

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
VOLUME XLVII.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLVII.

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—In another column will be found an interesting letter from Rev. W. V. Higgins, of Paris-Kimedy, India. When Bro. Higgins wrote about the last of September—he and his family were enjoying excellent health, though some time previously Mrs. Higgins had suffered much from indigestion, and their little boy, Frank, had also been ill. Our missionaries are to be congratulated on the completion of the railroad which affords them better means of intercommunication, and to some extent facilitates their work. The speedier mail service is a boon which we can readily understand they must highly appreciate, since it tends to bring nearer to them the home land and the home friends.

—The eminent physician, Prof. Leyden, of Berlin, who was in attendance upon the late Czar is reported as saying: "The post mortem examination established the accuracy of our diagnosis—chronic nephritis with commencing atrophy of the kidneys, secondary enlargement of the heart and sporadic inflammation of the left lung. The stomach was intact. The stories describing the Czar's illness to poisoning are absolute fiction. I do not consider that Prof. Zoharish is in any way to blame for the result. The Czar was perfectly cognizant of his true state, but he was a fatalist and gave up too early. He performed his duties as a ruler to the last moment. He died a hero. The Czarina is prostrated, but she is in no danger and will soon recover."

—On Sunday, Nov. 4, Mr. Moody began a two weeks' series of meetings in Toronto. Ten years ago, a daily paper says, Mr. Moody was in Toronto. His hair has whitened since then, but he has lost none of his mental vigor or magnetic force. The opening meetings of the series, held in Massey Music Hall, were attended by great numbers. Three thousand five hundred are said to have been present at the Sunday morning meeting held at 8.40 o'clock, and in the afternoon the gathering was immense, not only crowding the great hall to its utmost capacity but blocking the streets in that vicinity. Several thousands went away unable to find entrance. How high an estimate Mr. Moody places upon prayer may be seen in the fact that at both these services it formed the theme of his discourse.

—REV. DR. WAYLAND, writing in the *Examiner* of the colored people of Philadelphia, says: "There is excellent material among our colored brethren, and they might accomplish a great work for the Master; but, alas, there is so much human nature in them, and they are so much like their brethren of a lighter hue." I observe in their paper, *The Banner*, attacks on a few leaders and sur-renders. I wish that our brethren knew how much force there is in silence. In a great many cases a reply to italics the attack and keeps alive the memory of it. I observe, too, a disposition on the part of our brethren to divide, and to form organizations which at least seem to be rivals and antagonists to each other. All this gives people an unfavorable impression of those our dear brethren. People are disposed to say, "Why, they are no better than white people."

—A meeting of an interesting character was held in the vestry of German St. church last Thursday evening. It was called for the purpose of giving the Baptist people of St. John an opportunity of meeting and saying farewell to Mrs. Churchill on the eve of her departure for India to rejoin her husband and resume her work at Bobhill. Some time was spent in social intercourse, and then, after the singing of a hymn and prayer, Pastor Gates spoke briefly, explaining the object of the meeting and commended Mrs. Churchill to the sympathies of her sisters and brethren. Mrs. Churchill being called upon, addressed the meeting at some length, showing how, as she believed, she had been led by the Divine Providence to come to America and how she was being providentially led in her return. She earnestly appealed to the friends at home that in their prayers she and her fellow missionaries might be remembered. Rev. J. W. Manning followed with an address in which he recalled events connected with the founding of our Telugu mission, and assured Mrs. Churchill of the constant interest which our missionaries have in the prayers of their brethren and sisters at home. Pastor Gordon, of Main St., spoke some kindly words in reference to Mrs. Churchill and offered prayer for her safekeeping upon her journey and the divine blessing upon all the missionaries and their work. The meeting was closed with the Missal benediction. Mrs. Churchill left St. John on Saturday

for New York, where she expects to meet Miss Hatch and other missionaries for India from the upper provinces. The party is to sail from New York next Saturday.

—FROM A private letter the *Chicago Standard* learns that on Sept. 18, Dr. J. E. Clough and his recently married wife arrived in Ongole, India, where they were greeted with very friendly and hearty demonstrations by the Telugus. They were met by a deputation of leading citizens, whose congratulations were presented by Mr. Ananda Row, the chairman of the principality. Referring to the fact that Mrs. Clough had recently taken her doctor, have brought back a doctor as your wife. We are all much pleased. The people flocked out in great numbers till a sea of faces surrounded them. Coscaut torches lit up the night; fire works were sent up; the school boys sang and a band of native musicians played. It was truly a native merry-making. A great many Mahomedans and high-caste people were in the crowd. It took the band over an hour to penetrate the crowd and arrive at the bungalow, where Dr. Clough's daughters were waiting to welcome them. Dr. Clough has a very strong hold on the people. It has been earned by hard work for them. Mrs. Clough worked for several years in this field, doing successful work in training and overseeing Bible women. It is for her a return to familiar scenes and well-known work.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE United States elections, held last week, resulted in an apparent reversal of the popular verdict given with so much emphasis four years ago, and repeated with almost equal emphasis at the last presidential election. The Republicans in those contests, as previously, stood for protection by means of a high or prohibitive tariff. The Democrats advocated a lower tariff and freer trade with other nations, and they obtained the endorsement of the country. Now there is another change. The Republican side of the political wheel is elevated, and the Democrats are down. As a result of the elections just held the great Democratic majority in the House of Representatives will disappear, and both branches of Congress will become Republican. What does this overturn mean? The Republicans of the strongly partisan order claim of course that the country is disgusted with tariff reform based on the Democratic platform, and demands that the policy and the party of high protection shall be reinstated in power. Those, however, who regard the present situation from a non-partisan standpoint will not doubt consider that the popular verdict registered in the recent elections is to be taken in part as an indication that, with characteristic disregard of logic, the people are holding the present government responsible for the existing depression in business, for conditions which cannot be fairly charged upon any particular government, and which are certainly not more the results of Democratic than of Republican lines of policy. This popular vote no doubt also expresses the disgust of the country at the lack of unity and ability in the Democratic party as at present constituted, and its exasperation at the manner in which tariff legislation has been bungled and delayed by Congress to the immense injury of the country's industrial interests.

ONE result of the late political contest in the United States which must afford satisfaction to all who value purity of government is the outcome of the fight in New York state and city, where Hill and Tammany have sustained defeat of an emphatic character. What kind of a force Tammany has been in New York city government, has for a long time been known in a general way by the reading public, and it has come to be known in a more particular way of late through the investigations of the Lexow committee. To the work of this committee and to other related efforts at reform is due the aroused public sentiment which has now so far prevailed over the tyrannous and iniquitous power of Tammany as to secure the defeat of its nominees for the controlling positions in the government of the city. To Rev. Dr. Parkhurst more than to any other man in New York and the whole country is indebted for this victory. With splendid courage and unflinching determination Dr. Parkhurst has fought the Tammany dragon, and good men the world over

will rejoice that the fight has not been in vain. In a general way it may be said that Tammany stood for in New York city politics David B. Hill, the defeated candidate for governor, stood for in the State and, so far as he could, in the nation. He has been an important figure in the Democrat party. The State, and particularly the city of New York, is accustomed to return Democratic candidates in state elections. But the unscrupulous methods employed by the ambitious Hill have been such as to disgust and antagonize the best men in the party, as Tammany had also drawn on itself the execration of all honorable men. The result has been therefore a combination of the better elements in both parties against Hill and Tammany, which has secured the defeat of both. New York has elected as governor, Levi Morton who, during the Harrison administration, was vice-president. For mayor it has Mr. Strong, who defeated the Democrat Tammany candidate by some 40,000 votes.

THE holding up and robbing of railroad trains even in thickly settled portions of the United States has become so frequent of late as to call imperatively for some better means of protection against the desperado who engage in this nefarious business. An attempt to meet this want has been made by a firm in Santa Barbara, California, who have patented a burglar proof car, a description of which is given in a late issue of the *Scientific American*. The car is furnished with cages to receive the safe and other valuables, and to be opened only by the officer at the station. The arrangement is such that if robbers succeed in entering the car they will be exposed to the fire of the messengers from bullet-proof compartments in each end of the car. These compartments are provided with outwardly swinging sections from which through portholes the messenger may shoot along the side of the car to protect the engineer or to prevent burglars or robbers from gaining an entrance. At opposite sides of the car, adjoining each messenger's compartment are strongly framed barred compartments or cages, for the reception of safes, etc., each cage being reached by a door in the side of the car, having a lock on the outside. Each cage also has a door opening into the body portion of the car, and a passageway is left on one side of each cage from the messenger's room to the central portion of the car. This passageway is designed to be closed at each end by doors carried on the ends of a platform pivoted between the floors, the doors being thus simultaneously opened and closed, and the arrangement being such that a robber gaining access to the centre of the car is liable to be shut in there, or in the passageway, by the messenger, the latter taking refuge in one of the end compartments, where he can be fired upon through the door upon the robber thus imprisoned. The passageway is also closed by an intermediate door having a lock on the side next the messenger's room. The construction is designed to be very simple and substantial, and yet not very expensive.

THE snow storm of Tuesday last took the country by surprise. How many years have elapsed since so heavy a fall of snow occurred so early in the season we have not heard that anyone is prepared to state. The weather for the fortnight preceding had been so remarkably warm and summerlike that the change which came with Tuesday's storm seemed like a leap out of summer into winter. At daybreak the ground was already white, and all day long the snow continued to come thick and fast. The snowfall in this vicinity is said to have amounted to nine inches or more, but as the earth and the atmosphere in contact with it were comparatively warm, much of the snow melted. Still enough was left when not cut up by wheeled vehicles to make fair sleighing. The storm, which appears to have been quite general throughout Eastern Canada and the New England States, has inflicted considerable damage upon the telegraph and telephone wires, and interfered materially with their service. In this respect the storm was felt with especial severity in St. John. The weight of the soft snow adhering to the telephone wires soon caused them to break, the poles also in many instances gave way beneath the severe strain to which they were subjected, and the telephone service was soon entirely demoralized. The broken wires coming in contact with the electric light

and trolley wires became so great a source of danger that Mayor Robertson wisely judged it necessary to advise the company that the electric current must be turned off. The city was thus put to the inconvenience of being without street cars and the electric light service for two or three days, as it was not until Thursday afternoon that it was considered safe to turn on the electric current. Such experiences seem to point clearly to the urgent need, for some better method of arranging the wires. It is evident that, as things now are, with so intricate a system of overhead wires liable to break during any soft snow or sleet storm and to come in contact with other wires heavily charged with electricity, the result must be that both life and property will very frequently be put in jeopardy.

FRANCE, it appears, has determined to go to war to enforce her claims upon Madagascar. Some years ago a treaty was concluded with the Hova government, and by virtue of the conditions of this treaty, France has claimed the right to exercise a protectorate over the island. This right the Hovas dispute. Through an ambassador France has demanded the recognition of her claims and the cession of certain harbors with considerable territory on the seaboard. The Hova government has refused to admit the claims of France and declared that it would submit only to force. There is much excitement among the people of Madagascar, and great ill feeling toward the French residents. The native government is doing what it can to strengthen the country against an attack, and as Madagascar has a population of three millions and a half of people, the French may not find the subjugation of the country altogether an easy task. It is stated that a Paris paper has published an article from the pen of Sir Charles Dilke, in which he expresses regret over the warlike attitude assumed by the French government toward Madagascar, which, he says, will work injury to the most valuable experiment ever made in native government by a Christian population under the auspices of French, English and American teachers. Sir Charles expresses the belief that France could have obtained by pacific means everything to which she was entitled.

DESPATCHES from the East received during the week have represented the Chinese forces as being in a state of panic as the result of the Japanese victories, and fleeing before their enemies. The Chinese in the province of Manchuria it is also said experience humane and generous treatment at the hands of the Japanese soldiers, whereas by the Chinese army the country is pillaged and the people subjected to horrible atrocities. It is again reported, and the report appears to be entitled to credence, that China has made, or is about to make, formal request to the powers having important commercial interests at stake, to stop the war. It is stated that China is disposed to conclude peace on the basis of the independence of Corea and the payment of an indemnity to be fixed by the powers, and that the Chinese minister has communicated with the British and French governments upon the subject. Japan on her part is said to demand as the terms of peace the cession of the island of Formosa and an indemnity of not less than £30,000,000 sterling. A recent despatch intimates that while France and Russia are willing to act with England in an effort to put an end to the war, Germany is not disposed to co-operate.

—THE Baptist of Toronto says that the Moody meetings now being held in that city are very largely attended and give promise of great results. It further says:

"As Mr. Moody was invited to the city by representatives of all the evangelical denominations, so it is expected that all will cordially co-operate with him in his work. The meetings are being held in Massey Music Hall, yet even that vast auditorium is far from sufficient to accommodate the thousands who seek admission. On Monday the hall was almost filled at 5 o'clock, though the meeting did not commence till after four. These meetings, at which the platform is filled with ministers and laymen of all denominations, afford a practical illustration of one of the ways in which Christians representing different sections of the Church of Christ, may manifest their essential unity in Him."

—We are pleased to learn from Bro. B. H. Eaton, Sec'y of the Year Book Committee, that the Year Book is now ready for publication and that it is expected it will soon be sent out to the churches.

W. B. M. U.

—The strongest therefore and let not your hands be weak for your work shall be rewarded."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR NOVEMBER.
For the work at Chicaole, that this month may see many turning to God, and publicly praising Him.
For the home workers that the spirit of consecration may be on all.

This letter from Mrs. Archibald will be read with interest.

For many days I have looked at that column in the *Messenger and Visitor*, which is supposed to belong to women and missions, and wondered why our own missionaries did not write for it. Some of them are young and quite new, and surely all the Indian wonders are not yet rubbed out of their eyes; while to some of us, who are older, life has such a work-a-day appearance, that there does not seem to be much to put on paper, that we feel the people want to see.

However, some weeks ago, I decided that, as for myself, a letter would seem to be leaving this hot country and sailing over the blue seas with the hope that it would finally reach those cool folks who have been making some good people shiver in summer time in St. John. If some of them would come out here just once and really get warmed up, there might never be such cold fogs again in that sedate old city.

This letter would have been off shortly after the decision was first reached but we have such an excess of heat out here that even determinations weaken and we only accomplish a tithe of our expectations.

Just now a boy, perhaps ten years old, comes and says with his queer Telugu tongue, "that his needle will not work." So I take up the sewing, give the needle a rubbing, work through the hard place, and return it to the smiling owner, wondering what there is in the fingers of a Telugu, that takes the shine out of a needle, that makes it sticky and obstinate, and which so frequently makes a demand for a new one. Perhaps the secret lies in a lack of soap and water that began with babyhood and has continued up to the present time. As a rule they do not use soap, and what would we do without it? This particular boy's name is Balaram, and I had not the least intention of writing about him when this letter was begun, and his asking for help frightened away a part of what I really did intend writing, which is, that just after I had determined to get some sort of a letter off, word comes from home that the matter of the column has passed into other hands because it was not supported by some or all of us on the field. Then was I very sorry that this resolution, good or otherwise, had not reached me, at least, earlier. You see, most of us feel we are not brilliant, and we do not like to appear much in print lest people discover it.

But, perhaps I may tell you more about this boy Balaram, who came to our boarding school from Mr. Shaw about fourteen months ago. He was the adopted son of the man who died at the Seminary some time ago of whom you have heard if you read Mr. Shaw's letters about him. He did not know much Telugu and seemed not quite at home, as he was not; but he has blossomed out and grown brighter and brighter till I count him among our best boys. He passed the first examination last year, and we expect him to pass the second in December, which is very fair work indeed. For years I have tried to introduce some industrial work into the boarding school, but without more money and more help not much could be done. Still the boys and girls bear considerable about it, and some time ago Balaram and another boy said they would like to be tailors. Men do nearly all the sewing in this part of the country, and there is an increasing demand for it; so every afternoon instead of going to school Balaram and his mate come in and sew. They can hem, and stitch, etc., etc., quite neatly, and we really hope that if they do not make this a life business they will have a trade, and a useful one, if they need it. In a school of 25 boarders some repairing is needed, and they help in this and make new coats for the other boys.

Balaram is growing up tall and rather slender, with a quiet, kind, frank face, and two very bright eyes with a good number of very white teeth, which are never stained with things that should never go into a boy's mouth.

Some time ago we started a young

people's meeting, and the only thing to be said about it just here is that, at one point, Balaram was on his feet in a moment, saying, "I want to be a Christian" I think he may be a Christian and not know it. O' this I am sure—that he and others like to talk of the little boy who grew up in Nazareth, and that every day they try to please the One who knew exactly how to teach little children, a gift that I long to possess.

But a regular class is now in for sewing, and a little meek-eyed girl says, "My needle is broken."

Some weeks ago, as I was lazily rocking myself under the jukak, too sick to do anything else, and with a heart that ached so, I almost wished we could do without that troublesome member, the postman, whose brown face is ever welcome to the misty rain, brought me a roll of S. S. picures, which had been sent by some one who lives on a green island. There was no name; some things do not require a name. Under the first picture upon which my eyes rested was, "Were there not ten leprose," and I laid my head back on my chair, with the sharp edge gone from my heart ache.

Years ago, I tried to teach a little boy. He grew and improved, and began to learn housework. Then he fell into other hands, said he was a Christian and was baptized, and by and by came unto us again; and one year of steady progress seemed to make quite a man of him. He could do his work well, which would give him a good living anywhere were he faithful. But he was caught in the whirl and rush of temptation, and went down, and did not appear to wish to be helped, but went away in utter revolt. But if only one out of ten returned to our blessed Master, how the frailty of human nature must have wounded Him, and by His stripes we are healed.

By and by you shall hear more of our boys and girls; in the meantime can you not begin to love them by praying for them? Now I must go to prayer meeting.
C. H. ARCHIBALD.
Chicaole, Aug. 30th 1894.

We are glad to hear from Mrs. Burnaby, Co. Sec'y for Queens, N. B. of Crusade Day in Milton. These good sisters will not be satisfied until every woman in their church is a member of the W. M. A. S. This should be our constant aim. Four years ago they had fifty-three members; this Crusade has increased the number to sixty. These do not all pay one dollar, so cannot be considered full members.

Mrs. B. says: "Thursday, after the ninth, was our regular meeting day and a glorious time we had. I wish you could have been with us. There were quite a number present who had never before met with us. Our pastor, H. S. Baker, had been invited to attend. He seemed to enjoy the meeting exceedingly. We anticipate a more prosperous year for this County than ever before, because we have ministers who are giving missions a prominent place in the churches. Many of our sisters are giving a tenth and feel they are greatly blessed. If all could be induced to adopt a systematic plan for giving to the Lord's treasury would be no longer empty. How sad it is that so many Christians seem to think giving a sinking fund."

One of the best features of this crusade is that it gives an opportunity to have a face to face and heart to heart talk on different phases of our mission work, and I know that many have been led to greater interest and better understanding of our work. One elderly sister said to me: "Well, I do not feel like giving; I must confess I never felt interested in the brethren and there is so much to give to all the time." I asked her if she ever thought of it as giving to the Lord and not to the brethren. Giving was not a matter of feeling, but a duty and a privilege—a means of showing our gratitude to Christ for what He has done for us. Can we be loyal to our Master and indifferent in this matter? The sister said, "I never thought of it in that way. Yes, I will give a dollar a year as long as I have it." There are many more instances I might tell you the good this personal work is doing.

Mrs. J. B. Robinson writes from St. Stephen: Crusade Day was very rainy and not much calling could be done, but we had agreed to unite in prayer at home for God's blessing to rest on our dear missionaries and their work, and all through the morning hours the thought that so many sisters were bowing before the mercy seat beseeching the Lord of missions to give us more love and make us more self-denying for Jesus' sake was an inspiration, and I am sure we realized that in praying for others our own souls were abundantly blessed. Our society met in the vestry in the evening, and truly it was good to be there. I felt that Jesus was in the midst casting our hearts to burn with new love to Him and giving greater desires to labor more faithfully for the salvation of a soul in the darkness of heathendom. Many earnest prayers were offered for more consecration of talent and money for the Master's use. The previous message with two last numbers of *Telugu* were read. Excellent singing, in which some of the young ladies kindly assisted, and responsive reading made up the programme.

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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1894.

HUMAN NEED AND DIVINE FULNESS.

Excellent as are all the lessons presented in the International series for the present quarter, there is none, perhaps, so rich in divine instruction as that which forms the subject of study for the coming Sunday. There is indeed sufficient in the text of this lesson to detain teacher and pupil for several Sundays, and if the truths presented in this passage might be correctly apprehended and absorbed such a period of study could scarcely be better occupied.

The great Teacher here, as often elsewhere, spoke in paradoxes. Experience which men generally agree to count as evil and to avoid, He pronounced "blessed." To be poor, hungry, hated and persecuted, is to live under conditions which to the unspiritual mind excludes all that makes life worth living. But Jesus did to His disciples that in their poverty and hunger they were blessed far beyond others who were rich and possessed a full supply for all their natural wants, and that to be hated and persecuted as His followers was a cause not for lamentation but for rejoicing.

When our Lord speaks of poverty and hunger in this passage it is evident that He puts a larger meaning into the words than that which they ordinarily import, just as, on other occasions, speaking of bread and of water, He meant more than that which satisfies the physical wants of men. Always the divine Master is aiming at the centre and truth of things. His teaching cuts right through the outer husk to the very kernel. He looked not upon the semblance but the verity, not upon the outward appearance but the heart, brushing lightly aside the trappings and insignias with which men bedeck themselves that He may get at the real man beneath.

Speaking of the blessed poor, Christ did not mean simply those who were destitute of provision for their temporal wants, though, doubtless, in this respect many who followed Him were poor, but those who, as Matthew gives it in a parallel passage, were poor in spirit. They are those who recognize the abject poverty of all human nature, its lack of righteousness, of purity, of healthfulness, of wisdom and all that makes fellowship with God possible and citizenship in that higher spiritual realm whose wealth is not to be reckoned in the poor standards in which the children of this world estimate their possessions. Those who, having thus recognized their spiritual poverty and the inability of the world with all that it calls wealth to supply their need and having in faith received the gift of God, have learned the solution of this paradox of Jesus and can understand what Paul meant when he spoke of himself as "having nothing, yet possessing all things."

The hunger which Jesus pronounced blessed is also not physical but spiritual. It is according to Matthew those who hunger after righteousness—that are blessed. Even physical hunger is not wholly an evil. It is the hungry man who enjoys his food, for "hunger is the best sauce." It prompts to labor, and the savage who puts forth effort for the supply of his physical need is a step higher in the scale of living, a point nearer to civilization than the savage who finds his wants supplied without the necessity of labor. A blessing is conceded in those apparently hard conditions which force men to lay aside ease and compel them to put forth vigorous effort for the attainment of some necessary end. This principle has worked constantly in the progress of civilization; men have hungered and labored to satisfy their needs; they have felt the pinch of want and have toiled up to more prosperous conditions; they have had ideals and purposes and have been in pain until they were realized. But there is hunger which cannot be satisfied with bread alone. There are wants in the human

soul which nothing beneath the skies can fill. The Hebrew psalmist had learned that when he cried: "My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God." The thirst for righteousness—the thirst for God are one. And this cry for God and His righteousness—the cry of the human child for the Divine Father, is the highest exercise of the soul's faculties. Blessed are they who in their hunger cry to God. For they cannot cry in vain.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE NEWSPAPER AGAIN.

The general facts in the history of this case are no doubt well known to our readers. On account of the outspoken utterances of the *Revue* in reference to the conduct and character of certain Roman Catholic clergymen and its criticism of other ecclesiastical matters, the *Revue* fell under the displeasure and the ban of Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal. The paper was publicly denounced and Roman Catholics were inhibited from purchasing or reading it. This action of the Archbishop, of course, resulted in greatly decreasing the circulation of the paper, and thus causing very serious financial loss to its publishers. They accordingly brought against Archbishop Fabre a suit for damages in the sum of fifty thousand dollars. The case has been tried in the Supreme Court of the Province of Quebec, and Judge Doherty, the presiding justice, has lately delivered his judgment. The decision is against the plaintiffs and upholds the Archbishop in the course pursued by him as being entirely legitimate according to the laws of the province. It is stated to be the intention of the publishers of the *Revue* to appeal the case and if necessary to carry it to the British Privy Council. It is not probable, we presume, that in any event the judgment which has just been given will be reversed. It may therefore be accepted as settled that in Quebec, whatever may be the fact in other provinces of the Dominion, every newspaper which depends for its patronage and support on the Roman Catholic population must frame all its utterances with abject respect to the will of the Archbishop, or become defunct. If the *Revue* shall be able to live in spite of the ban of the prelate it will constitute a unique exception among Quebec papers professing to be Roman Catholic, and will owe its life to Protestant rather than to Roman Catholic support. If the Archbishop judges that the deliverances of a paper are inimical to "the church," or if for any reason he sees fit to condemn them, the paper must meekly bow to the prelate's behest or else bow itself out of existence with what grace it can command. In a metaphorical, but very real, sense the prelate takes the editor by the throat with the demand—Your independence or your life! It may be said, however, that other religious leaders and teachers, as well as Roman Catholic bishops, presume to advise their people as to what they should and should not read, and that such action operates to the financial disadvantage of publishers whose works are in this way subjected to adverse criticism and condemnation. But in addition to the fact that particular publications are very seldom made the subject of public condemnation by Protestant ministers or ecclesiastical courts, it is to be borne in mind that the voice of Protestant leaders in such matters, merely advisory. Their counsels are not commands accompanied with the terrors of a ban. They do not assume, as the prelate of Rome does, to control the intelligence and the conscience, shutting the door of life in the face of the people and saying, unless you submit yourselves to our behest, you cannot enter here. It is the assumption of such power by Roman prelates, and the habitual submission to it on the part of those who are educated in that faith, that gives to Archbishop Fabre the autocratic censorship which he exercises over the French Roman Catholic press of Quebec Province. Alluding to this subject, and particularly to the judgment recently rendered by Judge Doherty, the *Springfield Republican* remarks:

"Granting that the law has been impartially set forth, this decision reveals how completely the province of Quebec is dominated by the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Its laws, its rules and the will of its bishops and archbishops seem to be in practice the supreme law of the province. Of true freedom of speech and of the press there can be none. If bishops have power by their interdiction to rain an outspoken newspaper whose utterances displease them. Freedom of the press means not only the right to speak freely, without malice, and for the public good, but the right to protection in so speaking. Such protection to the speaker the laws of Quebec do not provide, as far as the Roman Catholic church is concerned. A newspaper may freely criticize public men and measures, and stand on equal terms before the law in receiving a return attack; not so with the courageous critic of the Roman Catholic church. When that church chooses in return to turn all her tremendous power upon him to crush him, the law which should be his defender is her ally and counts against him in the unequal struggle. Such incidents are what go to make and to justify the distrust of

the Roman church out of which grow A. P. A.'s and all other such mischief. If it wants to be trusted, it must show itself trustworthy."

India Letter.

A QUICK RUN.
How delightful to find Canada and India gradually getting nearer together! Our mail now reaches us in twenty six or twenty-seven days, instead of five weeks as formerly. Wolfville letters written on the 19th, the Halifax papers of the 22nd, and Boston papers of the 23rd all arrived on Sept. 19th. I suppose the "Campania" at that end of the line and the "Elet Coast Railway" at this end deserve our hearty thanks. By the way,

OUR RAILWAY
has suddenly pushed us ahead about fifty years in civilization. At least we feel as if we had made a big stride in advance. What a pleasure to glide so easily over the country upon the rail car, after our many weary, sleepless nights tossed about in an ox cart or jinricksha! Of course the touring work must still be done by most of us in the old fashioned way, as the railway will not help us any in such work. Bro. Shaw is the only exception. The train will carry him to several of his centres of work, and so he is more favoured in that respect than the rest of us. But all of us can use the train in going to our conferences, or to Madras and Bombay. Even when we do not travel upon the cars we reap the benefit of the line, for it enables us to get our mail more quickly, and also goods from Madras can easily be forwarded to us. It really makes us feel that we are going ahead, though we have long ago given up the idea of catching up with the rest of the world. India does not take kindly to any change, and hence we find to-day the same kind of rude, awkward tools in use that the people used hundreds of years ago. Not the least improvement seems to have been made. The plow, yoke, ax, etc., are just what you would expect to find in the earliest stages of barbarian life. The carpenters, masons, farmers of to-day know very little that their great-grandfathers did not know.

While building our mission house I frequently noticed the tenacity with which workmen would cling to their old way of doing things. If a carpenter wants to file his saw, nothing gets him so well as to hold the ends of the saw between the first two toes of each foot. Thus gripping it firmly he "rasps away," whether you can call it filing is another question. If he wishes to chop a leg, he chops up the ground, stones, etc. almost as much as the log, but does not seem to think anything wrong in that. Nor does he hesitate to pry nails with his best chisel. In the sawing or chopping of a log he has never learned a particle of economy in all these centuries, and he cannot seem to learn any better sense. When on any work we show him his mistake and the cause of failure, he is delighted at the "new way" of doing the work, and thinks the Dhora (European) half a god to have so much wisdom. The new way is fully explained, and we take it for granted that the old way will be at once forsaken, but to our disgust we find them still going in the same old ruts. "The new way is wonderful, and for the Dhora it will do, but for us we can't make it go," they say. Therefore in despair we leave them to follow their old methods, hoping that they may make better headway with their children, who surely will be much more affected by western ideas.

Tongues that wag at both ends. We have all heard of such tongues, but recently I have seen them. Let me explain: July and August are the months when most of the paddy plants are transplanted. It is a lively season I assure you. The fields are ploughed and provided with water. Then the plants are taken from the small plots where they have been growing thickly and are set out over great stretches of paddy fields. This work of transplanting has to be done in a hurry (like planting at home) and from early morn till dark the fields swarm with busy laborers. Farmers often hire gangs of cooly women from the town to help transplant. As they stand in mud and water ankle deep they often make the work go on merrily by the aid of music. It is a queer noise that they all make in unison. We can hear it for a mile, I suppose. It is like the singing of a lot of frogs in Canada on a summer evening. But until lately I never knew how the women made this peculiar noise. They sing in this way to wile away the time; but also for another purpose. If an European happens to drive along the road, one of the women comes out from the field to the roadside and places two or three bunches of green paddy plants in a row across the carriage way. She then stands readily to take a present in case the gentlemen is disposed to give one. As she approaches the women in the field begin their frog-like singing as a salute. It is said that they promise to give the goddess Ghyams a part of the present if they are successful in getting one. This goddess is worshipped

for a good crop. I had never given any present but it should seem that I was sanctioning that foolish worship. However, recently I did so under interesting circumstances. As I was driving along I noticed the plants in the road, and presently saw some thirty or more women coming upon the road. They were building and I knew them quite well. As I draw near they formed a semicircle in front and stopped my carriage. To be thus waylaid on the king's highway by thirty-five women was an unusual experience. They were all giggling with delight at their venture. Of course had they not known me well, they would not have dared to take such liberty. I pretended not to notice them and ordered my coolies to move on, but the women collared the front cooly and blocked the way. Then thirty-five grinning faces were focused upon me, and the ring leader lifted her index finger and said, "One rupee." That was too much for me, and acknowledging myself captured I paid the price of my release and threw a rupee to them. Then thirty-five tongues wagged at both ends surely. They all started up a salute and I had a chance to see how the noise was made. Well, it looked for all the world as if the tongues were pivoted in the centre and were rapidly revolving in the wide open mouth. I warned them to remember our teaching about idols and told them to worship Jesus, not Ghyams. Then amid smiles a shower of salams and another frog chorus for a send off started on my way. We often go to their street to preach, and they always seem glad to hear.

Thus far this year I have been 107 days away from the station preaching among the villages. This was not all spent on my own field. Recently I spent some days with Bro. Archibald on his field, and then he and I went to the Bobbili field to help Bro. Churchhill a little. I want to repay him in a measure for the time he spent at Kimeedy helping me with the building work. At present we are working in the town here and attending to a multitude of station duties. A part of our gospel work that I enjoy very much is that done in the evening by moonlight or lantern light. After my evening meal I go with one or more of my helpers to one of the streets and we generally have a splendid time. The day's work is over and the people sit quietly and hear much more profitably than at other times. May God give success to His Word. The carpenter recently baptized is doing well. He is very fond of going with me to "tell the story" the evenings after his day's work at the bench is over. He seems to have a good experience, and can tell what and why he believes. Recently I asked him why he did not take a book from the S. S. library to read. He replied that he had the Bible and wanted to read all of that before beginning any other book. Let some of our Canadian young Christians take note of this remark. I feel quite rebuked. May God convert his wife.

W. V. HOODS.
Parlakimedi, Sept. 26.

N. B. Convention.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board took place in Brussels St. church on 6th inst. at 2 p. m.
According to previous arrangement a committee of the F. C. Baptist Conference met with the Board to consider the question of the recovery of the Seminary property. The following brethren of the Free Baptist committee were present: Revs. Joseph McLeod, D. D., G. T. Phillips and J. W. Clark, and Messrs. A. C. Smith, M. P. P., Geo. F. Atherton and J. Patterson.
After a full and careful discussion of the situation, it was decided to call a meeting of the Executive of the F. C. B. Conference and the Board of the Baptist Convention to arrange for a general gathering of the two denominations to be held in May, 1895. The purpose of this meeting is to obtain a satisfactory expression of opinion from both bodies and to settle the future policy and control of the Institution. The school in the meantime is to be maintained in full running order.
When the committee of the Free Baptist had withdrawn the Board proceeded with its regular business and made the following appointments in addition to those announced last month:
Rev. F. B. Beale to a mission in the Canterbury district, and if agreeable to the church for settlement with them;
Rev. Isaiah Wallace as general missionary for six months; beginning with his present labors in Havelock from Nov. 1st.

The following brethren were appointed to meet with the Foreign Missionary Board and confer with them concerning the appropriation and expenditure of the income arising from the Bradshaw Home Mission Funds: Revs. J. H. Hughes and A. B. Macdonald, and Messrs. G. G. King and T. H. Hall.
Capt. S. G. Breaman of Hampton, having kindly offered to collect and raise funds for St. Martins Seminary, the Board by resolution appointed him as their collector.
Adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in December at 2 p. m.
W. E. MCINTYRE, Sec.

The Old Paths.

The writer, after an absence of several years, recently spent a few days in New England's capital city. The changes which one could not fail to observe, were marked and numerous. New methods are being applied everywhere. The lessons of experience are being thoroughly learned, and along unnumbered lines of practical utility thought and effort are pursuing fresh courses, because in this way the prospect is most encouraging for reaching the largest and most satisfactory results. Of course some of these tendencies are on the up grade, while others furnish the most untrammelled opportunities for a rapid downward progress.

The manner in which these services are now conducted in many evangelical churches vividly illustrates the fact that knowledge when not controlled by the very highest motives may become a source of the greatest danger. At present the church building capacity is more than sufficient to accommodate the church going public. The stretchable Sabbath laws permit all sorts of "attractions" on the Lord's day, many of which, leaving out the name, are little different from an ordinary week day theatrical performance. Such affairs naturally draw away from the churches a large proportion of the great floating congregation which drifts about from Sunday to Sunday, and in religious matters constitutes a sort of tramp fraternity. In a large city this body is likely to become very numerous, and when it turns away from the churches the effect is visible all around in numerous empty seats and in the large withdrawal of small contributions. Such seems to be the case just now, and many churches are adopting the desperate remedy of fighting the concert halls with their own weapons. In one case people are urged by a flaming advertisement to attend a certain service that they may hear the beautiful music of a celebrated orchestra, in another the special attraction is a gifted fiddler who is able to make his instrument express merrals of the sweetest music. In all meetings of this character the sermon is simply a detail. The one apparent object is to prevent empty seats and to secure full contribution boxes, and for all the rest a blind faith in Providence.

But such attempts to assist the gospel do not always succeed. In a number of cases the crowded audience does not materialize, the people preferring to take their church and their theatre separate. The most worldly man is able to see the impossibility of making the two blend with anything like true harmony. And where crowds are attracted by the grand musical performance, the spirit of worship is remarkable for its absence. While the sermon, which usually occupies a very short time, must be especially eloquent and magnetic or else it will hardly be tolerated by those who have come to hear the music and are not especially interested in the words. When Sunday morning came the writer walked straight past a number of imposing church buildings, wherein, according to the Sunday papers, marshals of melody would be presented and stopped before a plain looking sanctuary whose only attraction would be a sermon by a man of God, who is celebrated because of his piety and his deep spirituality. In this way I attended a church that is holding strongly to the old paths and with nothing beyond the attractiveness of the pure gospel itself, from Sunday to Sunday and from year to year, fills its ample audience room almost to overflowing. And when I had listened almost spell bound to one of Dr. Gordon's soul-uplifting sermons on the Second coming of our blessed Redeemer, and as I marked the Spirit of holy reverence that seemed to control the worshippers, I could not help repeating what I have always believed. The old paths are the best. In the evening at Warren avenue the experience of the morning was repeated. Again I found myself in a great congregation which had been drawn together by the expectation of hearing a good gospel sermon, and in this no one was disappointed. The pastor, Rev. Robert McDonald, formerly of Nova Scotia, gave us a powerful discourse on "Man's Greatest Need Supplied." The steady prosperity of the great organization over which this brother is placed, as under shepherds is another proof that our Lord honors the old paths, and that where it is presented according to the Master's direction, there is nothing so grandly attractive as the simple gospel of love divine. AMOSOR F. BROWN.

"Star Course" at Acadia University.
The "Athensum Society" has arranged again this year for a lecture course. Last year the "Star Course" was well patronized by the students and friends of the town of Wolfville, and proved to be a marked success. It was a source of education and brought the students into touch with many prominent New England speakers.
This year the society is to have some noted Canadians beside talent from the Christian Co-operative Bureau of

Boston, which will make a fine course.

The course for the year is marked out as follows:
November 14th, 8th Chas. Hibbert Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; subject—"The Bering Sea Arbitration."
The second entertainment will be in the month of December. The committee have been unable thus far to secure a speaker, but are hoping to get a leading liberal politician to speak on some national question.
January 4th, 1895—Frank R. Robertson (illustrated lectures); subject—"Opium and Japan."
The *Brooklyn Eagle* and *Boston Herald* state that his views are beautiful, his descriptions good, and all will be pleased who hear him.
March 1st and 2nd, 1895—Prof. Henry Lawrence Southwick, of the Emerson School of Oratory, Boston. 1st evening; subject, "Hamlet the man of will." 2nd evening readings and recitations. Prof. Southwick is a dramatic artist of highest type. He is a man of marvelous gifts and combines a graceful personality, an easy presence and a remarkable range of expression.
March 29th, 1895, W. O. Fuller, Jr., Hiramist, subject, "Banking in Kansas; how I found it, and how it left me." Mr. Fuller has the faculty of keeping his audience in laughter, besides he is highly instructive, and his occasional bursts of eloquence charm his hearers.
April 19th, 1895—Grand concert, "Harvard quartette," assisted by Miss Sherwood, reader. The quartette is one of marked ability. It had more rebookings last season than "Old homestead." The Harvard quartette sings with such spirit and harmony that they cannot fail to please the public. Miss Sherwood is one of the foremost readers before the American public. This course gives variety, and will be very attractive to the public. The lovers of political information on both sides of politics will be satisfied.

The lecture of Mr. Robertson on "China and Japan" with the eloquence of Prof. Southwick will add much to the pleasure of those who are fond of popular themes.
Those who enjoy laughter cannot be disappointed on hearing Mr. Fuller, and lovers of good music will be more than satisfied when they hear the Harvard quartette.

The committee in charge feel that this course will add much to the life of the college, and that it may prove a great success. J. L. M.

Can He Get There?

A man who expects to sweep through the golden gates by and by and stand shoulder to shoulder with the Apostle Paul, believes that we should take the Word of God for our guide, could talk to you by the hour as to the Christian duty, is worth between eight and ten thousand dollars, pays about five dollars on pastor's salary, "don't believe in giving to home or foreign missions until pastor's salary is paid," when asked how much is due on pastor's salary, "only three hundred dollars, you see." "What do you pay him a year?" "We were to give him five hundred dollars, but believe he is something over three hundred dollars behind on salary." "Oh! well he ought to get along pretty well with two hundred, his family is not very large—only four children and a wife; then his house is small and hay is very cheap this year, and the cow you gave him has lost her fourth tooth and she cannot consume much hay."
"Oh yes! he is a good minister, we all like him."
I thought of the words of Dr. Steele at Bear River. He said, "If he wanted to make money he would be a tailor."
Now I wish to say that the church or individual that undertakes to rob the God of heaven will surely rob themselves, and it is only a question of time when they must die a natural death.
J. A. MARPLE.

Union of Northern and Southern Baptists in Work for the Colored People.

We take the following statements from the *N. Y. Independent*: "The greatest event in Baptist history since the war"—"this is what Prof. E. H. Johnson calls the meeting of the committees of Northern and Southern Baptists to consult in reference to mission work among the negroes in the South, although he allows that perhaps the founding of Chicago University should be expected. Other Baptists who took part in the conference, North and South, seem to agree substantially with this judgment.
The Northern Baptists have 800,000 members; the Southern white Baptists have 1,200,000, and the colored Southern Baptists have 1,800,000 members. If ever a body of Christians in their ignorance and degradation and utter childlike, needed direction and help it is the Southern negro Baptists. Immediately at the end of the war the Northern Baptists felt their obligation to their black brethren who stood at the very foot of the ladder. Accordingly they have given millions of dollars for

their education. Amortizations are Richmond/Tary (ably presided Rev. C. H. Corey, I University at Raleigh, at Columbia, S. C., St. at Atlanta, and the University at Nashville well equipped institutions courses of study are being influences has been ing their people. As the jealousy of Northern They have had the sup but not that of the So have needed. Of co Northern Baptists pre they have to supply trol goes with a mone agreement made a appointed by the Sou tion to co-operate these institutions and support, to seek aid South and to recommen Society what sha advantage. As Dr. No the conference of the of being forts in an they would be instit in the midst of frien and receive the gift ment of Southern will with their gifts will ately beautiful ment was made wit and with the har unanimity, although sented on the comm nounced Northern a It proves the dym discord. This unity towards unity of ory

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Dedication at G... BRIDGETOWN—On ship at Granville Co on the 4th, and was membered by us. November day, an hour people were s way to the place o'clock the dedicat opened by the choi prate hymn, "All Jesus Name," after invoked the blessing the service. The de offered by pastor J. of Annapolis, and mon was preached ing, of St. John, fr an able and eloqu the Truth, and all preacher showed the place where so Pardon, (2) Peace, (4) Spiritual Joy. The pastor gave the to three sisters wh us will be a source encouragement to us the fitting thing th being dedicated to found to come in, s selves with us to th In the afternoon R dist preached from in the evening R. (Presbyterian) pre 3: 18. In this cloz tor spoke in very h of the builder, a Joseph F. Bent called upon him words, to which B a very delicate ac church building may be justly pr little gem in appe with a vestry 20z opening into the n by folding doors. is a gallery which required. The an about 150 and in We trust our ne birthplace of man of the Master's na

Shelburne County The Baptists held the regular s terly gathering w burne, Nov. 6th, w were represented gates, while some dred came as visi ministers were v evening a very la out to hear a ser Rev. J. W. Carp discourse was foll ing in which ne part, and the s present in all of manifested to the blessing of his morning at nine meeting was cond man Danlop, of we received evid the flood tide of business meeting resolutions look between the Hon the District over passed by the Be the Convention, Seventh sessio the Convention, elected. The old sessions of the tended to a day afternoon Rev. address on edu then took charge

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... Southern Pop- ... colored people. ... ring statements ... dependent: "The ... history since ... at Prof. E. H. ... ing of the com- ... Southern Bap- ... tism to mission ... in the South, ... at perhaps the ... diversity should ... iversity who took ... ce, North and ... a substantially ... have 800,000 ... white Baptists ... colored Southern ... members. If ... in their ignor- ... utter child- ... and help it is ... its. Immedi- ... the North- ... obligation to ... to stand at the ... Accordingly ... of dollars for

their education. Among their institu- tions are Richmond Theological Sem- inary (ably presided over by our own Rev. C. H. Corey, D. D.), the Shaw University at Raleigh, Benedict College at Columbia, S. C., Spelman Seminary at Atlanta, and the Roger Williams University at Nashville. These are all well equipped institutions, and their courses of study are well arranged. Their influence has been marvellous in elevating their people. And yet such has been the jealousy of Northern interference that they have not had the warm sympathy of Southern white Baptists. They have had the support of the North, but not that of the South, and this they have needed. Of course, inasmuch as Northern Baptists provide the money, they have to supply the control. Control goes with money. But under the agreement made a committee will be appointed by the Southern Baptist Con- vention to co-operate with each of these institutions and give them their support, to seek aid for them in the South and to recommend to the North- ern Society what shall be done for their advantage. As Dr. Noah K. Davis said to the conference of the committee, instead of being forts in an enemy's country they would be institutions of learning in the midst of friends. They will seek and receive the gifts as well as endorse- ment of Southern white Baptists, and with those gifts will come proportion- ate authority in their management. It is simply beautiful that this arrange- ment was made without any conflict and with the harmony of absolute unanimity, although there were repre- sented on the committee the most pro- nounced Northern and Southern men. It proves the dying out of the fires of discord. This unity of action is a step towards unity of organization."

Literary Note.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—Henry Loomis Nelson contributes to the November Harper's a delightful article, entitled "As the Capital of a Young Repub- lic," in which he offers glimpses of official life at Washington at the begin- ning of the century, investing with all the charm of witty and vivid narration a period of real interest. The initials in the same number has also an American theme, and treats of by-gone days—the days when sea-robbers of New York carried on what they termed the Red Sea Trade, regarding it as a business rather than as a crime, and "agreeable and companionable pirates" (in a town that may still, unfortunately, count among its officials "agreeable and companionable" persons who regard robbery as a business rather than as a crime), are described by Thomas A. Janvier.

Denominational News.

ALL monies (except legacies) contributed for denominational work, I. e. Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Anti-Slavery, Minis- terial Education, Ministerial Aid Fund, Grand Ligon Mission, Northwest Mission, from churches or individuals, etc., in New Brun- swick and Prince Edward Island, should be sent to the Rev. J. W. Manning, 100 St. John St., and all monies for the same work from Nova Scotia should be sent to Rev. A. C. Johnson, Westville, N. S. Cheques or bank orders for denominational work can be had on applica- tion to the above, or to the Baptist Book House, Halifax.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—We received two into the church last Sunday—Brother John McKenzie and Sister Carrie Welsh, the former by baptism, the latter by letter from Summerside. Nov. 9. C. W. Corey.

FREESTON, DORSET CO., N. S.—Since the removal of the late esteemed pastor, Rev. E. P. Caldwell, this church has been without pastoral oversight, and now desires to secure the services of a good minister. CUMBERLAND BAY, N. B.—Sinos writing last we have received three others by baptism viz, Misses Mabel Perry, Eugene Stewart and Miss M. G. Brown. Our special services have closed, but others are disturbed. May God bless and save. S. D. Ervine. Nov. 8.

BEAR RIVER.—According to the good hand of the Lord upon us, it is our privilege to report a well sustained work in all our services. The baptisms for September and October have been seven. This public confession of be- lievers in Christ month after month with more or less regularly affords much encouragement and comfort to the church. B. N. NORRIS. Nov. 2.

BRIDGEWATER.—On the evening of Nov. 5th our town friends gave us a genuine surprise in the shape of what is known as a "pound party"—the most comfortable and enjoyable ever remembered of having had, and like all "poundings" that have for their aim the good of the individuals operated upon, made us feel that we were the better for it. We therefore expressed our sincere gratitude to our benefactors. J. W. BROWN.

EAST POINT, P. E. I.—We are still holding special services here and the Lord is abundantly blessing our labors. Last Sabbath we had the pleasure of again baptizing our baptisym, who were buried there among men according to the command of our Lord. In the evening we gave the hand of fellowship to five. Others are interested, and we expect to baptize again next Sabbath. We thank God and take courage. A. C. SHAW. Nov. 6.

MAHORE BAY.—Baptized at New Cornwall, Oct. 7th, Sister Della Halli- more. The church at this section of my field only receives one preaching service each month, and keeps up its own prayer and B. Y. P. U. meetings unaided. During the summer months the exterior of the church building has been newly painted. Bro. Simeon Spidel, lic., who has been home on vacation from Acadia, has rendered efficient and very acceptable service. We are hoping for good times during the coming year. H. S. SHAW. Oct. 27.

URG, P. E. I.—Since we last reported our church has enjoyed a season of re- freshing from the presence of the Lord. Sunday, October 7th, Samuel McLeod, Alexander McLeod, Ella McLeod, Mag- gie Barthe, George Jardine and Jennie Jardine were baptized into our fellow- ship by Pastor J. W. Kierstead, and these, with Sister Jessie Munroe, who had previously been baptized, received the hand of fellowship Sunday, Oct. 25th. Brother James W. Judson was baptized and received into the Alexandria church Sunday, Oct. 21st.

ARCADIA, Yarmouth Co., N. S.—Ray Corwell, a lad of seventeen years, son of Deacon Samuel Cogswell, and grand- son of Rev. Aaron Cogswell, was bap- tized and received into the Acadia church on Sunday, Oct. 21st. Our young brother is a very promising youth, and we hope that in the near future he will see his way clear to enter into the ranks of success which are open to him at Wolfville. Our friends will be pleased to learn that the Acadia and South Yarmouth churches have purchased a parsonage. JOELAH WEBB. Nov. 2.

For Women in Children—Cherokee Vermifuge.

ANNANDALE P. E. I.—A few days ago we began work at this place. The Lord is blessing the work. Already over 30 have requested prayer—some crying to God for mercy. We are looking to the Saviour for a large blessing. We find opposition just now. Pray for us that God may be glorified and sinners saved here. J. A. MARPLE. Oct. 30, 1894.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—Rev. A. J. Viney writes: "Have just closed first month's labors with Isaac's Harbor church, but, thank the Lord, not without seeing the workings of His saving grace in the hearts of the people. Sunday, Nov. 4th, had the pleasure of burying four happy converts with Christ in baptism. God sent His seal to His own ordinance, which speaks volumes more than any sermon. In the evening twelve others asked for prayer. There is every ap- pearance of a great outpouring of the Spirit of God. Nov. 5, '94.

KINGSTON.—The little church at Kingston, holding on its way, although not enjoying so much of the divine blessing as we desire. There are a number who are hoping and praying for an enlarged measure of the Spirit's power, and we trust ere long to see an outpour- ing of the Spirit, and that the hearts of God's people will be greatly revived and refreshed. A goodly number par- ticipated of the memorials of a Saviour's love on the past Sabbath, and felt the pastor's presence. The church has just furnished themselves with a new and handsome communion service. S. M.

REINHOLD, SOUTH.—The Woman's Aid Society of this place held a sacred concert in the Baptist meeting house, Rockville Corner, on Tuesday evening, the 23rd of October. Several choice pieces of music of a missionary char- acter were most charmingly rendered by a "strong choir." There were also many recitations, principally by young girls. The recitations were all on the subject of missions, and were well spoken. Near the close the writer gave a brief address on the history and work of the W. B. M. U. A collection of \$12.30 was taken for the objects of the society. CALVIN CURRIE.

CLEMENTSVILLE, N. S.—On the first Sunday of this month two joined us by letter and three by baptism. Others intend doing likewise. We have quite regular additions by baptism and letter, which is an encouraging feature of the work here. While we pray and labor for larger results, we are grateful for these tokens that we are not forgotten by the Giver of all good. We intend holding extra services at different out- stations on the field. There are many more who owe themselves to the Saviour. We pray they may become conscious of it. E. A. ALLARY.

HAMPTON.—The Lord's work is prosper- ing here under the ministry of our esteemed pastor, the Rev. Geo. Howard. All the members are largely attended, and the interest is increasing. Last Sabbath he preached according to ap- pointment on temperance to a crowded house, and the people were not disap- pointed; for they heard a sermon that cannot easily be forgotten, and one that will be a great benefit to the temperance cause in Hampton. Brethren, pray for us that many may come and ask the question, "What shall I do to be saved?" H. B. DICKSON. Nov. 3.

BASS RIVER.—The largest conference ever enjoyed by this church was held last Saturday. Eleven were received for baptism, and on Sunday morning the following obeyed Christ: Adam Lewis, Prescott Lewis, Jessie Brown, Aggie Brown, Charles Welch, Gordon Crowe, Flora Young, Maggie Geddens; Page Fletcher, Mrs. Page Fletcher, Evalena Fletcher, a household. Praise the Lord! The most of those creden- tial cases came from Upper Economy, where we have enjoyed the presence and power of the Holy Spirit. There are more to follow. We think we can see why God's hand restrained us to remain with these dear people. C. P. WILSON.

ANNANDALE, P. E. I.—The Word of the Lord is proving a Saviour of life unto life unto many in this place. Twenty-one were received on experience. Others have professed faith in the Saviour, and a large number have requested the prayers of Christian peo- ple. The Lord is good; may we have greater faith in him. Rev. Mr. Kid- son, who has been pastor of this group of churches for some time, has been of us a few nights. His heart is in the work. For some time he has been suffering from the effects of a gripe, and has been advised by physicians to remain quiet for a while. We trust that he may yet be permitted to resume the work which is dear to his heart. Yours in the work. J. A. MARPLE.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.—It was our privilege to visit the baptismal water on Sunday morning, Nov. 4th, and ad- minister the ordinance to three con- verts—two young men and one young woman. They professed conversion during a recent series of meetings con- ducted at their home, Westville, by Evangelist Melkie. We are grateful to the Lord for the identification of these young people with His church in N. S., and we are praying that others who ought to obey their Lord may come at once and give "the answer of a good conscience toward God." The brethren here are struggling bravely to establish the truth as taught in the New Testa- ment in this locality. In order to place themselves in a better position to do the Lord's work and meet the needs of the church in this town and vicinity, they have sold the present location of their meeting house and have purchased a more central one. And they pur- pose in the early spring to move the old meeting house to the new location and remodel it, unless the Lord puts it into the hearts of some of those to whom He has intrusted His cash to aid them in building a new house. That this may be the case we sincerely hope and pray. If the Lord's rich only knew the im- portance of this church as a centre from which to disseminate God's Word, they would deem it a great privilege to help the brethren here. We are deeply grateful to the individuals and Sunday- schools who have responded to our ap- peal. We expect to make a more specific mention of this later. W. T. S.

ALBERT COUNTY.—Rev. Jas Wallace writes: "I spent the month of Oct. in Albert, my native county. I have al- ready made reference to my visit to Harvey and need only say further that I leave with pleasure that the newly settled pastor, Rev. P. C. Wright, is making an excellent impression and that his prospects for a successful pas- torate are good. I spent one Sabbath at Hillsboro, supplying for Rev. W. Camp, who was away on his vacation. It was exceedingly pleasant for me to visit my friends and kindred here, especially as here slumber the mortal re- mains of my parents. Here my in- famous father made his profession of faith in Christ and his first efforts as a preacher of the Gospel, and was here ordained to the christian ministry. I was glad to find brother Camp well en- trenched in the confidence and love of his people. The record of this dear old church is certainly most gratifying. Colonies have been sent out to Dawson Settlement, Baltimore, Caldron, Cape Demerselle, Stony Creek and Surrey; and this colony is in some what large and intelligent organization. Of the three first mentioned, I am glad to learn is doing prosperously. Rev. Mr. Cornwall, who has his resi- dence in a beautiful parsonage at Surrey, has been a most successful and active worker by a severe illness. His troubles have been intensified by the dangerous illness of his wife. B. B. I am thank- ful to say are now convalesced, and brother H. hops soon to be able to resume his labors. I was greeted with large and intelligent congregations in the morning in the pleasant little town of Albert, in the afternoon at Hopewell Hill, and in the evening at the Cape. The drive up from Albert to the Cape has marvellously surprised the broad dyke-lands make this one of the finest farming districts in the province. If the Hopewell church, like that of Hills- boro would colonize, it might be well, as there seems to be too much work for one man. Bro. Hughes has served the Hopewell church quite a number of years and enjoys the sympathy and confidence of his people. I spent four days of last week helping brother Cur- rier at Stony Creek, on the Cape dis- trict. Much teaching accompanied our united efforts. As the result five promising converts were baptized last Sabbath by brother Cornwall and pre- bably as many more will follow their Lord next Sabbath. Brother G. is en- couraged in his work and is deservedly beloved by his people. Nov. 2. L. WALLACE.

PERSONALS.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. J. W. Springer, who has been down with fever, has in a good measure recovered his health.

Rev. B. Osgood Moore supplied the Leinster St. church pulpit on Sunday last. We hear that his sermons were highly appreciated.

Rev. A. B. McDonald, of Jemseg, who was in the city last week, is looking well and feels encouraged at the result of special services lately held on his part in which he was assisted by evan- gelist Young. Twenty-six have been added to the church by baptism.

The New York Examiner's Colorado correspondent, writing concerning things in Denver, alludes to the irra- tional services lately held at the Capital Hill church, of which Rev. G. W. Wil- liams, late of St. Martins, N. B., is now pastor. Mr. Williams is spoken as "a young, energetic man who has al- ready won the love of his people and begins his labors in one of the best fields in Denver."

Receipts for St. Martins Seminary and Home Missions.

All monies for Baptist Seminary and Home Missions to be sent to J. S. Truss, N. B., who will make acknowledgments monthly.

Rev. T. W. Keirstead, for St. Mar- tine Seminary \$100; First Grand Lake Baptist church, for H. M. \$5; Rev. F. C. Wright and wife, for H. M. \$2; York and Sunbury County Quarterly Meet- ing, for H. M. \$6.49; Rev. S. D. Ervine, for Seminary, \$10; First Sunbury Bap- tist church, for Seminary \$8.50; Orens Keith, for H. M. \$1; First St. Martins Baptist church \$3.86. Total receipts for the month of October, \$136.85.

J. S. TRUSS, Treas. of N. B. Convention. St. Martins, N. B., Nov. 3, '94.

NOTICES.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia University, in the library of the College, on Tuesday the 20th, at 7:30 p. m.

S. B. KEMPION, Sec. of Board. Dartmouth, Nov. 2, '94.

District Meeting, Queens Co., N. S., will be held in Brooklyn, on Wednes- day, Nov. 14th. Afternoon session at 2:30; evening session at 7 o'clock. Im- portant business will be attended to and topics of interest to all discussed. C. B. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Allow space to acknowledge the kind- ness of the friends at North Kingston, who gave us a pleasant surprise on the evening of Friday the 2nd inst, and after spending a time in social con- vention, retired, leaving us numerous tokens of their thoughtful consider- ation for our temporal needs, and great- ly augmented stores in coffee and larder. For these and many other evidences of their regard and interest we hereby tender our most sincere thanks, and pray that the donors may receive ten- fold in both temporal and eternal prosperity. S. and A. E. MARCH. Kingston, N. S., Nov. 5, '94.

For Croupy Children—Minard's Honey Balsam.

RODA'S LITTLE TABLETS Cures Headache and Dyspepsia.

For Spasmodic Coughs—Minard's Honey Balsam.

The following letter received from our esteemed brother, Dea. Alexander Scott, of East Point, P. E. I., is so inter- esting that it deserves to be widely read. It may be stimulating reading to many persons just at this time of need. The different Boards are feeding the keenest pressure in meeting their obligations. Especially is this true of the Foreign Mission Board. Brethren, do not forget us in your plans for appropriating your offerings to the Lord's cause.

DEAR BROTHER,

I enclosed you will find \$10, a gift to Mission from Alex. Fraser and his two sisters. This is a part of the money which fell to them at the death of their father and died last May. Do not for his sake always look an active part in the Lord's work, and give largely to His cause. Within the last year or two of his life he had become weakened and the old without a will. From a knowledge of her met, her brother and sisters thought she would like to have her money used in this way and so have given this amount to missions to be appropriated in the following manner:

Christie Fraser—H. M. \$5, F. M. \$1, N. W. M. \$5, Grand Ligon \$5, Isabella Fraser—H. M. \$5, F. M. \$1, Alex. Fraser—H. M. \$5, F. M. \$1, N. W. M. \$5, Grand Ligon \$5. Total, \$114.

Your Christian love, DEB. ALEX. SCOTT.

No comment is specially needed. Are there not a goodly number of the Lord's people who will "go and do likewise?" J. W. MANNING. Sec. Treas. F. M. B.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U.

During quarter ending Oct. 31st, 1894.

Received from F. M. H. M. Total.

Nova Scotia W. M. A. Socy's, \$146.12; \$20.51; \$300.76; N. W. M. A. Socy's, \$28.24; \$21.43; \$43.57; \$3.35; N. B. Mission W. M. A. Socy's, \$17.74; \$16.30; \$2.34; N. B. Sunday school, \$2.74; \$1.00; \$3.74; P. E. Island W. M. A. Socy's, \$3.27; \$3.16; \$6.43; Annual Collection, \$12.87; \$2.87.

Paid F. M. B. \$871.81; J. W. Manning, Treas. F. M. B., \$1,675.00; Printing Annual Reports, \$3.20; W. M. A. S. M. B. Constitution, \$3.00; Tithing, \$4.00; Stationery and printing same, \$7.74; N. B. Johnston, \$1.00; Miss Black, Literature fund, \$1.00; Express, drafts, postage, etc., \$1.42; \$4,783.72.

Mary Smith, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, Oct. 31st, '94. Treas. W. B. M. U.

Truro Immanuel church, F. M. \$12.75; Billtown, F. M. \$4.25; H. M. \$1. Tithing, 12c; Brockville, Hants Co., F. M. \$5; Centreville, Carleton Co., F. M. \$5, N. W. M. \$5; toward Miss Clarke's salary \$5; New Canada, F. M. \$6; Indian Harbor, F. M. \$3.50; H. M. \$0.50; Second Falls, F. M. \$2.50; Woodstock, F. M. \$4.25; H. M. \$4; proceeds of Mission Band concert, G. L. M. \$10.50; Westport, F. M. \$8 mite boxes H. M. \$5; Acadia Mines, F. M. \$2, H. M. \$2; Fort Martin, "a few friends," F. M. \$2; Pugwash, F. M. \$6; Oxford, F. M. \$10; Douglas Harbor, F. M. \$6.82; Mary M. Wiggins, Wiggins Cove, mite box, F. M. \$1; Maud Orchard's mite box, F. M. \$1.47; Mrs. James N. Clarke, St. Stephen, Tithing, 12c; Moncton, First church, F. M. \$25; Amherst, F. M. \$25; Cabotus, F. M. \$5.47; Dundas, F. M. \$5; St. John, Garman St., F. M. \$22; N. W. M. \$13; Truro, First church, F. M. \$5.05; Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Walker, Truro, in memory of their daughter, Mrs. D. Hanson, in sup- port of Nellie, Mrs. Churchill's bible, woman, \$25; Sackville, F. M. \$5.62; Lower Sackville, Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$12.74; East Union, F. M. \$1, H. M. \$1; Apple River, F. M. \$6; Paradise, F. M. \$4; second church, F. M. \$12.28; proceeds of S. S. concert, Cambridge Narrows, G. L. M. \$2.75; Yarmouth, First church, F. M. \$25.25; Reports 10c, Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$24.72; New Germany, F. M. \$3.50; H. M. \$0.50; Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$2; Mahone Bay, F. M. \$5, Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$5, special offering, Lunenburg Co., F. M. \$2; St. John, Lein- ster St., F. M. \$8, H. M. \$2; Hants, spec- ial offering, F. M. \$1.50; Mataqual, B. C. Vera Page's mite box for the new Palanquin Home, \$2; Annandale, F. M. \$2.25; collection Eastern Association, River Hebert, \$25.02; Georgie Haver- stock, Pugwash, for little heathen boys and girls \$1; Canard, F. M. \$2.55, H. M. \$2.50; Centreville, Annapolis Co., F. M. \$3, toward deficit \$3; Jacktown, F. M. \$2; \$3; New Minas S. School, G. L. M. \$5; Mill Village F. M. \$2.50, Reports 10c; Mrs. Beala Hebert, Tithing 12c.

MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, P. O. B. 513.

Why Don't You Use Surprise Soap?

It does away with hard work, —don't boil or scald the clothes nor give them the usual hard rubbing. (See the directions on the wrapper).

It gives the whitest, sweetest, cleanest clothes after the wash. It prevents wearing and tearing by harsh soaps and hard rubs. Wash lightly with Surprise Soap,—the dirt drops out. Harmless to hands and finest fabrics.

1894. 1894.

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The leading machines of the day. The pride of their patrons. Have won "Medals of Gold" in thousands of homes the world over. Are still leading all competitors. Awarded the "Highest Honors" covering points of superiority. For sale at the Sewing Machine Department.

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By their many Agents throughout the Maritime Provinces. TERMS EASY —by the instalment plan. All kinds of Needles and Extra Fittings always on hand. Repairing promptly attended to by a competent machinist.

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THE KARN PIANO HAS ATTAINED AN UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE Which entitles it to Unquestioned DURABILITY. Every Piano Fully Warranted on Iron Frame.

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BAPTIST HYMNALS, SABBATH-school Libraries, Paper, Cards, Gospel Hymnals. Headquarters for School Books, Sheet Music and Music Books.

A GOOD CONFESSION.

BY MISS. KATE TIBBON CLARK.
For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness and will be made whole.

admitted modestly. "She's got pretty ways, and she's been to school a sight steeper than the china, not being able to help much to home, and folks have sort of coddled her an' learned her her lessons, an' for all her being blind so, she's had a sight of advantages. She's a good girl, too."

Sabina home. I want you to come and live with me, and you had better come tonight.
"O, yes, you can," disputed Mrs. Hughes affectionately.

he was sure that their better nature would triumph in the end, and he could afford to wait. There was no bed-time frolic that night, no pillow fight, and it was surely the worst punishment that could be inflicted for these fun-loving little brothers to keep each by his own side of the room.

A MILLIONAIRE'S OPINION OF RICHES
The following story is told of Jacob Ridgeway, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, who died some years ago, leaving a fortune of five or six million dollars.

Like a Miracle Consumption—Low Condition Wonderful Results From Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Includes image of a woman and text describing the medicine's benefits.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 14th October, 1904, the train of this railway will run daily.

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER. Will be paid to the three persons sending most wrappers of this powder. Includes text about the product's quality and where to buy it.

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

THE HOME.

BOYS' MANNERS. It has frequently been said that the average American boy, so far as manners are concerned, is very much like Topsy, "he's just growned." If he develops into a kindly gentleman it is rather the effect of his own innate temperament than of any artificial training.

While the mother in general carefully attends to the manners of her little daughter and teaches her courtesy and gentleness, she often neglects to give her boy similar training, possibly under the very mistaken notion that he will be less able to meet the world if he is gentle mannered. She is content that he shall be like Lowell's hero, "clear grit and human nature," without the external polish of manners that most nevertheless always mark the perfect gentleman.

One of the best ways to train a boy to gentle ways is to give him refined surroundings. It would be a pity to have all himself as neatly furnished and as well kept as his sister's, and he should be full proprietor of his surroundings, under the restriction that he shall keep his room neat and his books and clothing in order.

A simple way to encourage gentle manners in a boy is to give him praise for courtesy. Many a man of affairs has lost force and purpose by a brusque way of putting things, where a more diplomatic and tactful person would have succeeded, for the thorough gentleman, cultivating courtesy as a virtue, will find it serve as the flower of diplomacy.

Defect of manners, want of government, pride, haughtiness, opinion and disdain. The least of which, haunting a nobleman, loathens men's hearts, and leaves behind a stain.

THE THANKSGIVING PIE.

Thanksgiving is the period usually set aside for the introduction of the first mince pie of the season, though the old-fashioned pumpkin pie baked in the brick oven, was pre-eminently the Thanksgiving pie of New England. It is a dish that belongs distinctively to New England, and it was probably a New England housewife who first suggested the preparation of these homely products of the field into pies. The squash is known in Old England under the name of "vegetable marrow," the pumpkin is a true American fruit of the fields. It is the only distinctive pie vegetable that we have, for although our colored brethren of the South sometimes go so far as to prepare it as a vegetable dish and even to preserve it, it is not a success in either of these ways.

We have the authority of Miss Parson for the statement that a great many people confound the pumpkin with the squash, but they are so distinctly different that this seems almost incredible, and it must be a very ignorant housekeeper who should confound them. The squash, though a superior vegetable for the table is a greatly inferior one for pies. It requires an entirely different treatment; fewer eggs are used in pumpkin pie because the vegetable itself is rich, if it is a sweet, fine-grained pumpkin, as it should be. For some reason unknown, the descendants of the Puritans seem nowadays to prefer squash pie to pumpkin pie, and the latter is more commonly seen in the South or the Middle States, where the squash pie is rightly esteemed a makeshift.

ITS ELECTRIC ENERGY VERLASTINGLY RADICATES Inflammation without Irritation

Every Mother should have it in her house. It is the best. It is the oldest. It is the best. It is the best. It is the best.

SHERIDAN'S POWDER Condition KEEPS CHICKENS STRONG

MAKE HENS LAY LIKE THE QUEEN CONDITION POWDER

THE FARM. COMFORT FOR CATTLE. Valuable Suggestions Regarding Stanchions or Cattle Ties.

A NEEDED WARNING. A physician is quoted as saying: It is an indisputable fact that children contract many diseases from nurse girls, whose homes, habits and pedigree are such that they are absolutely unfitted to mingle with children of any age or condition.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. It was originated in 1870 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old farmer, noble-hearted Family Physician to cure all ailments that are attended with inflammation, such as asthma, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, chaps, chilblains, colic, cholera, diarrhoea, dizziness, headache, neuritis, neuralgia, rheumatism, sprains, strains, stiff joints, toothache, tonsillitis, whooping cough.

GOOD FEEDING.

One of the essential conditions in securing early maturity of stock is continued good feeding. With young growing stock, from this time until the cold weather sets in, a very fair growth can be steadily maintained with good pasturage. But it is important to see that good pasturage is provided. One advantage in having the pasturage divided is that a larger number of stock in proportion to the acreage can be kept, as the growth of grass can be kept eaten down more evenly than if they are kept in one pasture all the time. But even with good pasturage, in many cases a much more satisfactory growth can be secured by giving a little extra food in addition to the grass. Young cattle may have bran, or bran and maize or linseed meal, or ground oats and bran may be used to advantage, and will help to push the growth of any stock that is being fed especially for meat. Of the finest classes of stock kept on the farm it is least necessary to push the growth of colts. It is important to maintain a steady growth from birth to maturity, but there is less real need of feeding for an early maturity than for an early maturity secured by good feeding is an important factor in securing the best quality. While it increases the cost to feed growing stock when in good pasturage, there is an early maturity with the better quality of the animal secured when ready for market to offset the cost, and it is on this account that feeding to push the growing stock have the run of good grass. With stock intended for meat the shortest possible time to feed profitably for meat will give the most profit. When food is cheap and stock is cheap every advantage should be taken to make the most of them, and this can best be done by giving such food and care as are necessary to secure an early maturity. C. G. F. Thonger in Farm and Home, England.

THE BEST COWS ARE CHEAPEST. It is impossible for a dairyman to know what economy really is while he is keeping poor stock. If he is obliged to keep one-third more cows than should furnish his present supplies of milk, butter and cheese, any attempt to save by reducing the expense of their keep, can be but a trifle in comparison with what he must lose by feeding so many more than should be needed. It is probable that with poor cows the attempt at economy in feeding will make them more unprofitable than they are. The only true economy is to secure cows that will produce the most, and then keep them up to their ears in good care and feeding, taking care however, not to overfeed the business, and thus destroy good health, which must be the basis of all success. The best milk cows will bear to be fed highly, and increase their milk flow. If this is tried with scrub stock it will only fit them for the butcher.

THE QUEEN'S HIGHWAY. It is well to know that for soft or sandy ground the broad tire is much better than the narrow one. It does not sink so deeply, for which reason the same load can be drawn with less horse power. On a soft road, and soft stretches the owner of the vehicle would find the tire proportioned in width to the weight of the load to be decidedly to his own advantage in traction force to be expended, while on the hard roads he would be no worse off, though obtaining from the commission of a great injury on the street pavements. On all kinds of pavements the narrow tire works so much mischief that its extent is out of all proportion to the amount of money necessary to make the change in it. It is a moderate estimate to place the shortening of the life of a pavement by narrow tires at one third.

COUNTRY ROADS. Roads should be surfaced every time they become ratty and uneven. By cutting out and opening the waterways on the outside of the road the first great thing in building or rebuilding a road is accomplished. After a roadway is put in proper shape, if it can be rolled five times with a heavy roller of five to seven tons weight it will form a crust from four to six inches thick, that is so hard that the prints of a horse's foot or the wheels of a heavy loaded wagon will hardly make an impression, and will prevent rutting for a long time, to any great extent. Country roads should be gone over with these machines as early as possible in the spring, after the frost is out, to prevent deep ruts from forming. -Rural New Yorker.

WALTER BAKER & CO. The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. HIGHEST AWARDS from the Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

DON'T LET ANOTHER WASH-DAY GO BY WITHOUT USING SUNLIGHT SOAP. YOU will find that it will do what no other soap can do, and will please you every way. It is Easy, Clean, and Economical to wash with this soap.

THE FERRY TO SHADOWTOWN. Sway to and fro in the twilight gray. This is the ferry for Shadowtown; This always sails at the end of day. Just as the darkness closes down. Rest, little head, on my shoulder, so; A sleepy kiss is the only fare, Drifting away from a world we go, Baby and I in the cooking-chair. See, where the fire-logs glare and sparkle; Glimmer the lights of the Shadowland; The raining drops on the window, hark! Are rippling lapping upon its strand. There, where the mirror is glancing dim; A lake lies shimmering, cool and still; Blossoms are waving above its brim - Those over there on the window sill. Rock slow, move slow in the dusky light; Silently lower the anchor down; Dear little passenger, say "Good night!" We've reached the harbor of Shadowtown. -Motherhood.

D. A. GRANT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ROAD CARTS, CONCORD WAGGONS, BUSINESS WAGGONS, PIANO-BOX BUGGIES, HANGAR BUGGIES, CORNING BUGGIES, FERRATIONS of every description, FAMILY CARRIAGES of all kinds; also SLEIGHS and PLATFORMS in every style required. We guarantee quality and price second to none. A large stock constantly on hand to select from. Repairing promptly attended to at moderate charges. A trial will convince you of the truth of this statement. Factory and Show Rooms: Main Street, - - Woodstock, N. B. P. O. Box 128. Apr. 10th, 1894. 18 1/2

NEW GOODS - Gentlemen's Department, 27 King Street. NEW Lined Goods, Hats, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Suspenders, Trunks, Suitcases, Bags, Dressing Gowns, Shoes, etc. etc. etc. IN STOCK: British All-India Cottons in the latest styles, and the "Doric" (Cotton, Turn-down) and "The Best" (Cotton, Dressing) Gowns.

"We always fry ours in Cottolene." Our Meat, Fish, Oysters, Saratoga Chips, Eggs, Doughnuts, Vegetables, etc. Like most other people, our folks formerly used lard for all such purposes. When it disagreed with any of the family (which it often did) we said it was "too rich." We finally tried

Cottolene and not one of us has had an attack of "richness" since. We further found that, unlike lard, Cottolene had no unpleasant odor when cooking, and lastly Mother's favorite and conservative cooking authority came out and gave it a big recommendation which clinched the matter. So that's why we always fry ours in Cottolene. Sold in 3 and 4 lb. tins, by all grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

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