

# Messenger and Visitor.

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The Presbyterian church of the United States reports a membership of 798,445, the net gain for the year being 27,445. The total contributions for benevolence and home expenses amounted to \$13,536,240. There are said to be in the United States 1,100,000 Lutheran communicants, of whom about three-fourths are Germans, the remainder being principally Scandinavians, etc. Lutheran ministers in America preach in twelve languages. Those who are called to enforce our Temperance laws ought to give diligence to the discharge of that duty. Law enforced is an admirable educator of the conscience. Let us make the most of the laws we have; then it will be wiser to get more stringent enactments.—*Witness.*

ATTENTION is called to the original article on our second page entitled Christian Union.

Owing to the pressure upon our columns this week by reports of anniversary proceedings some contributions have to be held over.

The late Dr. Lewis Johnston, of Sydney Mines, C. B., was a member of the class of '46 of Acadia College, and not the class of '43, as stated by us two weeks since. Dr. Lewis Johnston, of the class of '43, is living at Stellarton, Pictou Co., if we are correctly informed.

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY has graduated a class of eleven B. A. in arts. Three also were graduated M. A. in arts and one B. D. in divinity. Rev. W. W. Andrews, B. A. and M. A., Victoria, and Rev. C. W. Harrison, M. A., Victoria, were admitted ad eundem gradum. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Thomas Watson Smith and Rev. Ralph Brecken, and the degree of D. C. L. on Josiah Wood, M. P., *casus honoris.*

SPEAKING of the annual meetings of the Woman Suffragists, the Nationalists and the Heredity Society, recently held in Boston, the Examiner's correspondent in that city remarks: After getting a mixed dose of social reform from these societies last mentioned, one gets an awful impression of the world and of himself, and quite envies the plain, commonplace man who is quietly doing his duty, true to his simple relations, and standing firmly upon his God-given instincts, and who has no idea how radically he needs reforming, and how tangled and out of normal order the world is that he is tolerably enjoying, in his numerous and blissful ignorance of Boston societies and anniversaries. Happy man! Unhappy reformer!

THE COMING ASSOCIATIONS will afford a good opportunity for those in arrears to forward balances, as the MESSENGER AND VISITOR will have a representative at each of these gatherings ready to give receipts for advances. Brethren will please examine labels and see how they stand. This will also be a good time to order the MESSENGER AND VISITOR for families who are not yet favored with its visits. Remember that it can be had to the end of '91 for the small sum of 75c. Hundreds of families now taking this paper could not be induced to give it up, and this will be the experience of hundreds of others if we can but induce them to begin reading its interesting and helpful pages.

### PASSING EVENTS.

THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD took place on Saturday evening, June 6th, at about ten o'clock. For more than a week the country had waited in suspense, anxiously scanning the despatches from day to day. About the middle of last week reports of a somewhat more favorable character were issued, and the more sanguine permitted themselves to entertain the hope that the life of the premier might be prolonged, but other despatches closely following these were decidedly unfavorable, and though the remarkable vitality of Sir John enabled him to continue the fight with the last enemy beyond the expectation of all, it is not probable that, after the 29th of May, the physicians in attendance had entertained any hope that the life of their patient would be prolonged. As to the value of the services which Sir John Macdonald has rendered to his country, there are differing opinions, of course, varying according to the political standpoints of those who pronounce them. None, however, will question his great ability, nor will there be, we believe, on the part of his political opponents, any disposition to withhold the tribute of respect, which is due to the man who has, for so many years and in so large a measure, enjoyed the confidence of the country and has occupied so high and honorable a place in the affairs of government in this dominion. Whether Sir John Macdonald should be classed as a politician or as a statesman, whether, as a political leader, he had a supreme regard to opportuni-

ties, trampling upon all patriotic considerations that were opposed to selfish or partizan ambitions, or whether he held unflinchingly to principles, making the welfare of the country the supreme end in government, we shall not undertake to determine. This we may best leave to the historians. But in leadership and generalship all the world acknowledges the greatness of Sir John Macdonald. In all the qualities that go to the making up of a successful political chieftain no man of his time was more eminently gifted. The powerful Conservative party may well mourn its dead chief. Take him for all in all, it shall not soon behold his like again.

THE SUPREME COURT AT OTTAWA had before it last week the case of Barrett vs. the City of Winnipeg, which was brought to test the constitutionality of the Manitoba School Act. The case was argued by Messrs. S. H. Blake, Q. C., and Ewart, Q. C., for the appellants, and by Messrs. Gormley, Q. C., and Attorney-General Martin for the respondents. In 1870 Manitoba became a part of the Dominion of Canada, and by the act of union, power was secured to the province to deal with its own educational affairs, with the provision that no rights or privileges, with respect to denominational schools, which by law or practice pertained to any class of persons, were to be prejudicially affected by any provincial legislation. There were no rights by law, because there was no law respecting education previous to the union. The argument, therefore, turns principally on the words "or practice." It was argued by the counsel for the appellants that, at the time of the union, Manitoba was practically an unorganized state, and the people had natural rights capable of being affected. The Catholics then had the right which they exercised of separating themselves as to education from other denominations, and that right had been prejudicially affected by this legislation. On the part of the respondent, it was argued that no rights of Catholics in respect to their schools were affected by this statute. As before the union Catholic schools were supported—in part by voluntary contributions by the parents of pupils and in part by the funds of the church, there was nothing to hinder them continuing that system now, and if it be said that compelling Catholics to support the public schools interfered with their rights by lessening their ability to provide for their own, the answer would be that the same objection would apply to any taxation. So far as we are informed at time of writing, the argument is not yet completed. [The above was intended for last week's issue.]

WITHIN THE PRESENT YEAR THE PRACTICE OF ASSESSING the mails on the mail steamships plying between Germany and the United States has been introduced, and the results are said to be exceedingly gratifying. Much time is saved by this method, since, when the mails arrive, they do not require to be detained at a central office, but can be forwarded at once to their destination. The plan of assorting mails in transit has long been applied on railroads, and there seems no reason why it should not be equally feasible and satisfactory on steamships. No arrangement of this kind has as yet been entered into between England and the U. S., for the reason, it is said, that the English mails are assorted in transit from Queenstown to London. There would be so great advantage, however, in having the mails coming to America ready for distribution as soon as they reach New York that it seems probable that before long some means of effecting this will be found.

A PLEASANT EPISODE AND A NOVEL FEATURE in the Publication Society's proceedings in Cincinnati was the presentation and dedication of Boston Smith's chapel car. The car is named the "Evangelist." Dr. Wayland Hoyt, who is credited with the honor of originating the idea which has materialized in this church and Sunday-school on wheels, made the speech of presentation. "Uncle Boston" Smith, the missionary in charge, told what the car was and what it was for: Its possibilities are hardly to be realized as yet. It would serve as a church, a Sunday-school chapel, a comfortable home for the missionaries. It would afford the means of reaching a large number of railroad men. While attached to trains, notice would be given to passengers with invitation to come in and join in a prayer service; and thus they would have a prayer meeting going at forty miles an hour, which, as he truly remarked, is faster than many of them go in our churches. The manager of the Northern Pacific Railway and its connections had entered with great interest into the plan, and gladly placed his lines at the missionary's disposal, giving the car free transportation on any train anywhere on the lines, across the continent, and through Minnesota and Wisconsin. The car could be side-tracked, and stay

as long as the missionary desired; months, if the work demanded. Through this means he could gather in the people in scores of places where there were no churches and no halls; could carry all needed literature for distribution; and what is essential to continued health, the workers could have comfortable quarters and a wholesome cuisine. One who has not been in States like the Dakotas cannot appreciate how necessary it is to travel with your own bed and kitchen. The people opened their eyes as the opportunities of the work of this evangel were opened to them.

The prayer of dedication was offered by Dr. Chase, of Boston. The car will accommodate an audience of one hundred. It arouses much interest among the railroad men. The initial trip will be across the continent to Seattle, this being a tour of inspection, but in Wisconsin and Minnesota alone, it is said, there are points enough to keep the car during the next three years. "No one can foresee," said the wide-awake missionary, "what will come out of this car No. 1. You'll find that the more you think of it, the more you'll think of it."

FROM WAS FOUND ALSO IN THE PROGRAMME OF THE PUBLICATION SOCIETY for a discussion of the young people's movement. According to the Examiner's correspondent, Mr. Howard B. Grose, the most suggestive and sensible speech on the subject was that of Dr. Wilkins, who said:

Our young people ought to be allied with the national societies in their work. As to local organization, there was agreement on the points that all societies now existing should be recognized, and that each church have its own chosen local organization. He did not believe it desirable to undertake to bring about a union of local organizations. A model constitution might be prepared at Chicago that should be adopted by those who desired it. He found a common sentiment that we ought to have at least four common principles: 1. The pre-eminence of the church; 2. The society should be subject to the church; 3. The active members should be baptized believers; 4. The society should be an educational place, a training school for young converts. And a fifth plank should be that in all interdenominational affiliations the line shall stop where the evangelical creed of Christendom stops.

"In the evening," says the same correspondent, "we had the oratory. The model society was sketched, in its growth, in methods of work, and in principles, by Rev. L. C. Barnes, of Massachusetts; Dr. Boyd, of New Jersey; and Dr. Henson, of Chicago, respectively. The first speaker was spiritual, the second, practical, the third, pyrotechnical. I shall not attempt to report what they said. Dr. Boyd described the methods of work which he has made familiar in his own church. Dr. Henson did not fall into what he called the present habit of minimizing the Baptist principles. He magnified the Baptists until the modest brethren would hardly dare recognize themselves. And, incidentally, he hit sharply all along the line. His illustration of the geologic drift and theologic drift, and of the thin, comet-like character of free thought, was in his best vein, and the audience was amused from first to last. Even the subject came in for an allusion, and it was a good wind-up. The good doctor has very little trouble in ushering in the Baptist millennium."

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING OF THE CINCINNATI MEETINGS was a session of the H. M. Society, at which the negro problem came up for discussion. Dr. McVicar, lately of McMaster Hall, Toronto, and now superintendent of the society's schools in the south, was a principal speaker. His statements, says the Examiner's correspondent, were those of "a careful, confident, and independent student of the situation, who asked and answered the difficult question: 'What more should we do for the negro?' But as one kindly critic suggested, they were put forward in a rather hard and aggressive way, and surrounded with a pessimistic atmosphere, and were calculated to call forth some protest from those who look at the question from within." Dr. McVicar presented a dark picture of the ordinary condition of life among the negroes of the South:

"Family life is unknown among them. The restraints and helpful influences of the slave's life are no more, and they have sunk lower than ever in vice and degradation. The two millions spent in school work by the society have been well and effectively spent, yet the truth remained that the negroes trained in the schools did not reach down to the lower strata of their own race, but struck out for professional life or pleasant pursuits in the North. So far our methods in seeking to reach the colored people had been like trying to make a vessel of water boil by heating it at the top. In some way the society must educate teachers who would prefer themselves to work among the degraded of their race and seek to elevate them. Training schools must be organized substantially like that in Chicago. Devoted Christian

women must be raised up to become the leaven. It is a mistake to suppose that the work of the society is done. It has rather just begun."

The correspondent above quoted remarks in reference to Dr. McVicar's address that while he "was more opinionated and less hopeful than was perhaps necessary, the people want to know the facts about the work, and he drew out replies that made a rounded account, with the noticeable result, too, that no one disputed the accuracy of his observations." Dr. Gambrell, chairman of the Southern convention, evidently did not think that full justice had been done to the negroes and to the efforts which had been made on their behalf, and obtained permission to present other phases of the subject. He said that, since the war, while the people of the North had spent twenty million dollars for the negroes, the white people of the South had spent 40 millions—60 millions in all: "What I want you to know is that we spent forty millions in public schools for the colored children, and the colored boys can read, and we are putting Testaments into their hands, and that is where the race problem is to be solved. Then we have a normal school in Mississippi, and a colored university supported by the State. Besides, the negroes themselves are establishing and supporting schools. That's something. Then our brethren hold institutes and invite the colored brethren, and that's something; and our pastors hold conferences to help them, and that's something. I'd have you know that the negroes are not a bar in the roads as some of you think. Everything that's been said here is so, but it ain't all that's so. One Sunday I counted eighty spring vehicles on the way to the church. Do you reckon the colored people in 'em were poor? The negro needs quite a lot of apologetic in one thing, they haven't attained to perfection yet; but they are doing very well. Why, there's more meanness and devilry in Cincinnati in one night than in the whole of Mississippi in a week. The negroes aren't all babies that need to be looked after. I admit that they don't stand on the Decalogue as well as they stand by the Jordan, that's true. But do the white people stand on the Decalogue? The white people of the South have stolen more money since the war than the negroes have. Only we don't do it in the same way. Why, in Mississippi, since the last election, they have stolen more than \$400,000. Take a heap of chickens to come to that much, I reckon. And we of the South are more modest than you are. Well, street stalls, banks and railroads where the negroes steal watermelons and chickens. Then about social purity. I read in your papers here a long list of divorces. Look at the divorces in the States that are not the States. Are they any better than the negro's way of doing it with out spending \$50 in the court. . . . As I see it, there are three things the negroes need. 1. That the schools be strengthened and supplemented by training schools. 2. They need the kind sympathy of the white people of the South. This they are getting more and more. But that doesn't mean social equality or political supremacy. We won't have any black heels on white necks unless you furnish the necks. I don't suppose this will suit everybody, but it's the truth. And the intelligent colored men in the South see it as I do. They don't want ignorance and vice to rule, and you oughtn't to want it, and it won't. 3. The negro needs quite a lot of letting alone mighty bad. He thinks he knows a thing or two, even 'bout running churches. People criticize their enthusiasm and excitement. Well, they meet in a boiling place and we in an ice house—and for me, I'd rather take the boiling of the negro than the cold-blooded intellectuality of some of our white churches, where we have a frozen preacher and four hired singers—and the devil ought to be satisfied when he has done that much against any church. Let us be fair about these things, and now and then look at home. I think it wouldn't be a bad idea to send a colored missionary up North to set some reforms going up there."

Then a colored missionary from Florida named Gilbert, was heard. He said his people were natural Baptists: "Whenever a colored man is converted and takes the New Testament, if he doesn't become a Baptist it is because some white man has been around interpreting the Bible to him. We have been looking to the politicians to help us, and have only had our ballots taken away. There is no hope for the blacks except in the uniting of the black man and the white by the blood of the cross. The Christian sentiment of the South has been too conservative; has had too much race standpoint. Our Southern white brethren are getting a little nearer to us, and I thank God for it. Both people, black and white, are being evangelized, and both need it, for I charge both alike as addicted to total depravity. I tell you we don't glory ourselves about that social equality humbug. The colored man's chicken and turkey tastes as well as the white man's, and I don't know that it sits our appetite any to have a white man sit at the table. . . . As soon as he didn't, especially if he's hungry. We have all the social equality we want among ourselves, for we have every color, and when we marry we make our choice."

The Pope, in order to provide against all possible contingencies, has just concluded a definitive will. In this document his holiness bequeaths all his personal property to the holy see.

### That Horrible Doctrine.

A Doctor of Divinity says: "Father Ignatius teaches that once having become a son of God, the relation can never be broken—not even by the most atrocious crime. This horrible doctrine he set forth, somewhat disguised, to a large congregation in Cooper Institute." Why, I ask, is it a horrible doctrine that God will never cast away His own? It is very horrible doctrine, indeed, that He should, and highly dishonoring to His immutable character.

It is not only horrible and God-dishonoring, but impious in the highest degree to suppose that Christ should come into the world to save the lost; should shed His blood that sinners might be saved; should give His Holy Spirit to apply the benefits of His atonement and actually save them, and then lose them after all. Horrible indeed; very God-dishonoring and impious. From all such doctrine the Lord deliver us, now and evermore. A. ESTABROOK.

### Notes from Vizianagram.

BY M. B. SHAW.

I cannot conceive of a better system of arranging the money matters between a home board and its missionaries, than that which exists in our own mission. Other arrangements are in vogue in other missions; the American, and I think the Upper Canadian, Baptists, have one of the missionaries on the field to act as local treasurer, through whose hands all funds pass. If there are many mission stations, and many missionaries, it will be seen at once that this treasurer has no small burden, and is of necessity hindered in the main object of his mission. In our plan, the Madras branch of the "National Bank of India" assumes all this burden. Our treasurer at St. John sends money, in English currency, for each missionary to the manager of this bank, who notifies the missionaries in due time of the amount to their credit in Indian currency. We, having previously opened an account with the bank, have simply to send in our cheques, and get our rupees as they are needed.

### BODILY PRESENCE.

counts for a good deal with these Hindus. The Brahmins, from time immemorial, have been the leaders and bullies of all the other castes, and as a rule the most corpulent class of men in the world. Their sacred books, they say, forbid them to eat flesh of any kind; but they are allowed to soak themselves in "ghee," a mixture of melted butter and other fatty and fat producing ingredients. Ghee constitutes a large proportion of everything they eat, and in meeting these big, haughty, half clothed chaps on the street, noting their huge naked shoulders and mighty calves, one comes to appreciate how superbly apt the western title, "bloated aristocrat" might be in this country. When I have been out in the thickly populated villages, or wedding my way down a crowded thoroughfare in town, I could not help conjecturing—I am sure the brethren will forgive this reference to their names—what the effect might be, if I should have, as a vanguard, my two brethren in the ministry, Revs. J. M. Parker and S. H. Cain. A team like that would carry weighty evidence in favor of Christianity and civilization to the Hindu mind, and I doubt not, at its appearance in their streets, many of these humble villagers would surrender at discretion.

### MANY OF THE TELUGU IDIOMS

are delightful. They appear to best advantage when an uneducated native attempts to talk English. Our cook was the only man on the compound, except the preacher Chittale, who could understand our language when we first came to Vizianagram, and his Anglo-Saxon vocabulary was sadly deficient. A dead chicken was brought in one day, and when inquiry was made as to the cause of death, we received as answer, that a *kite* had kicked it. The Telugu verb that describes all violent demonstrations with the lower limbs of man, and beast, and bird, is truthfully translated in English by the word *kick*. In Telugu you see a *small* which a *flower* has been striking. Another idiom, which appears in almost every sentence, consists in a peculiar emphasis on the last syllable of a word, or in the addition of a certain word which is best translated into English by the word *only*. Last month a slight difference of opinion arose between my Syc and myself that was promising to result disastrously to the Syc, and his wife came to plead in his behalf. She was weeping and her words were not very intelligible to my new Telugu ear, and I asked the cook what she was trying to say. His answer was charming, and went a long way in softening my heart

toward the offender: "She say, she was boarded here only, sir, and she must live here only."

### COMPARATIVE RELIGION.

Picking up, the other day, a copy of Progress, an English periodical published in Madras for educated natives, I noticed a very concise statement of the results of a close comparison of Christianity on the one hand, and Brahminism, Buddhism, Shintoism, and Confucianism on the other. Briefly stated, the differences were set forth as follows:

1. Christianity alone brings conviction of sin, as that term is technically used by Bible writers.
2. Christianity alone brings true repentance.
3. Christianity alone awakens the true spirit of prayer.
4. Christianity alone brings the knowledge of God as our Father.
5. Christianity alone teaches an atonement.
6. Christianity alone tells of resurrection.
7. Christianity is the only religion that has a fixed, regularly recurring day for physical rest and worship.
8. Christianity gives the highest ideal of marriage.
9. Christianity alone gives a higher law for individual conduct than obedience to parents.

This last point is somewhat startling to a Westerner, but in it lies the secret of the immense advantage Christianity has over heathenism. Among the followers of these other religions, rigid, unquestioning obedience to parental authority is the gate to heaven, and springing from this principle comes ancestor worship, and all the evils and terrors of caste. If anyone who reads the above recalls in dismay at the thought of his being placed in the condition occupied by those who know nothing of Christianity, let him remember that there are hundreds of thousands of people out here, right on our own mission fields, who are in that condition, and that the very fact of his possessing the infinitely superior advantages of Christianity, constitutes an unenviable claim upon him, to help them to the possession of as good gifts as he has received.

April 10.

### W. B. M. U.

"Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, you have done it unto Me."

Notice.—A meeting of the W. M. A. Societies in connection with the churches of the Central Association, will be held in Berwick, on Friday, June 25 at 2:30 p.m. All the societies are requested to send one or more delegates.

M. K. CHANDLER,  
Cor. Secy. pro tem.

NOTICE.—At the N. B. Eastern Association, to convene July 18, 1891, at Sackville, the annual meeting of Missionary Aid Societies—connected therewith will be held on the 20th, at 3 p.m. Will the societies please send delegates prepared to give reports and otherwise assist to make the meeting a means of forwarding our mission work.

A. R. EMBERSON, Secy 'or N. B.

NOTICE.—The Ladies of the Missionary Aid Societies connected with the Western Association will hold a meeting Saturday afternoon at half past three, to listen to reports from the societies, mission bands, etc. Also Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, a general meeting. Our Provincial Secretary and returned missionary, Mrs. Wright, will be with us, and with others, will add enthusiasm to the occasion.  
Mrs. J. T. FAYON,  
Cor. Secy.

Lawtonetown, June 6.

### Literary Notes.

The Missionary Review of the World for June is devoted largely to Africa. "An African David's Business and his Arab Agents," by Frederick Perry Noble, pictures the atrocities of the infamous slave trade as carried on in the Dark Continent. This article is illustrated by a valuable map, showing the slave routes, and the principal districts harassed by the slave-hunters. "The Mutual Relationship and Laws of the Bantu Languages" will be especially valuable to all who have to wrestle with African names. "The Miracles of Missions—No. XVIII," by Arthur T. Pierson, is a fascinating account of the founding and growth of the Hugenot Seminary at Wellington, Cape Colony. The other departments are, as usual, crowded with interesting facts and information on general missionary topics. Published by Funk & Wagnalls, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York. \$2 per year; 25 cents for single numbers. In clubs of ten, \$1.50.

At the office of the *Christianian* it was announced June 4, that Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks had been approved by the standing committees of 37 dioceses. Therefore he was declared elected to the bishopric of Massachusetts. The bishops will now vote individually for confirmation of the Doctor's election.



What God... He has told... He could not... will we cannot... some of them... has all power... er in wisdom... exertion of His... There are... of Christ's... at of forever... often quoted... words "eter... as applied to... The "eternal... in that "hath... for a long time... endure; and... God against it... human will in... forbids its... its ability of... Scripture view... the evil will... Him while He... after His ap... there will be no... Examiner.

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CATARRH

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Acacia Mine, N. S., Sept. 10, 1880. DR. GATES, Dear Sir: I was troubled with the sick headache for fourteen years...

LIFE OF MAN BITTERS Invigorating Syrup, and one bottle has made a cure of me...

YOUR SUPPORT WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER. IT CONTAINS NO AMMONIA, ALUM, LIME.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage...

NOTICE OF SALE. To Catherine Kierstead, wife of Thomas W. Kierstead, formerly of the Parish of Sheffield...

DRYERS Treated free. Postpaid cases. Remedies. Has cured many... BAILEY'S REFLECTORS

Sabbath School. BIBLE LESSONS. SECOND QUARTER.

(Condensed from Peloubet's Notes.) Lesson XII. June 21. 2 Kings 25: 1-12. CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH.

GOLDEN TEXT. "Come, and let us return unto the Lord."—Hos. 6: 11.

EXPLANATORY. I. THE NATION HASTENING TO ITS FALL.—ITS KING. The death of Josiah in 609, thirteen years after our last lesson, proved an irremediable disaster to the Jewish state.

THE FIRST CAPTIVITY (606 or 605) by Nebuchadnezzar in the last year of his father's reign. This was in the fourth year of Jehoiakim (Jer. 25: 1, 18; 2 Kings 24: 1; Dan. 1: 1).

SECOND CAPTIVITY, B. C. 598. Toward the close of the Jehoiachin reign, so full of iniquity and rebellion, Nebuchadnezzar again came to Jerusalem, and bound King Jehoiakim in fetters to carry him to Babylon (2 Chron. 36: 6).

III. THE GREAT SIEGE OF JERUSALEM. One year and a half, from December, 588, to July, B. C. 586.

(1) DAYS OF COMMENT. "And it came to pass in the ninth year of his reign, i. e., of Zedekiah, the twenty-first and last king of Judah."

(2) THE BREWERS. "Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon." The son of Nabopolassar, who destroyed Nineveh B. C. 606, and built up the empire of Babylonia on the ruins of Assyria.

(3) METHODS OF ATTACK. "He and his host." These consisted of the fierce and cruel Chaldeans (ver. 10) with warriors from the surrounding nations...

(4) THE SIEGE. "And he burnt the house of the Lord." As prophesied by Jeremiah (21: 10; 34: 2; 38; 18, 23). "And all the houses of the land."

was effected by the northern gate (Ezek. 9: 2). This part of the wall could most easily be reached by their battering-rams.

"And all the men of war fled." And King Zedekiah with them (Jer. 39: 4). "The gate between two walls." As the invaders were entering from the north, the king naturally fled toward the south; and the path which he chose was that which would down the Tyropoeon valley, between the two walls of Moriah on his left and Zion on his right.

"The way toward the plain." Literally, the Arabah, the depression bounding Palestine on the east along the Jordan and the Dead Sea, and extending down to the Red Sea.

"Brought him up to the king of Babylon to Riblah." Riblah was an ancient city, situated upon the Orontes, between Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, thirty miles north of Baalbek, and about 200 miles east of north from Jerusalem.

"Slew the sons of Zedekiah before his eyes." The punishment of Zedekiah was doubly cruel; first, his being made to witness the execution of his own sons, and then being obliged to witness that the last scenes impressed upon him would be the death agonies of his children.

"The complete destruction of the city." The Jews were expelled from the city, and the city was completely destroyed. "And he burnt the house of the Lord."

"And he burnt the house of the Lord." As prophesied by Jeremiah (21: 10; 34: 2; 38; 18, 23). "And all the houses of the land."

"The poor of the land." Those who were supposed to be unable to revolt. These had no compensation for their poverty. They had been oppressed by the rich and great, as Jeremiah tells us; and now their oppressors are ruined captives, and the poor have full opportunity in the country.

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A Miraculous Medicine.—Mr. J. H. C. FRANK, St. Catharines, writes: "I have derived great benefit from the use of your VEGETABLE DISCOVERY. It is a miraculous medicine and has performed great cures, testimonials of which we can give you."

Vegetable Discovery

It Gives Strength.—"I have derived great benefit from the use of your VEGETABLE DISCOVERY. My appetite has returned, and I feel stronger."

If you are Despondent, Low-spirited, Irritable and Peevish, and unpleasant sensations are felt invariably after eating.

Was Done. Inform you that your VEGETABLE DISCOVERY cured me of Dyspepsia. I tried many remedies, but none had any effect on me until I came across your VEGETABLE DISCOVERY.

FOR YOU. I have some good advice for you, My merry little man, 'Tis this: where'er your lot is cast, Do the best you can.

Oh, do not stand with idle hands, And wait for something grand, While present moments slip away Like grains of shining sand.

Oh, do it faithfully, For stepping stones to greater things These little deeds shall be.

In this big world of ours, my boy, There's work for all to do; Just measure by the Golden Rule That which is set for you.

And try it with the square of Truth, And with the line of Right, In every act and thought of yours, Oh, keep your honor bright!

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ALL HOME REFERENCES. NO FOREIGN OR MANUFACTURED TESTIMONIALS. Isaac Radford, 30 Adelaide St. east—Buttery Belt and Suspensory cured him of Inflammatory Rheumatism in four weeks.

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JAS. C. MOODY, M. D. Physician, Surgeon & Acoucheur, Office and Residence, corner Gerrish and Grey Streets, WINDSOR, N. S.

MESSINGER and VISITOR.

When paid within thirty days, \$5.50. 8 MAC BLAIR, Editor. J. H. SAUNDERS, Business Manager.

Messenger and Visitor

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1891.

THE WOLFVILLE ANNIVERSARIES.

The fog which filled the Bay of Fundy last Monday morning was so chaotic and uninteresting as fog is apt to be, and the atmosphere was of so vigorous a nature that the sturdiest passengers found it more agreeable to be inside. It was therefore a pleasant change when the good ship Monticello steamed out of the foggy bay into the placid and sunny basin of Annapolis with its green clad shores, and Digby town nestling in cosy beauty at the foot of the hills. At Annapolis a distinctly summer temperature was encountered, a great and pleasing contrast to the chilly fogs of the Bay. "The season has been very backward," one hears on every hand, but now, it may fairly be said, the winter's chilly breath has ceased in the fair valley. The country has put on its beautiful garments, the foliage is rich and abundant, the orchards are approaching the perfection of bloom, and if the promise of the blossoming is fulfilled there will be no lack of fruit when autumn comes. New orchards are being planted everywhere, and as one rides through it becomes evident that a process is going on which will by and by transform the whole valley into one great orchard.

A stop over for the night at Kentville affords opportunity for handshaking with old friends and for noting improvements in this pretty town nestling between the hills—adorned with magnificent trees, altogether one of the most attractive places in the province. Among the ten or a dozen new residences now in course of construction is a Baptist parsonage, which will occupy an eligible site on Main street, and convenient to the church. We are glad to hear that Pastor Mainwaring is appreciated by his people and prospering in his work.

Wolfville is reached by the early train on Tuesday morning. The place is full of apple blossoms and of expectation. The meetings of anniversary week are anticipated with even more than ordinary interest. Wolfville is beautiful as ever, with additions of enterprise. The sound of the builder's hammer is in our ears as we write, and several tasteful residences are being erected in different parts of the village. Sunday we learn was an interesting day in Wolfville. The Baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. D. A. Steele, M. A., of Amherst. His theme was "Spiritual leadership." The sermon was finished in style, thoughtful in conception and impressive in delivery. The service throughout was very interesting, and the congregation filled the house. In the afternoon Mr. L. D. Morse spoke before the students—delivering an excellent and timely address on the subject of Missions. Mr. A. J. Kempton preached in the evening a very acceptable discourse.

Class Day. A new feature introduced this year in connection with the anniversary proceedings was the class day exercises. The class of '91, by reason of its numerical strength alone—which we believe is considerably greater than that of any two previous classes—might fairly presume on its right and ability to do something beyond the ordinary, and the varied and rich talent brought out in the programme, as well as the entire success of the whole undertaking, seemed fully to justify the new departure.

On Tuesday afternoon, at three, the class day exercises were announced to take place at that time there had gathered a select and expectant audience which comfortably filled the large Assembly Hall. The weather was pleasantly cool and the threatened showers were propitiously withheld. The hall presented an attractive appearance. Among the portraits of honored men, professors and benefactors of the college, whose portraits enrich the walls, we observed two new faces. They were those of the late Avard Longley, a life long friend to Acadia, and of Mark Curry, Esq., of Windsor, whose recent benefactions are fresh in the memory of all. Flags in profusion were festooned from the galleries, and flowering plants adorned the platform, over which appeared an arch bearing the class motto: Nulla dies sine lineis. Mr. H. P. Whidden, a member of the class, presided. Following is the programme presented: Processional, "Cathedral March" Ryder Prayer, "In Silent Mead" Emerson Quartette, "Hunting Song" Muller Messrs. Whidden, Shaw, Read, Burnett Oration, "Esprit de Corps" E. A. Reed Music, Soldiers' Chorus in Faust. Gounod Class Glee Club.

History..... W. B. Burnett, Sussex Violins & Piano, Beautiful Blue Danube Strauss Messrs. Bars, Morse, Kempton, Hemenon and Shaw. Prophecy..... J. H. MacDonald, Margaree Class Ode..... J. E. Bars Sung by the class.

All hail! All hail! Acadia! Thou child of light and learning! For aye the sacred flame of truth Is on thine altar burning. Strong in the dust to vanquish wrong, Firm is thy deep foundation; From error's bond still carry on Thy grand emancipation.

We love thee, old Acadia! Thy foster-children praise thee; To higher seats—thine honor's due—Our work and gold shall raise thee. Far shall thy fame and splendor shine; Thou, like a beacon glorious, Shalt chase the lying shades of night That feart thy blaze victorious.

Farewell! farewell! Acadia! No longer may'st thou hide us Beneath thy brooding mother wings, Or through life's peril guide us. Still on the distant hills thy form Shines through the mist of even; And radiant honor glids thy brow With sun set fire of heaven.

National Anthem. The Christian complexion of the class is indicated by the fact that the exercises were opened with prayer. A simple, short, comprehensive petition was offered by Mr. W. M. Smallman, who, by the way, is a man of very generous physical proportions, in which also several of his class-mates keep him company. We have not space at command for any minute characterization of the several features of the programme. All were excellent, and it would be invidious to distinguish. The oration delivered by Mr. E. A. Read, a son of Rev. E. O. Read, of Lockport, discussed the forces which seem to unite and cement men in friendship and fellowship. It was happily conceived and gracefully delivered. The poem by Mr. J. E. Bars, one of the youngest, and we think, the tallest member of the class—a son of Dr. A. DeW. Bars, and a grandson of the late Dr. Crawley—gave evidence, we thought, of real poetic faculty, and was remarkable for its elegance of diction. The poet was happily able to lend to the beauty of his poem the charm of a very rich and well modulated voice. The class history presented by Mr. W. B. Burnett, of Sussex, N. B., dealt in reminiscences of the four years of college life now drawing to a close. It was quietly humorous throughout, and frequently excited the risibilities of the class and of the audience. When the chairman announced that a member of the class would now prophesy as to its future destiny, Mr. J. H. MacDonald, of Margaree, C. B., came forward, who appeared fully to justify the wisdom of his selection as seer, as he at once transported his audience thirty years forward in time, and proceeded to speak of the class in the light of the year 1921, at which time we were gratified to learn that the great majority of the class of '91 will be occupying positions of distinguished honor and usefulness in the world. The prophecy was highly interesting to the audience, and rather electrifying to the class, to most of whom, we understand, it was a revelation.

One item, which does not appear in the programme, was a song by Mr. E. P. Fletcher, whose singing is always appreciated, and on this occasion did not fail to elicit hearty applause. Though laboring under the serious disadvantage of blindness, Mr. Fletcher has completed the studies of the course, partly by means of the raised text and partly by having the prescribed lessons read to him by his fellow students, by whom he is beloved. We must take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Fletcher on the successful and honorable completion—under what would seem tremendous difficulties—of his college career.

The musical part of the programme was very much enjoyed, and was highly creditable both to the musical talent of the class, and especially to the successful teaching of Mr. H. N. Shaw, who has been for some years musical instructor in the college, and who is also a member of the class of '91. The exercises were brought to a fitting close by the singing of the class ode—composed by Mr. Bars—and the National Anthem. We most heartily congratulate the class of '91 on the success of the first class day exercises at Acadia. Both in conception and execution, the programme was all that could be desired, and while the audience was held for two hours to the closest attention and interest, there was absolutely nothing, we should think, in the exercises which could offend the most refined and elevated taste.

Horton Academy. Wednesday morning brought heavy dashes of rain, causing those interested in the anniversary exercises to forbode a disagreeable day. But before noon the rain had ceased, and all the landscape bore evidence to the blessings it had brought. The brightness and freshness that followed made ample compensation for the morning's unpleasantness, and the afternoon and evening were all that could be desired.

At three o'clock, p. m., the anniversary exercises in connection with Horton Collegiate Academy took place. This institution has completed another fairly prosperous year, under the able leadership of Principal Oakes. The staff of

structors is as follows: I. B. Oakes, M. A., principal, mathematics and science; E. W. Sawyer, B. A., Greek and history; T. M. Shaw, B. A., mathematics and English; Mme. Constance C. Bauer, French.

Following is the programme of exercises presented: Processional March..... S. B. Whitney Miss Laurette St. B. Prayer.

(a) Etude, Ab..... Wollenhaupt (b) Nachstück..... Schumann Miss Edith Keirstead.

1. Essay..... Pluck Nathan J. Lockhart, Cavendish, P. E. I. 2. Essay..... Chaucer George H. Parsons, Halifax, N. S. 3. Essay..... Scotia's Famous Sons Johnson Miner, Mount Whatley, N. B. 4. Essay..... La Vivandiere..... Cabanis Misses King, Daniels and Young.

5. Essay..... The Minerals of Nova Scotia Harry Johnson, Wolfville, N. S. 6. Essay..... Rivers Miss Margaret W. Coates, Kingston, Kent Co., N. B. 7. Essay..... Waste of Society Neil E. Hemen, Dartmouth, N. S. 8. Essay..... Our Country and Her Future Harry Archibald, Wolfville, N. S. Ariel Quartette..... Kjerulf (a) Last Night..... (b) Annie Laurie..... D. Buck Misses King, Wallace and Young.

9. Essay..... Oliver Cromwell Earle R. McPherson, Halifax, N. S. 10. Essay..... The Ocean Alex. W. Nickerson, Ohio, Yar. Co., N. S. 11. Essay..... Hannibal Samuel B. King, St. John, N. B. 12. Essay..... Character Building Miss Mattie W. Brown, Yarmouth, N. S. 13. Essay..... The Faro Senz Burdick (Cavatina from Opera of Orpheus). Gluck Miss Alice Young.

14. Essay..... Culture Omer E. Steeves, Hillsboro, A. Co., N. B. 15. Essay..... Grand Pre Harry McLaughly, Grand Pre, N. S. 16. Essay..... Study Winifred S. Redden, Windsor, N. S. 17. Essay..... Manual Training in Education William R. Foote, Grafton, N. S. Presentation of Diplomas.

Addresses. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Ross (Presbyterian), Wolfville. The young men and women whose names appear as essayists, with two others, Miss Carrie Logan, of Amherst, N. S., and John Vaughan, of Wolfville, N. S., in all seventeen—form the academy's contribution to the next year Freshman class of the college. The essays numbered 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 15 were recited, and were of a very creditable character.

Mr. Oakes called special attention to the last essay on the programme, which dealt with a subject of practical importance to the academy and to the interests of public education. He alluded to the fact that the establishment of a manual training department had been in contemplation for some time, and it was the hope of some of the friends of the Academy that this might before long be realized. One gentleman had volunteered a contribution of fifty dollars a year for ten years if such a manual training school should be opened, and as an evidence of the interest taken in the matter by the students, he said that the present matriculating class had offered to provide the tools required in the carpentering department, provided that they might enjoy the privileges of the school during their college course.

The musical part of the programme, so far as we were able to judge, was of unusual excellence and certainly was much enjoyed by the audience. The duty of presenting the diplomas was delegated to Rev. D. A. Steele, M. A., of Amherst, who performed it in his usual self-possessed and felicitous style, giving with the diplomas some words of valuable counsel to the class.

Acadia Seminary. Next to the proceedings in connection with the graduation of the class from the college, if this exception should be made, the closing exercises of Acadia Seminary, of all the doings of anniversary week, are always most attractive to the general public. For years past, on these occasions, Assembly Hall has been crowded far beyond the limits of comfort, and this year an entrance fee of 25c. did not prevent its being filled to its fullest seating capacity. Wednesday evening was, as usual, the time for the exercises, which were considered to be fully up to the record of previous years. The graduating class numbers eight. The names are as follows:

Bertha Isabel Burnett, Sussex, N. B., who graduates in the literary course. Nellie A. Havel, Freeport, N. S., literary course. Clara S. King, musical and literary course. Eva Van A. Margeson, Hantsport, musical and literary course. Edna May Moffatt, Amherst, classical course. Susie L. Morse, Nictaux, literary course. Alice M. Page, Amherst, classical course. Anna A. Rich, Chester, literary course.

Following is the programme: Processional: Coronation March, from "Le Prophete"..... Meyerbeer Misses Freese and Griffin. 1. Essay..... Old English Ballads Edna May Moffatt, Amherst. 2. Sextette, Evening Shadows..... Brandt Misses King, Daniels, Coffill, Fitch, Wallace, Young. 3. Essay, What Geography Ores to Louis Agassiz..... Nellie A. Havel Freeport. 4. Essay, Hospital Work for Women..... Alice May Page, Amherst. 5. Vocal Duets, I Heard a Voice, Glover Misses King and Young. 6. Essay..... Anthems Sung in Stone. Eva Van Ardel Margeson, Hantsport. 7. Piano Duo, Hungarian Rhapsody..... Misses Seabourne and Shaw.

8. Essay, Drei Beruhmte Musikunster Deutschlands..... Clara Sarah King, Truro. 9. Vocal Solo, Una Voce Poca Fa; Cavatina from H. Barber, Rossina May A. White. 10. Essay, History of the Kindergarten..... Susie Lois Morse, Nictaux. 11. Ariel Quartette, (a) Found..... Osgood (b) Last Leaf of Summer, An'erson Misses King, Crowell, Wallace, Young. 12. Piano Solo, Third Ballade..... Chopin Clara S. King. 13. Essay..... The Age of Heroes Bertha I. Burnett, Sussex Vale, N. B. 14. Vocal Trio, Twilight..... Abt With Violin, Miss Mary Misses King, Wallace and Young. 15. Piano Solo, Erl King..... Liszt Eva Van A. Margeson. 16. Poem, with Valetotry..... Prosperice Alice Rich, Chester. Presentation of Diplomas.

Addresses. The platform was adorned with tastefully arranged plants and apple blossoms, while on the archway above the platform, the class motto—pink and Nile green. The entrance of the teachers and young ladies of the seminary to the hall, accomplished in perfect order and good taste, was not the least interesting of the evening's proceedings. Dr. Sawyer presided, and announced the different performers and their parts with his usual dignity and grace. The eight essays presented an excellent variety in the subjects chosen, and both in conception and delivery were fully up to the average of previous years. Miss King presented her essay in German, and in this case, for the most of the audience, the admiration had to be confined to the manner of delivery. The valetotry by Miss Litch was a poem excellent in composition and delivery, and was especially well received. The musical part of the programme gave evidence of the presence of much talent and careful culture. The singing was especially good and evinced a distinct advance in this department as compared with previous years. In short, if the anniversary exercises may be taken as a criterion, it would appear that excellent work has been done both in music and elocution, as well as in the literary department of the seminary.

The diplomas were presented to the graduating class by Dr. Hall, of the Normal School, Truro, their presentation being accompanied with a few appropriate remarks, and the proceedings of the evening closed with a short and timely address by Rev. A. Cohoon.

Anniversary Day. With Thursday morning came a cold rain, which no doubt prevented many in the neighboring villages and country from attending the graduating exercises. But by eleven o'clock the rain had ceased, and though the streets were muddy, it was not otherwise unpleasant. The hall was well filled, and the large audience listened with deep interest to the graduating exercises. The programme, which is herewith printed, owing to the class being so large is an unusually long one:

Music. Prayer. ORATIONS BY THE GRADUATING CLASS. The Present Outlook for Free Trade..... E. A. Read, Lockport, N. S. The Effect of Socialism on Individual Character..... R. O. Morse, W. L. A. Estabrook, Sackville, N. B. The Revolution of the Nineteenth Century..... H. Y. Corey, Havelock, N. B. A Jury in the time of Demosthenes..... L. J. Ingraham, N. E. Margaree, C. B. The Applications of Electricity in Modern Life..... W. J. Spurr, Aylesford, N. S. Canadian Highways and Waterways..... L. B. Crosby, Hebron, N. S. Napoleon III..... H. T. Knapp, Sackville, N. B. The Effects of the Suez Canal on Modern Commerce..... A. C. McLaughly, Grand Pre, N. S. The Womanhood of Old Greece..... T. J. Masters, Cornwallis, N. S. Direct versus Indirect Taxation..... T. J. Locke, Lockport, N. S. India's Indebtedness to England..... J. H. Jenner, Cambridge, N. S. The New Italy..... E. E. Daley, St. John, N. B. Unsolved Problems in Geology..... J. H. Secord, Fred'ion Junction, N. B. Utility of African Explorations..... F. E. Higgins, Wolfville, N. S. The Might of Right..... W. N. Hutchins, Halifax, N. S. Spencer's Theory of the Development of Conscience..... Chas. E. Freeman, Canning, N. S. The Modern Jew..... E. E. Gates, Truro, N. S. Bimetallism..... E. P. Fletcher, Halifax, N. S. The Humane Character of the Age..... A. J. Kempton, Canard, N. S. The Mineral Resources of Canada..... G. D. Blackadar, Hebron, N. S. The Characteristics of Holy Roman Empire..... L. R. Morse, Lawrenceston, N. S. The Renaissance..... Katie R. Hall, St. John, N. B. Music. Colonial Policy, Ancient and Modern..... W. J. H. Weston, N. S. The Microscope as an Aid to Science..... C. E. Morse, Middleton, N. S. Social Life in Russia..... L. D. McCart, Low's Economy, N. S. Home in the time of Augustus, and London in the reign of Victoria..... H. P. Whidden, Antigonish, N. S. The Outlook in Japan..... C. R. Higgins, Wolfville, N. S. The Novel—A Study in Social Life..... W. B. Burnett, Sussex, N. S. France under Richelieu..... L. H. Morse, Bridgetown, N. S. Protection to Young Industries..... Fred. C. Hemenon, Liverpool, N. S. England's Colonial Policy as an Aid to Christianity..... W. M. Smallman, O'Leary Rd., P. E. I.

Honor Certificates were awarded to students as follows: J. E. Bars..... Latin and Greek H. Y. Corey..... Sacred History C. B. Freeman..... Philosophy Katie R. Hall..... German and French J. Willard Litch..... Moral Philosophy R. O. Morse..... Metaphysics E. A. Read..... Political Science M. S. Read..... Political Science W. L. A. Estabrook..... Natural Science J. E. Chipman..... Classics M. H. McLean..... " C. E. Seaman..... " R. D. Bentley..... " Clifford Jones..... " A. L. Wilson..... " Annie W. McLean..... French Literature J. Willard Litch..... French Literature

The graduating class formed an imposing procession, as in cap and gown, forty-one young men and one young woman marched in, preceded by Rev. D. A. Steele, M. A., by whom in due form they were introduced to the faculty. The president, in the name of the faculty, conferred upon each the degree of Bachelor in Arts, at the same time presenting the customary parchment, which assures to each graduate the rights, titles, dignities and privileges pertaining to the degree.

Rev. C. W. Williams was also introduced and received the degree of Master of Arts in course. The president announced that Mr. T. S. K. Freeman, B. A. of 1887 and M. A. of Bethany College, Virginia, had been admitted *ad eundem gradum*. It was also explained that in the case of Mr. D. B. Hemenon, who was a member of the class just graduated, but, on account of absence, had not completed the examinations for the final year, it had been determined that he should receive his diploma as soon as the said examinations should be passed.

In addressing the graduating class, President Sawyer said that in the coming in of the class, four years ago, fifty-four had been added to the number of the undergraduates of the college. As the class had entered just previous to the Jubilee celebration, and perhaps, as to its numbers, might be considered as in some degree a result of that movement, it had been spoken of as the Jubilee class. Most of those who came in at that time had continued through the course and had now received their diplomas of graduation. The out-going of so many at one time must be regarded as an event of importance. He would say to the class of '91: We were glad to have you come in, we are glad also

to have you go forth. The record which the class had made in college might fairly be taken as a guarantee of considerable value as to its future well-doing. A word or two of counsel he wished to leave with the class. Let your course be determined by truth, not by caprice. Truth may be discovered but not created by the human mind. Find truth and follow where it leads. Make duty, not pleasure, the end for which you live. Some fail to make this distinction, and persuade themselves that duty and pleasure are synonymous. The error is fatal, involving failure to reach the heights of noble living. It should be remembered that while we are individuals, we are not simply individuals. It is not for us merely to drift with the current. We cannot fashion our lives rightly without yielding to influences from other lives. Learn to live with due regard to both these principles. He who aims to live for himself alone will make his life narrow and ignoble. We must live in sympathy with others. Such life will be in harmony with the truest patriotism. If, in the providence of God, Canada shall in the approaching years arrive at a position of independent nationality, do your utmost to make the future of your country nobly eminent. This, you and others of like spirit with you, will have power to do. Remember that we shall expect to hear great things of the class of "ninety-one."

In bringing the exercises to a conclusion President Sawyer remarked that a year ago he had had the pleasure of announcing the endowment of a professorship through the munificent gift of Mr. Mark Curry, of Windsor. He had now the pleasure of announcing that Prof. Tufts had presented to the college Mr. Curry's portrait, which now occupied a place in the hall in view of the audience. The walls had also been enriched, as would be seen, by the portrait of another tried friend, and for some years governor of the college, the late Avard Longley, Esq. This portrait had been presented by friends of the college in Annapolis county, among whom Mr. Mills, M. P., had been foremost, and who it was hoped, would have been here to day, formally to present the portrait. The President concluded with fitting and graceful mention of the recent gift of J. W. Bars, Esq., of \$10,000, which has been paid into the treasury of the college, and which, with other sums previously contributed by Mr. Bars, has gone to establish the J. W. Bars professorship of classics.

The year just closed may fairly be regarded as the most prosperous in the history of the Wolfville institutions. The students in college number 137, while 94 have been enrolled in the seminary and 85 in the academy, making a total of 316. Never probably was so great a number of visitors present on any anniversary occasion, and never did the institution appear to better advantage.

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be taught the true findings of science concerning this demon which so curses the human family. If the course of study is full, let some of the many less important topics be set aside, that this subject may fill its proper place, and receive the time its importance demands. If our teachers have not mastered the subject, let them have thorough drill and examination upon it in our Normal schools. Petitions will soon be put in circulation by the different unions in Nova Scotia, praying the Council of Public Instruction to make compulsory the subject of scientific temperance in all the schools of the province, also that properly graded text books, such as are adapted to give an intelligent and thorough knowledge of the subject, be prescribed. It is the earnest desire and request of these women that all temperance organizations and Christian churches unite their influence with ours in the effort to secure this boon for our children and youth. I think if all the temperance societies, conferences, associations, synods, etc., would adopt a uniform petition, signing it by officers, number of ministers and members, we would scarcely fail to procure what we seek. I thank you very much, Mr. Editor, for space for these few thoughts.

**Religious Intelligence.**  
NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.  
TABERNACLE CHURCH, St. John.—Four were received into the membership of the church last Sunday—three by letters and one by experience. One also has been received who awaits baptism as soon as the baptismary which is being put in shall be completed.  
CLEMENSVALE, N. S.—Baptized on Sunday, 31st ult., three happy believers in the Lord Jesus Christ. The dealings of God with this people are strange and mysterious. While some are experiencing the saving power of the blood of Christ many are being called to try the realities of the spirit world. Our church is deeply feeling these removals, but we thank God for other helpers that He is raising up for us, and take courage.  
St. STEPHEN.—Two persons received the ordinance of baptism on Sunday evening last. We rejoice in these fresh trophies of God's saving power. Last evening the W. M. A. society held a public missionary meeting, one interesting feature of which was the opening of mite boxes. About thirty dollars were realized in this way, to be devoted to home missions. Bro. H. T. De Wolfe, one of our members, who has just returned from his first year's study at Newton, gave an interesting account of the students' volunteer movement.  
June 4. W. C. GOUCHER.  
PORT MEDWAY AND MILL VILLAGE.—It was my privilege to baptize fourteen candidates on Sunday, May 31, six at Port Medway and eight at Mill Village. Just now there is a good degree of religious interest in both these churches. Our young brethren Hutt and McCurdy have been earnestly laboring with the people there and God has blessed their faithful efforts. It is expected others will be baptized soon. Brethren Hutt and McCurdy are promising young men, and I understand it is their intention to enter upon a course of study either at Acadia or McMaster Hall. It may be they will see it to be to their advantage to go to Acadia first. While in Port Medway I visited our Bro. Rev. A. W. Barsa, who was stricken down with paralysis some months since. Though much improved, our brother is still very feeble. His friends, however, are encouraged and are hoping that he may yet be restored to his family and his much loved work. He and his wife and family have the sympathy of all who know them.  
LIVERPOOL.  
NEWCASTLE.—I had the pleasure of spending last week with Bro. Crabbe, pastor of Baptist church at Newcastle. It was a week of great joy and blessing. Bro. Crabbe is laboring faithfully to bring souls to Christ, and to breathe the breath of life to the church. The work is in a prosperous condition, both at Derby and Newcastle. Congregations are good and prayer meetings are well sustained. Bro. Crabbe held a few special meetings at Derby, in which the Spirit of the Lord was present to convict and save souls. Though no special meetings were held at Newcastle, some mercy drops have fallen upon the people. I baptized two at Derby on May 25th, at 10.30, and three at Newcastle at 3.30, all of whom seem to be fully trusting in Jesus. All were young ladies, who will be a great help to the church. At Newcastle fully one thousand assembled at the water to witness the sacred ordinance. Knowing that but few of those present believe as we do, I spoke on the mode for about twenty minutes, and I am pleased to say that notwithstanding the crowd and the fact that all classes were there, I never spoke to a more reverent and attentive people. The outlook for the Baptist church is very encouraging. May the pastor and people continue to labor together in love as they do now.  
G. W. SCHUBMAN.  
DORCHESTER.—Yesterday evening it having been noised abroad here that there was to be a baptism in the church here a very large congregation attended the service. The minister, who was assisted by a number of helpers, administered large numbers generally attend, and as baptisms are not infrequent in all Christian communities, it can scarcely be thought that they attend merely to gratify their curiosity. Baptism is an object lesson, speaking of the proper mode in the most unmistakable manner. In this Christian country all, we hope, read their Bibles, and when they see a baptism their minds travel back to what they have read there, saying, "that is the way we read that the rite was administered." The baptized last evening were two ladies, Mrs. C. E. Knapp, who has travelled the largest part of her earthly journey, and Mrs. H. R. Emerson, now in the full strength of her womanhood. Both of these ladies are well known to many of the Baptist ministers of the Maritime Provinces. Although not heretofore members of the Dorchester Baptist church they have been identified with all its undertakings, and ever ready to give their aid when it was required to advance the Baptist cause in Dorchester. It being more convenient to have the church clerk at the "Corner" Bro. Frederick C. Palmer has been appointed to that office. His address is, F. C. Palmer, merchant, Dorchester, N. B., and all communications directed to him will receive prompt attention. Our church has been somewhat depleted by the exodus to the U. S., but is now fast recruiting its ranks. The Baptists have a grip on this community that cannot be broken; the only thing they have to fear is dissensions within, as they have nothing to dread from opposition from without.

SPRINGFIELD, N. S.—Last Sabbath evening it was my privilege to bury with Christ in baptism three happy believers, all members of the Sunday-school.  
June 3. H. B. SMITH.  
St. JOHN.—The U. B. ministers' conference was held at 85 German St., on Monday morning. Rev. Mr. Ford occupied the chair. Revs. H. G. Mellick, J. L. Parsons, J. A. Ford, Jas. Spencer, E. Hickson, J. A. Hartly, A. E. Ingram and Bro. J. H. King, L. C., of Acadia College were present. The reports from the churches were of an interesting character. The following churches reported additions:—Waterloo St., three by letter; Leinster St., one by experience; Tabernacle, three by letter and one by experience; Carlton Baptist church, six by baptism from the Sunday-school. Bro. King reported having accepted a call to take charge of a new interest at Regina, North West Territory.  
St. GEORGE, N. B.—Rev. J. H. Saunders preached to my congregation in St. George, Sunday, May 10. His sermons were very much appreciated, and we hope to have another visit from our esteemed brother in the near future. On May 31, Rev. J. W. S. Young preached two vigorous and earnest sermons, which were enjoyed by all. My pulpits were very much appreciated, and opportunity of preaching at some of the union stations. I expected that Bro. Young would remain some time with us on this wide field, but after preaching five sermons at Second Falls and one at Back Bay, he left for home; and we will not and trust God for him. Not by might nor by power but by My Spirit, saith the Lord." C. E. PINCO.  
SPRINGFIELD, N. S.—We are pleased to report progress in Divine life. As the result of God's blessing with us, we are happy to report baptisms as follows: March 22, at Springfield, 4; April 26, at Springfield, 1; May 2, at New Albany, 7; May 31, at Springfield, 1. While we cannot report any sudden outburst of revival, yet the Lord is with us, and by steady, progressive work sinners are being converted. We now have some received for baptism, and others coming. We have nine prayer meetings on the field, well attended, with good interest. Our people, being heavily burdened this year, cannot do much for convention fund, but are doing what we can. We have paid \$218 standing debt, expended \$100 repairing premises, are building two new meeting houses and we contemplate building a third.  
S. LANGILLE.  
ALMA, PRINCE CO. P. E. I.—Brother Arthur Williams, son of our Baptist Williams the minister, labored with the Alma Baptist church for about four weeks, with characteristic energy and much acceptance, being more successful in gathering an audience around him than any brother that has labored among us for some time. The church has been edified and revived, and precious souls have been saved. He is one of our most promising young men, a good speaker and earnest expounder of Gospel truth. On invitation Bro. Joseph A. Cahill very kindly came up from Summerside and baptized seven happy believers in Christ. Among these were the father and mother of an interesting family, and their daughter. They came from among the Presbyterians, where the father was a leading member and is a valuable acquisition to our ranks. In connection with the above labors Bro. Williams gave some interesting lectures on Temperance, and this great and noble cause has been materially advanced by his persistent efforts in this direction in this end of the county.  
W. S. CLARE.  
June 1.  
ROYALTON.—Since we began repairs on our house of worship, we have been the recipients of several liberal donations from Bro. James Pyle and family, of New York, which have been from time to time acknowledged in the Messenger and Visitor. Perhaps the last of these generous donors calls for a fuller expression of the gratitude than any previous ones. This was a beautiful silver communion service and table linen complete, the gift of Mrs. James Pyle, sen. As our church gathered around the table on Sabbath last to commemorate the dying of the Lord Jesus, and using our beautiful service for the first time, we felt that, as a church, we had reason to thank God and take courage. Above mentioned, whose gifts prompted our people to a generous response when funds were so sorely needed for our neat church edifice finished within and without, and no cloud of debt hangs over it. It seems nothing is lacking only the showers of blessing which would inevitably follow.  
HAMILTON L. MORROW.  
May 29.  
CARLETON CHURCH.—On Sunday, May 31st, brought to a close the third year of our pastor's labor with the Carleton Baptist church. In that time we have gained 100 members, and added many needed accessories to the work of the church, and lately added one of Chute & Hall's magnificent organs to assist in the worship of song. Financially we have a bright outlook, all the various improvements paid for, a debt on the church redeemed, and a clear road to begin another year's work upon. We have advanced spiritually to a great degree, some thirty one having been baptized and nineteen received by letter; and we know there has been God's own good time lately we have had an interesting religious awakening in our Sabbath-school; ten have been baptized and connected themselves with the church. Our Sabbath-school is in a healthy condition, having an average attendance of 120. Our social meetings are well attended, and we feel that under the pastoral care of Rev. J. A. Ford, we have great reason to be thankful for past results, and look forward to greater blessings from the hand of our Heavenly Father. The church has granted the pastor a six weeks' vacation.  
E. L. STANOR, Clerk.  
PERSONALS.  
Rev. W. G. Corey is about removing from Chipman to Springfield, Queens Co., N. B., and wishes all correspondence addressed to him at that place.  
We were pleased to meet at Wolfville, last week, Rev. I. C. Archibald and wife, who have lately arrived from Colorado, via Cincinnati and Boston, having taken in their May meetings on their way. Bro.

Archibald still suffers somewhat from the effects of disease contracted in India, but expects that residence for a time in his native land will result in complete restoration of health.  
Rev. Wm. H. Young, B. D., who has filled the chair of English literature at Acadia during the year just closed, has received the degree of Ph. D. from Howard College. This honored Baptist in situation, situated at East Lake, a suburb of Birmingham, Alabama, is one of the pioneer colleges of the South, and claims most of the leading men of its nation among its graduates. It is pleasing to note that the Sophomore class showed their appreciation of Dr. Young's services by presenting him with a valuable chain accompanied with a complimentary address, expressing their high regard for his ability and work.  
NOTICES.  
The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Baptist quarterly meeting will be held with the Hodgdon and Richmond Baptist church, Union Corner, on the second Friday in June (9th) at 7 p. m. A large attendance of ministers and delegates is particularly requested. The executive of the Sabbath-school Convention and all persons interested in S. S. work are cordially invited to meet on Friday (12th) afternoon at three o'clock, in the above church edifice.  
THOS. TOWN, Secy. Treas.  
York and Sanbury Counties' quarterly meeting convenes with the 2nd Keswick Baptist church the second Friday in June (12th). The following ministers were appointed to preach: Rev. W. D. Manzer to preach the opening sermon, Rev. E. D. Crawley the quarterly. Rev. J. W. S. Young alternates; Rev. E. M. Nobles to preach a missionary sermon. We hope to see representatives from all the churches.  
S. D. ERVINE, Secy. pro tem.  
Association Notices.  
The Nova Scotia Western Baptist Association will meet, D. V., in the Baptist church, Lawrencetown, on the third Saturday in June, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Will the clerks of all the churches please send the letters to the association office filled out carefully and forwarded to the undersigned two weeks before the meeting of the association. Give the names of the delegates and answer every question, where possible. Answers to the questions in the left hand column of the third page are intended to take the place of the latter proper.  
I. E. BILL, Clerk of Association.  
Liverpool, N. S.  
Will the delegates and friends expecting to attend the Western Association meeting at Lawrencetown, June 20, kindly inform the undersigned before the 15th day of June—whether they will come by their own conveyance or by railroad—that entertainment may be provided for them during the session of the association. W. E. PALFREY, Church Clerk.  
Lawrencetown, May 29.  
Delegates and others attending the Nova Scotia Western Association, and having paid one full first class fare going will be carried on return for one third fare over the following railway lines, viz: Western Counties Railway, Windsor & Annapolis Railway. Reduced rates are also expected over the Victoria & Atlantic Railway. The stage line between Liverpool and Bridgewater will also give reduced rates. The steamer Evangeline, between Digby and Annapolis will give return tickets for one dollar. Tickets will be good to return over the Western Counties Railway, and obviously over the other lines up to Thursday, 25th June. All persons attending association will see that they get a certificate of attendance from the proper person at the association, to be presented to the railway or boat agents, and exchange for a ticket at one third rate before starting to return.  
W. H. ROBINSON, Com. on travelling arrangements.  
The N. S. Central Association will (D. V.) meet at Berwick on Thursday, June 25, at 2 p. m. As the associational year closes May 31, the chairman of districts will please send their reports, and the clerks of churches their letters to the secretary of the association as soon as convenient thereafter. In order to obtain correct statistics of our churches and Sabbath schools, the association urgently requests the church clerks to fill up as correctly as possible all the blanks and answer all the questions in the associational letters, not forgetting the Sabbath schools. Every Baptist Sabbath school within the bounds of the association should be fully reported. If there be more than one under the control of any church, give the names of the superintendents, and then add the like number of scholars in all the schools, and pupils in all the schools, and volume library in all the schools, etc. Some of our largest Sabbath schools neglect this important duty, and thereby render our statistics untruthful. If any clerk has already sent in his letter without doing as requested, will be kindly forward to me such statistics as have been omitted.  
J. MURRAY, Secy.  
Falmouth, Hants Co.  
The Central Baptist Association of N. S. meets this year at Berwick, Kings Co. Accommodation will be provided for all delegates and friends who send in their names to the undersigned by the 15th inst. Please state whether you intend coming by private conveyance or railroad. C. L. LITTLE, Church Clerk.  
Somerset, June 6.  
The P. E. Island Baptist Association will meet with the Summerside Baptist church, on Friday, 3rd July, at 10 a. m. Delegates will please forward their names a few days at least in advance, so that provision can be made for their accommodation.  
GEO. W. WARREN, Church Clerk.  
Summerside.  
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—I wish to acknowledge with thanks to our many friends, and to God, for His blessing upon us in putting it into the hearts of our friends to come and visit us, and leaving us very many useful things. We pray that the blessing of God may rest upon our kind and loving friends of this place and over the entire field of English, Welsh and Kingsclear. HOWARD D. WORDEN.

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IDEAL IDEAL SOAP. MADE ONLY BY WM LOGAN ST. JOHN, N.B.  
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THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

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THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

HE CARETH FOR THEM.

"Casting all your care upon Him, for he careth for you." 1 Peter 5: 7.

Oh, wonderful story of deathless love! Each child is dear to that heart above;

Mr. Truman's Experiment.

"I'm tired of work on the farm. I don't like the drudgery, and I don't believe there's much money in it anyway."

"I'd like to be a civil engineer," Will continued as he flocked a golden head of wheat from its stalk with his whip.

"Why, last—well not long ago," stammered Will, blushing a little. "It was only this afternoon I finally made up my mind, but of course I had been thinking of it before."

"No, I didn't know it," interrupted Mr. Truman. "I never heard you speak of it before. At one time you wanted to be a doctor, and I sent you away to school; then you changed your mind, and wanted to become a business man."

"I don't like to see you shifting from one business to another," Mr. Truman shook his head doubtfully, and then he regarded naturally.

"Are you sure that your mind is thoroughly made up?" asked his father, skeptically, for he was well acquainted with his son's changeable nature.

"And no inducement I can offer will make you remain on the farm?"

"I thought you wouldn't be so cruel," Will replied triumphantly, taking his father's hand into one of his.

"I have given you your choice in the past, but you soon got tired of all of them. If you go on at this rate when you become a man you will have nothing to fall back upon."

"I know, but that's just the way it is," said the boy. "I'm going to put you to a good test. You have a good position here, I said, and when you leave you forfeit all claims to it."

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best and most intelligent man on the place. Whom do you think he is?

"Well, I'll promote him then," was the quick rejoinder.

"I'll guess after his first attempt to learn surveying that Will entered upon the work of manager of the farm along with his father."

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existence. It is sad that to so many thousands of persons now-a-days it should be necessary to say this. Labor is everlastingly noble and holy; it is the source of all perfection; no man can accomplish, or become accomplished, without work;

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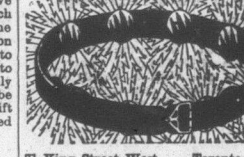
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EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND Scalp of infancy and childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusty, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, acrofolous, or hereditary, is speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO. HEAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL. Incorporated June 17, 1887, with a cash capital of \$50,000.



Dr. A. Owen, after years of experiment and study, has given to the world an Electric Belt that has no equal in this or any other country. Fully covered by patents.

is found wherever man is found, and it does not respond to age, sex, color, rank or occupation. Medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic cases. Although electricity has been used in the past as a remedial agent for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined.

Other belts have been in the market for five and ten years longer, but to-day there are more Owen Belts in use than all other makes combined. The people who have used them.

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INTERNATIONAL S. S. Co.

CHANGE OF TIME. TWO TRIPS per WEEK. AFTER MONDAY, March 9th, 1891, and until further notice, one of the Steamers of this Company will leave:

ST. JOHN BOSTON.

Every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 7.15, Eastern Standard Time, Returning, leaves Boston every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 8.30.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. '90. Winter Arrangement. '91. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 24th NOVEMBER 1890, the Trains of this Railway will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Express from St. John at 7.15 o'clock and Halifax at 7.15 o'clock. Passengers for St. John and Montreal leave St. John at 12.15, and take sleeping cars at Moncton.

WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1890, Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

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AT A. P. SHAND & CO.'S, YOU CAN PURCHASE THE FINEST SHOES FOR THE LOWEST PRICES. WINDSOR, N. S.

I do not think that I could My daily weight of worry. If it were not for all That Jesus seemeth alive, Unseen, but whispering Some tender word of love To fill my soul with bliss.

There are so many trivials That no one knows, and And this thought be to Things 'em not husbands Nor his dear love uplift. Each hour's unnamed pain That mothers know so well.

The failure of some hours The ending of some peace Deep hidden in my soul The weariness of child's The yearning for that sun That tureth duty into joy And giveth inner rest.

These secret things, how Are known to Jesus, how And this thought be to Things 'em not husbands Nor his dear love uplift. Each hour's unnamed pain That mothers know so well.

And then upon His loving My weary head is laid a In speechless ecstasy. It will seem as though I That care, fatigue, or pain Should hove to drive me From such felicity!

THE HOME Mrs. Palmer's O BY KATH SUNNEN "Somehow I don't should like for once to give something myself, thinking of that verse: offer to the Lord that which is best. That just as when I give your money "All right, little wife, Palmer, "do as you please. What is mine is yours full if you're contented to give that, why, as I beat. And now here is the new cloak—\$125, I would be; and I must be dear heart."

There was a loving kind close together as possible unwinning and poverty. "I should not like to thought Mrs. Palmer, as way faintly, "I don't have such we begone full know, if I were in the clear mind, I would like to think how I have er times. Why, I'm richly paratively speaking! that is Mrs. Hetzel's home.

I was the lady herself Mrs. Palmer's knock, invited her in, but the visit was touched by the un of distress in her hostess her errand, and then kindly. "Pardon me, Mrs. kindly; "don't think me are you not in trouble? you in any way? I should if could."

"Oh, no, but thank you pathy," replied Mrs. filling her eyes. "Ruffin is crippled, and afevered times. The doctor told that if I could send his for treatment, he thought cured, but it would cost dollars any way, and it sible for me to raise so suppose it is all for the pretty hard."

The poor little mother completely and Mrs. P full. All words of sympathy empty and useless, as took her departure. she was out on that thought of the money "one hundred dollars. What a goddess it would Hetzel! And then all mer stopped just where "Oh, dear!" she ex dimmy. "But I might that really cost me so, and John would be will oh, I'm so wocked! I so badly!"

"That was what Mrs. E incoherent fashion that there; but one could what idea had suggested a moment she started went slowly, and was thought.

"Perhaps he wouldn't all," she argued. "But would always have the knowing that the attempt My old cloak isn't the new plush would dear I hadn't an idea and bad! I don't see for an instant, and I w John is willing."

A little later Mrs. E herself at her husband's was flushed, and her eyes "Well, little woman, her husband. "Could you wanted, or does it you thought? I guess if it isn't too much, going to be perfectly And could I have that have this wonderful cloth for my self? I suppose of "Oh, John, I would of me, if I wore my shou And could I have that very own to do as I please? "Most certainly you I cannot conceive of m of you, Annie, under at But what is it?" I my

A MOTHER'S CARE.

I do not think that I could bear My daily weight of woman's care, If it were not for this: That Jesus seemeth always near, Unseen, but whispering in my ear Some tender word of love and cheer, To fill my soul with bliss.

There are so many trivial cares That no one knows, and no one shares, Too small for me to tell. And this thought brings me peace, Nor his dear love uplift from me, Each hour's unnam'd perplexity That mothers know so well:

The failure of some household scheme, The ending of some pleasant dream, Deep hidden in my breast: The weariness of children's noise, The yearning for that subtle poise That turneth duty into joys, And giveth inner rest.

These secret things, however small, Are known to Jesus, each and all, And this thought brings me peace. I do not need to say one word; He knows what thought my heart hath stirred, And by divine throbbings, my Lord Makes all its throbbings cease.

And then upon His loving breast, My weary head is laid at rest, In speechless ecstasy. Until it seemeth all in vain That care, fatigue, or mortal pain Should hope to drive me forth again From such felicity! —Presbyterian.

THE HOME.

Mrs. Palmer's Old Cloak.

By KATH SUMNER GATES.

"Somehow I don't feel satisfied. I should like to once to really and truly give something myself, John. I keep thinking of that verse: 'Neither will I offer to the Lord that which cost me nothing.' That is just exactly what I do when I give you money."

"All right, little woman," said Mr. Palmer, "do as you please and think best. What is mine is yours fully and freely, but if you aren't contented or quite satisfied to give that, why, as I say, do as you like best. And now here is the money for the new cloak. \$25. I think you said it would be; and I must be off. Good by, dear heart."

There was a loving kiss, and Mrs. John was left to herself. "I think I'll go down town to-day, and get my cloak," she said to herself. "It seems too good to be true, though, that I am really going to have it. I have wanted it so long. Oh, there! while I am out I must go round by Mrs. Hetzel's, and see if she can come and sew for me next week. I'll go there first, so as to make sure of it."

It was a little narrow street where the dressmaker lived; the houses were as close together as possible, and looked uninviting and poverty-stricken. "I should not like to live here," thought Mrs. Palmer, as she picked her way daintily. "I don't wonder the people have such woe become faces. I should, I know, if I were in their places. Oh, dear me! it makes me more than ashamed to think how I have complained sometimes. Why, I'm rich as Croesus, comparatively speaking! There, believe that is Mrs. Hetzel's. I hope she is at home."

It was the lady herself who answered Mrs. Palmer's knock, and cordially invited her in, but the visitor's kind heart was touched by the unmistakable signs of distress in her hostess' face. She did her errand, and then lingered hesitatingly.

"Pardon me, Mrs. Hetzel," she said kindly; "don't think me inquisitive, but are you not in trouble? Could I help you in any way? I should be so glad if I could."

"Oh, no, but thank you for your sympathy," replied Mrs. Hetzel, the tears filling her eyes. "Roddie, my only child, is crippled, and suffers terribly sometimes. The doctor told me yesterday that if I could send him to the hospital for treatment, he thought he could be cured, but it would cost one hundred dollars any way, and it is utterly impossible for me to raise so much money. I suppose it is all for the best, but it comes pretty hard."

The poor little mother broke down completely, and Mrs. Palmer's eyes were full. All words of sympathy seemed empty and useless, and presently she took her departure. It was not until she was out on the street that she thought of the money in her pocket. One hundred and twenty-five dollars! What a godsend it would be to poor Mrs. Hetzel! And then all at once Mrs. Palmer stopped just where she was.

"Oh, dear!" she exclaimed softly, in dismay. "Oh, dear! Why, I couldn't—but I might. It would be an offering that really cost me something, though, and John would be willing, I know; but, oh, I'm so wicked! I do want the cloak so badly!"

That was what Mrs. Palmer, in a rather incoherent fashion thought as she stood there; but one could easily surmise what idea had suggested itself to her. In a moment she started again, but now she went slowly, and was evidently deep in thought.

"Perhaps he wouldn't be cured after all," she argued. "But then his mother would always have the satisfaction of knowing that the attempt had been made. My old cloak isn't really bad at all, only the new plush would be so nice. Oh, dear! I had an idea I was so selfish and bad! I don't see how I can hesitate for an instant, and I won't any more, if John is willing."

A little later Mrs. Palmer presented herself at her husband's office. Her face was flushed, and her eyes very bright. "What do you think of this?" said her husband. "Couldn't you find what you wanted, or does it cost more than you thought? I guess we can manage it if it isn't too much. You know we're going to be perfectly happy when we have this wonderful cloak, so we can afford to put ourselves out a little."

"Oh, John," said Mrs. Palmer earnestly, "would you mind, should you be ashamed of me, if I wore my old cloak after all? And could I have the money for my very own to do as I please with it?" "Most certainly you may have it; and I cannot conceive of myself as ashamed of you, Annie, under any circumstances. But what is it? Is my little wife going

to offer unto the Lord that which costs her much?" "It's Roddie Hetzel. He's a cripple, and his mother wants to send him to the hospital for treatment, but she can't afford it; and, oh, John, I was dreadfully selfish at first, and I'm so ashamed of myself! If you're willing, I do want to give it to them now."

I cannot tell you anything about Mrs. Hetzel's joy; and Roddie was cured. As for Mrs. Palmer, I think she was even happier than Mrs. Hetzel. And when, a year later, she laid a worn and threadbare cloak aside, she touched it almost tenderly.

"I am so sorry to give it up," she said to her husband. "I never took so much comfort in any garment in all my life as I have in that cloak."

If there are in our homes those who have been less favored than ourselves, let us remember that he who is faithful over a few things has the promise of being ruler over many, and if, in the varied and often trying duties given to our "hired helpers," to perform, they are trustworthy, they may exceed us in authority when the final adjustments are made.—L. H. Journal.

Save the small paper bags carefully which groceries come in; they are useful in many ways. Slip the hand in one when you pick the apple, and you will not soil it. When flies are around slip them over the clean lamp chimneys during the day. After fruit is canned draw them over the can, and label them plainly; the action of the light causes more fruit to spoil than any other thing.—Rural Life.

THE FARM.

I find not a few who believe firmly some foolish statement picked out of the newspaper—such as that tomatoes cause cancer—who could never be made to believe that to live in a low, damp spot, closely surrounded by trees is to court consumption; or that a slop-hole at the back door is a nest for typhoid and diphtheria to breed in.—Northwestern Agriculturalist.

I believe the same birds return season after season to the same place. A pair of bluebirds once occupied an old willow stump for three years, and were there again this spring. It isn't, therefore, a haphazard proceeding with birds, this annual coming and going. They know the roads through "the trackless fields of air," and are never lost, day or night.—Practical Farmer.

Owing to circumstances which rendered it necessary to adopt some unusual method of bringing up five lambs, Messrs. Garlick, of Hylham, put them along with a heifer which had recently calved, and the lambs took to their new "mother" in the most natural manner possible. She was blindfolded by wires in the pens first taken to her, but when allowed to see again at once adopted her companions as her own, and they seem quite a happy family.—London Dairyman.

Hard milks may, in a few cases, be cured by careful feeding to increase the flow of milk, frequent milking and fermentation, or dry rubbing the udder. By these means almost all hard milks may be improved, if taken in hand while young. Milking tubes may be used with good effect to relieve certain cases of temporary stoppage in teats, or while the teat is healing from a wound. The following is a list of the best of them.—Jersey Bulletin.

On rising in the morning, instead of taking a chew of tobacco, I rinsed out my mouth with fresh water two or three times, and then retained a mouthful as long as convenient. After that I repeated the process, and as often as the desire would return during the day. The hankering for tobacco gradually grew less, and in two weeks it was not only gone, but I had a perfect disgust for the filthy stuff, and never have had any desire for it since, and I am now thirty years have elapsed. There must not be any tobacco taken into the mouth while the remedy is being applied.—N. Y. Witness.

The eighteenth century dairyman, knowing nothing of "butter fat," far less having considered the cisterns and sinuses of the udder, was yet as fully aware as the nineteenth century writer that quick milking produced best results, and that a slow, dribbling style of milking very soon lowers the milk yield and puts the cow dry. Slow milking, continued two or three seasons, will spoil a cow altogether; she will become so stiff in her quarters as to make it impossible to draw the milk at all; the ducts will all but close up, and if not seen to in time the evil will go on till past remedy. So we were this century in the good old days of exact methods and commonsense conclusions that in engaging a dairymaid the first thing the knowing one asked was "Does she froth the pail?" and if she did she was A1.—London Agricultural Gazette.

FARM MUSIC.

To the farmer, or to any one interested in all that pertains to progressive agriculture, how cheering, even delightful, are the scenes and sounds on a farm where many kinds of domestic animals have place, enjoy life and are factors of importance in the prosperity of the farmer. There is welcome and music in the neigh of a horse as he thrushes his head out of the stable window and brings his ears forward, indicating curiosity or anticipation. The pigeons are cooing and strutting on the roof of the barn, while others are sailing round and round, their plumage gleaming like burnished silver, gold and bronze in the sun as they turn and wheel, flying so low that the "whirr" of their pinions is heard, and comes like a strain of music from an invisible source.

There is music in the poultry-yard, music everywhere to those who have appreciative ears. The crimson-crested crower pitches his "lay" on a high note and ends diminuendo, pianissimo, on a lower one. He merely announces, in his own language, set to music, "Here I am! Look at me!" Between his high and forte notes, is heard the soft clucking of the brooder and the sweet melody of her family of singing chicks. The layer's "lay" bursts into a refrain to all songs. The orchestra, a file of geese coming up from the meadow, now performs on a single, shrill treble-string, and now changes to the bass with a "Honk, honk, honk!" The drum accompaniment is

found in the vocalization of the turkey-cock; and he is certainly the drum-major of this, our poultry band, the daintily dressed guinea are so shy or aristocratic that they must be considered the soloists. Their "Jo Clark! Jo Clark!" is now in unison, and now rises above all other strains.

The ducks are such poor singers, especially the drake, always trying, but never succeeding, and their quacking is so flat, continuous and unrythmic that there is a suspicion that they are in collusion with the singers, and act merely as flangers. Deeper and broader sounds, sub-bass of good quality, comes from the brassy cow, re-manifesting at her restraint in the stable; and her cry is answered by a sympathetic lowing in the pasture. And in all and through all, filling in the gaps, like small apples in a barrel, are the best, the melodious tones of the birds, making a delightful symphony in itself.

The cries of all animals are musical. All may not appear so, but if they be studied, caught and held long enough to study, and to blend, every vibration will be found to have a musical quality. If these sounds do not always come to the ear in perfect harmony, the ear must correct and re-arrange.

Listen at a chicken-coop at dusk as the hen and her brood are disposing of themselves for the night, and you will canaries ever sing sweeter? Go to the poultry-house in the dark and whistle softly. There may be heard the note of warning, a cautious, inquiring trill that passes from rooster to rooster like a pass-word, or, perhaps, a word of assurance from the roosting cock, and may be contrasted to "Fear not! I am here!" Whatever the language or sound may be, it is musical, and has a cheerful jingle that is delightful to hear. No man has so much good music—sings, choruses, symphonies—to help as the farmer with his barn-yard and poultry-yard of wind instruments.—Farm and Field.

A Stable Luxury.

A stable luxury to the cow is a light fly-blanket, to be used while milking. In some of the European countries, especially where women do the milking, the cows are always blanketed while being milked, summer and winter. It is a luxury we may well copy in this country. We blanket our horses to protect them from flies while standing in their stalls, and why not our cows while we are milking them? Every farmer has old sacking in which fertilizer or wheat bran has been bought, and which may be easily used for this purpose. It is made in shape for a blanket to cover a cow. There should be one for each milker. Three sacks sewed together without ripping them open will usually make a blanket large enough to cover a large cow, and which is not so awkward as will reach their bills through. Most of the annoyance from cows' tails being switched about one's face and ears while milking, may be avoided by using such a blanket. Many cows learn the trick of holding their tails around upon their backs and sides while milking, and the flies, and not a little is thus wasted under their feet. It is well, during fly-time, to keep a stable pretty dark at milking time, and all the time if cows are put up through the day. A cow that is constantly in the shade will give much less milk than she would if kept constantly comfortable. It pays to treat our animals kindly, and to keep them happy and contented.—Ex.

Shading the Bees.

Bees should be in the sun till June—perhaps the middle of June—early in the season bees cannot be too warm; indeed, the warmer they are the more rapid is the increase, not because the bees hatch quicker in warm weather, but because the queen lays more eggs if they are coming in.

If no shade trees are afforded, let an annual shade of plants be made. Near the hives fix in the ground three ten or twelve feet high, untrunked, just as they come from the wood, and set them on or off. Around these trees plant flowering plants that make not only shade, but also a good runner and shelter if trained to run as desired.

If the bee keeper does not care to train flowering peas and beans, but wishes only to provide vines, there are many that will do the work. The vines of the flowering plants make not only shade, but also a delightful picture in the landscape. If the apiary be permanent, or the land be occupied continuously, grape vines for shade and fruit make a profitable investment.

Serving the King of Glory.

BY DAISY BATHORN. "Boys," said Miss Richter, "I want you to learn your responsive readings. It is much better than to read them hurriedly and forget them afterward."

"Yes, we'll try," said little Jamie Ried, whose bare feet were blue with the cold autumn air, in spite of the warm atmosphere of the class room he had just entered.

"It's not hard, but very beautiful for next week. Tommy, will you try to remember about it? It commences 'Lift up your heads, oh, ye gates, and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors.'"

"Oh, yes, I'll try; but I allers do twist things like sixty!"

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"The King, He'll be pleased, you know," said Jamie. "He's mighty good to have 'em bring me here where the sunshines come streamin' in all the time. It's sorter like His glory, ain't it? The brightness of His glory, you read about one day. You'll tell the boys as how I was a tryin' to please the King."

Miss Richter bent over him, and smoothed back the golden ringlets as she said: "Yes, little Jamie; but you mustn't talk much now, you are very busy. Are you ready to meet the King of Glory, Jamie dear?"

"Oh, yes, I'm glad to start a sorter whisper, I'd be glad to meet the King of Glory if He'll come for such as me."

He lay perfectly quiet for some time, his hand tightly clasping Miss Richter's. Presently his blue eyes opened wide as he said in joyous tones: "Oh, Miss Richter, He's comin', He's comin'!" The King of Glory!

as she said: "Please read as distinctly as possible, boys." Then the young voices said, "Lift up your heads, oh ye gates, and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in."

"Who is the King of Glory?" said Miss Richter. Then came the chorus of boyish voices: "The Lord of Hosts, He is the King of Glory."

"Boys," said Miss Richter, "would it not be grand to be subjects of a King? Would it not be grand to serve this King of Glory?" The least act of kindness we do for one of His subjects will please, greatly please, this Lord of Hosts, this King of ours.

"If a feller 'd let another kid have the place to sell papers, or help a little chap over a rough place, do you s'pose that 'd be counted in?" said little Jamie Reid.

"Yes, surely Jamie, if you did it as unto the Lord. Let us each try this week to do some little acts for this King of Glory."

Days passed by. It was on Saturday morning; a chilly, frosty morning, when something happened, which I must tell you. The pavements were very slippery and people were choosing their steps very carefully as they hurried to and fro.

An old lady, who kept an apple stall at a corner near the corner of the town, came trudging along with her basket. Every now and then she slipped and came near falling. There was an uncommonly great rush of teams and she stood trembling on the cross streets with her basket on one arm and her cane in the other, looking around her helplessly.

"See here, gran, shall I help you over with your basket?" The voice came from a little urchin with a bundle of papers under his arm, who had come up unnoticed, by the old woman.

"Well, sonny, if you could I'd be monstrous glad, my head is that queer this mornin' everything goes spinnin'!"

"For it was I—gathered up the basket and said gally: 'All right, can you follow right close?'"

The basket was quite heavy for so small a mite, and in looking back to see if the old lady was coming safely, he did not notice the drayteam that came suddenly round the corner.

"Oh, sonny! sonny!" cried the old lady frantically, but it was too late. The driver drew up his team a moment too late. It was useless then, except to show his good intention.

The old woman stood around the little still figure. The old woman stood around her hands and crying: "It were all for me, an' now he's dead, poor little critter."

A policeman elbowed his way through the crowd and soon had the still form on its way to the hospital. Poor little Jamie! he lay with white face, his yellow curls all tangled and filled with dirt, while one small hand still clutched a fragment of paper, which read, "Daily Star."

"Dead? No, not dead, but seriously injured," the physicians said. "He cannot live many days."

The crowd which had gathered about him, when he had lain amid his daily papers and the contents of the old woman's basket, dispersed. The teams came and went as usual. It was only one case out of hundreds that were happening all the time. Jamie was forgotten, save probably by the gray-haired old woman who sat behind her stall just around the corner.

By and by, when the boy opened his blue eyes, he looked about him in surprise at the little white beds, row after row, and the patient, suffering little faces they contained.

"Where be I, anyway?" he said feebly. The soft voiced nurse bent over him and said tenderly: "This is the children's hospital, dear. You are hurt; would you like to send for mother or any one?"

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