rear wheel. He saved himself from serious injury by grasping the spokes of the wheel so as to keep it from revolving, and sliding with it for a mile before the horses were stopped by running through a barbed wire fence.

Electrical Notes.—It is estimated that the total amount of light given by the electric plant that will be used to illuminate the World's Fair grounds will be equal to that given by 12,500,000 candles.

It is said that an exceedingly quick reading electrical thermometer has recently been brought out in France. It is intended for clinical work, and will record variations in temperature of one-twentieth of a degree centigrade.

The statement is made that over forty miles of wire will be used on board each of the two new mammoth Cunard steamships, Campania and Lucania. Each ship is to have a powerful searchlight and about 1,350 incandescent and 16-candle power electric lamps.

An electrical instrument has recently been invented which is sufficiently delicate to detect the presence of one-eighth of an inch of steel or iron wire at a distance of six or eight inches from itself. It is intended for use in locating small pieces of magnetizable metal, such as needles, tacks, steel and iron chips, etc., that may have entered the human body unawares and hidden themselves in the skin or deeper tissues. It will probably prove to be of great service where the ordinary methods of detecting the presence of foreign metallic substances are ineffective and unreliable.

A car-heating company of Albany, N. Y., is now, it is said, producing heat depending for their effect upon the heating of a conductor by an electric current. The resisting conductor of wire is divided into 12 equal parts, and a multiple switch is provided to throw them in or out of action. Six hundred and twenty-five feet of wire is used in one of their standard sizes. The principal use is for trolley cars, but for house and office use the same company manufactures other heaters, wound for any desired voltage, and for direct and alternating current supply. The production of electric heaters has assumed such proportions, and heating can be done then with such economy, that the travelling public should begin to insist on their general introduction on electric railways.

Brushes for the Kitchen.

Besides various kinds of brushes used for scrubbing, keep one exclusively for washing vegetables, potatoes, turnips, beets, etc., can be more easily cleaned in this way than in any other. Use a small tooth brush for cleaning around the handles of cups and tumblers, and for dishes with rough surfaces, or raised designs; keep it convenient and it will be used often. I keep mine in a drawer of my kitchen work-table, beside my silver-polish, chamolis-skin and other useful cleaners.

I have found a small paint or varnish brush, costing five cents, a useful accompaniment to the larger stove-polishing brush, as it can be made to reach into corners where the other one will not go. A nail brush for the cook's and the children's use is indispensable. Of course there are dust brushes, scrub brushes and tooth brushes. I only mention those which I do not find in general use, but which cost little and aid much in making easier the work which many deem drudgery.—Portland Transcript.

Tea and Teapots.

Tea should never be allowed to stand upon the "grounds." If it must unavoidably be made some time before it is to be used, the liquid should be poured from the teapot. It may then be kept ready for a delayed member of the family for a long time without serious deterioration, or at least without the addition of any harmful qualities. To aid in this desideratum, a special teapot has recently been introduced. It is made of brown earthenware or of porcelain. There is no metal, not even silver, used in its make. The chief characteristics of the teapot is the porcelain "drip" of perforated ware which fits inside the teapot, below the cover, and the tea is put in this "drip," and the boiling water is poured over it. By this means the tea leaves are prevented from sinking to the bottom, and there is no danger of tannin being extracted. Teapots of this kind are very common in China and Russia, where they are sold at a low figure.—Good Housekeeping.

"I Am So Tired"

It is a common exclamation at this season. There is a certain bracing effect in cold air which is lost when the weather grows warmer, and when nature is renewing her youth, her admirers feel dull, sluggish and tired. This condition is owing mainly to the impure condition of the blood, and its failure to supply healthy tissue to the various organs of the body. It is remarkable how susceptible the system is to the help to be derived from a good medicine at this season. Possessing just these purifying, building-up qualities which the body craves, Hood's Sarsaparilla soon overcomes that tired feeling, restores the appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, imparts vigorous health. Its thousands of friends as with one voice declare, "It Makes Me Weak Strong."

K. D. C. cleanses and strengthens the stomach without weakening and destroying the tissues.

That ruddy river of life, the blood, must be regularly purified and cleansed to maintain perfect health; use Burdock Blood Bitters to do this.

Hacknomore cures colds and coughs.

THE FARM.

Fertilizing Cereals.

Professor L. P. Roberts sent to the Western New York Horticultural Society an interesting paper on this subject, in which he said that the particular advantage of forest soils is the great amount of humus they contain. The roots in the soil serve as drainage tubes, and as they rot away the soil becomes hard and compact.

In many orchards the cheapest way to get plant food is by the intelligent use of drain tile. In those that are naturally undrained this would not pay. Where an additional fertilizer is wanted, stable manure is the most available and cheapest form, but it contains too much nitrogen in proportion to its mineral elements and is apt to force the growth of wood too much. It should, therefore, be well rotted before being applied.

Where nitrogen is wanted it can be obtained cheaper by the use of vetches and other leguminous plants. The vetch is the most suitable plant for covering the land late in the season. The seed can be sown in June or July and plants will cover the ground completely by winter.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Effect of Salt on Milk.

Salt given to cows has some effect on the quality of the milk. This is necessarily so, as the salt aids very much in the digestion of the food, and it is the quality of the food digested that regulates the quantity and quality of the milk. Salt is indispensable to the health of any animal that feeds on vegetable matter, and the milk is affected greatly by the health or opposite condition of a cow.

When salt is given to excess it is injurious and causes an intense thirst, but this does not necessarily make the milk more watery than usual. If the cow drinks more water than is usual, there is no reason to believe that this excess of water dilutes the milk. The milk is not made in any such way as would make this possible. It is produced by the breaking down of the glandular tissue of the udder, and this never contains more than a normal quantity of water. The kidneys are charged with the removal of any excess of water from the blood, and this drain or outlet, if in good working condition, will always attend to its own business, and if it does not or cannot for any reason, the milk is sure to be of inferior quality, but the cow becomes diseased at once. This is a question that the careful farmer will take care that such a supposed mistake will never happen. It is only the careless farmer who runs risks of giving his cows or permitting them to get too much salt.—Columbian Rural World.

Judicious Crossing for Poultry Meat.

In recent years I have not been much of a believer in crossing pure breeds of fowls for either meat or eggs, and I am certainly not now a believer in the indiscriminate crossing to which some people are addicted, but I have recently seen a very pure and vigorous cross. A neighbor last season bought some pure Plymouth Rock and some pure Light Brahma hens, and last spring he mated a few of them to secure eggs for hatching, using a thoroughbred male Plymouth Rock and both pure Plymouth Rock hens and pure Light Brahma hens. The result, of course, was pure Plymouth Rock chicks, and also chicks half Plymouth Rock and half Light Brahma. The remarkable excellence, from a market point of view, of the cross-bred chickens is apparent. They were larger than the pure Plymouth Rocks and exceedingly plump in appearance. Their owner told me that he had been dressing some of them and found them in every way superior to the pure-bred chickens, both in size and plumpness. The same cross was made by another neighbor with a result even more pronounced than that first mentioned. The chickens were evidently ready to dress at any stage of their growth, so plump were they. Here there appears to be a case where the blood of two pure breeds can be united to a marked advantage, if one wishes to secure meat alone.

Such a cross does not produce pullets of superior laying qualities. They do not have the form accompanying good laying qualities that is as typical among poultry as is the dairy form among cows. One does not expect large butter yields from a breed of beef cattle, and he should not expect large egg production from breeds inclined to the large production of flesh.—American Agriculturist.

Starting an Animal Right.

In the spring of the year, thousands of colts, calves, lambs, pigs and chickens begin an existence on the farm that, in far too many cases, does not prove at all profitable to the owners. All young farm animals are dyspeptic at first, and a certain amount of growth and development; but, in order to measure up to their full capacity, they must have a good start in growth, and then be kept growing continuously. There is no profit in raising young animals under any other conditions.

If a calf or a chicken is neglected for only a few days, a lessening of the ration or an exposure to a storm, perhaps, through the best of care and feed he or she never fully come to the development that it would have reached had the conditions been unremittingly propitious. A little reflection ought to convince anyone that this is true, both in the animal and vegetable kingdom. The plant that droops in the garden does not produce in full measure at harvest time—every gardener has realized this—while the stunted calf, pig, or chicken, though it may have an excellent appetite and be apparently in good health, is universally known to be of small profit to raise.

A large percentage of the young animals on many farms are not treated so that they fall into this category, but are neglected sufficiently and deprived of just enough necessary nourishment to turn the scale from profit to loss, or at best from profit to an even balance between cost and selling price. The margin of profit in raising animals on the farm is small enough under the best conditions, and it requires the best of care and unremitting attention so that the feed to secure these conditions. The

same kind of food is suitable for almost every kind of growing animal upon the farm, and this should be, in a great measure, nitrogenous. Of this nature are milk, crushed oats, bran, middlings, and clover, the latter, chopped fine and steamed, being an especially valuable food to go with the more concentrated cereals. Corn is more likely to injure a growing animal than benefit it, all things considered. Use growth-producing foods in abundance and with regularity.—American Agriculturist.

New York Way with Oats and Peas.

Select a fairly good piece of ground, not too rich, plough eight inches deep, harrow thoroughly till the soil is well pulverized. Sow with a grain drill one and one-half bushels of Canadian field peas per acre, weigh the drill holes sufficiently to put the peas in four inches deep. Then remove the weights and cross sow with the same amount of still strawed oats—one-third of the latter could be barley. Clear the ground of New obstruction and roll after the oats are in, or as soon as they come through the ground, which will then be level to operate a machine, and if wanted for rolling, they can be cut with a scythe or mowing machine. By sowing at different times one can use the crop till the early set corn comes on.

To harvest for a grain crop out a swath around the field with a scythe. Take a self-raking reaper and let every rake dry. Wait until the dew is off and let it go ahead. Let it lie in swath until dry enough. To house take the wire rake, let the horse walk between the swaths and rake in not too large rows. Begin to rake before too dry in the morning. For a soiling crop I have never had anything as good; for a grain crop it is just what is needed for all kinds of stock; for feeding value it takes the place of linseed meal, and the manure value of peas is, according to the New York experiment station, \$15 per ton, showing their great feeding value. I never made so much butter from the same amount of milk with any other feed, and as for quality the butter is unsurpassed. Farmers should try one acre, if not more, for both soiling and for a grain crop, and I do not think their experience will be different from mine.—New England Homestead.

Rural and Farm Items.—One of the best supports for bush peas is the wide mesh wire fencing used for inclosing poultry yards. In California a "two-pound roll" of butter must contain thirty-two ounces. So says the new law. —Coleman's Rural World cautions against getting the stock out of the barn and on to the pastures too soon. To do so tears up the sod and measurably spoils the pastures for months.

A very nice business might be built up (says the Examiner) by an enterprising man who would make a careful study of the best methods of spraying fruit and ornamental trees, procure the necessary outfit, and offer to keep the trees of the neighborhood clear of insects and fungus growth for a reasonable compensation.

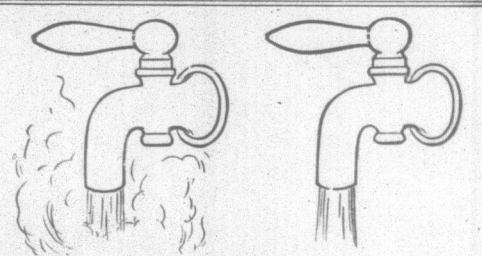
The American Cultivator says that pear blight is easily carried from blossom to blossom by bees, insects, and by the wind, and the blossom is thought to be more susceptible to it than the leaves. It will be well to send barn all branches that show indications of it before the blossoming time. —The milkman who apologized for the blue appearance of his milk by saying that "the weather had been so bad it had given his cows the blues," was not so far out of the way after all. For it is a fact that cows will give richer milk in bright, sunny weather than on cloudy days, especially when long continued, and in well lighted stables than in dark ones.

PARSONS' PILLS. Make New, Rich Blood! These pills were a wonderful discovery. No other pills will positively cure any of the ailments mentioned on this card. The information around each of them is so complete that you will always be thankful. Our pills are sold in all the principal cities of the United States. Write for a free trial bottle. In stamps 15c. Price \$1.00. 10c. Trial Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

SNELL PAYS THE FARE. We want five intelligent, well-educated young men or women to qualify for good positions as teachers, stenographers or bookkeepers. A good salary is assured to every graduate of this school. Write at once and send this number (104), and we will pay your fare to Windsor. Why not learn Shorthand by mail, then come here to finish up in Typewriting in a few weeks? SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S.

THEY JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE SHORTHAND INSTITUTE

SACRAMENTAL GRAPE JUICE. Warranted Pure. We hold Dominion Analyst's certificate, and have appointed J. S. TURNER, 15 North Ward, St. John, N. B., our chief agent for the Maritime Provinces. HAGAR BROS.



In either of these, with a little Pearline, you can wash clothes more easily, more quickly, and more cheaply, than in any other way. You can, we say—but perhaps you don't have to. Then (?) the ease of it doesn't affect you so much. But the quickness, the thoroughness and the economy of it does. The less time that's spent on your clothes, the less it costs you—it's money in your pocket every time they're saved from the wearing rub, rub, rub of the old way. But the water doesn't make any difference. Use what's handiest. Hot or cold, hard or soft, salt or fresh, rain or shine, it's all the same if you have Pearline. When you don't have it—then there is a difference. Beware. Peddlers and some insoucious grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE! Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you some thing in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York.

Groder's Syrup. IS A PERMANENT CURE FOR CONSTIPATION. One of the best supports for bush peas is the wide mesh wire fencing used for inclosing poultry yards. In California a "two-pound roll" of butter must contain thirty-two ounces. So says the new law. —Coleman's Rural World cautions against getting the stock out of the barn and on to the pastures too soon. To do so tears up the sod and measurably spoils the pastures for months.

Commercial College. 95 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S. FRAZEE'S Business College. 119 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. The original Halifax Business College. Under 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.

PATINERS EMULSION. IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER. These pills were a wonderful discovery. No other pills will positively cure any of the ailments mentioned on this card. The information around each of them is so complete that you will always be thankful. Our pills are sold in all the principal cities of the United States. Write for a free trial bottle. In stamps 15c. Price \$1.00. 10c. Trial Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

SHORT'S "Dyspepticulture" ACTS LIKE MAGIC IN ALL STOMACH TROUBLES. FAST BROODING FAMOUS "DYSPEPTICURE" FAST BROODING FAMOUS. As a Positive Cure for CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA and all forms of INDIGESTION. It is sold by Druggists at 25c. and 50c. Large Bottles by mail free, on receipt of 50c. CHARLES H. SHORT, 31 Sardinia St., St. John, N. B.

Featherbone vs. Whalebone. Scientists tell us Featherbone is practically the same substance as whalebone. Therefore Featherbone Corsets are better than whalebone, being more elastic and fitting closer. Ask for and see that you get "Featherbone Corsets." Sold generally throughout Canada.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic. — Wm. Larter, Charlottetown saloon keeper, has been committed for trial at the Supreme Court on the charge of administering drugs to Damara McEachern for criminal purposes.

— The Montreal Witness moved into its new building on Wednesday last. The paper has been much improved in appearance and further and great improvements are in prospect.

— A statement of the affairs of Robt. Taylor, shoe manufacturer, Halifax, lately assigned, shows assets and liabilities as follows: Direct liabilities \$140,000, indirect liabilities \$60,000, assets \$88,000.

— The sheriff of the county of Annapolis holds a poll at Grandville Ferry on Wednesday, May 10, for the citizens of that village to vote on the question whether they will or will not have water works.

— J. E. Bent, of Grandville Ferry, Annapolis Co., while plowing on a farm a few days ago, turned up a curious find in the shape of a nest of snakes. He counted one hundred and twenty-five of the reptiles.

— The season of navigation was opened in Montreal on Wednesday last by the arrival of the ocean steamer Flekkhusen from Antwerp. The first arrival this year is ten days behind the first arrival last year.

— Dr. McEachern, who is largely interested in North-west ranching, said in an interview in Montreal that the new terms sought to be imposed by the government, admitting settlers amongst the ranchers, would kill the ranching business.

— Albert J. Parker, proprietor of the Canadian Queen, a monthly paper published at Toronto, has been committed for trial on a charge of fraud in connection with the guessing competitions conducted by him in connection with his paper.

— The mammoth Canadian cheese at the World's Fair, which weighs seven tons, fell through the floor of the Agricultural building last week and sank deep into the ground beneath. It is not injured, and will at once be raised to position by machinery.

— The late Senator Ross left a fortune of eight millions, half of which went to the educational and charitable institutions of Quebec. The deceased's brother Frank contested the will, although he came in for four millions. He lost in the lower courts, these decisions have now been confirmed.

— According to the decision of the Quebec waterworks committee water was turned off from Laval University and Quebec Seminary on Monday last, as the authorities will not agree to pay the amount of water levied on them by the City Council. The establishment is now depending on water from reservoirs on the premises.

— The administration of the Halifax police force has been taken out of the hands of the city council and vested in a commission composed of the mayor, one alderman and the chief of police. Deputy Marshal John O'Sullivan was appointed chief of police. It is a life appointment, unless removed for cause by a two-thirds vote of the city council.

— On Thursday last four fishermen were drowned off Cape Traverse. The unfortunate men left early in the morning to visit lobster traps but were overtaken by a storm and their boat swamped. The names of three of the men were unknown. The fourth is Muncy Muttart, who, during last winter, was captain of one of the government iceboats.

— The first steamer in a steamship service to be established by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company between Canada and Australia will leave Sydney, New South Wales, on May 18th, calling at Brisbane, Queensland, Honolulu, and Victoria, Vancouver Island, and reaching the city of Vancouver on June 9th. It will start on the return voyage on June 14th.

— Roland McLellan, son of Chas. McLellan, of McLellan's Mills, near Amherst, met with a severe accident last week. He was filling the big circular saw, when by some means water power was let on and the saw started at lightning speed, mangle the left hand frightfully and cutting a severe gash in the arm near the shoulder. The right hand was also cut severely in two places.

— Charles Balcom, of Clarence, N. S., who, as was reported a few days ago, had the misfortune to have his barn blown down by the late hurricane, suffered the severer loss on last Monday morning of having his fine steam mill burned to the ground. The mill was a combined grain, threshing and shingle mill. About 100 bushels of grain, a wagon, sleigh and many other valuable effects were destroyed. Loss about \$3,000, no insurance.

— Two hundred women waited upon Sir Oliver Mowat on Friday last. They represented the Woman's Enfranchisement Association and subsidiary organizations in sympathy with the movement. The petitions of the fair pleaded demanded that "mastery of the intelligence" be the qualifications for woman suffrage. It sets forth the usual arguments for the rights of women, and concludes with the following request: "(1) Give married women the right to vote on the same conditions as single widows and spinners are at present allowed to vote for municipal elections. (2) Extend the parliamentary franchise to women on the same conditions as to men."

— Reports from the Mediterranean concerning the health of the Princess of Wales are far from satisfactory, although they go to prove that the mental depression from which she is suffering is much less acute than when her Royal Highness was in England.

ON TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS. The finest, complete and latest line of Electrical appliances in the world. They have never failed to cure. We are so positive of it, that we will back our belief and send you any Electrical Appliance now in the market and you can try it for Three Months. Largest list of catalogues on earth. Send for book and journal free. W. T. Bazar & Co., Windsor, Ont.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

— The Queen derived much benefit from her recent sojourn in Florence, and she is now enjoying perfect health. — Miss Frances Willard, the temperance advocate, has entirely collapsed as a result of her years of hard work. She has been carried to Switzerland for the entire summer. — A Berlin despatch of May 6, says: The army bill was rejected in the Reichstag to-day—162 to 210. A receipt signed by the Kaiser dissolving the Reichstag was immediately promulgated and the Reichstag is now dissolved. — There is an epidemic of grippe in Paris. Not only the Behring Sea tribunal, but the courts, post-offices, and public and private places of business have their work seriously interfered with by the ravages of the disease. The death rate continues more than fifty per cent. above the average.

United States. — The number of paid admissions to the World's Fair May 3 was 15,073. — The National Commissioners have practically decided that the World's Fair shall not be opened on Sundays. — Recent reports received at Washington indicate the probability of outbreaks on the Pacific coast against the Chinese residents. — Lynn, Mass., on Monday, a pair of kid boots were made complete and packed in a carton in fifteen minutes and forty-five seconds. — The Hiawatha Baptist is the name of the new church paper of the Hiawatha church, Kansas, of which Rev. W. B. Bradshaw, late of Niagara, N. S., is pastor. — The exhibitors in Machinery hall at the World's Fair complain that they are being over-charged for power, and that some threaten to withdraw their exhibits. — About five hundred business places in Milwaukee were closed on Wednesday in observance of revivalist M.H.'s mid-week Sabbath. Over five thousand conversions are reported. — Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, threatens to resign last week if the ladies did not cease quarrelling and behaving in an undignified manner. — At the Episcopal Diocesan Convention in Boston on Thursday last, Dean William Lawrence, of Cambridge, the broad churchman, candidate, was chosen bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts.

— Gov. Flower, of New York, has denied the application for clemency in behalf of Caylus W. Harris, convicted of the murder of his wife, and he will be electrocuted during the week beginning Monday, April 8. — As a result of recent heavy rains the rivers in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Arkansas are rapidly rising. In many places large tracts of country are under water, and the outlook for the crops is very bleak. — It has been practically decided that quarantine in its ordinary form shall be abandoned as a means of controlling cholera in Europe this summer, and the English system of inspection and registration without detention will be substituted. — A Chicago despatch of May 6, says: At a meeting of the World's Fair National Committee the judiciary committee reported unanimously against a resolution providing for the Sunday opening of the gates. The report was adopted and Sunday closing is a fixed fact. — At the conclusion of his speech, at noon precisely, May 1, President Cleveland touched the electric button that started the machinery in Jackson Park and the great World's Fair was proclaimed opened by the roar of cannon, the playing of bands, and the acclaim of the assembled crowd. — One of the fastest runs on record between London and Albany was made May 2 by the New York Central's mammoth World's Fair engine No. 999 on the Empire State Express. The train passed Poughkeepsie at 10:40 a. m. and made 28.94 miles in 24 minutes. The speed recorder on the engine showed a record of 86 1/2 miles per hour. This includes slow-up through the East Albany yard and over the Hudson River bridge. The locomotive entire weighs 102 tons and carries 180 pounds of steam.

— Throughout Massachusetts at the last election in 1892, on the adoption or rejection of liquor licenses, nine cities made a departure from the stand they had previously taken. The vote was more than 40,000 larger than in 1891. The net gain for no license in the cities was 11,838, the increase of 10 in the vote being met by an increase in the no vote of 28,704. In 24 cities the license vote gained; in 27 cities there was an increase for no license. Fitchburg and Haverhill departed from prohibition, while Taunton, Pittsburg, Salem, Woburn, Fall River and Lawrence swung into the no license column.

"Beece" Up. In a tantalizing admonition to those who at this season feel all tired out, weak, without appetite and discouraged. But the way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and gives a good appetite, is really wonderful. So we say, "Take Hood's and it will brace you up."

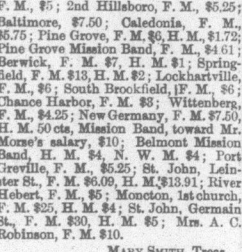
For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills. Baby's croup is cured by Hackensack.

Prepare for the Worst. DR. JANEWAY'S ADVICE RESPECTING THE COMING OF CHOLERA.

In speaking of the likelihood of cholera gaining a foothold in America this year, Dr. Janeway, of New York, tersely advises everybody to be prepared for the worst. This may seem at the first glance the talk of an alarmist, but it is in reality sound advice. There is no cause for panic, but a systematic preparation in view of a possible epidemic of cholera is really essential. Quarantine regulations need to be observed. The work of the scavenger should extend to every hole and corner of cities and towns. An uncontaminated water supply is essential. The matter of sewerage is important. But there is yet another and also very important consideration: It is an undoubted fact that disease of any kind, and especially such a plague as cholera, will foster most quickly, and with the most deadly effect, upon an already diseased or debilitated system. It therefore becomes the duty of every person to see as far as possible secure himself or herself from its ravages, by confronting the dreaded enemy with a strong and healthy physical system. Comparatively few persons find themselves in that condition at this season of the year. The vast majority, indeed it may be said that all persons, find it necessary to fortify themselves by the use of some remedial agency, to restore lost vigor and vitality, and so be literally prepared for the worst. The grateful testimony of thousands who have established beyond dispute that no more effective combination for this purpose is offered to the public than Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills. These are standard remedies, the formulas of which are endorsed by leading physicians on both sides of the border; and they present to everyone at moderate cost the most efficient means of regaining perfect health. They revitalize the blood, stimulate the digestive organs to regular and perfect action, restore to the nerves that force and strength which they have lost, and remove from the system all traces and effects of debility. No time should be lost in hesitation or to make a choice between remedies; for there is no other agency so sure and so effective as Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills. They are within the reach of all classes, and now is the time to secure the boon of restored health which they place within easy grasp.

W. H. E. V. RECEIPTS. From April 12 to May 2: Cambridge Narrows, F. M., \$28; Wallace River, F. M., \$3; Centreville, F. M., \$11; Fugwash, F. M., \$5; Waterville Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, F. M., \$18; Fredericton, F. M., \$10; Weston, F. M., \$5; 2nd Hillsboro, F. M., \$5.25; Baltimore, \$7.50; Caledonia, F. M., \$5.75; Pine Grove, F. M., \$3.75; Pine Grove Mission Band, F. M., \$4.61; Berwick, F. M., \$7. H. M., \$1; Springfield, F. M., \$13. H. M., \$2; Lockhartville, F. M., \$6; South Brookfield, F. M., \$6; Chance Harbor, F. M., \$8; Wiltburgh, F. M., \$4.25; New Germany, F. M., \$7.50; H. M., 50 cts; Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$10; Belmont Mission Band, H. M., \$4; N. W. M., \$4; Port Greenville, F. M., \$5.25; St. John, Leinster St., F. M., \$6.00; H. M., \$13.91; River Hebert, F. M., \$5; Moncton, 1st church, F. M., \$25; H. M., \$4; St. John, Germain St., F. M., \$30; H. M., \$5; Mrs. A. C. Robinson, F. M., \$10.

MARY SMITH, Treas. Amherst, N. S.



There's Nothing Like SUNLIGHT SOAP IT DOES AWAY WITH BOILING HARD RUBBING BACKACHES SORE HANDS

Don't LET OTHER WASH-WATER GO BY WITHOUT TRYING Sunlight REFUSE CHEAP IMITATIONS HARRING & SMYTH, Saint John, Agents for New Brunswick.

— The city of Lowell owes its fame beyond its borders principally to the fact that it is the home of the J. C. Ayer Co. and the place of manufacture of remedies which have enjoyed a reputation that is distinctly cosmopolitan. That this fame is well deserved the very fact that Ayer's remedies enjoy it in their native land is proof that they are such things as fooling all of the people all of the time, and it would be a pretty difficult matter to bring the whole world tributary to a single person's effort, if that effort was not well timed. And if, by some miracle of deception, the world were once led to try an unworthy preparation, it would cease to bestow patronage upon it as soon as its want of merit became apparent. That Ayer's preparations have won the test of universal acceptance is an admitted truth; and the great and overwhelming testimonial to their virtue is the still more striking fact that year by year the demand for them grows larger. That they become better known among the people of the earth, this, indeed, has been their history from the beginning. They were not the compound of haphazard of some amateur speculator, and their ingredients are not a hodge-podge of random shavings together a few ingredients and attempts to find a market for the nostrum. Each of them is a thoroughly tested prescription of an educated physician, used in private practice and first prepared in connection with the qualifications for the use of other physicians among their patients. Dr. James C. Ayer was a skilled pharmacist with a thorough knowledge of the human system and its ailments, and a complete understanding of the recuperative forces which exist in the medicinal plants found on the earth. His knowledge he was able to employ in the ordinary walks of a physician's life. Among these were the preparation of a medicine, applied a million-fold, are now carrying to the entire human race the benefits that at first were enjoyed only by a fortunate few.

Marriages.

WELSH-SMITH.—At the Barker House, Port Egin, May 1, by Rev. A. H. Lavers, William F. Welsh, of Shemogue, Westmorland Co., N. B., and Mrs. Mary Jane Smith, teacher, of Londonderry, N. S. O'NEIL-IRELAND.—At Andover, May 1, by Rev. C. Henderson, Thomas F. O'Neil, of Drummond, Victoria Co., to Mrs. M. Ireland, of Lime Stone, Annapolis Co., Md.

Deaths.

CROOKS.—At Tancook, Lunenburg Co., April 22, of consumption, Willie Crooks, aged 21 years. His end was peace. DECKER.—At Rockland, Shelburne county, N. S., Emeline Decker, in her 70th year, she was an active member of the Baptist church, respected and loved by all. OGLIVIE.—At Burlington, Cornwallis, N. S., April 28, Nathan Ogilvie, aged 54 years, leaving a widow and three sons. He lived a devoted christian life and died a triumphant one. CORBETT.—At Belmont, N. S., April 9th, Margaret Logan, wife of W. D. Corbett, aged 70 years and eight months. Her funeral services were held in the Baptist church in 1852, under the ministry of Rev. Jno. Francis. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." MOWATT.—At Northfield, Sunbury Co., April 20, after a long illness, Phoebe O. Mowatt, wife of Wm. H. Mowatt, aged 37 years. She was an esteemed member of Salmon Creek church and leaves a family of eight children, the youngest but three years of age. May the great Comforter sustain the afflicted family. PARKER.—At Fairfield, St. John Co., April 19, Mrs. Sarah Parker, eldest daughter of the late Dea. Robt. Floyd, aged 50 years. Our sister was baptised when 15 or 16 years old, and has since been a member of the 2nd St. Martins church, giving it the strength of her consistent life and deep interest. During the past eight years her life was one of peculiar suffering, which she bore in strong patience and faith, thus becoming more than conqueror through Him that loved her. At her own request the remarks on the occasion of her funeral were based upon 1 Cor. 15: 57-57. PATTERSON.—At her home, Upper Woodstock, on Wednesday evening, April 26, of heart failure, Mary F., beloved wife of H. M. Patterson, in the 58th year of her age. Sister Patterson had strong faith in Jesus, and she died believing in the merits of the great atonement. She was an honored member of the Jacksonville Baptist church. Brief services were conducted at the home by the pastor, Rev. B. H. Thomas. The body was taken to St. John and buried in the Rural cemetery. Rev. G. O. Gates and Rev. G. A. Hartley officiated at the grave. For her to live was Christ, and for her to die was gain. BROWN.—At Woodstock, N. S., March 30th, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ethel Davis, Mrs. Lucinda Brown, relict of William Brown, formerly of Yarmouth, aged 83 years and three months. For fifty and a half years she was a worthy member of the First Baptist church of Yarmouth. Her whole life was made beautiful by her gentleness, confidence and beneficent spirit. Nothing rejoiced her more than to hear of prosperity in the land, and to God's servants she ever gave the most cordial and emphatic welcome. Her great delight was to converse upon the Lord's Word and works. She will be sadly missed in her home where she died, as well as by the many friends who mourn the loss of a beautiful Christian woman. HARRISON.—At Mount Pleasant, Lot 12, P. E. I., April 24, of consumption, Agnes Violante, aged 15, daughter of Enos and Agnes Harrison, of Salisbury, England, passed peacefully away to her eternal rest. Our young sister was much loved by those who knew her since her short stay at the above place with her sister. Her death comes in the form of consumption, it is many compared with plague, fever, insanity or sudden accident; it is well adapted to give the needful preparation. Every step of its progress is mingled with energy, and instead of being a stroke which sweeps over human life it is a merciful dispensation of Divine providence, which announces death to us in the midst of life and with the kindest love. The remains of our dear and beloved sister were laid away in the Tyne Valley burying ground, thence to await for the day when the dead in "Christ shall rise."



Men's Suits marked down. Some with a small margin left and others with a little more than the profit off. We don't believe in selling below cost. But sometimes circumstances alter cases.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO. KING STREET, ST. JOHN. TWO Big Stores OAK HALL.

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY.

ENDORSED BY A Graduate of Edinboro'. A. DEW, BARRS, A.M., M.D., Edin., a man of culture and refinement; is Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene in Acadia College, Nova Scotia. OF SKODA'S REMEDIES he says: "I have carefully examined the formulae from which they are constructed, and find they have been judiciously selected, and are well adapted, for the accomplishment of the various ends desired. I believe the ingredients used, the BEST of their kind, and the REMEDIES should have a large sale, when placed before the general public."



The late Dr. F. A. Roberts, a leading Homoeopathic Physician of Maine, said: "No Remedies upon the market equal SKODA'S in neatness and elegance of appearance. I believe SKODA'S German Discovery and SKODA'S German Soap, are the most perfect remedies with which I am acquainted, for the cure of all Skin Diseases. I do not hesitate to recommend them as such." SKODA DISCOVERY CO., WOLFVILLE, N. S.

The Vital Principles OF BEEF & WHEAT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

STAMINAL! A Food and a Tonic

Geo. F. Simonson & CO. ARE RETAILING GOODS AT WHOLESALE PRICES. NOTE: Letter, Postage and Legal Cap Papers, ENVELOPES, over 100 varieties and sizes. ACCOUNT BOOKS, Memo Books, Ink, Mucilage. LARD PRELIMS—4,000 Dozen, 3 cents per dozen and upwards—great variety. PENS and SLATE PENCILS, 6 cents per box and upwards—great variety. POCKET KNIVES, Scissors, Rulers, Whitts, Rats. TOILET SOAPS, Sea Island Toilet, Tissue Papers, and a great variety of other useful goods.

Send for Prices or Call and See at 40 DOCK ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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A. M. SHAW, Halifax, N. S. T. H. B. ST. JOHN, N. B. J. M. ARWELL, Summerside, P. E. I. W. L. DOWNEY, Fredericton, N. B. A. S. FORD, Milton, N. S.

SHILOH'S CURE. THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE. Cure Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

TEA Direct from Foochow, China. Low prices & good stock. Send for samples to W. FRANK HATHEWAY, 17 & 18 SOUTH WHARF.

STAINED GLASS. We have a stock of artists and designers engaged up on all kinds of ART GLASS CHURCHES, HALLS, SCHOOLS, PRIVATE RESIDENCES, etc., etc. A. RAMSAY & SON, (Established 1842) Glass Painters & Stainers, Manufacturers of Leads, Colours, Varnishes, MONTREAL.

BAKING POWDERS Bulletin No. 10. CREAM OF TARTAR POWDERS: WOODBILL'S GERMAN. Victoria. CREAM OF TARTAR POWDERS CONTAINING ROYAL PRINCESS. There is no such official in existence as the Government Agent for the Detached Island of St. John's. THOMAS MACPAILLANE, Chief Analyst, Island Revenue Dept., St. John's.

— At the recently held Grand Division of the Society of Perseverance of Massachusetts, Rev. Knox, the presiding officer, as the general temperance movement of the State the year has been one of extraordinary success. There is now a majority of 22,000 against the saloon laws of the Commonwealth, a substantially respected. Four-fifths of the municipalities of the State are prohibitory law. But still there is a great deal of activity, earnest and aggressive.

— Our brethren of the Americanist Missionary Union have during this centennial year of missions, (ing funds, though they have not succeeded in rolling up the sum of a million dollars they had proposed. New England Baptists have particularly well. Though the from the New England districts past year were unusually small \$9,000 less than the year before, come from legacies and donations the year ending March 31st, according to the New England account, amounts to \$247,750 donations from the living for the year exceeded those of the previous year by \$110,842—an advance of 90 per cent. It is worthy of remark but little of this increase is due to gifts of the wealthy men and from whom in this centennial year much was expected. This fact, disappearing on the one hand, and other hand encouraging, since it justifies the hope that the in contributions will, to a great degree, be kept up in the coming year. We people have done without the large gifts from the wealthy this and it is hoped will, continue to

— A NOTE received from Rev. Stewart under date May 4, Chicago, after a most delightful visit of one month in Minnesota with his wife, arriving here on Thursday the opening of the Columbian Exposition. The weather has been very stormy—rain and snow—very wet the east. The farmers are never knew so backward a season a little warmer to-day, and probably long it will be hot enough to have changed their winter. Ladies were here and gentlemen overcast on the Fair grounds, preached every Sunday since I John except last Sunday. In the I had the pleasure of listening Henson in the First Baptist church, the New England Baptist, although getting on in years, signs of mental or physical infirmity were present; yet everything orderly and well conducted. I no pick-pockets, or drunks, or anything that would be a disgrace to the description of the buildings and One building, the manufacturers 30 acres of land. Jackson Park, of the exhibition, is beautifully on the shore of Lake Michigan, about 700 acres of land, and it now about 400 white buildings pleted and others going up. To readers who contemplate visiting Fair—and everybody should who not to come before June; things ready.

— THE Intelligencer is congratulating that the MESSENGER and VISITOR may have had no special information respect to the introduction of School work in St. Martins. During the past week we have some enquiries in respect to the and find that an application has made on the part of the semin recognition as a training school action was taken, we understand in accordance with a regulation of the of Education, by which teachers permitted to qualify in regard to mal work at other recognized schools than at Fredericton. This action was made, as we are in view of the fact that there are ally a few students at St. Martins wish to become teachers, and it be a matter of mutual advantage and to the seminary if the permitted to qualify at St. Martins that the application would not be if anything unjust or injurious were believed to be involved in it. The goner speaks pretty strongly against proposal to give this training to denominational schools, as it may be connected with a favour the Roman Catholics. It seems evident that whatever decisions in this matter are made denomination, whether Catholic or Protestant, will have to be made. Whether it is wise to enter upon course should, it seems to us, be carefully considered by the Education, and St. Martins should consider whether it is wise to establishing such a policy.