

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
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ASTRONOMERS report evidence of unusual disturbance on the face of the sun of late. They have been busy watching "a tremendous torrent of spots" whirling upon the photosphere of our grand luminary. From the Lick observatory at Mount Hamilton photographs were obtained, which showed against the sun's face what looked like a comet. These observations give rise to questions and speculations. Was this really a comet tumbling into the sun, and are the recent hot weather and electrical disturbances to be credited to increased solar activity due to such a cause? There are evidently some things yet which nobody is able to find out.

THE governor of South Carolina is generally believed to have a pretty heavy contract on his hands if he means to enforce the new liquor law of the state. In some of its phases it has been declared unconstitutional by a state judge and this matter has to be fought out in the courts. Some of the liquor sellers are disposed to offer physical resistance to the officers of the law. But Governor Tillman appears to be buckling to his task like a man. He has announced that he will arm his men and give them orders to shoot any body who interferes with them. He is "not going to allow the state constables to be made dogs of by the barkeepers and their followers."

PAUL'S enemies at Jerusalem, who wanted an excuse to kill him, cried out against the apostle that he had brought Greeks into the temple and polluted the holy place; "for they had seen with him before in the city Trophimus an Ephesian, whom they supposed that Paul had brought into the temple." They imagined this, and wishing that it might be so, in order that they might have a pretext for destroying the man they hated, they took no pains to verify their supposition, but took it for granted. Thus do prejudice and hatred blind the mind to fact and reason. Those who wish to believe evil of others will generally find some excuse which satisfies themselves for doing so. But the Spirit of Christ, where it is possessed, will certainly make men careful how they give to mere suppositions and inferences the force of fact, and especially so when the good name or personal interest of others are at stake.

SUNDAY closing at the World's Fair has now become, as the Toronto Mail remarks, a very complicated question. It appears that if the gates are closed on Sunday the directors are guilty of contempt of court, and if the gates are opened on Sunday they are guilty of contempt of Congress. The Mail might have added that, in the latter case, the directors are also guilty of contempt of a great deal of moral sentiment which has found public expression in various ways. For ignoring the order of the Illinois State Judge fines have been imposed on the directors aggregating \$5,000. From this the directors have appealed. When and with what result the matter will be settled it is not easy to see. The directors having found out that neither the exhibitors nor the public want the Fair open on Sunday are as anxious now as any one probably for Sunday closing. The lot of the directors appears at present to be rather a hard one, but probably no one is expecting a great deal of sympathy upon them.

WATCH ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong." These are the words of the "golden text" appropriately connected with the next Sunday-school lesson. What ringing words they are! Such words as the commander of an army riding through the ranks on the morning of the battle speaks to his soldiers to nerve them for the conflict. The great battles of this world when opposing armies have flung against each other, with deadly purpose, their mighty and terrible forces, have been great occasions. They have a certain interest and inspiration for us. But the conflicts (to which the soldiers of Christ are called) are of a grander character. The weapons, the purposes, the results of that warfare, all are of a nobler kind. Here, where Christ marshals His forces against the powers of darkness is the grand field for heroic action. In this age, as in every other, there is abundant opportunity for Christian soldiers to prove the nobility of their lineage and to give the world needed examples of heroic Christian manhood and womanhood.

WHEAT wonderful cures are said to be effected at the shrine of St. Anne's in the province of Quebec is well known. The remarkable attraction of this shrine has led to the establishment of a similar one in connection with the church of St. Jean Baptiste in the city of New York. A tiny particle of the saint's body had been obtained by Fr. Tetreau

as a wonder-working relic, but Fr. Tetreau was ambitious to obtain a larger portion. It is announced that his ambition has been gratified. Mgr. Marquis, of Quebec, who has been on a visit to France and Rome, has lately returned and brought with him for St. Jean Baptiste, it is announced, the largest portion of the body of the saint ever cut from the remains, which are believed to repose in the Basilica of Apt in the province of Avignon. Great effects, we suppose, may be expected from this precious relic, which is said to be eight or ten inches long. If a mere particle could effect so much, it stands to reason that so considerable a portion of the saint's anatomy will have far greater effects. If the rheumatics have been cured and the lame enabled to throw away their crutches, we may expect now to hear of lost limbs being restored or even the dead being brought to life. Great indeed is the power of ancient bones and superstition.

SOME men who have visited heathen countries with a purpose for anything rather than to see and appreciate the work which Christian missionaries are doing, have, on their return, spoken very slightly of the results of missions in the East, while able and thoughtful men, statesmen and others, who have sincerely sought for something really valuable and hopeful in the social and moral conditions of the people, have spoken in the highest terms of the work of the missionaries. As an illustration of the value of the testimony of the former class, the Central Baptist tells the following:

A certain military man said, "I have been in India for many years and never saw a native Christian the whole time." He however remarked that during his residence in India he had killed thirty tigers. A missionary who was present said, "Did I understand you to say thirty tigers?" "Yes, sir, thirty," replied the officer. "Well now, this is strange," said the missionary. "I have been in India thirty-five years and have never seen a wild, live tiger all the while." "Very likely not, sir," said the Colonel, "but that is because you did not look for them." "Perhaps so," said the missionary, "but was not that the reason you never saw a native Christian?"

FROM all accounts the bottom has dropped out of the inflated prices which the Chicago hotels and boarding houses had established. This will not be bad news for those persons who are debating in their minds whether the state of their pocket books will justify their indulging in a trip to the Fair. The correspondent in a New York paper tells of a gentleman who had been paying \$8 a day for his room, and upon informing his landlord that he was going to look for cheaper lodgings, was told that he need not leave on that account; the result being that he secured the same accommodation for \$1. This, it is affirmed, is an instance of the general situation at the temporary hotels. Similarly, there has been a drop, though not so radical a one, at the restaurants. The prices at the restaurants just outside the grounds are cheaper, it is said, than they are at those in the business portions of the city, and are about one half of what they are in the downtown districts of New York. According to the writer quoted above, a table d'hôte dinner, comprising soup, fish, roast, potatoes, and one other vegetable, dessert, with tea or coffee, costs 25 or 30 cents. It is strictly possible, he says, to see the Fair for \$2 per day. This is on an economical and comfortable basis. If one is disposed to indulge in luxury and his purse permits, he can spend from \$25 to \$250 a day without any great increase of mental or physical exertion.

REV. H. G. MELLICK, general superintendent of Baptist mission work in Manitoba and the North-west, spoke in the vestry of the German St. church on Friday evening last, giving a highly interesting account of that great, new country, its extent, resources, population, and its religious needs. There is much room for Baptists to work there. The great need is more money with which to carry on mission work among the people and assist new interests until they become self-supporting. A very large map assisted Mr. Mellick to give a general idea of the country, its character, and the position in which Baptist churches and mission stations have been established. The route which he travelled over in his work as superintendent extended from Emmerson in Southern Manitoba to Edmonton in Alberta, nearly 1,100 miles, or nearly half as far as from St. John to Winnipeg. Besides Manitoba, there are the three great districts of Saskatchewan, Assiniboia and Alberta. Each of these three is about four times as large as the province of New Brunswick. The soil is generally exceedingly fertile and the climate

healthful. The immense coal deposits in various parts of the country are of great importance. The Alberta country is especially adapted to stock raising. He had seen 10,000 sheep in one herd. The climate, owing to the chinook winds, is milder in this region than further east. He had seen cattle wintered without shelter come off the prairies in the spring in good condition for beef. Speaking of the people of the country, Mr. Mellick said there are 51,000 Indians in the North West. A few of these have become Baptists, and a good work is being done by Henry Prince, a Baptist Indian missionary, who is himself a full-blooded Indian. There are in Southern Manitoba 17,000 Mennonites, who are in religious doctrine and practice much akin to the Baptists, though with variations as to some points. Some of these people had suffered much in Europe for their faith before they sought and found a home in Canada. There are German settlements in various places, and many of them are Baptists. In Winnipeg there is a German Baptist church with a membership of eighty. A promising colony of Swedish Baptists has lately settled near Edmonton. Many Icelanders have come into the country. They are a people of good physical and moral fibre. There are some Jews in the Pembina region, and there are a few Chinese in different parts. Then there are the Scotch and French half breeds which have been in the country a long time. But the bulk of the population is made up of people who have immigrated from Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Thirty thousand emigrants had passed into the country through Winnipeg last year. Speaking of what the Baptists are doing, Mr. Mellick said they had in Winnipeg a church of 400 members, and a building erected the past year which had cost \$40,000. There is also a second Baptist church starting in Winnipeg. There are now in the whole country over twenty Baptist pastors and growing interests of a number of points. That at Edmonton is especially promising. There are many struggling interests needing and earnestly praying for assistance. The need of more funds to carry on the work is imperative. The people are looking earnestly for help to their brethren in the East.

PASSING EVENTS.

A MAN named John Stephenson died at his home, near New Rochelle, N. Y., recently, whose career seems worthy of a passing notice. Mr. Stephenson was 84 years of age at his death. His parents, who came from the old country when their son was two years of age, gave him a good education and apprenticed him to a watchmaker. It was, however, not as a builder of watches, but of omnibuses and street cars that Mr. Stephenson became famous. In his 22nd year he designed and built the first omnibus, which soon supplanted the old Broadway stages and led to a large business. The next year, 1832, he invented and patented the first street car. Four years later he built a large factory for carrying on the extensive omnibus business which had grown up. In the crash of 1837 this business failed, and Mr. Stephenson had to compromise with his creditors at 50 cents on the dollar. After six years of labor and saving, he was able to re-establish himself in business and devoted himself to paying off the old debts, from which he did not consider himself absolved because they were legally settled.

One of his creditors was Jordan L. Moti, who refused to take the money, declaring that the failure was an honest one, but when Moti afterward ordered a truck Stephenson built it and sent it with a receipt indorsed, "Received payment by the bankruptcy debt, John Stephenson." Moti then draped the truck with hunting and drove it through the streets, with the following legend in large letters on both sides of the truck: "This is the way a bankrupt pays debts. His name is honest John Stephenson."

When Mr. Stephenson built his factory on Twenty-seventh street, half a century ago, he paid \$400 for a lot where similar lots are now selling at \$90,000. By honest enterprise and ability he was able to build up a very extensive business. His cars have gone not only to the cities of the United States, but to Europe, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The business is still carried on by his sons. Mr. Stephenson avoided politics, but took a deep interest in his church, was a teacher in the Sunday-school, and fond of sacred music. The influence of a Christian man of business who makes his practice agree with his principles is a thing to take account of and to be thankful for. He preaches to his fellowmen not less effectively than the minister in the pulpit.

THE crop prospects in the North-west is a subject of very considerable interest to the Dominion. While in most sections of the country the fertility of the soil may be reckoned as a constant factor, yet there are contingencies as to drought, frost, and hail storms which cause the farmer much anxiety as the season progresses. The reports given out as to the prospect of the harvest are not always the most trustworthy. A disposition to boom the country and attract immigration leads to extravagant statements in regard to the crops as well as other matters. No doubt that some of the reports put in circulation the present summer as to the promise of the harvest in the prairie portion of the Dominion are more or less exaggerated. The crops are probably not so uniformly excellent as some accounts represent them to be. In some places they have suffered from drought, and in others from an overflow of rain. Frost, too, generally does more or less damage, and this is a factor which cannot be estimated until the grain is ready for the harvester. The most conservative estimates, however, indicate that this year's crop will be above the average—in fact one of the best in the history of the country. So far as appears from accounts received to date of writing, little or no damage has been suffered from frost, and the grain is now so far matured that danger from that source is reduced to a minimum. The prospect appears to be that throughout the Dominion the labors of the husbandman will be well rewarded. In the Maritime Provinces hay is an unusually light crop, and it is said the apple crop of Nova Scotia will not be large. In parts of Ontario the apple crop appears to be more or less a failure. But, generally speaking, the prospect is that the people of Canada will have much to be thankful for in view of increase which the earth is yielding.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

TO the fifty-third Congress, now assembled in an extra session, had been awaited with interest and is attracting much attention both within and beyond the national boundaries. There appears to be a general agreement that the message is entirely creditable to the President and the nation. It is a model of clear, vigorous and dignified statement, dealing principally with the monetary situation, which is the occasion of the calling of this extra session of Congress. The unfortunate financial plight of the nation, the President charges, is not the result of any failure of national resources or the natural conditions of remunerative production. The troubles which the nation is experiencing are due to distrust and fear in financial conditions on account of the uncertainty of the nation's monetary basis. The legislation embodied in the Sherman bill of July, 1890, providing for the purchase by the government of four and a half million dollars of silver per month, is the cause of the difficulty. In spite of this large and constant purchase of silver by the government, the price of that metal has steadily depreciated. Certificates issued on the basis of the silver bullion accumulated in the United States treasury are nominally redeemable in silver; practically they are not redeemed in gold, or a depreciated currency is the result. This condition of things, and the general uncertainty as to the course of the government in reference to a monetary standard, has led to an alarming drain upon the gold of the national treasury. Other nations, too, have taken advantage of the situation to increase their stock of gold, the export of that metal for the past year having largely exceeded its import. The result of the Sherman law, the President holds, has been to unsettle confidence and produce disaster. "Capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have." The evils of the disastrous situation press with special severity upon the working people. Speculators may find in it an opportunity to enrich themselves at the expense of others. Men of wealth may hoard their money until the storm has passed, but the men who are dependent upon their daily labor have no such resources. As a remedy for existing evils, the President recommends the prompt repeal of the Sherman law and the establishment of the currency upon a basis which will insure confidence both at home and abroad. The message intimates that the policy of tariff reform, to which President Cleveland and his party are

pledged, is not forgotten, but is held in abeyance for the time being, while the subject of more imperative interest receives first attention.

Arrow Points.

BY PASTOR J. CLARK.

By toiling on the goal is won.
It is never the right time to do the wrong thing.
The devil has nothing good to give, and God nothing bad.
Heaven is near to Calvary.
The sunlight of revelation is infinitely better than the candlelight of reason.
Many a grand doxology was born in a dungeon.
The Lord asks you to part with nothing that it would be to your interest to keep.
Those that rob God rob themselves far more.
Watch and pray! Watch and pray!
Dangers threaten night and day.
Our Father's house is grand and fair,
And a few more steps may bring us there.
No soul can be happy and blessed, until it trusts in the Lord and complies with His will.
If you truly love the Lord,
You will love His holy Word.
Would you reach your world of bliss,
You must follow Christ in this.
Turner's Falls, Mass.

Practical Convention Work.

Bro. Creed's suggestions are good, and we will overtake them some day. As to one—appointment of a nominating committee—the naming by the president is found best in the experience of large gatherings, religious and political. Better have one reliable person to carefully select representatives of various interests and sections, than for a few persons to jump up on the spur of the moment and name them. To vote without nominating, for officers, committees, members of boards, etc., would compel the Convention to keep voting until certain ones received the majority of the votes cast. These ones, nine times in ten, would be the persons a nominating committee would select. When our president names a nominating committee, it is quite in place for any member to move to substitute or add.
I take it that some Baptists are dissatisfied with certain actions or want of action of the Convention or some of the boards. At each Convention and association these difficulties should be stated in a brotherly way, and not kept pent up till they become dangerous to open. Baptists are celebrated for speaking out in meeting; we live partly to correct some errors in others and many in ourselves, and woe to the member who ought to speak, yet holds his peace and complains outside. All the dissatisfied ones are not in New Brunswick: if, owing to size, etc., a second Convention is desirable, would it not be a good thing for the dissatisfied churches, wherever located in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, to form a union and organize? It might be the larger; that is immaterial. Then a generous rivalry and fraternal regard, with certain co-operation in missions and education, could proceed as heretofore.
If we remain one Convention, I suggest that to save ourselves becoming stereotyped, the location of some boards be changed every few years. Let the Home Mission Board be placed in St. John; and the Foreign Mission Board be moved to Yarmouth. The brethren in these places appointed on the boards would soon get into the new duties, and would also remain interested in their former work.
J. PARSONS.
Halifax, N. S., August 9.

Seminary Notes.

After the Southern Baptist Association at Saint George I visited the Sixth F. C. B. District Meeting, at Wheaton Settlement. The services were earnest and uplifting, and characterized by a spirit of true devotion. Through the kindness of the brethren I was allowed the privilege of speaking at some length in behalf of the Seminary, and I learned that after my departure resolutions expressing confidence in the school, and hope for its future, were heartily adopted. I also heard with pleasure that one of our students was present at a later session of the District, and delivered a most forcible address in the interests of the institution. A friend told me that this student's fervent plea for the school had a deep and wonderful effect on all present. Such loyalty means much to us in our work in every way, and is in the highest degree encouraging.
I canvassed a number of places in the vicinity of Wheaton Settlement, and expect that we will have several students from that section of country next year.

From there I came to St. Martins for a day or two, and then took a run up into Kings County, which last year furnished us with more students than any other County in the province except St. John. At Sussex I met one of our young men, who is moving from place to place with his photographic camera, taking views of houses, etc., and reaping an honorable profit from his labor, with which he hopes to help himself through his Freshman Year at Acadia. This method of making money during the summer months is both original and fascinating; and as almost every man likes to have views of his home to send to friends afar, it is a profitable occupation as well.

My tour through Queens County, long looked forward to, came next in order. On a Saturday morning I took passage by the "Star," and at 6 o'clock the same evening, after a delightful sail, the Narrows was reached, and all about us lay the Washademoak, calm and lovely in the evening light. Within five minutes after landing I was within the hospitable dwelling of W. H. White, Esq. The next day Brother King's kindness gave me the opportunity of speaking at McDonald's Corner in the morning, Mill Cove in the afternoon, and the Narrows in the evening. It was a day that I shall not soon forget. On Monday evening I spoke at Lower Cambridge, and on Tuesday at Jemas. Master Kenneth McAlpine very kindly drove me to the latter place, where the genial hospitality of Bro. Springer and Bro. Titus made the time pass quickly. Wednesday I drove to White's Cove, and took dinner at the beautiful home of L. P. Ferris, M. P. F., whose son is one of our students. In the afternoon I journeyed on to the Range, and spoke there the same evening. On Thursday the "May Queen" took me to Lower Gagetown, where I had the pleasure of meeting Rev. T. Babbitt, Esq., and other friends. Rev. W. R. Reud, who graduated at St. Martins last year, and is an enthusiastic supporter of the school, drove me to Upper Gagetown in the afternoon, through a heavy rain. In the evening I cleared for our meeting; and we had an attentive though not a large congregation. The next day I walked to Swan Creek, drove in the mail wagon to Burton, and there found a new boat which I appropriated for the time being, and in which I rowed myself over to Sheffield, where I found a warm welcome awaiting me. The next day took me to Mangerville, and thence to Fredericton, where I spent Sunday and spoke four times. The quiet sail down to St. John the day following was restful and inspiring. For either a perturbed spirit or a weary body there is no better medicine than a dreamy five hours or so on the "Star," or "May Queen," or "David Weston." I wonder what it is in the St. John River which makes every one who knows it, its lover!

Since leaving Fredericton, more than a week ago, I have spoken in behalf of the school at Limestone, St. John; Waterloo street, St. John; and Hampton, where Brother Howard gave me noble help. The signs of the times are hopeful, the outlook was never so bright; the Lord is with us.

AUSTEN K. DEBLOIS.

Baptist Book and Tract Society.

Capital fund account—collected by Rev. D. W. Crandall, agent: Wolfville—Rev. T. A. Higgins; New Minas—A. Blahop, A. Bowles, Mrs. J. B. DeWolfe, O. H. Turner, Jr.; Kentville—L. S. Eaton, S. S. Strong, H. S. Dodge, C. F. Eaton, Mrs. M. G. DeWolf, Mrs. J. L. MacMaster, E. Elliott, P. Fitch, Mrs. S. N. Jackson, G. H. Jackson, W. Oaks, Mrs. S. Saunders, Mrs. Albert Marshall, R. C. Starratt, W. E. Palfrey, W. B. McKewen; Nictaux—Mrs. F. M. Chipman, Deacon Home; Kingsport—Rev. E. H. Howe, M. E. Baker, J. Burns, Mrs. J. F. Reigh, Mrs. E. J. McKenna, Mrs. J. Rhodes, John Marshall, J. H. Eaton, A. P. Weston, H. D. Woodberry, Mrs. Woodberry, W. Foster, Jacob Spinney, I. C. Steel, E. G. Baker, P. Ward, Deacon Woodberry, Deacon Johnston; Bridgewater—Abner Foster, W. A. Cragg, F. Young, H. H. Shaw, J. W. J. Huntington, J. B. Reed, W. Miller, B. Miller, W. Chipman, Mrs. A. C. Oggsell, B. Brooks, John Brooks, D. Messenger, R. C. Brooks; Paradise West—Norman Longy, L. A. Daniels, Capt. E. M. Morse; Lawrence town—Rev. J. T. Eaton, Mrs. Wheelock, R. Randolph, P. H. Saunders; Summersville—Mrs. A. Young, J. H. Masters, E. Masters, Rev. G. A. Withers, T. J. Connors, Capt. S. Smith, Capt. M. Dexter, D. J. Masters. The above contributed \$1 each. A. F. Shand, Windsor, \$5; E. D. Shand, \$2; collections, \$1.75 and \$1.50. GEO. A. McDONALD, Sec.-Treas.

Are You Nervous.

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia. Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

THE GRACE OF SILENCE.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

"I was dumb with silence."—Psalm 39:1.

Or if we translate it still more literally, "I was silenced with dumbness."

The Psalmist adds to this, "I held my peace." A little farther on he says again, "I am silenced. I will not open my mouth, because Thou didst it."

In these passages, David estimates the grace of silence, and upon this topic let us gather some suggestions for everyday use.

When prompted by inquisitive friends. The first occasion is when we are under the pressure of sheer inquisitiveness.

There are some people who have a chronic itch of curiosity; they are the "busy-bodies in other men's matters."

Instead of minding their own business, they pry into the affairs of their neighbors—not for the purpose of help, or sympathy, but for the gratification of insatiable curiosity.

Now such persons ought not to be encouraged by being gratified. There are many things which we have a right to keep to ourselves, and which the public has no business with.

Our newspapers (I am sorry to say) publish quite too often what ought to be private. Every man's "house is his castle"; if he chooses to let the whole community in, then he is responsible for the disclosure.

THE PURPOSE OF LIFE. In this world the great purpose is the development of character. This is the school-life. You and I are little scholars.

When the Almighty, All-wise Teacher is speaking, it should be kept still. When He appoints us hard lessons, we should learn them. This might lesson to be learned in this world is to let God have His way.

When tempted to disparagement. A second occasion for silence is when you are strongly tempted to disparage others. Remember that the tongue is a sharp instrument; it cuts deep, it draws blood; you may commit murder with it as truly as with a dagger or a pistol.

When maintained under provocation. If silence be golden under the circumstances of which I have already spoken—then does it shine with a peculiar lustre when it is maintained under great provocation.

When our house takes fire, the first impulse is to go after buckets of water. But if temper takes fire, the first impulse is to throw on more fuel.

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His reason! That tongue might have shot the lightning of heaven into the fenshik crowd of passionists who hunger for His blood.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOD. Ah! my friends, it is a glorious discovery that we make when we discover God's hand in an experience of joy or an experience of sorrow.

When we are in perfect relation to our fellow-men, there is an equivalent in the heart of God which we cannot see.

For every good gift we make to the betterment of our kind, for every good service rendered, there is an equivalent in the heart of God which we cannot see.

And it is remembered that the throne of God itself would seem to be displace as away as that from whom the deed proceeded should lose his reward.

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Finding God Through Service.

By coming into relations with those around us in terms of kindness, politeness, truth, sacrifice, and service, we find ourselves growing rich in sympathy and tenderness and love.

Our hearts have come, through this process, to be large and wealthy in the possession of infinite love.

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changes with every variation of ourselves. It is a constant quantity; it is not turned away by our sins; it is not lessened by our coldness and neglect.

The truest servant, lying spiritless on the desert sands; the headstrong apostle, venting denials and oaths in the midst of the servants of his Master's foes; the backslider, rearing the bitter harvest of his ways; the discouraged exile, mourning in the land of the Hermonites over the happy past—all these may look up to the empyrean of the love of Christ, and be sure that He loveth with a constant and unvarying attachment.

Write this on the tablets of your heart, reader; that neither sin, nor depression, nor height, nor depth, nor things present, nor things to come, shall be able to alter the fitness and consistency of the love of Christ in you.

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Write this on the tablets of your heart, reader; that neither sin, nor depression, nor height, nor depth, nor things present, nor things to come, shall be able to alter the fitness and consistency of the love of Christ in you.

Two Kinds of Sorrow.

Who that has ever observed carefully the faces that meet him on the crowded street, or any public thoroughfare, has failed to notice the large proportion of sad, discontented and unhappy faces among the passing throngs?

Every shade and degree of unhappiness, perplexity, sorrow and distress, can be noted during the shortest walk along any city thoroughfare. Among them, however, will always be found two kinds of faces that reveal clearly the characters of which they are the indices.

There is one face that is equally marked by lines that indicate deep suffering, and yet they convey to the beholder a kindly different impression. Underneath the deep impress of sorrow one above patience, serenity, peace, resignation, benignity; the other shows discontent, rebellion, envy, often hatred and malice.

Theologians and philosophers are equally baffled in their attempted explanations of the necessity and uses of sorrow. Never this side the veil can mortal expect to be able to

Justify the ways of God to man; but as to the effect of sorrow upon human character there can be no ground for dispute or question. Some natures are elevated, purified and ennobled by sorrow; others are shrivelled, warped and embittered.

On the other hand it is equally apparent that the sorrow of this world worketh death. All those sorrows that come from the disappointment of worldly ambitions, from inability or unwillingness to labor, purified and ennobled by sorrow; others are shrivelled, warped and embittered.

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R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA. The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

A CURE FOR ALL Summer Complaints Dysentery, Diarrhea, CHOLERA MORBUS.

What is Life Without Health? THOUSANDS of people suffer this every day from a DISORDERED LIVER, which causes all the ailments of the body to be thrown out of its usual harmonious action, giving rise to symptoms as follows:

Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Dizzy Feeling, Biliousness, Constipation.

Painful and Wind, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Pains in different parts of the body, and a general uncomfortable feeling of something being wrong which cannot be explained by anything else.

RADWAY'S PILLS. Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Causes perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

Parental Example. A parent's habitual conduct has more influence upon his children than his most positive precepts.

HAWKER'S TOLU WILD CHERRY CATHARTIC. WILL THAT PURE COUGH TRY IT!

IT HAS CURED HUNDREDS of cases considered hopeless after all other remedies had failed.

IT WILL CURE YOU. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

VENETIAN SHUTTER BLINDS! Finished in the natural color, stained to represent any wood, or painted any shade.

A. Christie Wood-Working Co. City Road, St. John, N. B.

Baking Powder. Woodill's German Baking Powder is Pure, Wholesome and Well-Proportioned.

A Faithful Servant.

It would oftentimes help us bear our trials were we to reflect that we are God's faithful servants.

This does not degrade us, for the work of all the world is carried forward by underlings.

No monarch saves a state, no commander wins a battle, no captain leads a ship, no leader masters a fortune, but by the fidelity of his servants.

Working by Faith.

Look at the artist's chisel. The artist cannot carve without it.

Yet imagine the chisel, conscious that it was made to carve, and that it is its function, trying to carve alone.

It is the faithful servant who eventually enters into the joys of his Lord.

A "SUNLIGHT" PILLAR.

Look at the artist's chisel. The artist cannot carve without it.

Yet imagine the chisel, conscious that it was made to carve, and that it is its function, trying to carve alone.

It is the faithful servant who eventually enters into the joys of his Lord.

August 18. Sabbath School BIBLE LESSON THIRD QUARTER Lesson IX. August 27. Act PAUL BEFORE AGrippa GOLDEN TEXT. "Christ the power of God."—1 Cor. 1:24. EXPLANATORY. For two years Paul was in Caesarea. During these years he was expecting that Paul would raise money as a bribe for the governor when he returned. Paul had plenty of trouble, and in the summer of 27 he was arrested and sent to a prison.

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RAY'S RELIEF

NEURALGIA

OR ALL Complaints

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What Health?

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Working Co.

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Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

THIRD QUARTER.

Lesson IX. Aug. 27. Acts 28: 19-33.

PAUL BEFORE AGRIPPA.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God."—1-Cor. 1: 24.

EXPLANATORY.

For two years Paul was a prisoner in Caesarea. During these two years Felix was expecting that Paul's friends would raise money for a bribe for his release.

The governor had plenty of trouble with the Jews, and in the summer of 59 committed an indiscriminate massacre. For this he was accused by the Jews, and was recalled in the spring of 60.

Paul began his address with his usual polished courtesy. He well knew that an awkward and rusty weapon was of no advantage to the Christian warrior.

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24. Festus said with a loud voice of astonishment and positive assurance. There was no question in his mind. Paul, thou art beside thyself. Thou art mad, imagine the same that is translated mad in the next verse.

25. Most noble Festus. The reply of Paul is unsurpassed as a model of Christian courtesy and self-command.

26. For the king, Agrippa. None of these things are hidden from him. He was the very man for a certain difficult class which had just been organized.

27. Believest thou the prophets? I know that thou believest. For Agrippa was a Jew, and one most anxious to make peace with the Jews.

28. Then Agrippa. He did not answer the question, but changed the subject. Agrippa then said to Paul, "I am a Pharisee, and am now being tried for the life of a Jew."

29. I would to God. I earnestly desire of God, the only source of such a blessed good. We both almost, on the same day.

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The Moral Value of a Dog Fight.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

"More teachers are wanted at the mission school," said the minister. "The need is imperative. Who can go?"

Tom Jones could go, and he knew it very well. He did not wish to go, however, for he was hard at work on week days reading law, and Sunday afternoon was his only time for literature, for rest and for music.

The superintendent, seeing in him a bright, energetic young fellow, with an athletic build, straight way for a certain difficult class which had just been organized.

The lesson was on Zechariah's vision of the golden candlestick, whose seven lamps were fed from an unfailing fountain. The meaning of the vision is suggested, as you know, by the memorable words that follow it: "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts."

He soon found, however, that to receive the lesson for himself was one thing, and to impart it to that pack of young rascals was quite another.

"Have any of you boys ever seen a dog fight?" he said.

"I saw one yesterday, mister," said another.

"What do you like about a dog fight?" "What do you like about a good dog?" "What do you like to be a dog?"

"What is the difference between a dog and a boy?" "It was success. The boys leaned in toward the teacher and listened intently, and answered his questions freely.

"Don't I know human nature?" quoth he. Before the sharp stroke of the bell announced the closing exercises, Thomas Jones had given his pupils a lesson that they never will forget on the moral nature of man, the immortality of the soul, and the sin, and he pointed them to the Saviour of the world.

"Say, fellows," one little chap said to the others as they were going out, "say, fellows, ain't he do best teacher?"—Congregationalist.

The Trees for Healing.

Most people know what a sanctuary an empty church can be, and how the solitude and the stillness can soothe restless spirits into quiet patience and fortitude.

And perhaps the trees do better for us than almost anything else in the outside world which He has made.

Along its aisles and beneath its arches and domes it seems that praise is continually sounding. The open-air choristers thank God day and night for His mercies, and in great lots there are organs played by unseen players, giving forth chords that are always full of harmonious sweetness.

Is it a fancy that various trees affect us in different ways? An avenue of elms, or even a single tree, will have a quieting influence upon the most perturbed mind.

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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. BEECHAM'S PILLS. COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING. A WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Pain after Meals, Headaches, Stomach or Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Cold Chills, Flatulency of Heart, Lassitude of Spirits, and All Nervous Affections.

BAPTIST BOOK ROOM, HALIFAX.

Sixty large volumes in each—just the kind for Baptists: GOLDEN GATE LIBRARY, \$34.00. GRANITE LIBRARY, \$33.00. NO. 7 SELECT, \$32.00.

Don't miss the Drinkwater set, 16 large volumes (published at \$1.50 each) for \$15.00. Missionary and Biography should be in every Sunday-school library. A new stock of Reward Cards. Send 25c and get a sample. Y. P. Union paper and stock supplied.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. KING & BARRS. BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, &c. HALIFAX, N. S.

MONT. McDONALD, BARRISTER, 60, PRINCE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. I.

DR. CRAWFORD, L. R. C. P. (London, England). Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 68 COUSING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. I.

C. W. BRADLEY, DENTIST, MONCTON, N. I.

JAS. G. MOODY, M. D. FETTERILL, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR. 68 PRINCE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. I.

Mrs. Short's Hotel, DIGBY, N. S. REOPENS TO THE PUBLIC MAY 24.

IMPERIAL CAFE, 35 Germain St., St. John, N. B.

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner on Col. Hill, in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Thursday, the thirty-first day of August next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to the directions of a Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1904, in a certain cause the proceedings whereof are as follows:—

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying & being in Queens Ward, in the City of Saint John, fronting on the northern side of Herford Street twenty-two feet, and extending back to the rear thereof thirty-one feet, more or less, and bounded on the east by land formerly owned and occupied by Edward S. Harris, on the west by land formerly owned by one McCollum, and on the rear by part of the rear line of land fronting on Prince Street and owned by W. L. M. Durbin and John Dunn, respectively.

Also all that certain lot and premises situate in the City of Saint John aforesaid, and more particularly described in and to the following, namely: All and singular all that lot of land and premises conveyed to said William Bruce by Thomas C. Housinger A. D. 1871, by deed bearing date the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1871, in the said City, fronting on Herford Street (so called) in Queens Ward, in the City of Saint John, twenty-five feet front on the same street, and extending back the same breadth to the rear line of lot fronting on Tyng Street (now Prince Street) the same being being lot, more particularly bounded east by lot at present belonging to Peter J. Lynch and west by lot belonging to William J. Jacobs.

Also all and singular all the lands and premises conveyed to the said William Bruce by deed bearing date the twenty-eighth day of August, A. D. 1871, in the said City, fronting on Herford Street, and extending back the same breadth to the rear line of lot fronting on Tyng Street (now Prince Street) the same being being lot, more particularly bounded east by lot at present belonging to Peter J. Lynch and west by lot belonging to William J. Jacobs.

Also that other lot of land and premises conveyed to the said William Bruce by deed bearing date the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1871, and described in said deed as all that certain portion of the lot known and distinguished on the map or plan of said City by the number on the said map as lot number 1015, measuring twenty-two feet six inches, and extending back the same breadth to the rear line of lot fronting on Tyng Street (now Prince Street) the same being being lot, more particularly bounded east by lot at present belonging to Peter J. Lynch and west by lot belonging to William J. Jacobs.

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Messenger and Visitor.

Subscription information for Messenger and Visitor, including rates and contact details for the publisher.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1903.

THE CONVENTION.

When this issue of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR reaches its readers it will find quite a number of them making ready to go to St. Martins to attend the Convention.

Sometimes the meetings of our Convention have been characterized by great harmony and good fellowship, and the delegates have gone to their homes feeling strengthened and encouraged.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

The St. John Telegraph has been honoring us of late with marked attention, both editorially and through the medium of anonymous correspondence.

The assumption that in closing the discussion on the Convention question, which for several weeks had been carried on in our columns by disputants on both sides, we thereby surrendered the right of editorial utterance on the subject is surely too absurd to expect to find credence with any whose minds are not hopelessly prejudiced.

and consistent, we are quite willing our readers should judge. It is difficult to see how the Telegraph could make the statement which it does editorially, "that the MESSENGER AND VISITOR is now endeavoring to produce arguments to show that the one Convention for the three provinces ought to be maintained."

1. Apart from all question as to the wisdom of such a course, if the Baptist churches of New Brunswick conclude that it is best to organize in a provincial Convention, it is their right they must be permitted freely to exercise.

2. In view of the very serious considerations involved, it is of great importance to know whether any proposal that may be made to withdraw from the present Convention and organize on Provincial lines has the general and hearty support of our people in this province, since it is they who are chiefly concerned.

3. There appears to be at least room for reasonable doubt that the action of the Brussels street meeting of May 31st is endorsed by the majority and the essential strength of the denomination in this province. The Maritime Convention would not therefore be justified on proceeding to action which would involve its own dissolution without first taking steps to assure itself that the voice of the Baptists of New Brunswick.

REFORMERS AND RADICALS.

In a brief review published last week of Dr. Schaff's seventh volume of the History of the Christian Church, we intimated our intention to consider further the relations between the leaders in the Zwinglian Reformation and the Anabaptists, or as Dr. Schaff calls them, the Radicals of that day.

In defining the relative positions of the Reformers and the Radicals, Dr. Schaff says: "The Reformers aimed to reform the old church by the Bible; the Radicals attempted to build a new church from the Bible. The former maintained the historic continuity; the latter went directly to the apostolic age and ignored the intervening centuries as an apostasy. The Reformers found a popular State church, including all citizens with their families; the Anabaptists organized on the voluntary principle congregations of baptized believers, separated from the world and from the State." The Radicals used the same right of protest against what they considered as but a half-way reformation as the Reformers themselves had used so effectually against popery.

Zwingli, in his beliefs, approached more nearly to evangelical views than did Luther. He was less under the influence of Romanism and tradition, and aiming from the start at a thorough, practical purification of church life, approached more closely in his views to the position of the Radicals. But in practice the Swiss Reformer took essentially the same ground toward the Radicals as did the Saxon, planting himself upon the principle of a State church and adopting such measures for its defence as involved the persecution, even unto death, of those who contended for a simple, New Testament form of Christianity and the entire separation of church and State. Among the leaders in the Radical movement which began in Zurich—the scene of Zwingli's labors—were several men of much ability and learning. "The Radical opinions," Dr. Schaff tells us, "spread with great rapidity or rose simultaneously in Bern, Basle, St. Gall, Appenzel, all along the upper Rhine, in South Germany and Austria. The Anabaptists

were driven from place to place, and travelled as fugitive evangelists. They preached repentance and faith, baptized converts, organized congregations and exercised rigid discipline. They called themselves simply "brethren" or "Christians." They were earnest and zealous, self-denying and heroic, but restless and impatient. They accepted the New Testament as their only rule of faith and practice, . . . but utterly broke with the Catholic tradition and rejected Luther's theory of forensic, solidarian justification and the real presence." In regard to most articles of the common Christian faith, according to Dr. Schaff, they were orthodox, though with a tendency to perfectionism, and among their preachers, Hutzer and Dancik, are said to have doubted the doctrine of the trinity and the divinity of Christ.

The basal distinction between the Lutheran and Zwinglian reformers and the Anabaptists was not, as Dr. Schaff shows, the question of baptism. "As to the mode of baptism it was not at all a point of dispute between them. The Roman church provides for immersion and pouring as equally valid. Luther preferred immersion, and prescribed it in his baptismal service. In England immersion was the normal mode down to the middle of the seventeenth century. It was adopted by the English and the American Baptists as the only mode; while the early Anabaptists on the other hand baptized by sprinkling and pouring as well." The first and chief aim of the Radicals was "the establishment of a pure church of converts in opposition to the mixed church of the world." They demanded not only freedom from the domination and corrupting of popery but separation also from an ungodly world. Their rejection of infant baptism followed as a necessary consequence. They contended, as Baptists at the present day do, for the freedom of the church from any state control, a regenerated church membership and for baptism (of believers and of believers only) as the symbol of regeneration. The principles for which the Radicals of the Reformation period stood find wide acceptance and wider tolerance in the Christian world today. But in the days of Luther and Zwingli, "the age," as Dr. Schaff says, "was not ripe for unlimited religious liberty and congregational self-government." Zwingli, who was of a more liberal spirit than Luther, tried first by disputations to convert the Anabaptists from what he thought the error of their ways. This failing, they were handed over to the civil authorities, and were cruelly persecuted by banishment, imprisonment and death. "The Anabaptists perished bravely as martyrs of conscience." So fierce and persistent was the persecution against them in both Protestant and Roman Catholic countries, that they were almost totally suppressed. But, says our author, "if the blood of martyrs is never shed in vain. The Anabaptist movement was defeated but not destroyed; it revived among the Mennonites, the Baptists in England and America, and more recently in isolated congregations on the continent; . . . the principles of religious liberty and separation of church and state for which Swiss and German Anabaptists suffered and died is making steady progress. Germany and Switzerland have changed their policy, and allow to Baptists, Methodists and other dissenters from the state church that liberty of public worship which was formerly denied them; and the state churches reap the benefit of being stirred up by them to greater vitality. In England the Baptists are one of the leading bodies of Dissenters, and in the United States the largest denomination next to the Methodists and the Roman Catholics."

4. There appears to be at least room for reasonable doubt that the action of the Brussels street meeting of May 31st is endorsed by the majority and the essential strength of the denomination in this province. The Maritime Convention would not therefore be justified on proceeding to action which would involve its own dissolution without first taking steps to assure itself that the voice of the Baptists of New Brunswick.

We leave it to our brethren to say if these are not reasonable propositions. If the arguments for a separate Convention are so good, and the feeling for it so strong, and constantly growing stronger, as we are often assured is the fact, its advocates can be in no doubt about the issue. They can afford not to be impatient. If the thing is of the Lord, as no doubt many of our brethren believe it to be, it will not come to naught. But the impatience manifested in some quarters to precipitate this new order of things upon us, does not strike us favorably. It is surely better to wait a year or two, if need be, and have unanimous action in this province, and an amicable arrangement with the other provinces, than to divide the denomination in New Brunswick and entail endless trouble by over hasty action.

MR. KARMARKAR ON ROMANISM

"Romanism is only another label on the old bottles of Paganism, containing the same deadly poison of idolatry. The natives often ask us on seeing the Roman worship, what is the difference between Christianity and Hinduism. In India we have to contend not only with the hydra-headed monster of Paganism, but also with the octopus of Romanism." The above are the words of Rev. Mr. Karmarkar, a converted Hindu, which caused so great a commotion at the time of the recent Christian Endeavor convention in Montreal. The words were not, it appears, publicly uttered by their author. He had judged it expedient to omit them from his speech, but through his inadvertence it is said they were not erased from the sheets given to the press, so that the sentences were quoted as a part of Mr. Karmarkar's address, and by the action of a certain French newspaper became the means of stirring up a fanatical and violent spirit in a section of the French Roman Catholic population of the city, with the effect of disturbing the peace of the city, and of exposing the members of the convention to insults and threats of violence.

The convention apologized for the words of Mr. Karmarkar on the general ground, as would appear, that he was a Hindu, and therefore not able to judge correctly of the character of Roman Catholicism as it is known on this continent, and also that the words which had given offence did not represent the senti-

ment of the convention. The action of the convention in this has been in some quarters severely criticised. It is held that Mr. Karmarkar had written nothing but the truth, and that to apologize for these words was an evidence of weakness on his part and a discourtesy toward his guest, Mr. Karmarkar. It is quite possible, we think, that the convention went further in its apology than, under the circumstances, there was any call for.

As to the essential truth of the words which caused the trouble, there is room, perhaps, for some difference of opinion among Protestants. It is scarcely fair, as it seems to us, to take two or three sentences out of an address and hold the speaker or writer accountable according to a literal interpretation of his words, without taking account of their connection. We have not seen Mr. Karmarkar's address, and do not know whether, or in what way, the words quoted were modified or explained by what preceded or followed them. Taking the words by themselves, they may be understood differently by different persons. If Mr. Karmarkar is understood to say that Roman Catholicism and Paganism are as much alike as two bottles containing the same substance but with different labels, that the difference between them is only one of name, their principles and their fruits being identical; we should not wish to believe that there are many Protestants who would endorse his utterance. We do not suppose that Mr. Karmarkar or any one else would soberly contend that there is nothing spiritually and morally better in the Roman Catholic religion than in the paganism of India, or that the moral and spiritual condition of the people is no better in the province of Quebec or other Roman Catholic countries than is the case where Hinduism prevails. But if we understand Mr. Karmarkar as saying that the same deadly poison of idolatry which inheres in the pagan systems of religion is found to some extent also in what the Roman Catholic church teaches as Christianity, and thus becomes to the heathen, who is seeking the truth as it is in Jesus, a stumbling-block, and to the missionary, endeavoring to gain acceptance for the pure and simple gospel, a mighty hindrance, then we do not see how the essential truth of his words can be questioned. This, if we are not mistaken, is in accordance with the testimony of many Protestant missionaries. Rev. M. B. Snow of Visianagram, one of our own missionaries, in a recent letter to the Wolfville Acolian, quotes from a Visianagram newspaper, the Telugu Hari, as follows: "May being specially set apart for devotions to the Blessed Virgin Mary, the congregation worshipping at St. Maurice's (Catholic) church celebrated the last evening of the month with a procession through the greater part of the levies and the cantonment. There were three gaily decorated shrines containing effigies of the Archangel Gabriel, St. Anthony of Padua, and the Blessed Virgin, respectively. Two large banners preceded the procession, which was headed by the band of the local regiment," &c. &c. Mr. Snow adds: "Out in the villages the heathen frequently tell us that Christians at the big church with the cross on it, in the cantonment, are worshippers of idols the same as themselves. We have to give assent."

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As to wisdom of the Montreal Convention or any of its members engaging in a denunciation of Roman Catholicism, it is it appears a question on which there are differences of opinion among Protestants. We are of opinion that Mr. Karmarkar did well to omit from his speech the words which, when printed, gave offence. Wise men will be likely to admit that there is a time to speak and a time to keep silent, and that offensive truths are not to be presented on all occasions. The grand opportunity of the convention, so far as its relations to the Roman Catholics was concerned, as it seems to us, was to be an object lesson of the grand Christian fellowship and the great co-operative forces of Protestant Christianity, and to preach to the people, so far as possible, on the platform and through the press, a positive and truly catholic Christianity. To arouse the fanatical passions of the people could only defeat this aim, and could not be expected, as far as we can see, to be attended with any good result.

Notes by the Way.

WESTPORT AND FREEMPTON. These pleasant towns are now quite filled with visitors. The climate is delightful, even the fog of which there has been but little this year, has its charms and uses. The tourist finds better accommodation for travel, and rest here than formerly. The steamer Westport now makes regular trips in the following order: She leaves Westport on Tuesdays and Fridays for Weymouth and returns the same day, calling at Freemont, Tiverton and Sandy Cove each way. On Wednesdays and Saturdays she leaves Westport for Yarmouth, and returns the same days, calling at Freemont, Meteghan and Cape Cove each way, making regular connection with Yarmouth and Annapolis railroad and the steamships of the Yarmouth and

Boston lines. The Westport is a new boat, well found, manned and skillfully piloted under the command of Captain J. D. Payson. This line is of great service to the ports visited. For this our government would do well to liberally subsidize this company. Up to this date the fishermen of St. Mary's Bay fall in the catch of mackerel as in other years. Deferred hove is still held by these toilers. These western ports of N. S. are in a healthy and prosperous condition. The catch of fish for the winter past and this summer is quite up to the average. The price commanded is relatively high. With a people, sober, industrious and economical, thrift and intelligence are manifest on every hand.

Pastors Burgess and Caldwell are busy in their work and hopeful. A religious quietness—a dead calm—such as is sometimes feared, because it is treacherous, is upon the people. It is evidently a time for patient sowing and careful culture. The harvest is sure.

The interesting local event of the day is the arrival of Dr. J. S. Timpany, the only son of the late Rev. A. V. Timpany, of the Canadian Telugu mission, who comes to take as his wife, Miss Nellie, daughter of B. Harvey, Esq., of Freemont. Dr. Timpany has just completed his medical course, and is under the appointment of the American Baptist Missionary Board for India. He is to be located in Hanamaconda, in the Nizam's Dominions, quite far into the interior of the continent.

In this young brother and sister Maritime Canadians have more than usual interest. Miss Harvey is a very highly respected member of the Westport Baptist church, and Dr. Timpany is of Maritime Baptist stock. Miss Sarah A. McConnell became a member of the Sissaboo, now Weymouth, church in Digby Co., at the beginning of the late Rev. C. Randall's pastorate there. In the first days of her Christian life she read the life of the first Mrs. Judson and partook largely of the missionary spirit. In early life she removed with her family to Ontario, and was united in marriage to Bartholomew John Timpany, who was also a native of Digby Co. The late Rev. A. V. Timpany, of the Telugu mission, was the first born of this worthy couple. So it is that our churches down by the sea are uniting with the brotherhood of this continent in sending the gospel to the benighted.

Reception Of Rev. G. M. W. Carey.

The meeting held in Brussels street church last Thursday evening to welcome Pastor Carey was a very pleasant and interesting occasion. The church lately renovated and its platform decorated with flowers in honor of the occasion, presented an unusually attractive appearance. Quite a large congregation was assembled. The Baptist Pastors of the city, with the exception of Pastor Kempton who is away on a vacation, were present, as well as a good representation of the ministers of other denominations. Rev. Dr. Hopper presided. Pastor Baker, of Lester street church, read the Scriptures and offered prayer. Dr. Hopper, in welcoming Pastor Carey on behalf of Brussels street church, alluded at some length to the work and worth of preceding pastors. The chairman stated that it had been expected that Judge Skinner would welcome Mr. Carey on behalf of the congregation, but professional duties which called him away from the city had rendered it impossible for him to attend. Speaking on behalf of the Baptist pastors and churches, Pastor Gates, of Germaln St. church, welcomed Mr. Carey to the city and the fellowship of the denomination. Brief addresses were then given by representatives of other denominations, who, in courteous and appropriate terms, extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Carey, and expressed their good feeling toward him and his church. Rev. Mr. Clarke spoke for the Free Baptists, Rev. Dr. McRae for the Presbyterians, Rev. Mr. Shenton for the Methodists and Rev. Mr. Howie for the Congregationalists. From Rev. Mr. Stewart, of the Disciples, who on account of an engagement was unable to be present, a note was read, expressing a kindly interest on behalf of himself and his people. Mr. Carey responded, and in very happy terms to the address which had been presented, expressed his thanks for the kind words of welcome uttered. He briefly recalled some memories connected with former life in Saint John. Now, after an absence of twelve years from the city, he found himself still in the possession of vigorous health, and in the providence of God he had come back to be associated again with those whom he had esteemed so highly and to unite cordially with all his brethren here in laboring for the advancement of Christ's kingdom. Several selections of music, rendered by a full choir, were interspersed with the speeches, and added much to the interest of the evening. At the conclusion of these services in the body of the church, the chairman, on behalf of the ladies of the church, gave a cordial invitation to the congregation to repair to the basement, to partake of refreshments and to enjoy an opportunity for hand-shaking and social inter-

course. Many took advantage of this invitation, and a pleasant hour was spent in the vestry, while old friends renewed acquaintance with Mr. Carey and new friends and well wishers sought an introduction and an opportunity to present their congratulations. Our readers will, we are sure, heartily unite with us in welcoming Bro. Carey, and in the hope that his ministry in this city may be abundantly blessed to his own church and congregation and to the denomination.

Receipts for Denominational Work.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

From July 26 to 31, or closing of the accounts for the year: Freemont church, \$25; Barrington Sunday-school, \$150; Liverpool church, \$10.70; Liverpool church Sunday-school, \$13.30; Kempt church, Hants Co., per non-resident members, \$20; W. A. J. \$2; New Germany church, \$3; Mira Bay church, \$4.10; Gabaroue church, \$3.50; Thomas Johnson, Truro, \$50; Prince St. church, Truro, \$80; Antigonish, \$16.91; Digby River, \$1.05; Hantsport, \$28.00; Portpatrick and Upper Economy, \$40; Manchester \$8; DeBert, \$12.15; Fall River (Africa), \$4; Rev. M. P. Freeman, Canning, \$5; G. M. Spino, Sackville, Black River, 25; Bridgewater church, \$9.35; Round Hill \$4.35; New Albany collections and individuals, \$12.35; "Ohio Baptist Mission Society," \$12; New Ross church, \$8.25; Berwick, \$16.25; Weymouth \$6; Gasperaux, \$21.89; Canning, \$25.75; Windsor Plains, \$10; Falmouth, \$10; "Baptist friends of Oak Island," \$9.75; Canso church, \$17.74; Temple, Yarmouth, \$25; Argyle church, \$3; Dimock Whitman, Round Hill, \$5; Col. Granville Percy, \$1.88; Col. Lower Granville church, \$4.25; E. R. \$2; Rev. P. S. McCrobert, Hantsport, \$10; Hantsport church \$5; 1st Baptist church, Yarmouth, \$101.87; Mrs. Ann Lovitt, Yarmouth, \$50; North Sydney Sunday-school, \$12.50; West End church, Halifax, \$21.10; Lake George, \$19.50; North Temple church, \$7.32; Temple Sunday-school, \$18.05; Maccan church, \$6; Hebron church, \$93.35; Hebron Sunday-school, \$4.75; Hartford Sunday-school, \$4.73; Millford and Greywood, \$4; Bridgetown church, \$3.61; and Wadville \$4.30; Lower Weymouth, \$49; North Kingston Section, \$10; Mrs. Fred Thome, Lower Granville, \$1; Advocate church, \$25; Port George, \$3.25; Tiverton, \$7; Wilmot, \$10.72; 1st Sabie River, \$5.30; 2nd Sabie River, \$3; Lewis Head, \$3; 2nd Ragged Is., \$3; New Germany church, Centre Section, \$20 and Sunday-school \$5; Foster's Settlement, \$11.75; Foster Settlement Mission Band, \$7.50; W. M. A. Society, \$8.10; New Canada, \$2; Riverside, B. Y. P. U., \$1.65; Lawrenceton church, \$10; Williamston B. Y. P. U., \$5; Ingolvie B. Y. P. U., \$5; Mrs. L. C. Wheelock, Lawrenceton, \$2; Charles Crisp, Ingolvie, \$5; Mrs. Isaac Haley, Ingolvie, \$4; Lower Canada Sunday-school, \$9.47; 1st Cornwallis church, \$69.33; 2nd Baptist church, Halifax, \$71.35; Windsor church, \$150; Windsor church, special, \$51; Immanuel Baptist church, Truro, \$35.31; Monquodobi, \$6; New Glasgow, \$3; 1st R. B. Church, 1st Island Lake, Margaree church, \$7.30; Kempt church, Hants Co., \$9; West Yarmouth, \$18; Upper Aylesford, Centre section, \$61.01; Morristown section, \$12.44; Port Medway, \$6.65; West Dalhousie, \$7.35; Kempt church, \$19; Tuquet, \$19.60; 1st Horton church, \$8.90, special, \$23.46; collection, Sackville, \$3.75; collection, Hammond's Plains, \$1.50; collection, Lunenburg, \$65; collection, Lunenburg, \$1.50; collection, Daypring, \$8; collection, Lakeville, Lunenburg Co., \$9; collection, Pleasantville, \$1.82; collection, Billtown, \$3.38; collection, Fall River East, \$2.58; collection, Lower Granville, \$2; North-west and Mahone church, \$19; New Cornwall, \$5.90; South Yarmouth, \$10; Acadia church, \$20; Acadia Sunday-school, \$2.83; Acadia Mission Band, \$1.15, and donations reported by Rev. J. W. Manning, treasurer, F. M. Board, amounting to \$380.65, and special collection at Convention for East, \$12.00; meeting house, \$133.28—\$2,235.87; before reported, \$7,646.56; total, \$9,042.48. A. COHOON, Treas. for N. S. Wolfville, N. S., Aug. 2.

For a disordered liver try BEEHIVE'S PILLS.

Monies received from July 26th to August 1st: Bridgetown, F. M. \$24.78, H. M. \$2.57, Miss Gray's school, \$3.65; Osborne, F. M., \$2.15; Brookville, F. M., \$10; Bridgewater, \$1.70; Hantsport, \$75c; collection, women's meeting, \$7.07; B. Association, Surrey, F. M., \$7.67; Middle Sackville, F. M., \$23.08, H. M., \$32.05; Lower Sackville Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$17.22; Parrabro, F. M., \$4.45; Centre St. U. G. L. M. \$9.70; Weymouth, F. M., \$5.50; Sussex, F. M., \$9.80; Woodstock, F. M., \$3. H. M., \$3; G. L. M., \$2.50; Woodstock Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, F. M., \$1; St. John, Main St., F. M., \$14.35; Freemont, F. M., \$3; Mahone Bay Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$2.28; East Onslow, F. M., \$2.50, H. M., \$0c; New Germany, F. M., \$7.50, H. M., \$7.50; New Germany Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, F. M., \$14; Hantsport (Tribunals church), F. M., \$25, H. M., \$25.30; Summerville, F. M., \$6.07, H. M., \$5.30; Canning, H. M., \$19.05, H. M., \$3.12; Canning Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, F. M., \$12, H. M., \$13; Fredericton, F. M., \$22.12, H. M., \$3.15; Macquaque F. M., \$11; Berwick, F. M., \$1; Ayles-

ford, F. M., \$15; East Moor, \$2, H. M., \$1.35; Brookville, New Minas and Onslow, Great Village, F. M., \$10.70; M., \$1; Salem Branch Mt. \$16.87; Hillsboro, F. M., \$10.70; Trinity Class, Harvey, \$1; F. M., \$0.1; Mrs. J. T. Siewer Hillboro, F. M., \$16.70; St. Peter St. (F. M.), \$1.70; H. M., \$1.00; Point (F. M.), \$1.00; F. M., \$30; Amherst, F. M., \$10; North church, F. M., \$95; time Sunday-school, Mr. M. F. M., \$6; Pine Grove, Middleton Mission Band, salary, F. M., \$3; Argyle, Argyle, Mrs. M. Weston, \$1; of a native helper, F. M., \$1; Village, F. M., \$15; Truro, F. M., \$33.70; Great (Band), toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$19; Moncton, F. M., \$2; McKinnon Corner, F. M., \$2; F. M., \$1.50; Collection, Eastern Association, F. M., \$15; F. M., \$1.50; Fairville Mission, \$7.90; Fairville Sunday-school, \$15.40; West Onslow, H. M., \$3.35; Upper West Onslow, H. M., \$1.00; contribution, expense on missionary, Martell, \$9.65; Amherst, \$1; \$1; Avard Black, \$1; \$1; Mrs. Long, \$1; T. B. \$5; Amherst Sunday-school, \$0.25; G. Smith, Edm., F. M., \$1; Edm., \$5; A. S. F. M., \$4.50, H. M. Mission Band, towards Mr. Morse's salary, \$4. P. O. Box 513, Amherst.

— Use Skoda's Discovery blood and nerve remedy.

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All names (except letters) denominational work in this province. (Mission, Acadia University, Maritime Baptist, Presbyterian, Wesleyan Mission, from churches or New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, from churches or Sunday-schools. All names for which no money has been received should be sent to Mrs. J. T. Siewer Hillboro, F. M., \$16.70; St. Peter St. (F. M.), \$1.70; H. M., \$1.00; Point (F. M.), \$1.00; F. M., \$30; Amherst, F. M., \$10; North church, F. M., \$95; time Sunday-school, Mr. M. F. M., \$6; Pine Grove, Middleton Mission Band, salary, F. M., \$3; Argyle, Argyle, Mrs. M. Weston, \$1; of a native helper, F. M., \$1; Village, F. M., \$15; Truro, F. M., \$33.70; Great (Band), toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$19; Moncton, F. M., \$2; McKinnon Corner, F. M., \$2; F. M., \$1.50; Collection, Eastern Association, F. M., \$15; F. M., \$1.50; Fairville Mission, \$7.90; Fairville Sunday-school, \$15.40; West Onslow, H. M., \$3.35; Upper West Onslow, H. M., \$1.00; contribution, expense on missionary, Martell, \$9.65; Amherst, \$1; \$1; Avard Black, \$1; \$1; Mrs. Long, \$1; T. B. \$5; Amherst Sunday-school, \$0.25; G. Smith, Edm., F. M., \$1; Edm., \$5; A. S. F. M., \$4.50, H. M. Mission Band, towards Mr. Morse's salary, \$4. P. O. Box 513, Amherst.

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All names (except letters) denominational work in this province. (Mission, Acadia University, Maritime Baptist, Presbyterian, Wesleyan Mission, from churches or New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, from churches or Sunday-schools. All names for which no money has been received should be sent to Mrs. J. T. Siewer Hillboro, F. M., \$16.70; St. Peter St. (F. M.), \$1.70; H. M., \$1.00; Point (F. M.), \$1.00; F. M., \$30; Amherst, F. M., \$10; North church, F. M., \$95; time Sunday-school, Mr. M. F. M., \$6; Pine Grove, Middleton Mission Band, salary, F. M., \$3; Argyle, Argyle, Mrs. M. Weston, \$1; of a native helper, F. M., \$1; Village, F. M., \$15; Truro, F. M., \$33.70; Great (Band), toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$19; Moncton, F. M., \$2; McKinnon Corner, F. M., \$2; F. M., \$1.50; Collection, Eastern Association, F. M., \$15; F. M., \$1.50; Fairville Mission, \$7.90; Fairville Sunday-school, \$15.40; West Onslow, H. M., \$3.35; Upper West Onslow, H. M., \$1.00; contribution, expense on missionary, Martell, \$9.65; Amherst, \$1; \$1; Avard Black, \$1; \$1; Mrs. Long, \$1; T. B. \$5; Amherst Sunday-school, \$0.25; G. Smith, Edm., F. M., \$1; Edm., \$5; A. S. F. M., \$4.50, H. M. Mission Band, towards Mr. Morse's salary, \$4. P. O. Box 513, Amherst.

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THE LITTLE ARCHBISHOP.

Koboly sits in the little archbishop; It stands in the corner dim; But a white-haired mother grating there, And yearningly thinking of him, Bess through the dusk of the long ago...

CLOVERDALE NURSERY.

"Cor, I've been thinking," said Ella Raymond to her best friend, Cora Lake, one afternoon as they sat together over their fancy work.

"So have I," replied Cora, with a little laugh. "I've been thinking that if you didn't come out of the brown study you have been in for the last half hour that I should have to spoil your study or my work, and I had about concluded to spoil the study and smooth out the wrinkles in your forehead before they got to be permanent."

"What would you give to know?" queried Ella. She recognized Cora's mood and felt that just now her thoughts had better remain her own property until Cora felt less like teasing.

"I was thinking how I could help share some burdens right here in our little country home. No," she said, with a half laugh, "putting her fingers over Cora's lips as she began a mocking remark; "I shall have no comments now; you have made your bargain and you must accept the consequences."

"This afternoon I saw one of your papers just a few lines saying that a city church had established a Sunday nursery, where mothers who wanted to go to church could leave their little children. Just as I had finished it, Mr. Hanson came in and told me that he was going to exchange with Mr. Rowe, of Newton, Sunday, and he did hope that the singing would go off well. He said he never used to feel a bit worried about it, but now that she had her baby to care for and did not get out, he was never quite sure to expect."

"That seemed to hit right on to what I had been reading, and I lost a bit of sleep that night and I heard mother say: 'Yes, Anna Stone is a noble woman; Mr. Hanson, you haven't known her from a child as I have, or you would think even more highly of her than you do. She has always been giving up her precious few hours for the poor, and for the last six years her life has been pretty hard. Anna never would say anything, so few folk knew what an amount of patience it required to get along with her mother. Why she was just like a child, and a pretty bad one, too. I thought Anna was going to get a chance to take a little rest and comfort now that her mother was gone. But Will has come back to town and left these two motherless children of his for her care, and as near as I can come to the truth of the matter, he didn't consult her very much in doing it either. Took it as a matter of course that she would take them. You see, Cora, that seemed to fit right on, too, and I thought you found two more candidates for a Sunday nursery," broke in Cora. "I could find you a baker's dozen and not half try. But where is your nursery, young lady?"

"Here, right here," said Ella, quickly. "What?" began Cora, but Ella quickly put her fingers over her mouth, saying she did so.

"Well, you haven't got your cent's worth yet; I've just got down to the bargain part now. As I sat there thinking over what Mr. Hanson and mother had said, and thinking how nice a Sunday nursery would be for them, and wishing that we would have things here like what they have in the city, it came right into my head, as I looked over at the church, that I'd better stop wishing and make a Sunday nursery myself, right here in this dear old sitting room, every other Sunday, for these little children, and let two dear women have a rest."

"Never, Ella, never!" answered Cora, promptly. "And this isn't going to take either. I'm going to do it, or rather, try to do it, without human help. It wouldn't be a killing affair if I had to give it up after I'd tried a Sunday or two; they would have had that bit of Sunday rest, anyway. All the same I don't mean to give it up if it can possibly be made a success."

Ella finished her remarks with a little air of defiance, and fully expected a burst of ridicule from Cora. But instead, that young lady silently drew her needle and in and out of her embroidery. The old clock alone broke the silence with its sharp 'tick, tick,' as it had done for over fifty years of faithful service. The air was full of the fragrance of the roses that filled a stand near one window, and the bright spring sunshine seemed to find its way into every corner. It was a quiet room with plain furnishings, but it was a room with 'Home' written all over it.

Cora lake was seeing it all, even as she worked, and contemplating it with her own home and its more elaborate furnishings, but lack of something, she could not tell what, while she wondered if she could bear the ridicule she would receive there if she should join Ella in her Sunday nursery plan. She knew just the little ones she would like to add to the group, but the question was, should she say anything about it. She did so to great benefit made fun of by her thoughtless friends; she knew that her mother would say 'would be,' 'Do just as you please, dear.'

As she hesitated, the minutes passed, and Ella's wonder grew. At last Cora dropped her work suddenly, and to Ella's surprise, said: "Why don't you be willing, or would your mother object, if I came and stayed with you when you turned nursery maid, if I brought two more subjects for the nursery?"

"O, Cora, do you mean it? It would be just what I needed. Of course, mother wouldn't say a word against it. O, I'm so glad! And I'm ashamed, too. I might as well own it expected you would make fun of my idea. But who are you kidding now?"

"Harry and Susie Rice," Ella broke into a merry laugh at Cora's answer. "Rob Stone may be just as full of mischief as you say, but I defy him to equal Harry Rice, and little Susie Rice is just as good as either. I have thought many times that I would go wild if I was Mrs. Rice and had four such pieces of humanity to care for as she has."

"So have I; that's just why I thought of Harry and Susie. I don't believe Mrs. Rice has been to church since before Susie was born. I thought as long as we were going to try to lift burdens we might as well take some that were worth lifting."

"Whose burdens are you planning to lift now?" asked a pleasant voice. Mrs. Raymond had come home and entered the room without the girls noticing her. "O, mother, we have got a lovely plan."

"To destroy your peace," put in Cora. Mrs. Raymond looked very little terrified at the announcement, and when at last, between the two girls, she got at their plans, she said: "It's a very good plan, and I see no reason why it should fail. Go right off and tell Anna and Kate and Mrs. Rice, for it may make some difference in their work if they know. And be sure to tell them that I'm thoroughly approve."

Out into the spring sunshine the girls went, and there were surprised to find how much sunshine came into three homes as they made known their errand. They went to Kate Dinmore first, because she was so little older than they. It seemed as though she would be eager to tell her. She listened earnestly as they told the story from the beginning, and when they had finished said: "Girls, I thank you very, very much for your offer, and I'll gladly accept it. You have had a beautiful thought, and I think the Master we are trying to serve must have given it to you. I do hope Baby Dell will be on her good behavior so that you will not regret your offer."

When, instead of the expected teasing, Jack said, heartily: "When you succeed in your undertaking, Cora; if ever a woman needed a change and rest, Mrs. Rice does." And her father looked up with a smile of approval, and said: "Well, gladden, I hope you will succeed; I'm glad you are going to try and give Mrs. Rice and Anna Stone a lift; they need it bad enough. And I'll be thankful to hear, Kate sing again; Mrs. How does manage to murder most every tune they attempt to sing."

At Mr. Raymond's, Ella was telling her father and mother how successful she and Cora had been in their search for babies. "We shall only try a few at a time," she said, "and not take the same ones every time, perhaps, or take one or two more and have these the different ones. As it is only for every other Sunday it doesn't seem as though we were attempting more than we can manage. We shall not say fall until we have tried it two months."

Whenever she went to the store closed, she would get a jar of raspberry jelly that stood on the low shelf by the door. She would take a little out with her finger, replace the cover, and push the glass out of sight. She felt she was doing wrong as well as "snooping," as brother Charlie called it, and she was ashamed.

Today, as she ran for raisins, she thought of the jelly. She must have a little taste—she would take a spoonful. She reached for the glass, and took a large mouthful. Somehow it seemed very seedy. She never knew that jelly had seeds. She would take it to the kitchen and eat it there.

Going to the hall window she looked closely into the glass—it was packed half full of little red ants. She set the glass quickly down, and turned white and sick. What should she do? She had heard of people swallowing insects, and having them grow inside of them. At this awful thought she flew to mamma, and flinging herself into her arms with many sobs told the whole story.

How sad dear mamma looked. When would her little daughter correct her greedy habits. "And will I have ants growing inside of me, mamma?" asked Anna, hitting her eyes with her mother's shoulder. "No," said mamma, smiling. "Well, please don't tell papa, nor Charlie; they will laugh, and Charlie will call me ant-eater, or some other name."

"Mamma promised. She thought her little girl had been already punished enough.—Examiner.

And when she had been already punished enough.—Examiner.

And when she had been already punished enough.—Examiner.

And when she had been already punished enough.—Examiner.

A Greedy Little Girl.

"Anna," said mamma, as she whisked the egg beater round and round in a bowl of foamy eggs, "I do not think I have raised enough here, run to the closet and fill the cup for me."

Anna was jumping about with delight, she dearly loved to be in a "fuss," and particularly to help mamma in the cozy kitchen on baking days. Sometimes mamma let her cream the butter and sugar together, wash the fruit (taking little tastes unperceived) or weigh out the spices in the tiny scales. Perhaps some cake batter would be given her for her toy pass, or she would be allowed to make a dolly's pie with real crust and bake it in the oven.

Last of all she would have the bowl to scrape, and mamma often left a few raisins, or a piece of citron sticking to the side which she would lick up.

Anna was very fond of eating, and sometimes, I am sorry to say, she wanted more than her share, or took things that were not meant for her.

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And when she had been already punished enough.—Examiner.

Good Advice.

The native aversion to hard work, and the absence of a proper pride in high achievement, are the two stumbling-blocks to success in life. There is little hope for a boy or man in figuring out the least amount of work which will escape the swift judgment of an employer; and an instant indication of the commonplace which never succeeds, is that of regarding one's employment as a source of income. If there is one word above all others for a youth who means to do something well in this world it is, "Put your whole soul into any work given you to do. Abhor the boresome spirit which enters so largely into what is known as 'time' work, and let a genuine enthusiasm temper everything. Working by the hour-day may ensure a living, but it has nothing in it of the spirit which makes the best workman. A gentleman went to Edison with his young son, who was about to begin work as office-boy in a well-known business house. The father asked the great electrician for a motto which the boy might take to heart in his struggle for promotion and success. After a moment's pause, Edison said laconically, "Never look at the clock!"

The punctuality which reigns over the domestic regulations of Dr. Chalmers was sometimes not a little inconvenient to his guests. The Rev. Dr. Hanna says that his aunt, while living in the house, appearing one morning too late for breakfast, and well knowing what awaited her if she did not make the first word of flying, thus diverted the expected storm: "Oh, Mr. Chalmers!" she exclaimed, as she entered the room, "I had such a strange dream last night; I dreamt that you were dead!" "Indeed, aunt," said the doctor, quite arrested by an announcement which bore so directly on his own future history. "And I dreamt," she continued, that the funeral day was named, and the hour was fixed, and the cards were written, and the day came, and the folk came, and the hour came. But what do you think happened? Why, the clock had scarce done chapping its wheels when a loud knocking was heard within the coffin, and a voice of peremptory and ill-pleased came out of it, saying, 'Twelve's chappit, and ye're no lifting.' The doctor was too fond of a joke not to relish this one, and in the hearty laugh which followed the ingenious culprit escaped.

A boy of five or six years, according to a story in the Chicago Herald, was made happy by the arrival of a baby sister. He had been the only child in the family, and being a good and obedient boy had been humored till he was perhaps in some danger of being spoiled. Before the new sister was many weeks old, however, Master Fred began to feel that his own position was sadly altered. The stranger had supplanted him. Father, mother and servants were all the time talking about the baby. There was no mistake; Fred was no longer king. The boy began to be unhappy, and just then he remembered a placard which his father had put up in a conspicuous point on the premises some months before: "Ashes to give away. Inquire within." Fred had taken great interest in this notice, and had inquired minutely into its meaning. He remembered now that very soon afterward a man called and carried away the ashes. He had been to the kindergarten, and could spell and print after a fashion. With such high hopes and hints as he was able to get shyly from the servants, he managed to concoct the following sign, which his astonished father one day found posted in a slightly position as he came home to dinner: A Baby to give away. Inquire of FRED.

Right after dinner the children made little blank books, leaving a page for each letter of the alphabet. They set to work on their quest. It couldn't be concluded in half a day or half a year, but it was decided that in three months they should compare notes, and see which one had made the largest aggregate.

The books were a curious study when they came in. In going over the lists a great many items were struck out, Meat being one, though beef, mutton and pork were allowed to remain. Cake was struck from the lists, and its components, wheat, eggs, sugar, butter, etc., allowed to remain. What was left when the revision was made represented the original staples used as food.

Of course, some of the pages, as K and Q, were not very well filled. "I think C is a mean letter," said one of the boys, "it robs poor K of nearly all that belongs to him, and not content with that, it takes from S what rightly belongs to him. Besides, it has placed all he has taken away from his neighbors. I don't know what he'd have left if H didn't come to help you out."

The children talked over their pursuits at the little table with their playmates, and several of them started books and lists, to which, as they read, they were continually adding.

If any one thinks this exercise is not interesting, let him engage in it and see.—Christian Advocate.

You Can't Catch a Yankee Boy. A Buffalo paper tells a story of a New Hampshire boy's quickness at repartee. He was travelling in the country at Skiddaw, where it is all rocks and hills, and the boys were playing a game of houses going to ruin. He saw a boy of twelve or fourteen hoeing in a corn field on the side of what would be a pasture land on any one else's farm. The corn was poor looking. The traveler asked the boy and spoke to the boy. He said to him: "Your corn is rather small."

"Well," said the boy, "we planted dwarf corn."

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Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa which is substantially pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Sugar, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EARLY DINNER.

Intercolonial Railway. 1893. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1893. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 20th June, 1893, the Trains of this Railway will run Daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes: TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN, Express for Campbellton, Pagnanville, Pictou, etc.; TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN; TRAINS WILL LEAVE HALIFAX.

Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes: LEAVE YARMOUTH, Express daily at 6.30 a.m.; LEAVE ANAPOLIS, Express daily at 1.05 p.m.; LEAVE YARMOUTH, Passengers and Freight; LEAVE ANAPOLIS, Passengers and Freight.

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For which I will pay the following prices: One penny, \$1.50 10 cents, \$0.06 Three-pence, \$0.45 5 cents, \$0.25 Six-pence, \$0.30 10 cents, \$0.75 One shilling, \$1.50 10 cents, \$0.10

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STAINED-GLASS CHURCH-FURNISHINGS & DECORATIONS CASTLE & SON.

August 16. This matter which this page is selected from various sources, so that, to say intelligent farmer's contents of this single page, from which the year, will be worth several times the price of the paper.

THE HOME.

There is no article of more often put on the grocery list than salt. It should be pulverized in order to do this the salt is frequently dried and sifted, which are sold as usually prepared by a little percentage of soda salt. This starch salt is not so good, and while it is salt for ordinary table use, improve the seasoning quality of the clear soup water, it is not so good for cooking. The same objection applying salt in this way, harmless, that there is to all other conditions. Cook a pure salt, which is salted occasionally, is the all purposes. Heat the salt possible in the oven for five minutes. Then crush it in a mortar and sift it through a fine sieve. It is a high shelf in a dry place, it will not cake, and reason for its caking is the dampness. Salt which is the air in a common salt-water, it is not so good for cooking. The salt should be covered with a glass cover to protect the salt as well as to keep it against the wall near the door in order to keep it dry and for its frequent use in cooking. German kitchen is in middle ones, salt, sugar, etc. articles which become rancid, kept in boxes of burlap and ware, which are much more easily kept clean than of Japanese or tin, and as pictures.

There are many uses for besides seasoning. Rock salt by no means the purest salt, it is excellent in the bath for table use. It is that, but it is not so good for cooking. It is to be mixed with other salt to be safely pulverized. Bathing the feet and limbs with water is said to soothe the rheumatism and neuralgia, nothing more, according to your restlessness than a taken just before retiring, of a simple jarful of salt long been proved in ordinary cases may be removed by the addition of salt and water, frequently repeated is remedy for hemorrhage of stomach.

In the laundry and in salt is so costly and inefficient. It is the salt of setting the color in print, though it must be used in quantity of a cupful to pallid of color, cold water injury to the fabric, for a pound of salt will destroy the color of the material. To stain, like asphaltum, ally came from the sea, require a certain amount to make them grow, while a little salt acts as a blight. Water will destroy grass which will spring up on gravel paths than to now the N. Y. Tribune.

Household. BAKED BANANAS.—Slice pieces lengthwise, and bake in moderate oven. As soon taken from the oven pour lemon juice over them; powdered sugar and serve.

POTATO CURS.—Peel eight tubs, cut them in two, centres smoothly with Take any cold meat you though beef and veal are preferred. This is a fine and season well with this and set the potatoes in a hot oven, bake until with brown gravy left over meat was first cooked.

STUFFED TOMATO SALAD.—Soak twelve peach tomatoes. Cut also from stem fully remove seeds. Cut a little chopped onion (do in almost any soil). Put tablespoon of salt, dash of six tablespoons of olive oil, gradually sufficient vinegar, creamy white dressing, makes up the cream and over the dressing, place on and serve.

POURING BY IVY.—For skin by the poison of ivy (codonion) wash the skin lead dissolved in boiling water a loose of bread, spread upon it, and apply the bread to the affected part. A solution of salt water for any kind of poisoning of any kind.—

* * * 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, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

WATINGS.

Washing is a most important part of the housewife's duties. For what she washes, she washes well. I stand under the eternal wash, and what is mine shall know my face. Aisle, awake, by night or day, The friends I seek are seeking me; No wind can drive my task astray, Nor change the tide of destiny. What matter if I stand alone? I wait with joy the coming year; My heart shall leap where it is true, And grieve no fruit of tears. The stars come nightly to the sky, The tidal waves unto the sea; Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high, Can keep my own away from me.

THE HOME.

There is no article of common use more often put on the table in a slovenly way than the ordinary table salt. It should be pulverized, and in order to do this the salt should be frequently dried and sifted. Special table salts, which are sold in the stores, are usually prepared by mixing a certain percentage of corn starch with the pure salt. This starch acts as an adulterant, and while it is harmless, in the salt for ordinary table use, it could not improve the quality of the salt, and in the case of clear soup would add enough thickening to partly destroy its clearness. The same objection applies to adulterating salt in this way, though it is harmless, that there is to adulterating all other condiments. Considered all in all, a pure salt, dried in the oven and sifted occasionally, is the very best for all purposes. Heat the salt as hot as possible in the oven for at least ten minutes. Then mix it fine with a potato masher and sift it through a flour sieve. Store it in a wooden box, and set it on a high shelf in a dry closet. Treated in this way, it will not cake. The only reason for its caking is the presence of dampness. Salt which is exposed to the air in a common salt-cellar is quite likely to become lumpy; and for this reason the salt box kept in use in the kitchen should be covered. The Germans use little hanging receptacles for salt in the kitchen, and are covered to protect the contents from dust as well as moisture, and are placed against the wall near the kitchen stove in order to keep it dry and convenient for its frequent use in cooking. But the German kitchen is in many ways an ideal one. Salt, sugar, flour, and all articles which are in hourly need are kept in boxes of blue and white stoneware, which are much more wholesome and easily kept clean than in receptacles of Japanese or tin, and are much more picturesque. There are many uses for common salt besides seasoning. Rock salt, which is by no means the purest salt for culinary uses, is excellent for the bath. The purest salt for table use is that prepared from salt springs. Ordinary rock salt is too apt to be mixed with other substances to be safely pulverized for table use. Bathing the feet and limbs in hot salt water is said to relieve the suffering from rheumatism and neuralgia. There is nothing more soothing in case of nervous restlessness than a hot salt bath taken just before retiring. The efficacy of a simple gargle of salt and water has long been proved in ordinary sore throats. The poison of mosquito bites or bee stings may be removed by a strong solution of salt and water. A dose of salt, frequently repeated is the ordinary remedy for hemorrhage of the lungs or stomach. In the laundry and in housecleaning salt is scarcely less efficacious than it is medicinally. It is the simplest means of setting the color in printed cottons, though it must be used in the small quantity of a cupful to two ordinary saucers of clear, cold water, to prevent injury to the fabric, for a powerful brine tends to rot the material. There are certain plants, like asparagus, which originally came from the seashore, which require a certain amount in the soil to make them grow, while on most vegetable salt acts as a blight. There is no surer way to destroy grass and weeds which will spring up uncalled for in the gravel paths than to sow them with salt. -N. Y. Tribune.

Household.

BAKED BANANAS.—Strip a narrow piece lengthwise from one edge of the bananas and bake one-half hour in a moderate oven. As soon as they are taken from the oven pour a very little lemon juice over them; sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve. POTATO CUPS.—Peel eight large potatoes, cut them in two. Take out the centres smoothly with a thin scoop. Take any cold meat you may have, although beef and veal are preferred; chop this fine and season well. Fill the holes with this and set the potatoes on a tin in a hot oven, bake until done, and serve with brown gravy left over when the meat was first cooked. STUFFED TOMATO SALAD.—Carefully wash twelve large tomatoes and remove stems. Cut slices from stems and carefully remove seeds. Cut crosswise, add a little chopped chives (these grow wild in almost any soil). Put into a bowl a tablespoon of salt, dash of cayenne and six tablespoons of olive oil, mix and add gradually sufficient vinegar to make a creamy whitish dressing. Fill the tomatoes with the cross and chives, pour over the dressing, place on lettuce leaves and serve. Health Notes. POISONING BY IVY.—For poison occasioned by the poison of ivy (Rhus Toxicodendron) wash the skin with sugar of lead dissolved in boiling water. Also wet a slice of bread, sprinkle washing soda upon it, and apply the soda side of the bread to the affected part for thirty minutes. A solution of borax is safe and sure for any skin affection or for poisoning of any kind. -Exchange.

THE FARM.

Remedies for Black-Head.

My next-door neighbor had several plum trees bearing fine fruit, and all died covered with knots, but before dying I had secured a few sprouts and had some fine young trees, on which, when they were about six feet high, knots began to break out on the trunks some inches long. Having filled a small sewing machine oil can with coal oil, I gave the knots a dose; they stopped growing, but in about a month a few more made their appearance and some old ones began to swell again. Then another dose finished them. The next year (last summer) a few spots appeared; they were treated before they broke out, and all the trees are now thrifty, only scarred where the large knots were, as the knots died and fell off like loose bark, leaving dead spots over which the new bark is growing. If the trees are very badly affected, it is better to cut them down, they are so unsightly. The oil does not seem to have any bad effect on the sound part of the tree, but, like all other medicine, too much might be injurious, but I rather kill it trying to save than let the disease have its way. -Rural New Yorker.

Fresh Air for Horses.

A bright scheme is being executed by a New York horseman, who has a son or two carrying on business in the country. He buys horses at a low figure that are young and promising, but are in poor condition, and suffering from heat and harsh treatment on the paved streets. He sends them by boat at small expense to his sons, who use them from a month to two or three months on each ranch, give them abundant green food, and not a great deal of grain, and treat them to every liberty and comfort which the country affords and their suffering nature demands. At the same time the horses are not left idle. They rather work the horses, but this does not seem to interfere in any way with their complete restoration. When the horses have improved sufficiently they are returned to the city, and others taken in their place, the father and sons reaping a handsome profit between the purchase and the selling price, as such horses are rested, refreshed and in good health are sometimes sold for double what was paid for them.

Here is a feasible opportunity for farmers who desire cheap work horses and do not wish to winter them. Men who know what horses are can buy to advantage animals such as have been described, from early spring to summer work them judiciously until they are in a saleable condition, and let them go for more than enough to compensate for any annoyance they may have made, and for their board, having their labor gratis. Two or three horses can be returned and sold, and perhaps a single one brought back to the farm to use through the winter and sell in the spring. Many horses that are somewhat stiffened and injured from improper tending and excessive pounding on the pavement can be completely cured by driving without shoes for a season. By watching the feet for a week or two after removing the shoes that the edges are kept filed smooth, almost any horse can be driven most of the year on country roads without that appendage commonly termed a shoe.

Does Farming Pay?

Almost any corner grocery, even in the most busy season, can furnish its quota of would-be farmers who will tell you "farming does not pay." I presume most of them are honest in their assertion. They have been in the business for ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, and it has never paid them very well. They have never succeeded in reducing the mortgage upon the farm; in fact, if anything, debts have accumulated. The farm buildings have not been kept in repair, and they have depreciated in value. The farm used to keep fifteen cows, but ten are as many as it will produce feed for. They long since came to the conclusion that the liquid excrement from their stock was not worth saving, so they save quite an amount of time and labor each year by letting it drain off through auger holes in the stable floor. They are firm believers in the "exercise" theory, so they give their cows the opportunity of receiving great benefit from a "forced" march around the straw stack each day in winter, while they and their comrades meet at the "corners" and discuss the "tariff." They are opposed to the custom of being in so big a hurry to get crops in, in the spring, as something may turn up to injure them. They are believers in cutting hay till it gets its growth. They have no time after they get home from the "corners" to foot away going on the hill after the cows, but keep a mongrel "dog" that will bring them down "ring." As for these things affecting the quality of the milk, they know better, and the idea of telling anything about the butter fat in milk with a Babcock tester is just the biggest kind of humbug. No, farming does not pay; that is a settled fact. They have about concluded that the business and move to town-townspeople seem to dress well and have lots of leisure. There is one thing they cannot quite understand. Some of their neighbors seem to be getting ahead. They keep more and more stock each year, and their farms are improving constantly. Let us inquire where this other class of farmers are generally found, and something in regard to their methods. Believing an hour in early morning is worth two at night, they are up with the sun, and ready for whatever the day has in store. Recognizing the fact that intelligent minds are searching after more light, and better methods in every thing pertaining to farming, they take a little time each day to look over the best newspapers, and very often obtain hints that can save them more than they could earn as hard labor in days or weeks. They are aware that four-fifths of the liquid excrement voided is potash; and knowing full well that while the virgin soil was rich in potash there was no difficulty in growing large crops of grain or clover, they are very careful to have the manure trenches water tight, using an abundance of absorbing material, and lose no time in getting all upon the land to feed the growing crops. Knowing there is great loss from dairy

cows being exposed to cold and storms, as undue exposure means an increased amount of food to keep up the animal heat, and that the more quiet and comfortable cows are kept the larger the net profit, their cows are warmly housed in winter, only turned out long enough to drink, or watered in the stable, and fed and cared for regularly every day. By attention to minor details, by careful system of feeding and caring for stock, and judicious application of fertilizers, the farm increases in fertility, each year finds added comforts or even luxuries in the home and there is a steadily increasing revenue. Any one of this class if farming pays, and the answer you will receive will be something like this: "No one need begin at farming expecting to get rich in a short time, for if he does he will be greatly disappointed; neither need any one expect to pay for a farm by sitting on empty tobacco palls at the grocery or saloon, and pay out each day even what may seem a small amount, for whisky or tobacco. But for one starts out determined to learn and understand his business, looks well after the little things, is careful to know that each year his income exceeds his expenses, and makes good use of his time, he may confidently hope to have a home he can call his own, and be able to enjoy every many of life's comforts and in time not a few of its luxuries." After all, while the world stands, I suppose there will be found upon the earth a goodly number of calmly lowering, who will tell you most emphatically "farming does not pay." -J. D. Smith, in N. Y. Tribune.

Future of the Horse Breeder.

The future of the horse breeder seems to be a matter of moment at this time. The advent of electricity as a motor for surface cars is displacing large bodies of horses that were formerly used for such purposes. To this we must add roads that are using and are about to adopt cables. These throw on the market a large contingent of animals. The presence of such a volume of horses, far in excess of the needs of buyers, brings prices. The bicycle is another factor that is replacing the horse in some degree. The use of the bicycle will certainly enlarge the use very materially. Yet with this decreased demand the supply does not indicate diminution. The breeder seems to be intent on the production of that class of horse in largest quantity for which there is least inquiry. The demand which the surface railroads created for horses while they depended on them for motive power is rapidly passing away in every section of the country. The class of animal kept for that work will gradually disappear. Under these changed conditions we believe the breeder does well wily if they paused long enough to learn the demands of the horse market of the immediate future. That these would be circumscribed is evident when the causes we have mentioned are recalled. Of course, the farmer will breed the horse that best suits his requirements, but the breeder must await the settling of the market that it may formulate the classes of horses that are most profitable for him to breed and sell. -American Dairyman.

Training Young Cows.

The young cow while yet sucking can be taught much which will be valuable to it when old enough to work. Break it to lead while quite young; fit a halter to its head and tie up in the stall with the mother for half an hour. When accustomed to the halter, tie beside the mother when she is to be driven some distance; the cow will usually go along quietly, at once. If it is a little restless at first, a moderate amount of patience will enable you to teach it to lead quietly. Repeat this operation every day or even every week and the cow will soon lead as well as an old horse. When eighteen months old it can be harnessed and allowed to stand in the stable with the harness on until accustomed to it. On account of previous treatment this will cause no fright, and it can be hitched to a light wagon beside a well-broken animal, and in nine cases out of ten will walk off without causing any trouble. By this method of "breaking" a reliable, trustworthy horse is developed. The ordinary practice of allowing colts to run without haltering or taming of any kind until they are three years old, is too common and is the cause of so many vicious, balky, runaway animals. It is a safe way to get them accustomed to being harnessed in unusual positions, such as a line under the tail, a leg over the leg, singleteers hitting their heels, etc., so when the harness breaks or the team becomes entangled they will not be unnecessarily frightened. Also gradually open a mangle near them or throw blankets over their backs, anything to prevent fright or at least to lessen fright in an emergency. This will take some little trouble, but it is amply repaid in the calmness when old enough to work is thoroughly reliable. It also develops the muscles more completely and makes a better horse in every way. -Orange Judd Farmer.

There is one thing that should be remedied in creamery practice, and that is the varying amount of water left in the finished butter. There is a great variation in this particular. Samples show that this water content in some of the best creameries varies as much as 6 per cent. from one day to another. It is not right, however innocent the maker may be in the matter, to make butter one day with 85 per cent. of fat in it, and the next to leave in 6 per cent. more water. Fifteen pounds of water in 100 pounds of butter is surely enough, but when the same man leaves in twenty-one pounds the next day, some one has made \$1.50, and the buyer has made a "water" loss when old enough to work is thoroughly reliable. It also develops the muscles more completely and makes a better horse in every way. -Orange Judd Farmer.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

—The Roman Catholic cathedral of Ottawa was burglarized Thursday night, and considerable booty obtained. —The captain arriving in Montreal report that the Straits of Belle Isle are still full of ice, and icebergs are very frequent and dangerous. —There are several more parties of Dr. Barnardo's boys coming to Canada this season. A party of two hundred boys left England Thursday. —The plans for the lock gates for the Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie are now on view at the Department of Railways and Canals, in Ottawa. —Mr. John B. Abbot, a prominent business man of Montreal, while in a fit of despondency, committed suicide by blowing his brains out. —James Addison, a well known farmer of East Flamingo, Ont., was found drowned in shallow creek near his house on Monday afternoon. —Mr. George Spotswood, of Kingston Ont., has shipped from that city, to Chicago a sample of pure galena from Frontenac lead mine that weighed 214 lbs. —The Supreme Council of the Lady Companions of the Forest was in session last week at London, Ont. Thirty-five delegates were present at the opening meeting. —Mr. Daly, Minister of the Interior, has ordered the sale of three hundred and fifty of the Thousand Islands, which was to have taken place on Thursday, to be declared off. —The Toronto Mail says: The loan companies and building companies of Canada show that the Ontario farmers are staggering under a fearful load of mortgage indebtedness. —Senator Trevelyan, commissioner from the North-west Territories to the World's Fair, was in Ottawa last week. He spoke very cheerfully of the crop prospects in the territories. —The Toronto Mail says: "It is generally understood that Mayor Desjardins will shortly receive a papal decoration in reward for his stand in regard to the visiting Italian man-of-war Etna. —The Hamburg-American steamer Pickhuben, which is now at Montreal, was struck by an iceberg in passing through the Straits of Belle Isle, and had a very narrow escape from being sunk. —The 15 month child of Mrs Hemmon was playing on the railway track at Hamilton, Ont., when a train approached; the mother endeavored to save her child, but the engine struck them, killing both instantly. —The Canadian Government has extended a further invitation to English tenant farmers to visit this country and examine into the condition of agriculture. Sir Charles Tupper is now selecting twelve representative men. —Alderman A. L. Belyea, of Victoria, B. C. who was in Ottawa last week, says business on the Pacific coast is rather dull at present, although the salmon pack this season will be enormous and the seal catch fully up to the average. —Ex-Premier Mercier, who has just returned from his New England tour, has, he states, been preaching the gospel of independence among the French-Canadians, and has received offers of moral support from leading U. S. public men. —A special cablegram to the Toronto Mail says despatches from Berlin state that England, Germany, and the United States have resolved upon decisive and combined action to end the Samoan trouble. It is expected that the solution will be the exile of Mataafa. —Owing to the closing down of the New England mills, hundreds of Canadians who have been thrown out of employment are returning to Canada. Their intention, however, is not to remain in this country permanently, as most of those who have arrived are provided with return tickets. —About seventy or eighty representative anglers from Toronto, Buffalo, Rochester, Ottawa, Hamilton, and other places, met last Wednesday at Niagara-on-the-Lake to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of Isak Walton. The day was devoted to social intercourse, while at night the visitors were entertained to a fish dinner in the Queen's Royal. —Quite a serious fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, occurred in Fredericton, on Saturday morning last. It started shortly before two o'clock in Lee's Opera House, a large three-story wooden building on the west side of Westmorland street between King and Queen streets, which has for some time been vacant and was not discovered until it had made such headway that the most strenuous efforts of the fireman could not extinguish the flames until five other buildings had been laid completely in ashes, and two or three others badly gutted. —As Stewart Gentles, of Dartmouth, N. S., was on Thursday walking along the upper canal bridge, he saw a body floating in the water. The body was that of a little seven-year-old son of J. S. Anderson, of the Provincial Engineer's office. The remains were perfectly lifeless and there was no knowing how long since the boy had fallen in the water. —On Wednesday as the convicts filed out of their cells in Kingston Penitentiary, one made a murderous assault on a comrade with a knife, which he had secreted about his person. It inflicted two wounds, one in the back, nearly reaching the lungs, and aimed one at the heart, which was warded off, and took effect in the arm. The guards were quickly on hand and overpowered the would be murderer, who was conveyed to a dungeon. The victim was taken to the hospital. Personal spite is given as a reason for the assault. —British sailed Foreigners. —The Italian government has decided to forbid all pilgrimages to Rome in the event of cholera continuing to spread. —Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons last week that the Government intended to hold an autumn session of Parliament. —Great Britain on Wednesday night was visited by terrible rain and thunderstorm which did an immense amount of damage throughout the country.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

—Use Skoda's Discovery, the great blood and nerve tonic. —The stomach defiled by poorly cooked food can be cleansed by K. D. C. Restore the stomach to healthy action by taking K. D. C., the king of dyspepsia cures. —A resolution moved in the Socialist Congress at Zurich, having the practical effect of excluding the anarchists, led to a hand-to-hand fight. There was an exciting session. —The Corinthian ship canal was opened on Sunday by the King of Greece in the presence of the Royal family, cabinet ministers, foreign diplomats, and an immense crowd of citizens. —It is stated that just before leaving London for a holiday on Friday, Lord Rosebery told a political friend that England was nearer a war with France a week ago than at any time since Waterloo. —The latest official statistics on the eighteen provinces affected by cholera in European Russia show that there were four hundred and ninety-six cases and one hundred and eighty-six deaths in one week. —The Earl of Kimberley has sent a circular to the Liberal members of the House of Lords, stating that the Home Rule bill will come before the Upper Chamber before the end of August, and urging a full attendance. —The various labor unions that form the Labor Exchange, which was closed by the French government during the recent disturbances in Paris, will agitate in favor of inaugurating a general strike of all the trades on the first of October. —A Paris despatch says that inasmuch as the Behring Sea arbitrators have not asked additional evidence relating to the question of regulation, it is inferred that the decision of the court will be against England. —Constipation may result in headaches, piles, eruptions, flatulence, but cannot do so if Burdock Blood Bitters is used, because it completely cures all forms of constipation. —United States. —There are five new cases of cholera at quarantine, New York. —Use Skoda's Discovery, the great blood and nerve tonic. —The Extra session of Congress was opened in Washington August 7. —The paid admissions to the World's Fair on Tuesday last were nearly one hundred and three thousand. —Several mills, in different parts of the States, which have been closed down for some time, are resuming operations. —The paid admissions to the World's Fair on Sunday, August 6th, were only slightly over sixteen thousand persons. —The steamer Majestic made her last voyage from Queenstown to New York in five days, twenty-one hours, and five minutes. —Earthquakes were felt in several districts in North Syria last week, by which several buildings were damaged, but there was no loss of life. —The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has decided to discontinue four of its trains each way between New York and Chicago. —A Pittsburgh despatch says a number of mills resumed operations unexpectedly last week; and others are making preparations to start within the next few days. —A successful operation was performed on Mr. John W. Mackay, the California millionaire, in New York, on Tuesday for the removal of the vermiform appendix. —Mr. Walter T. Fellowes died on Friday night in New Haven, Conn., at the age of one hundred and one years, being the oldest person in the city and probably in the State. —Substitute nothing for K. D. C., the perfect cure. It acts like magic on the stomach. K. D. C. Company, Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., Canada, or 127 State St., Boston, Mass. —A misplaced switch threw a Grand Trunk freight train off the track near Britannia Mills, Que., Thursday, killing a brakeman named Tessier and badly wounding the engineer. —Mr. Christopher Evans, the secretary of the American Federation of Labor, says it is estimated that there are one hundred thousand men out of employment in New York city. —Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, gave a dinner last week in honor of Admiral Erben and Captain Mahan, of the United States cruiser, Chicago, which is now at Southampton. —Mr. Clarke Wallace, Controller of Customs, visited the World's Fair last week. He expressed himself greatly pleased with the Canadian display, particularly in the agricultural and pomological departments. —Allen Trainer, a lad residing near the Grand Trunk station at Port Hope, undertook to hammer a cap on an old gun. The weapon was discharged, and several bullets entered the boy's arm, splintering the bone. —The New York Central Railway has given notice that the time labor of all machinists, car repairers and yard men will be reduced three hours a day with a corresponding reduction in wages. The men do not like the change. —The French-Canadian delegates from Massachusetts, who have been investigating the tenor of country lying east of Lake Umbagog in the North-west, speak in the highest terms of the district, and will recommend it to intending emigrants.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

THE HAWKER PREPARATIONS AND THEIR GREAT SALE. What the Leading Druggists Say of the Demand—Good Words for a Home Company and Good Results for Home Capital. (Frederick Glaser.) Mr. H. Percy Chestnut, representing the Hawker Medicine Company, of St. John, was in the city recently. He says the company are doing a splendid business, far exceeding their expectations. The preparations are justly regarded as the best in the market. Testimonials innumerable have been published. Now comes the experience of the druggists. They know the preparation which sells best; they sell all the medicines, and therefore have the best opportunity to know the public demand. Here is what the druggists say: Mr. George H. Davis, corner Queen and Regent streets, has been in the drug business in Fredericton for years. Mr. Davis says the Hawker Medicine Co. remedies are selling rapidly. Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic, Hawker's Liver Pills, Hawker's Tonic and Wild Cherry Balm, are leaders with him. He has received a number of testimonials from customers in the city. They all speak highly of the health restoring and building up properties of Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic. Mr. Geo. C. Hunt, Queen street, is one of the oldest and most reliable druggists in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Hunt says Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic, Liver Pills and Catarrh Cure are selling in good form. He has sold Hawker's Tonic and Wild Cherry Balm for years and considers it an A1 article. Mr. C. Fred Chestnut has one of the finest drug stores in the province. Mr. Chestnut has been connected with the drug business for sixteen years, carries a full line of the Hawker Medicine Company's preparations, and says there is a steadily increasing demand for Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic, Hawker's Liver Pills and Hawker's Catarrh Cure. Mr. W. H. Carten is securing a good share of business in the drug line. Mr. Carten has been connected with the business in Fredericton for ten years and says Hawker's remedies are the best record for sale in this city. During that time he placed an opening order last March and has had several repeat shipments. Customers in the city are sending him testimonials daily for Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills and Hawker's Balm and Catarrh Cure. Mr. J. M. Wiley, proprietor of one of the largest drug houses in the Province of New Brunswick, says he never buys his medicines in advance of demand, but departed from the regular course last March and gave Mr. Chestnut an order for a whole shipment. He has now placed his third repeat order and considered the medicine had come to stay, as his travellers are sending in repeat orders from all sections of the province. Mr. Wiley's manager in the retail department reports large sales. He has received a number of testimonials from customers in this city for Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic, and Hawker's Liver Pills. Messrs. Davis, Mack & Co. have one of the best established retail drug stores in Fredericton. Mr. Mack of this firm was connected with Mr. C. F. Clarke, druggist, of St. John, for upwards of twenty years. He is a thorough druggist and considers Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic a standard remedy. He carries a full line of the Hawker Medicine Co.'s preparations, and finds sales are rapidly increasing. Mr. Alonso Staples, who has lately moved to the new store two doors below the People's Bank, has been connected with the drug trade in Fredericton for twenty years. He has a large connection through York county and receives a good share of trade. Mr. Staples says Hawker's preparations are leading in this district. He has testimonials and repeat orders from all parts of the country for Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills and Balm.



What a raft of Pants we're selling now, suppose other stores are selling some too. Nice Stripes, West of England Tweeds, English Worsteds, fall weights, to fit every man. None but good trousers are fit. None but fitting trousers are good. Ours are good and fitting. \$2.00 to \$5.00. Scovil, Fraser & Co., KING STREET, ST. JOHN. TWO Big Stores OAK HALL.

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Illustration of children and text for 'SURPRISE Soap'. Mrs. Louise Mearns, Toronto, writes: 'When I first used Surprise Soap, I was surprised at the results. It is the best Soap I ever used. I use it as the directions told and find it works wonders, indeed it is worth its weight in gold.' Mrs. J. Hanks, Guelph, writes: 'I never had such satisfaction since I have been washing. Surprise has no equal and cannot be praised enough.' Mrs. Emily Shapley, Bradford, writes: 'I have used Surprise Soap for a long time and like it better than any other I have ever used. I can now do our washing quite easily as the soap seems to take the dirt out without much labor and does not injure my hands like other soaps I have used.' Mrs. John Sutton, Montreal, N. B., writes: 'I have been using your Surprise Soap for the last five years. There is no other Soap like it.' Surprise Soap 4 cakes for 25 cents from any grocer.

PUTNERS EMULSION IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER. Illustration of a man carrying a large fish on his back.

PARSON'S PILLS Make New, Rich Blood! AS A TONIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER! "SKODA'S DISCOVERY" UNQUALLED! Illustration of a woman's face.

The Ideal Food for Infants MILK GRANULES because it is practically identical in composition, taste and appearance with MOTHER'S MILK. It digests thoroughly without causing an undue tax on the vital energies of the infant's stomach. ASK FOR JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF The Great Strength-Giver! IF YOU NEED A TONIC TAKE Staminol. It not only stimulates, but builds up and strengthens. You get a tonic and a food combined in the form of Palatable Beef Tea. WHEN THE Ontario Mutual Life COMPANY

Marriages.

BISHOP-MORRISON.—At Chipman, N. B., on 8th inst., by Rev. W. E. McIntyre Theodore Bishop, to Florence Morrison, both of Chipman. GOGY-PICKLE.—At St. John, N. B., on the 10th inst., by Rev. A. E. Ingram, George Gogy, of St. John, to Annie G. Pickle, of Bellefleur, N. B. HINES-UPHAM.—At Fisherman's Harbor, Guysboro Co., N. S., July 29th, by Rev. J. E. Tiner, William Hines, of Isaac's Harbor, to Miss Lavinia J. Uphan, of Fisherman's Harbor. MESSING-BONDY.—At the Baptist Church, Canard, Cornwallis, Aug. 9th, by Rev. S. B. Kempton, Truman S. Messinger, M. D. of Petite Riviere, to Minnie E. daughter of Charles Borden Esq., of Canard. GOUCHER-DOUGER.—At the home of the bride, August 9th, by Rev. J. J. Tingley, Obed P. Goucher, B. A., of Melvern Square, Annapolis Co., N. S., to Ardelle K. Dodge, of Spa Springs, Annapolis Co., N. S. McEWEN-McLEOD.—On the 8th inst., at the Congregational church, Brooklyn, by Pastor I. E. Bill, Rev. John Donald McEwen, pastor of the Congregational church, to Edith, daughter of Capt. James McLoud, of Brooklyns, Queens Co., N. S. CHING-ROBERTSON.—At the home of the bride's mother, August 1st, by the Rev. R. H. Bishop, Joseph Ching, of Red Point, P. E. I., to Catherine Robertson, youngest daughter of the late James Robertson, of Kingsborough, P. E. I. HOYT-STEWART.—Stewart S. Hoyt, son of N. and Annie Hoyt, was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Courtney Bay, St. John, N. B., Aug. 7, aged 25 years. This young man was a member of the Leinster St. Baptist Church, having been baptized by Rev. J. A. Gordon, some six years ago. MARCH-WADE.—At the Baptist church, Bridgewater, on the evening of Wednesday, 7th inst., by the Rev. Stephen March, father of the groom, assisted by Pastor J. W. Brown, Stephen Edgar March, barrister-at-law, of Bridgewater, to Elzora Louise Wade, eldest daughter of Capt. Joseph H. Wade, collector of customs, Bridgewater.

Deaths.

HARLOW.—At Sable River, Shelburne Co., N. S., July 11th, Whitman Harlow, 74 years of age. He was an active member of the Baptist church, and died fully trusting in the Saviour. PEIRCE.—On the 26th of July, at Middle Sable, Mrs. Cecelia Peirce, widow of the late Enos Peirce, in the 63rd year of her age. Her husband died in 1862. JOHNSTON.—At Montague, P. E. I., July 30, Wallace Johnston, aged 18 years. He gave himself during his sickness into the keeping of the Lord Jesus, and was baptized only a few weeks before his death. His last words were, "Jesus has come for me; let me testify to the verity of the promise, 'I will come again, and receive you unto Myself.'" McLEAN.—At Little Sands, P. E. I., July 23rd, Archie McLean, aged 45 years. A man of blameless life, much respected, faithful and true as a neighbor, husband and father; and as a Christian, member of the Baptist church. His record is on high. He leaves a wife and several young children to mourn their loss. SUTHERLAND.—At Hanisport, April 10, Sadie, beloved wife of Thomas Sutherland, aged 42 years. Sister Sutherland was baptized when she was thirteen years of age by the late Rev. S. T. Rand, D. D. Since that time she has been a consistent member of the Hanisport Baptist church. Great faith and peace was given her during her last hours; and though it was hard to part from her husband, five children and an aged mother, yet by grace she was enabled to commit all her dear ones to God and say, "Thy will be done." COLWELL.—At Woodstock, July 31st, Elizabeth Colwell, in the 26th year of her age, daughter of Dea. James and Mary Ann Colwell, of Northampton, Carleton Co. She had a good hope and was not afraid to die. Some twelve years ago she experienced religion and was baptized by the writer during the revival in Woodstock last winter. She was an active worker in the church. The loss of this, their youngest daughter, is a heavy blow to our dear brother and sister Colwell. They have our heartfelt sympathy and prayers. The funeral services were attended by Rev. J. C. Blakney and the writer, J. W. S. Young.

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—In Manitoba harvest and it is believed the crop is about the same as last year. —The farmers of the province of late, believe wheat crop is a fair one. —The potato crop is a class. —Three hundred acre would be a moderate crop. —Wood finds that the farmers are making substantial gains in their methods. —Ever, much room for further improvement. —Ask the farmer, the tradesman or any man of business what he is doing and he will give some good account. —His work is not for the sake of himself, his family and his neighbors, but for the sake of the community. —But ask the saloon-keeper and he will account of what he does for the sake of society, and if he does away in shame and alienation cause no spark of honest indignation in him. —He is an avowed fastener on the neck of his victims. —The rum-runner is a double robbery, robbing from his patrons the earnings but robbing them of the ability to labor. —Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, preaching in the London pulpit as the successor for the time being at least of his distinguished predecessor, Mr. Spurgeon's first appeal to the Tabernacle since his recent departure from Australia was on the last July. He preached to large congregations, especially in the evening. A considerable number were obtained entrance. The hearts appear to have gone out toward the son of their late pastor as can be understood at Thomas Spurgeon's work in the pulpit under highly favorable circumstances. Mr. Spurgeon's health has been robust, and some doubt has been about his being able to live and perform the work which is the lot of the Metropolitan Tabernacle. In respect to this, health is reported as saying health has been better during the year or two than for many years, and he hoped it would be sufficient to bear the necessary work, but this remains to be seen. —It is said that there are about six or seven hundred vessels in the track of transatlantic trade. These vessels, some of them appearing above the surface, stand source of danger to vessels at sea, and it is believed the cause is due to the mysterious case of several vessels of which have been heard. A paper said to be under consideration of the government of Great Britain and the United States that two of the vessels of each nation shall be employed in searching out and destroying the vessels. To pose two British ships, it is said shall patrol the ocean along with one or two American ships will do the same. More southern route frequent sailing vessels. The guns of ships are to be employed in up the wrecks. It is certainly that the wrecks of the service be employed in such a service effort to destroy each other's vessels. Long may it be before the day of Great Britain and the United States shall be engaged in anything so mutually helpful service. —The eleventh annual conference, at Northfield, Mass., Sunday night. Revs. Dr. G. Pierson, Mr. Moody, and other leaders, have been in attendance. Good attendance, fine singing, excellent addresses have been featured meetings, and it is declared to have been without exception the most helpful and practical. As was wished, the attention of the conference has been mainly directed to Bible and under the leadership of Dr. Pierson, a course of instruction has been which has proved of the greatest value. Mr. Moody's presence the last of the conference added much interest to the meetings, and he talks on Christian living, it is the feature of the day. Through the efforts of Dr. Pierson, Mr. Moore, \$10,000 were subscribed for the conference for Mr. Chicago work. The membership conference were evidently new as well as to learn.