

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1892.

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Persons expecting to attend the anniversary exercises at Wolfville next week should read carefully the notice as to travelling arrangements in this issue, as some changes and several additions have been made to the notice as given last week. We are informed by Mr. Kempton that the W. C. railway has been asked to begin the issue of its special rate tickets on Monday, 30th,—the same as the W. and A.—and will probably comply with the request.

The readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR will be glad to read in another column the note of Mr. Grant, of Sussex, and to hear of the success of the courageous and persistent efforts put forth to enforce the Scott Act in that town. Brother Grant and those who have stood with him in this good fight are worthy of all praise. If all the places which are under the Canada Temperance Act would enforce it, after the example of Sussex, it would do more than anything else to bring in the day of a general prohibitory law.

MAKING WILLS.—It is said that Mr. Pardee, of Penn., was worth \$30,000,000 when he died,—a few days ago. He had been a liberal giver to Lafayette College, of which he was a trustee, and it was expected that he would leave a million to the college, as he had announced his intention of doing. But he had determined not to make a will but to dispose of his property when he was ready to die. He died suddenly, however, and left no will. So the college gets nothing. Referring to this case the Independent says:

"This is not only a reminder that every man who has property to dispose of should make his will, but also that those who can do so without injury to their natural heirs should give a certain portion of their property for the public benefit. No man has got wealth without receiving it from society at large. It is the growth of population, it is the general industry of the country from which he has benefited. He could not have got this wealth in an unorganized society. Society has done much for him. Let him do something for society when he dies. The time will come when a man will not feel himself to be dying creditably who does not die generously."

The Presbyterian Synod of Ontario and Quebec has held its annual meeting at Smith's Falls, Ont. The scheme for increasing the salaries of ministers was reported to be making progress and with great benefit both to the congregations assisted and to those assisting. Some effort of this kind was proposed among us some time ago, but we have not heard much about it lately. The report on the state of religion discussed the faithfulness of the deacons. Some were reported as faithful and efficient, while others were reported as not what they should be. Just imagine our Convention receiving a report that discussed our deacons! The hindrances to religion were discussed, the following black catalogue being read:

"Intemperance, gambling, covetousness, indifference, lotteries, skepticism, spiritual dyspepsia, contracting debts without prospect of paying them, defective and erroneous views of God's Word, craze after novelties in the pulpit and in religious services, craze after pleasure in various forms, low moral tone in the domain of politics, worldliness; this last named worldliness, is emphasized again and again by sessions and presbyteries as the greatest of all the hindrances, and therefore the church should do its utmost to overcome this Goliath enemy."

The statement from the Fredericton church which appears in another column will not cause surprise to those of our readers who are aware of the matters to which the statement alludes and the damaging statements and insinuations against Mr. Crawley's character which have been publicly made of late. To others we may say that in our opinion the church in making this statement public has done what it was wise and right to do under the circumstances. In reference to Bro. Crawley we need only say, that though he doubtless has in common with all others some of the frailties inseparable from human nature, yet we believe the facts in the case fully warrant his church in believing that nothing has occurred which should sever or weaken the relations hitherto existing between them, and that he has shown no infirmity of judgment or temperament which should impair confidence in him as a Christian man and a minister of Christ. We firmly believe that the pastor of the Fredericton church is a sincere and noble Christian man, who is not in any respect unworthy to bear his honored father's name, and who is worthy of the respect and love which his church feel for him, as well as the fullest confidence of all his brethren. If Brother Crawley is what we firmly believe him to be, we can scarcely conceive of any thing more base and de-

spicable than an attempt to blacken his character, ruin his happiness and that of his family and destroy his usefulness. May God save any man from the guilt and punishment involved in such an attempt.

WANTS TO KNOW.—The Montreal Witness editor is anxious for information. He has observed that though the ladies have discarded bustles they have put on long trains that sweep the streets in a way not wholly pretty to behold. He wants the ladies to explain "why it is that a year ago they wore bustles to keep their skirts off their heels, and so make it easier to walk, while now an extra hindrance at the heels is not thought objectionable." Poor man. Does he really expect the ladies to give a reason, anything but a woman's reason, for their style of dress? Is it possible that the editor of the Witness is such an "Innocent Abroad"?

It is announced that Professor J. G. Schurman, Ph. D., has been appointed president of Cornell University. In common with Dr. Schurman's many friends and admirers in these provinces, we are well pleased to see him called to this important and honorable position for which, by his eminent abilities and fine scholarship, he is well fitted, and in which his talents for leadership and executive work will find free scope. The New York Herald, in discussing the candidates for the presidency before the appointment was made, said:

"Professor Schurman has in an admirable degree the qualifications for president of a young and vigorous university like Cornell. He is possessed of a large measure of what for lack of a better name is called 'magnetism.' He is a man of striking appearance, an orator as well as a scholar of the first rank, is gaining a wide reputation as a philosophical writer, and his executive ability has made the philosophical department at Cornell such that students with doctors' degrees from German universities come there to complete their studies and carry on further researches."

It is stated that the Premier was waited upon at Ottawa on 13th inst. by a deputation made up of leading Methodist senators and members of the House of Commons, who requested that the government make a grant in aid of the mission homes and schools carried on in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia by the Missionary Society of the Methodist church in Canada. No doubt the Methodists are doing good in their mission work, but the question arises why the government should aid with public funds the religious work of one church in one part of Canada more than all religious bodies in all parts. But we do not want church and state in any form. Religious bodies have a perfect right to expend their own funds, but not to control the expenditure of funds belonging to the state. Speaking on behalf of McGill at a recent banquet, Sir William Dawson advocated dependence on private donations rather than on public aid. That is the better way.

ZION'S HERALD complains that the proceedings of the general conference now in session at Omaha are not being correctly reported in the despatches to the daily papers. "Most of the announcements to the public," it says, "have been little better than humiliating caricatures. The reporter has had an ear mainly for what is strange and sensational, and this, in distorted phrase, has been telegraphed all over the country." Special exception is taken to some of the statements as to the attitude of the conference toward dancing and other forms of amusement. "Neither Bishop Foster nor any other member of the Episcopal board," says the paper above quoted, "are in favor of dancing, card playing, or theatre going, nor have they said so in private or public speech. The whole statement is purely the fabrication of the sensational and scandalizing newspaper reporters." The conference appears, however, to have taken the ground that it was better to leave the question as to dancing and other forms of amusement to the decision of the individual judgment and conscience, rather than to attempt to control the conduct of the members in this respect by a law of the church. In the Episcopal address the bishops say:

"That there are allowable recreations and amusements, is undoubted by all intelligent people. The line is not difficult to discern. What the church has a right to expect of her members is not that they will become hermits, or convert the home or the every-day life into a round of austerities on the one hand, or on the other degrade it into a round of frivolities which are equally opposed to good sense, morality and religion; but that they will act in a manner everywhere and always befitting serious and sensible religious people."

—There are so many reformers who never want to do any work at home.

PASSING EVENTS.

FF anything was required to show that the electorate of Canada has become most shamefully corrupt, such evidence has been abundantly furnished by the processes and results in the suits which have been going on, all through the past year, in the election courts in almost every part of the Dominion. It has been made very plain, too, that the charge of corrupt practice, so far as the running of elections is concerned, is true not of one party merely, but of both. Only a small part, however, of the bribery that is practiced comes to light. If it were all revealed the picture, it is to be feared, would be much darker than most of us are willing to believe. An intelligent pastor, who takes an interest—as every minister of the Gospel should do—in the political affairs of his country, and who assured us that his statement was not made without due consideration, told us the other day that in his county at least one-half of the electors sell their votes at every election, and he believes that his county is not more corrupt than others. Whether things are as bad as our friend believes or not they are certainly bad enough to excite the gravest alarm. What good can be predicted of a country where the electors will sell themselves on election day like so many sheep? What good can be expected of a politician who has to purchase his seat in parliament, or of a party that has to buy its way into power? It is surely high time that some severe penalty was imposed on these corrupt constituencies than merely the unseating of the members whose agents have been convicted of bribery. It does not appear, however, that the existing laws against such bribery are enforced under the law. If we are correctly informed, every person who is proved guilty of bribery in any form is liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars, and every one who penetrates another at the polls is liable to six months' imprisonment. If these penalties were inflicted there would be less disposition to disregard the wholesome provisions of our election laws. But notwithstanding all the bribery and other forms of corruption brought to light in the election courts during the past year, who has heard that in any case these penalties have been inflicted? The Toronto Week, in calling attention to this matter, remarks: "There is evidently a grave defect in the law in that it fails to make it the duty of the court, or of some special officer, to see that the due penalty is inflicted in the case of every one found guilty of the forbidden practices. Whatever may be the cause of the failure to punish, it is evident that the most stringent laws can never have their proper effect, either in deterring from the commission of the specified crimes, or in educating the public conscience, until the punishment is made to follow conviction with the same certainty as in the case of any other criminal conviction."

NEWFOUNDLAND affairs have attracted considerable attention during the past week. Lord Knutsford, secretary of state for the colonies, has informed the Newfoundland government that the treaty arranged between that colony and the United States, and known as the Blaine-Bond Treaty, cannot be ratified. It is said that Lord Knutsford, though anxious to show Newfoundland every consideration, is convinced that the best interests of the colony lie in cordial association with Canada, and that Canada's reasons against the imperial sanction to the proposed treaty left no other course open to the imperial government than that which has been pursued. Another matter of importance, and one which has naturally excited some feeling in England, is the defeat of the bill introduced into the Newfoundland legislature by Premier Whiteaway, and designed to secure the enforcement of the "French Shore treaties." Newfoundland's great grievance, as is well known, is connected with the claims and encroachments of the French fishermen, which are felt to be so annoying and injurious that the colony seemed to be at one time, not long since, on the point of forcible resistance. The proper interpretation of the treaties is still a matter of dispute between the English and French governments, but a temporary arrangement or *modus vivendi* was agreed upon which secured to the French fishermen certain important privileges on portions of the island. When it was found, as the result of a suit in law, that there was no provision in the law of Newfoundland for enforcing the *modus vivendi*, the imperial parliament seemed disposed to take the matter into its own hands and provide

the legislation necessary for the enforcement of its agreement with France. At this juncture a delegation was sent from Newfoundland, and after conference with the English ministers it was agreed that the Newfoundland government should introduce a bill to secure the enforcement of the arrangement made with the French government. But Sir William White-way, who took a principal part in the negotiations in England, has found himself unable to secure the support of most of his colleagues to the bill which he has introduced, and it was accordingly defeated on its second reading by a vote of 8 to 22. Affairs accordingly remain in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. It is stated, we hope correctly, that Canada and Newfoundland have grown tired of retaliation and are about to enter into more friendly trade relations.

THE political situation in England grows more exciting as the time for the holding of the general election approaches. It was possible for the government to delay the elections for another year, but it appears to be understood that it has been decided to make the appeal to the country during the present summer, and that the elections will accordingly be brought on with as little delay as possible. According to a recent despatch Mr. Balfour will meet the Conservative election agents on May 31st, when a definite indication will be given of the date of the general election. It is supposed that the writs will be issued about a month later, and as the new parliament must assemble within thirty-five days of the dissolution of the preceding one, the elections are expected to take place in July, and parliament to meet again the first week in August.

SOME recent utterances of Lord Salisbury, and especially those contained in a speech delivered at Covent Garden, have attracted wide attention and caused not a little surprise. It is doubtful if Lord Salisbury's friends are prepared in general to endorse the tone and the legitimate outcome of his speech; while, by his opponents, it has been criticized as the speech of a politician and a fanatical partisan rather than that of a Conservative statesman. In discussing the question of Home Rule, Lord Salisbury considered its bearing upon the Protestant province of Ulster, and declared that it would be a handing over of Ulster to her irreconcilable and hereditary enemies and selling the province into slavery. The religious prejudices of the nation were appealed to when Lord Salisbury declared that everything an Ulsterman holds dear would be in the hands of Archbishop Walsh and his political friends; and the prediction that the men of Ulster would fight rather than submit to be ruled from Dublin, was made in such terms as perhaps to justify the charge that, if civil war should indeed result, his lordship would not be able to free himself from the responsibility of having done something to bring to pass the thing predicted. Whatever may be thought of Lord Salisbury's way of treating the subject and his virtual approval of insurrection on the part of Ulster in the event of Home Rule being established, there can be no doubt, we suppose, that Ulster, considering its relations to the rest of Ireland and to the whole kingdom, forms one of the weightiest arguments against Home Rule that can be presented. A part of the island, and under physical and political conditions similar to those of the other provinces, Ulster, with its prosperous, contented and law-abiding people, strongly attached to the British crown and British institutions, presents a striking contrast to the rest of Ireland, and seems to be evidence that the unhappy condition of the people, as seen in the other provinces, is not principally due to the present political relations with England. When the factions among the Irish members of parliament and the scenes which are repeated at every Irish election are considered, it is little wonder if the people of Ulster have strong objections to being under the control of a majority which seems to have learned so little of the principles of self-government. Then, if Ulstermen object to being "in the hands of Archbishop Walsh and his political friends," it is certainly an objection with which Protestant Englishmen must feel no little sympathy. Say what we may of the rights of majorities and deprecate as we may any recognition of religious distinctions in matters political, yet to be subject to the will of a majority which, in matters political as well as religious, is more or less under the control of a foreign pontiff, is not, it must be confessed, a situation which

any English Protestant province can be expected to accept with equanimity. But in a complete discussion of the subject many other things, of course, have to be taken into account, and we are far from saying that, all things considered, it may not be just and wise to permit Ireland to have her parliament, provided the rights of the minority are sufficiently protected, which Mr. Gladstone has declared any scheme of Home Rule must do; and it is well-known that, though he must have fully weighed the objections, the veteran statesman is willing to accept the responsibility, and crown or mar, as the case may be, the record of his splendid career by giving Home Rule to Ireland.

ON Monday, the 23rd inst., Deeming, who was convicted in Melbourne, Aus., of the murder of his wife, Emily Mather, was to pay on the gallows the penalty of his crime. The annals of crime have seldom recorded the name of a more hardened and villainous criminal. His career is that of a cunning and cold-blooded murderer. How many lives he has taken no one probably can tell. It was reported that he was believed to be the perpetrator of most of the horrible Whitechapel murders, but whether or not there was any ground for this report, we are unable to say. It seems to be definitely known, however, that previous to his marriage with Miss Mather, at Rainhill, near Liverpool, England, Deeming had murdered his former wife and four children, and with great coolness and cunning concealed his crime. A young lady, named Ronnesvill, was on her way to marry Deeming when he was arrested for the murder of Emily Mather. The evidence against him was overwhelming, and his only hope was in the plea of insanity, which, however, availed him nothing. Deeming has told the doctors that his father and mother had been in lunatic asylums, and that his dead mother frequently appeared to him, and at one of these times had told him to kill every lady friend he had. But two brothers of Deeming, who reside in England, deny that there had been insanity in the family. The jury in the case, after an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty—adding that the prisoner was not insane. It seems certain that the man was not in any ordinary sense insane. It would be highly interesting, however, if it were possible to trace the life course of such a man step by step and to enquire how far—if at all—his diabolical conduct was due to congenital defects, and how far his character was determined by courses of action over which he had full and responsible control. It is certainly a happy thing for human society that such monsters of villainy are comparatively rare.

THERE has recently passed the United States Congress a bill which is attracting a good deal of attention, both in that country and in England. The bill confers an American register on two ocean steamships of the Inman Line—the City of New York and the City of Paris. These steamships are, of course, English built and are among the largest and swiftest of ocean liners. The Inman Company, whose ships are said to be owned principally in the United States, though foreign as to construction and registry, will be required under the conditions of the bill to construct in American shipyards steamships of an aggregate tonnage equal to that of the City of New York and the City of Paris. This legislation appears to be received with general satisfaction by the American public, as it is supposed to afford conditions for the building up of a merchant marine under the flag of the United States. These ships are regarded also as promising an important addition to the navy in case of war, since they would be held by the United States government, as they are now by the English government, subject to the requirements of the nation in such an event. The great speed of these ships, enabling them to elude the pursuit of heavily-armed men-of-war, and easily to overtake slower going merchantmen, would make them, when properly armed, very formidable as destroyers of commerce. The English government which, by virtue of the payment of \$105,000 a year, retains a claim upon these steamships for naval purposes if so required, is naturally not well pleased with the prospect of their being transferred to another flag. It appears, however, that under certain conditions the company has the right to make the transfer, and the much larger subsidy which it is expected will be received from the United States Postal Subsidy Fund is the argument which is expected to weigh with the company to induce it to accept registry for its ships in the United States instead of Great Britain.

W. B. M. U.

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"Be not weary in well-doing."
"FATHER, GIVE US THIS DAY
That the come and, 'His work' may be heard and
three young women offer themselves for the foreign
field, to go out to-night September."

Extract from Mrs. Churchhill's Letter.

Bombay, March 1, 1892.
The government examinations in my girls' school were passed with credit to all concerned, and we are now starting for another year's work. Some of our larger girls are leaving the school, for which we are very sorry. But they have learned the way of life and it is their duty now to see that they walk in it. Last Friday morning a man came saying that the Pashapenta Rance was in town and wished to call and see me. I told him to invite her to come then as I was at home and would be glad to see her. However she did not come, and at 3.30 p. m. I went down to my school; had only been there a short time when the same man came saying the Rance had come to the mission house and was waiting for me. I told him I had work now in the town and could not return home till six. It was the evening for prayer-meeting with my pupils, and we heard that one of my little girls was very ill with fever, dying they said; we had visited her two evenings during the week and talked and prayed with her and her people, and the last time we had been there the uncle said, "He knew the child would get well since we had prayed for her," and we felt badly to think that his faith in prayer to the true God was not to be rewarded by her recovery. I talked to the school children about her and asked who could even yet make her well if we asked Him to and it was His will? They answered promptly, Jesus Christ, so I asked all who wished to pray from the heart to Jesus to restore our pupil to stand up. They all arose, and we had a season of earnest prayer for the child. First, if it was the Lord's will that she might be restored, but if not His will, that the Lord would fit her to enter His own happy home above. After the meeting we went to the house and found the child better, talked to them all for a time and gave thanks. The mother says she never worships idols but prays to the true God about whom she was taught in a mission school at Vizagapatam. We then went into another compound to visit the parents of others of our school girls. This one we had never visited before and we remained talking to them till after sundown so that it was quite dark when we returned home, and I was quite surprised to find the Rance still here, sitting in her palanquin waiting for me. She belongs to the Rajah caste, who do not allow their women to go out in public. I had her brought round to the front door and asked her and her ayah to come in; gave her a seat, and Neila and I sat down to talk to her. I thought she must be in earnest about seeing me for some reason when she had waited here three and a half hours to see me, so I asked her why she came. She said she had lost her husband twenty-five years ago, but she had two sons left, so she did not mourn very much; but in the last few years one of these had sickened and died, and then the other one had also died, and her heart was broken with sorrow and she could not find comfort any place. I saw by her face that she was used to weeping. Then she said her sister, who was the wife of some other Rajah, had told her to come and see me, that she had seen me, and that I, too, had lost two sons; but I had comfort, peace and joy, and so she had come to ask me where I had found such comfort. My heart opened wide and took the poor sorrowing, bereaved mother in, and Neila and I told her who had comforted me, and that He was just as willing, yes, anxious to comfort her if she would only let Him come into her heart. As we were telling her she listened so eagerly to every word, and when we told her what Jesus had done for her, she said: "What is His name?" and when we told her she repeated again and again *Nasu Christu Jesus Christu*, she remained till quite late, listening and taking it all in. When she went away she said she would come the next day, and so she did, and remained all the afternoon. She would close her eyes and repeat after me the little prayer I taught her, then say *in herself*, "I sang to her 'Nothing but the blood of Jesus' in Telugu, and she repeated the first verse after me till she could sing it, and the tune too. She had such a soft, tender voice. Before she went away we prayed together again, and she said she would never forget. I gave her a copy of Matthew, which she said she would have some personal reader to her. I have never said anything like it since it came to India, and I am going to trust the Lord to save her soul. She lives about 18 miles from here, and said she would come to see me again, and I promised if I was in that direction to go and see her. How our hearts long to see these people around us brought into the kingdom of our Lord. I know that they are praying for it at home, and will the Lord not hear and answer?
M. F. CHURCHILL.

SIMPLICITY TOWARDS CHRIST.

BY REV. ALEXANDER MACLEAREN, D. D.

For test by any means... The Revised Version, amongst other alterations, reads, "the simplicity that is towards Christ."

amongst us as really as it lived then? I think it does; whether in the form of the grosser kind of sacramentalism...

draw us away. Who can hear the low voice that speaks peace and wisdom when Niagara is roaring past his ears?

MESSAGE.

The following tender and pathetic lines were found in the desk of a recently deceased lady:

When I am gone, And you remember how the way seemed long, When my tired feet Stumbled and fell, Have I not left you, As I will For rest is sweet.

When this poor head Lies still pillowed in a drapery bed, Remember that To his good will, should you my loss deplore, Respond, Amen.

In coming years When all forgotten are these bitter tears, My life's closed page, And sometimes, in the hush of quiet days, My name let fall.

And oh, be sure To cast love's tender mantle, white and pure, There are mistakes The wayward heart in after blindness makes Until the last.

God bless thee, dear! Thy faithful love, through the life journey here, Precious and true, Remains as falls death's chilling dew.

To you, my love, Entwined so closely with life's dearest joys, My parting prayer Will ever be, Would lead from thee to the safe fold above.

Sisters, farewell! (Ah, be gone years, how sweet the tale you tell Of happy days) Our father's God, may He abide with you, Blessing always.

And Jesus weeps, Yes, doubting heart, doubly self He takes, The sinner's friend; The shadowed soul, that faith craves to Him Till the end.

Learning Directly from Christ. Prof. John Stuart Blackie contributes to the Young Man the following suggestive narrative of personal experience.

Shortly after I commenced the regular course of my theological study, my intellectual vision had been somewhat obtundated by over-study, and I was unable to take advice from the same Dr. Patrick Forbes on the method of conducting my theological studies.

The Voice Within. A little dog is said to have forgotten how to bark. He belonged to two deaf and dumb ladies.

The Richness of the Bible. Now that Spurgeon, the greatest of preachers, has gone to the grave, it is instructive to read his testimony to the Bible, as the fountain of wisdom and knowledge, from which he drew through his long ministry.

Women at Home and in Heathen Lands. The first fact that confronts us is, that there is not a woman in America, not even in the lowest slums of the most wicked city, who does not know that she can be lifted up into a better life.

A FEW LIVE AGENTS WANTED. TO SELL THE AUTHORIZED LIFE and LABORS OF SPURGEON,

REV. ROBERT SHINDLER. Write for Terms to GEO. A. McDONALD, SECRETARY-TREASURER, Baptist Book Room, HALIFAX, N. S.

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sell Charlie B— that I had taken them! He was a man by this time, and so was I; but it did not matter. God told me, as plainly as I am telling you now, that till I had done this He could not bless me.

Women at Home and in Heathen Lands. BY MRS. R. R. CAPRON.

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Manchester, Robertson & Allison. IN STOCK. English All-Season Collars in the latest styles, and the "Doris" Paper, Turn-down, and "The Swell" (Paper, Standing) Collars.

Characteristic.

It is characteristic of the House to have only the very best, and never deal in what is known in the trade as cheap instruments.

THE DIPLOMA of the exhibition in the Piano line. Don't fail to write for Price List.

Rubber Belting (Seamless).

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT ON Old Style Belt, with seam in centre.

AMMONIA IN BAKING POWDER IS A DISEASE - PRODUCING AGENT.

Woodill's German Baking Powder. Guaranteed to contain NO AMMONIA.

SKODAS OINTMENT, the Great German Skin Cure, and finest Cosmetic made. Removes Blackheads, Pimples, etc., as if by magic.

DYSPEPTIC CURES MAGICALLY HEADACHE AND NERVOUSNESS. DYSPEPTIC CURES QUICKLY INDIGESTION AND SLEEPLESSNESS. DYSPEPTIC CURES POSITIVELY CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA.

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Sabbath School. BIBLE LESSONS. SECOND QUARTER.

Lesson X. June 5. Dan. 3: 13-25. THE FIERY FURNACE.

GOLDEN TEXT. When thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee.

EXPLANATORY. THE THREE NON-COMFORMISTS.—13. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego. The three young men who joined with Daniel in refusing to defile themselves with the king's meat (Dan. 1: 6, 7, etc.).

When thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee.—Isa. 43: 2.

1. THE THREE NON-COMFORMISTS.—13. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego. The three young men who joined with Daniel in refusing to defile themselves with the king's meat (Dan. 1: 6, 7, etc.).

14. Is it true. Or as in Rev. Ver. is it of purpose that ye serve not my god. Do you really mean to do so? Are you so foolish?

15. The cornet was a horn, whether straight or curved. Flute. The reed-flute, or shepherd's pipe, which consists of several reeds of different thickness and length bound together, and played at the end.

16. Answered and said to the king. They appear to have answered promptly and without hesitation, showing that they had carefully considered the subject, and that with them it was a matter of settled and intelligent principle.

17. If it be so. If the decree remains unrevoked, and you seek to cast us into the fiery furnace. Or, "If it be wise and best." Our God whom we serve.

18. But if not. If God should not see fit to save them from the furnace. They add this "if not" to show that they did not presume to the God to this deliverance absolutely; for God knows how to deliver, and sometimes to suffer. His saints to glorify Him by suffering.

19. They stood before a Friend. For in many ways the king had been to them a friend. He had treated them well. But methinks I hear some scholar say: "Well, but they know that Jehovah would deliver them out of the burning fiery furnace. I would just as soon go into a furnace as hot as Nebuchadnezzar's, if I knew beforehand that it would not harm me. So I cannot see why those three men should be so praised for their courage."

20. For we sore throat, diphtheria, quincy, croup, or dry throat, Kendrick's White Liniment.

21. For sore throat, diphtheria, quincy, croup, or dry throat, Kendrick's White Liniment.

to whether God would do so." In this very uncertainty as to the result lay the acme of their moral fortitude. When they stood up before the king, and declined to do as he bade them, they were not at all sure but in the next ten minutes their bodies would be burned to a crisp.

22. Because the king's commandment was urgent. And the executioners could not take time to make them selves safe, or the fire was so hot on account of the king's urgency.

23. These three men... fell down into the fiery furnace through the opening in the top. Bound. That is, when put into the furnace, their chains would not melt in the flame.

24. The martyrs' deliverance. Then (soon after they were cast into the furnace) the king was astonished. An old and obsolete form of the word "astonished." The king sat watching the issue of the furnace, looked through the door into the furnace, and saw a sight at which he was astonished and terrified.

25. Ever our love. Had their bonds been of inflammable material, they would naturally have been loose. But the Babylonians were accustomed to find their captives and prisoners with chains (Jer. 40: 4; 52: 11), and only a miracle could burn the chains while the men were unharmed.

26. The results. The effect on Nebuchadnezzar was the recognition of the Jewish God as superior to all idols. It did not follow that he would accept the God of the Jews as his own, or give up his own national gods, or suggest to his people the adoption of the worship of "the most high God." The deliverance was public and unmistakable, and it would make such an impression on the princes and people, that the king could more easily treat the Jews more kindly.

27. The effect on the Three Men was that they were reinstated in their places with more influence and permanence than ever. But it may be that after so many years of prosperity their piety needed rekindling, and a new experience.

28. The effect on the Exiles was also good. It would enrich their faith; it would enable them to realize the power and goodness of God; it was one of the forces that during the exile entirely cured them of idolatry, and prepared them for the return and the rebuilding of their city and temple. Doubtless also it raised them to a higher place among the people, and enabled them to serve their God with less opposition and persecution.

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32. For we sore throat, diphtheria, quincy, croup, or dry throat, Kendrick's White Liniment.

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A Memory of Rome.

Many years since, on a beautiful December evening, my friend and I turned our steps to the terrace of the Pincian Hill in Rome, where we had been walking and watching the exquisite sunset and the soft evening lights as they fell upon the piny towers and domes of that ancient city.

But it was not only the novelty of this service, and the exquisite voices which impressed us. With these Mendelssohn was impressed, and wrote music and chants for that choir, to which the composer afterward listened, as the music, whom he never permitted to see, changed his compositions. It was the reverence of the audience which made a deep and lasting impression upon us.

Washington Irving when visiting in England was greatly moved by the reverential attitude of the worshippers in a little church in the country which he attended one Sabbath morning.

While there is to every Protestant much to be deprecated in the service of Catholic churches,—much of formalism, and superstition and heartlessness,—there is, we must allow, a reverence for the church, and a demeanor in the church which we would do well to emulate.

Neither was there gasping in the aisles, nor in the vestibules, but for that little time the spirits of the worshippers were allowed to be undisturbed in that "hushed communion with ourselves and heaven," which is so grateful, so necessary to the souls of the multitudes, who, amid the weary work and care and strife of the week just gone, have found few moments for spiritual enjoyment and heavenly aspirations and "embodying thoughts and hopes.—Standard.

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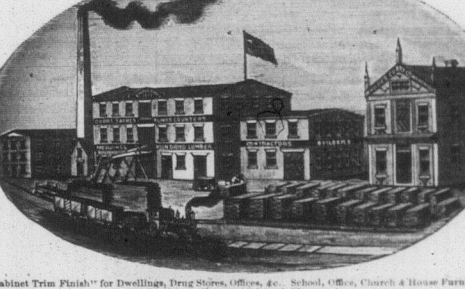
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MONEY! AN EASY WAY TO MAKE IT. Everybody can do it. How? Why, by hunting up their very old letters that have stamps on them.

North River, P. E. I.—The baptism was administered to a candidate on the 8th inst. In the hands of fellowship was exchanged—the brother baptized in the morning and a sister received in the evening.

MSQUASH.—Bro. Jenkins is faithfully and well on his feet. He entertains hopes that some may share themselves on the Lord's Special meetings will be extending of course at Chatham and South Musquash.

NETAUX.—The Netaux district has been greatly blessed during the winter. A goodly number have been baptized, and a good state of life is manifest. We have four Y. P. U. and the Y. P. S. C. E. helpful, and can recommend the pastors and churches. Of course the B. Y. P. U.

POINT DEBATE.—We had the joy of giving the right hand of fellowship to new members of the church last Lord's day—two letters and one by baptism.

THE EVENING.—The evening of giving baptism was administered to a large congregation, a first time on the Belle Verte Road suitable place having been prepared by the friends living in the neighborhood. The preaching service was held in the evening. The place was crowded with an impression made. Three of the dates united with the Port Elgin and one with the Pointe du Fort. He had the privilege of giving hand of fellowship to a very worthy sister last evening at Port Elgin.

GASPAREUX.—The district of the county met here on 8th of Dec. Sawyer read a valuable paper on the Relation of the Church to America. He maintained that the church should aim to mould the life of the people, and should seek to provide intellectual and social need people in such a way as to prepare Christian spirit of society. There was very full and satisfactory. Dr. Higgins introduced a discourse on the Sabbath, which proved interesting. Rev. S. B. Kemp paper on Studies in the Society to increase the study of the Bible and of Baptist work. There were addresses by Rev. Daley, of Berwick, Rev. J. H. Cambridge, Rev. C. W. Vining, Canning, Rev. M. P. Freeman, the church, and others.

SPRINGFIELD.—It has been since you have heard from us. Our ship seems to be sailing difficult waters. Amongst some members there is not that good brotherly love that should exist in the bosom of the church. Hindered. But for all this God be blessing; quite a number of asking for prayers; some are a baptism, having decided to give themselves to Christ and his work. The privilege of giving hand of fellowship to a very worthy sister last month to bury with her happy convey; this, together with received by letter, makes four added to Springfield church. First day of this month we visited baptismal waters at Albany. He was baptized into the fellowship of the church and one received by letter had been received for baptism, was hindered. Dear brethren, us.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Yours will be glad to learn that the first Sunday of this month nine have been received into the fellowship of our church, four by baptism and five by letter—among the number the venerable Bro. Ross, his son and two others. Steady and deep interest throughout the congregation. Brother have recently found the Sabbath, rather have been found of Him, awaiting baptism. There are a of conversions in connection with the mission conducted under the auspices of our church. Our young people are taking intense interest in the forward movement of missions. A generous amount of missionary literature is being circulated, read and discussed. The subject is preached and prayed for, the result is otherwise than good. Rev. Jos. D. D., who has spent a week in doing work in connection with "Royal Commission" of which member, preached for several last. He was well received at his best and felt quite at home who know him can understand got a good sermon. It was simple and sublimely simple.

SAKREVILLE.—We are enjoying of refreshing from the presence of God. Our spiritual exercises have been greatly blessed, and the church is so much revived. Among the people especially there is a work of grace in progress. There has proved to be a genuine harvest and we are already gathering golden sheaves. The Lord's will, it was my privilege to be present in the presence of a large gathering. On Sunday last the church received the right hand of fellowship and sat down with their brethren and sisters around the Lord's table, a cheering scene. In the evening young people had an unusually interesting meeting, during which seekers came forward to show their hearts to God. Among the baptized were daughters of Deacon Harvey L. and the two daughters of H. H. Lavers. We rejoice with brother and sister in the great blessing which has come to their hearts. We regret that we are so soon deprived of their kindly sympathy and assistance on account of their to their new sphere of labor. There been true friends to us, and we trust to be blessing will rest upon their new field. We are so soon deprived of their services at Upper St. where there are already some evidences of an awakening among people. Whilst death has snatched our ranks during the past week, we are so soon replenished, it is encouraging to see them forward to fill the places of those who have been taken away. We miss the have gone from our community

Messenger and Visitor.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1892.

ENGLISH BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

The Freeman gives an extended report of the Spring meetings of the Baptist Union. President Roberts delivered an address upon "The Witness of the Bible to itself." It was an earnest and scholarly address. While holding in the main to the generally accepted lines, the speaker seemed to give room for questionings which are not raised among us. The Word of God is its own best witness and most convincing apologist. Let us saturate our churches with its healthy doctrine and sound forth its saving gospel, quivering with the "accent of conviction" steeped in "the union of the Holy One." A resolution was passed disapproving of exchanging pulpits with Unitarians. This is very exceptional it appears, but the reputation of English Baptists for orthodoxy has been so far assailed of recent years that it was stated "the suspicion of a Unitarian bent had interfered with the collection of funds. There was some debate as to whether the Union should pronounce on doctrines, but the resolution was passed by a great majority. The mover of the resolution said in the course of his address: "I am confident that the advanced school among us—and it is equally true of the advanced school in every denomination—is not so charitable as it should be in its thoughts of those who do not agree with them. They are narrow, notwithstanding their boasted breadth." The receipts for Home Missions amounted to £2,322, and Dr. Booth said they needed ten thousand pounds more. They have now 106 mission churches and 64 mission posts.

At the meeting of the Bible Translation Society, Rev. W. F. Armstrong, well known to many of our readers, seconded a resolution. His speech is thus reported: He maintained the verbal inspiration of the scriptures and insisted on the importance of having every word of scripture correctly rendered in order that the true ideas of God might be conveyed to the minds of men. He said that he was an American Baptist missionary who had been working in the Telugu field in South India, where, after forty years' sojourning, such an abundant harvest had been gained, more than 10,000 having been baptized during the last thirteen months. If they had to depend on the British and Foreign Bible Society for their Bible they would have had to use one in which the words "baptize" and "baptism" were represented by a simple transliteration, which for their converts had no meaning, and also one in which the proposition "in" used in connection with baptism was rendered by a word that meant "near to," so they had had to use their Bible work themselves. Lately he had been at work among the Telugus in Barmah, where they were started a year or two ago by the report that the British and Foreign Bible Society contemplated a fresh issue of the Burmese Bible. Hitherto the selection in use in Barmah has been Judson's, and the Baptist missionaries, when they used it have been accustomed to paste a slip of paper over his translation of the word "baptize." He had been appointed one of a committee of three to confer with the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was thankful to say that they had been met by the secretary and committee in a courteous spirit, and he was hopeful that some settlement might be arrived at which would be satisfactory to all denominations. For there is necessarily a scandal in having two rival versions in one district, and he hoped that, while conserving the truth, it would be found possible to make such concessions as would prevent this calamity.

There was the usual number of breakfasts and social gatherings in connection with the meetings. This is a regular feature of the anniversaries of the English Baptists. It might be worth considering whether some provision for social intercourse should be made in the arrangement for our denominational meetings.

We are compelled, owing to lack of space, to hold over some correspondence and church news to another issue.

Statement by the Fredericton Church.

The Baptist church of Fredericton, New Brunswick, desire to say to the Christian public that all charges affecting the character of their pastor, the Rev. F. D. Crawley, were fully investigated by the said church; and that, after hearing all the facts in the case, Mr. Crawley was sustained by them in his pastoral relation, with strongest assurance of continued confidence and esteem. The same cordial relations exist today; and the divine blessing has manifestly rested upon the united labors of pastor and people.

By order and on behalf of the church. HERBERT C. CREED, Church Clerk. Fredericton, May 18.

A Visit to Toronto.

Some of our readers may be interested to know a little of the events which have transpired in Toronto during the past week as viewed by a visitor. Though long having cherished the desire to see the "Queen City," notwithstanding its nearness to Rochester—being only at the distance of about six hours' sail across Lake Ontario—it was not until last Tuesday that my eyes first rested upon the sights of that beautiful city.

The closing exercises of the theological department of McMaster University were held on Tuesday evening, when essays were presented by members of the graduating class, at the close of which diplomas were granted. The farewell address of the president, Dr. Goodspeed, to the five young men who had just completed their course of study was inspiring to say the least. In earnest, touching words he bid them to be faithful to the great work which lay before them. The earnestness with which he spoke to these young men was especially marked; showing how deep an interest he felt in their welfare. No doubt the memory of this farewell address from their president will be especially precious to them when busily engaged at their life work. The Baptists of the lower provinces will be glad to hear of the appointment of Dr. Rand to the position of Chancellor of the university.

One of the pleasing events of the week which is just past, was the Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of Ontario and Quebec in the Bloor street church. This church, as many of you know, has a Nova Scotian as its pastor—Rev. G. C. S. Wallace, who has a warm attachment for his church, as they have for him. The untiring efforts of the pastor and his able assistants, Messrs. Urquhart and Stark, has made these gatherings of the young people of the Upper Provinces a grand success. The formation of this new movement was for the securing greater activity among Baptist young people along strictly denominational lines. The organizing of each individual society was considered the duty of the local church. Special emphasis was laid upon this by several speakers. The tendency, it is to be feared, has been too much in the other direction. Control of the societies of the young people has been taken out of the hands of the church, until practically they have become independent of the church. But my purpose is not to uphold the interest of the Baptist Young People's Union, though I could do so with all my heart; it is rather to give you an account of what occurred at these meetings.

The addresses were all so interesting and good that it is hard to single out any one as being more especially inspiring. Reference, though, might be made to the address of D. D. McLaurin, of New York city, on Wednesday evening. He spoke on the "Opportunity and Responsibility of the Hour," laying emphasis upon how much can be accomplished through the young. He gave some striking illustrations of what a young child of ten or twelve can do in leading his parents to Christ. "A young child looking up into his father's face and saying, 'Papa, are you a Christian,' is preaching Christ in a powerful way." The three terminative addresses on the means of growth were the object of much praise. The first was given by Miss Ida E. Hastings, Scotland, on "Prayer"; the second by Miss Wells, of Toronto, on "Study of the Word"; and the third by Miss Dryden, of Brooklyn, on "Fellowship."

On Thursday evening W. W. Weeks, of Brockville, made his appearance upon the platform and spoke with earnestness and power on the subject of "A Noble Life." Then followed what was called "Minute guns from the delegates; impressions made and lessons learned." Judging from the large number who participated in this part of the programme, also from what was said, deep and lasting impressions have been made.

These meetings were not only characterized by enthusiasm but also by that firm determination which means that this new movement is to grow—to become a great power for good among the young people of Canada. The closing address was given by the pastor, Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, who showed himself ready for the occasion. The last ranked as one of the ablest of all the addresses which were presented at these meetings. Thus closed the most interesting gathering

of young people it has ever been my privilege to attend. Many times since I have felt like thanking God that I am a young man with life still before me. Let me say in closing that our term's work and my last here at Rochester is nearly at a close.

The anniversary exercises begin next week, so the scattering will soon come. M. C. HIGGINS, Trevor Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

Honor Offered to a Nova Scotian.

Canadians in general, and Nova Scotians in particular, will be interested in the fact that the trustees of Colby University, of Waterville, Maine, by a unanimous vote have offered the presidency of the university to Rev. B. L. Whitman, pastor of the Free street Baptist church, Portland, Maine. Prof. A. W. Small, Ph. D., who has been the president of Colby for a few years, recently announced his acceptance of a professorship in the new Chicago University; and it is hoped that the vacancy thus caused will be filled by Mr. Whitman.

Mr. Whitman was born in Nova Scotia about 29 years ago. When he was a boy his parents removed to Marlboro, Mass. He prepared for college at Worcester Academy, distinguishing himself in this school by reason of his great diligence and unusual ability. From Worcester Academy he went to Brown University, Providence, R. I., where he was easily first in his class, though in the habit of preaching every Sunday during his course, and for one or two years having full charge of a church in the suburbs. He took his theological course at Newton Centre, challenging the admiration of students and teachers by his superb abilities and extraordinary capacity for work. After graduating at Newton he took a European trip, and on his return became pastor of the Free street church, Portland, where he at once made his mark as a preacher of great eloquence and intellectual force. The Boston Herald says of him: "He is a man of commanding presence, very magnetic, and the most eloquent orator in the ranks of the Maine clergy. He is a man of broad culture, an able thinker, young, energetic, and will make a fitting addition to the line of able presidents which Colby University has had. He has the matter under advisement, and will probably accept." O. C. S. W.

Scott Act in Sussex.

For the encouragement of others who are anxious to suppress the liquor traffic, I think I ought to report briefly what has been accomplished here. I cannot report all the unkind things that have been said about myself in consequence of my connection with the work. But I may say that after nearly two years of persistent effort, during which time the rummellers resisted the law with the fierceness of desperation, we are now able to rejoice in a most complete victory. Every case appealed by the rummellers to the higher courts went against them, until they at last grew faint-hearted and gave up the fight, and within the past week they have paid up their fines, amounting to over five hundred dollars, and declare their intention to quit the business, and we mean to see that this expressed intention shall be carried out.

It is freely admitted that no rummellers in these provinces could be more determined, and few are more able, to resist the law than those in Sussex. If the act can be successfully enforced here, it can be anywhere, if those who are able to do so will advance the money to do it. I want to say in praise of the business men of Sussex, that they stood by me loyally and furnished me with all the money needed for the work, which was by no means a small amount. Men both in the church and out of the church responded heartily and generously to the appeal for funds, and as a result they rejoice today in victory and the fines will now go far toward meeting expenses.

My only purpose in writing this is to encourage friends of temperance who are in force to organize and enforce it. With patience and determination saloons can be closed wherever the Canada Temperance Act is in force. I cannot speak too highly of Mr. J. A. Freeze, by whom the prosecutions were so ably and successfully conducted. We tender our sincere thanks to all in the community who have helped in the work. E. J. G.

Concerning Orphans.

To the many friends who have made application for the Zwicker children we would express kindest thanks for the deep feeling for them and offers of good homes. They are now provided for. Should it please those who have sent in applications for the Zwicker children to take others they may possibly have their wishes gratified, as some others with whom I am acquainted need permanent homes. It may be that some poor children who need good homes wish to know where to obtain such. I would be pleased to hear from any, as I have a number of warm applications. C. S. STEARNS, Greenfield, Queens Co., N. S., May 12.

1792. Centennial Year. 1892.

TO OUR BAPTIST CONSTITUENCY.

Dear Brethren,—I am now anxiously looking for reports from pastors and churches in re of centennial work. At the same time am as anxiously waiting for receipts towards Memorial Fund. In its proper place will be found an acknowledgment from the Leinster street S. S. of this city, the first to report a donation towards the Memorial Fund. What school shall I be able to report next week? I am in a position to supply other schools with envelopes, just as the school above mentioned was supplied. Will not our Sunday-school superintendents take an active part in this work and help make this year one not to be forgotten? The new buildings now in process of erection at Falconda and Kimecy could be built by our Sunday-schools if superintendents and teachers would interest themselves in the work. What more fitting monument could our Sunday-schools erect? In what better way could they celebrate the 100th year of Baptist modern missions? To our pastors and leaders in church work, suffer a word of exhortation. Do not put off longer the organizing the church for this work. Take the first opportunity of making a plain statement to the congregation of the facts of the case; then, as the congregation is dismissed, let your ushers place an envelope in the hand of each, to be returned at the next service, with the amount of special donation towards Memorial Fund enclosed, or a pledge, to be soon redeemed, indicated.

Brethren, the eyes of the world are on the Baptists who are celebrating the centennial year of modern missions. Do not let any excuse keep you back. Let every church, let every individual member of the church do something along the line of a special contribution to express interest in mission work, and to show gratitude to God for what He has permitted His servants to accomplish during the past one hundred years. Will it be my privilege to report some chery news from some of the churches next week? G. O. GATES.

Secy. Centennial Com. P. S.—During the past week I have been sending out envelopes by the hundreds, and will keep doing the same during coming weeks. Send a card, brother pastors and superintendents of Sunday-schools, stating how many I shall send you. G. O. G.

Notes by the Way.

At Digby our Bro. Dykeman is found in good health and spirits at the conclusion of a vigorous and successful winter campaign. Many have been added to the church in a revival quite like that enjoyed by us in 1878, both in the town and at Broad Cove.

A Sabbath spent at our first church home at Bear River, where I was received to membership just fifty years ago, less one week, and the privilege of taking by the hand the dear old brother on whose motion I was received, was a season of reflection unusually full of delight. Our Bro. Simpson is here successfully leading an enterprising people. A beautiful and commodious parsonage, and a wise and well matured plan for the reconstruction of their church building, are results in which all lovers of our Zion here may well rejoice.

By leaving the Bear River station at 12 on Monday we were able to reach Lunenburg Town at 6 p. m. Here we found a County S. S. Convention in session. In this the several religious bodies of the county were represented. The living issues of the hour, vital to this great religious enterprise, were here discussed, and plans matured for future effort, which must result in blessings to this fine county. It was gratifying to know that our small interest in this town, under the wise leadership of Bro. Archibald, is going on from strength to strength, notwithstanding all the adverse influences it has known. As it is, the Baptists are no mean factor in the religious make-up of this county.

One purpose of our present visit at this time was to meet with our brethren in the Lunenburg Co. district meeting convened at Tanook. This is an island of the beautiful Mahone Bay. It is the largest of a group of some hundreds—about 10 miles in circumference, somewhat irregular in its formation and so affording harbors sufficient for small fishing crafts, and what is most remarkable for an island on our Atlantic coast, it has a very good soil for the agriculturist. It appears that farming was the leading industry of the first settlers here. Fishing, for which it has fine facilities, was engaged in at a later date. With these natural resources and an industrious, sober people to develop them, good comfortable homes have been made for a population of about 500. Early in its history this island enjoyed the religious ministrations of Father Jos. Dimock and others of our Baptist brotherhood, and this accounts in great measure for the sobriety and industry of the inhabitants. The religious sentiment is decidedly Baptist. There is much water here and the Baptist church here knows just how to use it in the ordinance of baptism. It would be well for all our brotherhood if we better understood the full significance of the ordinance. This

church is comfortably housed, and are now enjoying the services of our young brother, R. E. Gullison, whose labors are highly appreciated and of great benefit to the people. The church is now rejoicing in additions by baptism. As this island lies about equally distant from Lunenburg and Chester, a short sea voyage of some eight or nine miles has to be taken. So, leaving Lunenburg in an open boat of good proportions, well formed and well manned, with a passenger list numbering eight ministers and four others, we got under way with a strong head wind, for a sail of three hours. Some of our friends were quite "riled" up on the way because the Mahone Bay was far from being placid. But the abundant hospitality tendered us by these good people when we landed made us quickly forget the roughness of the way.

Our Lunenburg county churches are being well cared for by their pastors, as their very interesting reports to this quarterly meeting showed. The pastors of this county have arranged for a missionary campaign, and starting it in Tanook are visiting all the churches, especially in the interest of centennial fund. The first of the series was held on Tuesday evening, the 10th of May, as a part of the programme of this quarterly meeting, and was a success. Some \$50 were contributed. Our returned missionaries had just a little before visited the island and taken a large collection. Of the further progress of this effort I will have something further to report shortly. J. H. S.

Acadia Seminary.

At the request of the Finance Committee of Acadia Seminary, Mr. Joseph Kempton has kindly consented to visit the sisters of our churches for the purpose of raising funds for furnishing the new building. She has already entered upon her work. At the first meeting held in Wolfville the sisters heartily voted to raise \$150 for this work. They will probably make up \$200.

We bespeak for Mrs. Kempton a cordial welcome and a liberal response from all whom she may visit in the interest of this object.

The Board of Governors have undertaken a great work in behalf of the young women, and they are expecting the hearty support of the sisterhood of our churches.

For the Finance Committee, A. COHOON, Chairman.

Home Missions.

BOARD MEETING. The Board meeting for May, which is the meeting at the close of the third quarter, was held on the 9th inst.

MONTHLY REPORTS were received from Gen. Missionaries Wallace and Young, and quarterly reports from twenty-five other laborers. Thirteen reported additions, aggregating 267, of which 248 were by baptism.

TREASURER'S REPORT showed that though \$300 had been borrowed and paid out, there was only \$53.99 with which to pay about \$1,200 now due missionaries.

- GRANTS MADE. 1. To the Lower Stewiacke, Musquodoboit field, N. S., \$175, for the year beginning March 1, 1892. Rev. I. R. Skinner, pastor. 2. Brooklyn church, Kings Co., N. S., \$50 for year from June 1, 1892. H. H. Saunders, supply. 3. New Minas, South Alton, etc., \$65 for year from June 1, 1892. W. A. Snelling, supply. 4. Barrington, Shelburne Co., N. S., \$150 for year beginning May 1, 1892. Rev. T. M. Munro, pastor. 5. New Ross, Waterville field, \$150, for year from May 1, 1892. Rev. A. Whitman, pastor. 6. Milton church, Annap. Co., N. S., \$40 for one-fourth pastor's time; one year. Rev. J. E. Bleakley, pastor. 7. West End, Halifax, \$50 for four months. H. Y. Corey, supply. 8. Alma, N. B., \$50 for one year from May 1, 1892. Rev. S. C. Moore, pastor.

THE PLAN for placing men at the disposal of the Board was considered and adopted subject to necessary changes. A. COHOON, Cor. Secy. HEbron, N. S., May 12.

MEETING OF THE W. B. M. U. EXECUTIVE.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Executive of the W. B. M. U. was held on Wednesday, May 11. Vice-president Mrs. Allwood presided. After devotional exercises letters were read from Miss Wright, Mr. King, Miss Fillmore and others. Mrs. Hopper and Mrs. Sedley were appointed to fill the vacancies on the Executive Board, made by the resignation of Mrs. Mellick and the appointment of Mrs. Allwood to the office of vice-president. A letter was read from the secretary of the centennial committee requesting that the W. B. M. U. hold a missionary meeting on Sunday afternoon of each association this year, and a collection taken in aid of the memorial fund. On motion it was resolved that the request be acceded to as far as possible. The provincial and corresponding secretaries were appointed a committee to prepare a programme for such meetings. Mr. Marsters and Mrs. Stewart were appointed to convey greetings from the W. B. M. U. of the Maritime Provinces to the Women's Board of Foreign Missions meeting in Philadelphia. C. GATES, Cor. Sec. W. B. M. U.

How Lunenburg Does Her Centennial Work.

Another of those mutually welcomed trips has been paid to Tanook by the district meeting. A whaler of the famed Tanook fleet, quite well steadied by theological ballast, both clerical and lay, safely landed us after three hours' tossing on the billows and sea-sickness—suppressed and otherwise. The afternoon of May 10 was largely spent in reports from the churches and a rehearsal of prominent methods of church work. We had present Pastors March, Raymond, Rutledge, Corey, Archibald, Gullison and McNeill; also a large number of the Tanook brethren and sisters, with Sisters Zineck and Burgoyne and Bro. J. D. Spidle, Lic. of Lunenburg. We were favored by the unexpected presence of Bro. J. H. Saunders, of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. From the reports it was gathered that since the January meeting fifty-five additions have been made to our churches. Much thankfulness was felt for this token of the Master's approval.

The evening was given to the interests of the Carey centennial. Before the service we witnessed the baptism of a sister in Christ in the sunset waters.

As this is the beginning of a series of services in the interest of the Carey fund, perhaps a few notes from the march may not be amiss.

This campaign was planned in Mahone, April 17. It was there arranged by the county pastor with the assistance of Bro. I. C. Archibald, to arm ourselves with a suitable programme and visit in body each of the county churches. Our programme is as follows: "The Ground Principle of Missions," by Pastor Corey, Bridgewater; "The Origin of Modern Missions," by Pastor March, Bridgewater; "William Carey," by Pastor Raymond, of New Germany; "Our Own Mission," by Pastor Archibald, of Lunenburg; "The Financial Needs of Our Mission," by Pastor Rutledge, of Mahone; "The Future of Our Mission," by Pastor McNeill, of Chester; appeal. We give the names of the participants, hoping that it may be of some aid to any preparing for this kind of missionary effort. Anyone not having access to the sources of information would find the historical papers to be of considerable value.

We do not believe it to be of any avail to arouse a missionary spirit and not give it vent. If we do we think the people go away more useless as missionaries than when they came. So we give them a chance to cultivate their benevolence. This important feature of the meeting is attended to by one of the brethren previously appointed, usually by the pastor of the church.

We propose to raise three hundred dollars as our share of the six thousand proposed by the Convention. After the addresses have been completed the collection plate goes around. Invariably it returns short of what the church should give. Then comes the appeal. Here we work to great advantage the envelopes provided by the Mission Board. The appeal calls for "hands up for subscriptions," beginning at the largest amount he dares and descending to fifty cents. These "hands up" are asked to enclose the amount promised and lay it on the plate at an appointed season. Then as these methods will not reach all, an envelope is given to every man, woman and child in the house, with a strong appeal to return it with such a sum as each may feel it his duty to give.

The success of this effort is all that we anticipated—in fact more. When we took upon ourselves three hundred dollars we made the apportionment on the basis of our numerical strength. We felt we were not as able to give such a share as some of our neighbors—such as Annapolis and Kings (in fact we expected them to make up our deficiency). However, judging from the success of our efforts in the churches already visited—Tanook, Chester, and Chester Basin—we will fully come up to our standard. Notwithstanding our missionaries—Bro. Archibald and wife—gathered from these three fields in the vicinity of sixty dollars, we will probably aggregate right in their wake one hundred and ten dollars. Don't misunderstand the "notwithstanding." Had our missionaries not secured the sixty dollars, we would at least have found a harder time to raise one hundred and ten, had we got it at all.

We must not forget a prominent feature of our programme—the valuable assistance of Bro. J. H. Saunders. If our neighboring counties can be so happily visited by him, our brethren will be greatly aided. He will help to put the foundations under the houses. C. W. COREY, Sec. Dist. Meeting.

St. Martins Seminary.

The closing exercises of the school will take place on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, June 5th, 6th, and 7th. The sermon before the Graduating Class will be preached on Sunday morning, June 5th, and the sermon before the Missionary Society, on Sunday evening. Public examinations will be held on Monday, and the rhetorical contest on Monday evening. The graduating exercises will commence at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday. There will be a grand closing concert on the evening of the same day. It is expected that a large number of visitors will be present. Arrangements have been made with the Intercolonial and Central Railway Companies for special rates on their roads. By this arrangement tickets to St. Martins and return will be issued at one first-class fare. Those who come may leave St. John by the early train on Tuesday, and return to the city the same night. Those coming from Sussex will be compelled to wait over until the next day. AUSTEN K. DEBLOIS.

TRAMPER JIM.

I mind the day he was married, and I danced at the wedding; too. An' I kissed the bride, sweet Maggie, daughter of Ben McGrew.

I mind how they set up housekeepin', two young, poor, happy folk. When Jim's only stock was a heavy truck an' four Kentucky mules.

Well, they lived along contented, with their little joys an' cares. An' every year a baby came, an' twice they came in pairs.

Till the house was full of children, with their spoutin', an' playin', an' squalls. An' their singin' an' laughin' an' cryin' made Bedlam within its walls.

An' Jim all seemed to like it, an' he spent his evenin's at home; he said it was full of music an' light from pit to dome.

He joined the church, an' he used to pray that his heart might be kept from sin.

The stambolin' prayin', but his hands an' heart used to bow when he'd begin.

So they lived along in that way, the same from day to day.

With plenty of time for drivin' work an' a little time for play.

An' grown around em the sweetest girls an' the liveliest, manliest boys.

Till the old grey heads of the two old folks was crowned with the homeliest joys.

Oh, come to my story? Well, that's all they're livin' just like I said.

Only two of the girls is married and one of the boys is.

An' they're honest, an' decent, an' happy, an' the very best Christians I know.

Though I reckon in brilliant company they'd be voted a little slow.

Oh, you're pressed for time? Excuse you? Sure, I'm sorry I kept you so long.

Good-by. Now, he looked kind o' bored like, an' I reckon he was wrong.

To tell such commonplace story of two such commonplace lives.

But we can't all get drunk, an' gambler, an' fight, an' run off with other men's wives.

ALFRED HORN'S DOLL.

By N. Y. TRIBUNE.

Alfred Horn was seven years old, but you would have thought he was seventeen at least to have heard him talk; there was nothing he omitted quite so much as being called "a little fellow" or "Alfie," and he never omitted an opportunity of telling that he was Alfred Horn, jr. He had worn boots for two years, and had actually begged for a coat with tails.

You would never have suspected such a manly young fellow as this of playing with a doll, would you? But he did it himself down to it, and that is what his story is about.

Alfred had neither brother nor sister, but he was very fond and longed for a playmate. His mother did not like him to associate with the boys in his village, so he was shut up mostly to the society of Carlo, his water-spaniel, which was a beautiful creature with long silky ears and spotted, curly coat of white and yellow, and Billy, a cat with fur as black as ink, except one white spot under his chin, which made Alfred's father call him Reverend.

Alfred's father was a merchant, and had lately taken a partner, Mr. Grill, into his firm; this gentleman had bought a house on the street next to Mr. Horn's, and the back yards joined. You may be sure when they were moving in, Alfred was very much interested in all the operations, and on the back fence most of the day. Much to his disappointment, he did not find out that he had among any of their beds or tables a dog or a cat, but there were three little girls.

In a day or two they came into the yard to play with their dolls. They looked very pretty, but I suppose they would not get to the little people of to-day, for that was forty years ago, and though their dresses looked very much like the dresses of today, they wore pantaloons that came down to their shoes, and their curls, instead of being tied back with ribbons, hung over their faces almost in their eyes. Alfred was not at all bashful, and he determined to get acquainted without delay; so he tied a string to Carlo's collar by his other lead, and took Billy under his other arm, and started to crawl through the fence. Now Carlo and Billy were generally the best of friends, and what in the world possessed them to quarrel just then nobody ever could tell, but just as Alfred had set foot on the other side and Carlo was pawing on the bar ready to follow, the dog gave a ferocious bark and Billy darted away with a humped back and eyes blazing like emeralds. The little girls all screamed and ran into the house. Alfred was mortified enough, but he had no choice, so he folded his tail between his legs and did not look up for half an hour. Billy climbed upon the barn and sat looking at them with a very injured air. Billy and the girls stole shyly back, and Alfred told them he had decided that his dog would not hurt them, so he looked so meek, they finally ventured to come up and pat his head. Then they all grew quite talkative, and he found that their names were Mary Jane, Nannie and Lettie. As he talked with them they looked exactly alike, but soon he found that Mary Jane was very sober and honest, that Nannie laughed at all the time, and that Lettie looked quite a different, you see. The dolls were in the names of Geraldine, Susannah and Belinda. Alfred admired them as much as it was possible for him to do. I fear you would not have thought them pretty or "lovely," isn't that your word?

They were made of cloth, with the hair and eyes and mouth painted on, and they did stare dreadfully. But these girls loved them just as well as you do your dolls with their blond hair and bright blue eyes that open and shut.

After this, Alfred spent most of his time in Mr. Grill's yard, and Carlo made himself useful by drawing Belinda and her companions in a little wagon, and Billy so far removed himself as to submit to being dressed in a hat and coat and riding behind the dolls in the capacity, I suppose, of a black footman, much to the loss of his ministerial dignity. But Alfred sometimes felt himself at a loss, especially at their

receptions and dinner-parties, because he had no dolls to train and introduce. Finally, Nannie said one day, "I wish you had a doll, Alf. Wouldn't it be nice?" So Alfred begged his mother to make him one, but she said she could not. He must be his grandmother.

Now, his grandmother was very fond of Alfred, as he was her only grandson, and she set to work at once. She made him a doll larger than any of those belonging to the little Grills, and he insisted that it should be dressed like her, so she, quite flattered, made it a little Vandike and cap with a tulle, and a pair of spectacles out of a piece of wire. "I expect to see you put back into boxes every day," Alf said, and his mother came to the rescue. "Now, Alfred, stop! The child has never had any one to play with, and if he can take any comfort with these little girls, I won't have him bothered."

All the little Grills were delighted with this addition to the circle of their acquaintance, and decided that she should be called Grandmother Horn. The old lady bore her honors with great satisfaction, and it was not long before there came a misunderstanding. Carlo was giving the dolls a ride, and had taken them each in turn, except Grandmother Horn, when, as Alfred was about to put her into the box, he noticed that Nannie's doll, like Belinda's, should go instead; it was the place for old-folks at home, she said. Alfred was not willing that Grandmother Horn should be deprived of her rights, and they began to quarrel. It went on some days, but Nannie's doll, like Belinda's, was a flame, and Alfred unbent Carlo and started for home. "It looks silly for a great boy to be playing with a doll, anyhow," said Nannie. The thimble-eyed Lettie, now Alfred liked Nannie best of the three, and the words struck home, for he had not yet lost his many ideas, and to be twitted by a girl was humiliating indeed. He never went out of his own yard for three days, and lost all interest for Grandmother Horn in fact grew ashamed of her, and denied to visitors that she belonged to him, but said she was Aunt Elvira's, which was dreadful, for Aunt Elvira was a very grave and proper young lady, who was nearly Nannie's married to a minister, and at last, to get her out of his sight, he carried her up in the garret and shut her into a valise of his father's.

Five years passed. Poor Grandmother was quite forgotten. Alfred was twelve years old, and ambitious as school as the best of terms with the Grills girls. Carlo was getting old, and did not do much but lie in the sun. Billy had died two years before, much wept over. Alfred's favorite amusement at this time was keeping store in the barn, where he had a veritable counter and shelves and carried on a thriving trade, being patronized by the whole school. He sold shavings for gingerbread, and sawdust for sugar, and newspapers for silk and calico, and he had three cents' worth candy, which brought him as much profit as anything. He liked Nancy Grill best, though she was a fearful tease. Once, when she and Mary Jane came to buy candy, three cents' worth, Alfred rolled up five sticks, and Nan expected why, but Mary Jane was slow, and insisted that they should carry it directly back and tell him that he had made a mistake. So they did, and Nan said, modestly, "I thought you learned to count, Alf, long ago." Alfred colored to the roots of his hair, and said it was all right, but honest Mary Jane steadily laid down two more cents, and Nan looked, as though she enjoyed his confusion.

It happened about this time that Mr. Grill was going on a journey, and wanted an extra valise. "I have one up in my garret that is just the thing, and I will sell it to you for a song."

"Run over and get it, Alf."

The valise was brought to the store and opened, and there lay Grandmother Horn in all the dignity of her cap and bonnet and yandike. The gentlemen burst into a loud laugh. "Alf, this belongs to you, I believe. But at the first glimpse Alfred had shot through the door like lightning. He looked on the time that he had spent in playing with dolls much as an old man looks on the follies of youth.

"Well, I have paid for this, at any rate," said Mr. Grill, and locked it up, and carried it home to his girls. They recognized it at once. "It will be just the thing to plague Alf with," said Nannie.

The next morning when Alfred went out to open his store, he found a card lying serenely upon the counter, with a paper pinned on her yandike bearing these words:

"Grandmother Horn, the beloved property of Alfred Horn, jr., after being lost for a period of years is now returned to her sorrowing owner by the hands of friends."

Alfred was wretchedly enough. He took poor Grandmother to the woodhouse, mutilated her with an axe and stuffed her into the rag bag, and he did not speak to one of the Grills for two weeks. —N. Y. Tribune.

The U. S. Post-office Department is firmly convinced of the importance of facilitating the transmission of mails in cities by the use of pneumatic tubes. The feasibility of doing this is not open to question, and the advantages are obvious. The Department, however, is unable to open anything without an appropriation from Congress. The subject is before the Post-office Committee of both houses and the bills under consideration deserve favorable treatment. A practical experiment is soon to be made in the city of New York, in order to demonstrate the time-saving quality of a pneumatic post, but Congress is under no necessity of waiting for this before granting the appropriation which is sought.

One of the best opportunities for the use of pneumatic tubes is in the service between New York and Brooklyn, where the tubes would be supported by the East River bridge for the greater part of the distance. —N. Y. Tribune.

Hamilton L. Morrow, M. P. P., writes: Being troubled for years with sick headache, I was induced by the solicitation of a friend to give you K. D. C. a trial, and to those similarly afflicted I would say, "Go, and do likewise." Its effect is almost magical and the relief from even one spell of sick headache is a boon that can only be appreciated by those who have suffered from that scourge. Doubtless you K. D. C. is the remedy for indigestion.

Boston, N. S., May 25, 1901.

Ungathered Manna.

By JULIA H. JOHNSON.

God has with you still, my sweet again, with His wing securely bid you.

Daily manna still divide you.

The Endeavor Society sang the words at the meeting's close, just before the evening service. Alice Hayes and her cousin, Vera Gaylord, held a book between them.

"That must be a misprint," thought Alice, glancing at the word "divide." "It ought to be 'provide'"; and as she put down the book a moment later, she spoke her thought to Vera.

"I have noticed that, too, was the answer.

Vera always noticed and always thought about things, and had a way of reaching and speaking the truth that made her name belittling.

"I think 'divide' is the right word," she went on, brightly. "Only to-day I read about the manna, and noticed that the children of Israel called it 'portion,' as the Bible says. Then it was 'meat,' you know, or divided, to every man 'according to his eating.' Of course, it was provided first, but unless it was divided afterward, each would not have his portion."

"Did Alice appropriate and assimilate her own share at once? Oh, no. But the word of 'ungathered manna' was taken to her heart, the parting hymn the next Sunday night recalled it, and the deep impression made resulted in a better habit, all the stronger perhaps because the check upon the irreverent use of God's Word came without audible voice.

Does any one suppose that only the older Israelites gathered and fed upon that "angel's food" fell from heaven in the wilderness? Surely not. There were the young men, the maidens, and the little children, and verily they must be fed. It came in morsels, too, this manna, for it was "a small round thing, as small as the boatfloat on the ground," yet there was abundance for all, and each could gather daily, according to his eating, "the portion of a day in his day."

"They were found, and I did eat them," says Jeremiah. "This is the bread which the Lord hath given you to eat." If any are not fed by the lack of provision, but because through indolence or unthinking haste, "the precious manna lies ungathered on the ground." —Journal and Messenger.

His Sheep.

"Let's play something new," said Winfred. "I'm tired of tag and 'old man I'm on your castle'."

"Beside," put in brother Dick, "father's writing his sermon; and we mustn't disturb him."

"You haven't hurt me, but—think of it, Dick!" "At this point the door opened, and in walked papa."

"Has any one seen my blotter?—why, what are you playing now, puss?" And he stroked Ruby's sleek fur.

"No, papa, we're just going to play farm-yard, and I'm a cow, and Dick's a sheep, and Winny can bark like a dog; and oh! please won't you be a pony, papa, and neigh? You can neigh so loudly!"

Papa laughed his spectacles off, then put them on again, looked amused and grave and tender all at once, and said: "I can't stop now, dear, but if you'll all come down to the study in half an hour, I'll show you something in the Bible your game reminded me of."

"In the Bible?" "Yes; especially Dick's part. Now I must go and finish my sermon."

And, giving one good-natured neigh at which the children shrieked ecstatically, he disappeared.

"Now, papa," said Ruth, climbing up to his lap with great contentment just half an hour afterward, "tell us about the Bible farm-yard."

"Give me a sheep," said Dick, afraid of their being too familiar with the precious Book, any more than he distrusted their love for him when he took part in their childish games.

"Here it is," he said, opening the big Bible at the words "Behold, I have a sheep which I have bought for five pence." "Dear," who wrote this psalm, was just calling himself a sheep, like Dick. Now let's see what he says.

"The Lord is my shepherd"—ah, that's a very comforting thing for sheep to say. "Mr. Thompson's hired man went off somewhere yesterday," put in Dick—for the children were always allowed to talk in these Bible-readings—and forgot all about the sheep, and was 'em for the ambitious scholar, not through the week, but to the young Christian honestly, if not very earnestly, seeking to learn of Christ, there seemed nothing but failure in duty the whole way through. Conscience, though not quick to prompt him at the testing-times, was sufficiently alive to reproach her after the opportunity was lost. It was very uncomfortable altogether, and Alice was really irritable, because in her secret heart she grieved over being no better. But how could any one know this? A hungry child is sure to fret. Here was a young disciple striving to walk in the right way, yet going on unfed, and without strength for the difficult steps. No wonder she fretted.

"I want my dear little ones to be the Good Shepherd's good lambs, and to remember they are His, every day."

Then the best of mothers, mamma's voice was heard, and the little flock of sheep scampered off to tea. —Little Boyd Allen, in N. S. Times.

A Rogue of a Boy.

His name was Phil Deane. He had great, laughing, brown eyes, and little, prying, brown fingers. He had, too, a sad, sad habit of not obeying. You shall hear what came of this. The story is as true as a story can be.

Phil and his papa and mamma were staying at Mr. Drew's farmhouse by the seashore when it happened, and Phil was six years old. One day after dinner, little sand while upon the beach, the little boy trudged off behind the house to pull cover for Bessie, the sleek red cow.

"Why can't I take it?" asked Phil, slyly laying hold of the gun. "You're too little," you might hurt yourself," said Mr. Drew, still without raising his eyes, for now he heard Phil's father coming, and he thought Mr. Deane could take care of his own little son.

"Poo! I'm oceans bigger'n I used to be. Mr. Drew doesn't know," said Phil to himself, lifting the heavy gun with a great effort and pointing it at his father. "Look out, papa, I'm going to shoot," he cried out merrily, with his chubby brown finger upon the trigger.

"Don't move, my son; don't move!" shouted his father, springing quickly aside.

But even while he spoke the trigger snapped, and with a flash and a bang the gun went off.

"Phil saw something fall, and toppled over himself shrieking. "I didn't mean to shoot papa. O, I was only fooling."

"Strange to say, Mr. Deane was not harmed in the least. "You might have killed me, my son. It's a mercy that you did not," he cried, hustening to snatch up the smoking gun.

"You haven't hurt me, but—think of it, my little boy—you have killed Mr. Drew's good old cow."

Phil nearly cried his eyes out over the cow, and his papa gave Mr. Drew \$40 to buy another one, but that did not make dear old Bessie alive again.

"No, that day's mischief could never be undone, but it taught little Phil a lesson that he has never forgotten. It taught the little meddler never to touch what he had been told not to handle." —Penn Shirley in Our Little Ones.

Dep. Sheriff Wheeler Does Not Care to Live If He Cannot Have HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

It would be difficult to find a man better known in the vicinity of Burlington, Vt., than Mr. R. D. Wheeler, of Winoski Falls, the efficient Deputy Sheriff of Burlington County. He says: "I had Hood's Sarsaparilla cost me \$10.00 a bottle."

I should still keep using it, as I have for the past ten years. With me the question as to whether life is worth living depends upon whether I can get Hood's Sarsaparilla. I don't think I could live without it now, certainly I should not wish to, and suffer as I used to. For over ten years I suffered the horrors of the damned with

Sciatic Rheumatism for if ever a man suffers with anything in this world it is with that awful disease. It seems to me as if all other physical suffering were compressed into one. I took about everything man ever tried for it but never got a dollar's worth of help until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have taken it now pretty regularly for ten years and have no more pain and can get around all right. I have advised a good many to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. R. D. WHEELER, Deputy Sheriff, Winoski Falls, Vt.

Hood's Pills Cure Liver Ills

INGINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. SUCCESSORS IN FULL TO THE BLYMVER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 2200 TESTIMONIALS. 1235 CHURCH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. ALARM

MUCH BETTER, Thank You. THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY of those who have suffered from CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF BRONCHIAL DISEASE, after they have tried SCOTT'S EMULSION Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES - Of Lime and Soda. IT IS ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK. IT IS A WONDERFUL FLESH PRODUCER. It is used and endorsed by Physicians. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, N. J.

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Intercolonial Railway. 1891. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1892. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 19th day of OCTOBER, 1901, the Trains will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN—Day Express for Halifax and Campbellton, 7.00. Accommodation for Point du Chene, 10.30. Fast Express for Halifax, 10.30. Express for Sussex, 11.30. Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal, 12.30. A Parcel Car runs each way on express trains leaving St. John at 7.00 o'clock and Halifax at 7.15 o'clock. Passengers for Quebec and Montreal leave St. John at 10.30 o'clock, and take sleeping car at Montreal. The train leaving St. John for Quebec and Montreal on Saturday at 10.30 o'clock will run to destination, arriving at Montreal at 10.00 o'clock Sunday evening. TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN—Express from Sussex, 8.30. Express from Quebec and Montreal, 9.30. Accommodation from Point du Chene, 10.30. Day Express from Halifax, 11.30. Fast Express from Halifax, 12.30. The trains of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal and Quebec are lighted with electricity, and heated by steam from the locomotive. All trains run by Eastern Standard Time. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Montreal, N. B., 16th Oct., 1901.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 2 TRIPS A WEEK FOR BOSTON. COMMENCING NOVEMBER 2nd, the Steamers of this Company will leave SAINT JOHN for—Eastport, Portland and Boston EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY MORNINGS, at 7.30 Standard. Returning, will leave Boston same days at 8.30 a. m., and Portland at 9.30 a. m., for Eastport and St. John. Connections at Eastport with Steamer for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen. Freight received daily up to 6 p. m. Through first and second-class tickets can be purchased and baggage checked through from all Booking Stations of all railways, and on board steamer City of Monticello between St. John, Digby, and Annapolis. Also, Freight billed through at extremely low rates. R. A. WALDRON, General Agent, Boston. J. B. COYLE, Manager Portland.

You Are Not Expected to Read This. Because it is an advertisement, but to see if you will make the following offer: We will send you one dozen nice-turned, square base ASH BALUSTERS for \$1.00; regular price, \$2.50. Cash to accompany order, and will be refunded if not satisfactory. Our new catalogue of Mouldings mailed free to any address. A. Christie Wood-Working Co. 101 and 105 CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

The matter which this page contains selected from various sources; and, in those cases, so many instances, the names or contents of this single page, from the year, will be worth several subscription prices of the paper. Gently close the baby's eyes. From the light of morning's dawn for him a fairer day. Where no evening shadows cloud and storm and stress. All that darkens earthly life. Weary toil and anxious care. Blighted hopes and dull despair. Pain and grief and stain of sin. Foes that will without, within. None, to him, shall ever harm. Safe within that Happy Home. Then, O breaking mother-heart! Let him to bed, and let him rest. Though the home be strange. God will help thee bear His cross. Though the binding tears may show. Then shalt His own comfort come. Heaven, henceforth, will be thine. Earthly joys are thine last. Where thy treasure waits for thee. There thy longing love will be. So, in trust, lean on the breast. Where thy little one's at home. —The responsibility of best of one's self to the home. Devote solely upon the parents of the children. As a father has no right to be absent when invited to tea at a house and to indulge only in lullabies at the home table will happens "not to feel like talking is bound to contribute somewhat pleasure of the family circle, it really loves better than the wide world, but for whose she is too indolent, or too restless herself. The charm of the "life" of social gathering never deign to entertain mother, or brothers and sisters account of their good times. Kind of persistent questioning lips of these matters at hostesses. They never prefer any of experiences to the household neglect to say "good night" morning." They do not think "white" to show any affection for the consciousness of these girls. They must bring their of this essentially selfish attitude. The Beginning of a Good day of work or pleasure cheerful words count for more any other time, for they are a keynote for the family depends largely upon the family whether home is a sun place or merely a habitation of complaint and contention. Unhappy the household that begins its day with domestic clouds. Some heads of families who consider it due to their dignity should perpetually wear a severe and who are never sterner or more loving than when the breakfast-table family leave for their respective tasks with a sensation of child requires the most cheerful sun to overcome. There are mothers who beg day with recollections all the nations of the day before. They and sons who are hurrying and are compelled to listen to annoyances with servants and of afflictions which the mistletoe which clings to the branches if they inwardly wonder if all of household woes are not of management, so hopeless annual is the problem present thoughtful mother airs none would quarrel at the breakfast-table. Here is an atmosphere of serene sunshine. A sunny word now goes for the day's tasks, to speed the members of the family and to win the remainder of the period of their various duties, and when goes to their kitchen and deftly as out with a few touches of her tangled skein of work which find there accomplishes more power than any other of children than she will by a score of care. Consideration and kindness wonders with even the most obdurate of servants. It is selfishness for the head of the household to be more than the individual trials and grills the breakfast-table. Each right to a cheerful beginning of work. —N. Y. Tribune. The Season of Fling. The coming of warm weather with it the necessity of red wire screens and all the parts of the store-closet and the kitchen as a protection against heat. Before the summer begins every window you may be sure should be taken to remove all decaying vegetation or animal not only from the precincts of and kitchen, but from the vicinity of the house. If precautions are observed, even in the best weather there will be little from flies. The fly is a useful, who performs with a selflessness his thankless task of save careless and thoughtless the legitimate effects of negligence. The year when scarcity of flies is marked by pestilence. If you are troubled superabundance of flies, every care and precaution should be taken to prevent their cause for them which you have covered. The farmers who insist on convenience in close proximity state and chicken yards will be with flies, no matter how they are exercised in the house, for son that these wise little cre-

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

SAFE.

BY MISS H. F. BEAUCH.

Gently close the baby's eyes From the light of morning skies. Dawn for him a fairer day Where evening shadows stray. Cloud and storm and stress and strife, All that darkens earthly life— Weary toil and anxious care, Blighted hopes or dull despair, Pain and grief and stain of sin, Foes that lurk about within, None, to him, shall ever come, Safe within that Happy Home.

THE HOME.

The responsibility of giving the best of one's self to the home does not devolve solely upon the parents but upon the other children as well. A daughter has no right to be full of animation when invited to tea at a friend's house and to indulge only in monosyllables at the home table whenever she happens "not to feel like talking." She is bound to contribute something to the pleasure of the family circle, those whom she really loves better than anybody in the wide world, but for whose pleasure she is too indolent, or thoughtless, to bestir herself. There are boys who are the "life" of social gatherings yet who never deign to entertain father and mother, or brothers and sisters, with an account of their good times. Only by dint of persistent questioning can the lips of these mutes at home be unsealed. They never proffer any racy recital of experiences to the household. They neglect to say "good night" or "good morning." They do not think it "worth while" to show any affection to other members of the family. The parents are not always to blame for this unocial spirit. Perhaps they are making great sacrifices to win a son or daughter to express more love and interest for the home. The matter should be laid upon the conscience of the older boys and girls. They must bring themselves out of this essentially selfish attitude.

The Beginning of the Day.

A good beginning is always desirable in a day of work or pleasure. A few cheerful words count for more now than at any other time, for they often serve as a keynote for the whole day. It depends largely upon the mother of a family whether home is a sunny resting-place or merely a habitation of complaint and contention. Unhappy indeed is the household that begins the morning with domestic clouds. There are some heads of families who seem to consider it due to their dignity that they should perpetually wear a severe aspect, and who are never sterner or more unrelenting than at the breakfast-table. The family leaves for their respective daily tasks with a sensation of chilliness, that requires the most cheerful surroundings to overcome.

There are mothers who begin the new day with recounting all the minor vexations of the day before. The husband and some who are hurrying off to business are compelled to listen to the grievances with servants and other petty afflictions which the mistress may choose to rehearse. It is hardly strange if they inwardly wonder if all the tales of household woes are not due to bad management, so hopeless and so continual is the problem presented. The thoughtful mother ains none of her domestic trials at the breakfast-table. Here is an atmosphere of serenity and sunshine.

A sunny word now goes far to lighten the day's tasks, to speed the parting members of the family and to help those who remain behind in the performance of their various duties. The hostess who goes to her kitchen and deftly straightens out with a few touches of her own the tangled skein of work which she may find there accomplishes more by a few well-chosen words of encouragement than she will by a score of complaints. Consideration and kindness often do wonders with even the most stupid and obdurate of servants. It shows great selfishness for the head of the family or for the mother to make other members of the household bear the burden of their individual trials and grievances at the breakfast-table. Each one has a right to a cheerful beginning of his day's work.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Season of Flies.

The coming of warm weather brings with it the necessity for refrigerators, wire screens and all the paraphernalia of the store-closet and the kitchen, used as a protection against heat and flies. Before the summer begins every precaution which cleanliness and care can give should be taken to remove all debris of decaying vegetation or animal matter, not only from the precincts of the cellar and kitchen, but from the yard and the vicinity of the house. If proper precautions are observed, even in the hottest weather there will be little trouble from flies. The fly is a useful scavenger, who performs with absolute faithfulness his thankless task of trying to save careless and thoughtless people from the legitimate effects of their own negligence. The year when there is a scarcity of flies is marked by fevers and pestilence. If you are troubled with a superabundance of flies, yet exercise every care and precaution in your power, you may be sure there is some cause for them which you have not discovered. The farmers who insist on living for convenience in close proximity to the stable and chicken yards will be troubled with flies, no matter what precautions are exercised in the house, for the reason that these wise little creatures are

at work destroying the animal effluvia which might otherwise be dangerous to human life. Never allow flies to appear suddenly in a house without looking about to detect a reason for their coming. They may mean a neglected garbage-pail, a forgotten cesspool, which has become dangerously choked up. They always mean something. Instead of attempting to kill them with fly-paper, look about for the reason. Like all other vermin, they are one of nature's warnings that you are not living in the right way, or that a near neighbor is not, which unfortunately means the same thing to you.

It is doubly necessary in summer that the tables be cleared and the floors be swept as rapidly as possible after meals. For the least debris of food left in a corner will fester in the warm atmosphere in a few hours, and attract a little horde of scavengers. If the tables are quickly cleared, and the rooms neatly swept and darkened during the heat of the day, there should be little trouble with flies. If there is any reason for the presence of flies near your house, it may be necessary to use fly screens. Do not resort to powders and poisons, but remember that an ounce of prevention in this case, as in all others, is worth a pound of cure, and that the same amount of energy applied to keep the premises strictly clean will accomplish more than if directed to the destruction of the fly, who simply comes to remind us, in a very disagreeable way, it is true, that we have been derelict or living in unwholesome surroundings.—Tribune.

Some cake.

To those housewives who keep cake constantly on hand, who get tired of the common kinds, baked over and over again, and who do not care for or cannot afford rich cooking, raised cake may present a gratifying change. It keeps moist longer than the other kind (except the very rich cakes, which always keep well), is more easily freshened, and is quite as appetizing, besides being much more digestible by the average stomach. The following excellent and many-times tried recipe deserves a trial.

DELICIOUS RAISED CAKE.—Three pounds of flour, one and one-half pounds of sugar, twelve ounces of butter, seven ounces of lard, one and one-half pints of milk, one coffee-cupful of yeast, two nutmegs, a tablespoonful of mace, three eggs, one pound of raisins, four ounces of citron and a teaspoonful of salt. Scald the milk, lard and a pint of sugar together. When cool, stir in the flour and add the yeast. Set in a warm place until light. Then add the butter and sugar beaten to a cream, eggs, fruit, and spice. Let it rise a second time. Then divide and put into pans, and after setting it in a warm place for half an hour, bake slowly for an hour. This makes quite a quantity, and if desired the recipe may be halved, or thinned, but the cake will keep a long time—indeed, it improves by keeping, and is most convenient for unexpected company. It will be found much more delicious if old-fashioned yeast is used, although the proper proportion of a yeast cake may be used as a substitute.

RAISED CAKE.—One cupful of raised dough, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of sour milk, a little grated nutmeg, a cupful of raisins, a level teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of mace, one teaspoonful of cloves, three and one-half cupfuls of flour. Bake slowly.

Practical Sayings.

—For fruit stains, dip the spots several times in hot milk. —Keep flowers fresh by putting a pinch of soda in the water. —Keep a small box filled with lime in your pantry and cellar; it will keep the air dry and pure. —Prick potatoes before baking, so that the air can escape; this will prevent their bursting in the oven. —Soda is the best thing for cleaning tinware; apply it with a damp cloth and rub well, then wipe dry. —For sore throat, beat the white of an egg stiff, with all the sugar it will hold, and the juice of one lemon.—Good Housekeeping.

THE FARM.

Bird Friends.

At this season of the year, when birds are beginning to build their nests, it is wise to call attention to the wisdom of protecting them. If one does not delight in their presence for its own sake, for the pleasure of their song and their marvellous beauty and grace, as a mere question of expediency, they should be protected as the farmers' best ally against all grubs and worms injurious to vegetation. Though there is a law protecting feathered songsters in most states, it is quite likely to become a dead letter if individuals do not give it their hearty support and defend the birds as far as they can from boys who rob their nests, as well as from sparrows with guns and from all their other natural and invertebrate enemies. The presence of superfluous cats or any other animals about the premises should be done away with if you wish to encourage the presence of feathered songsters. One good domestic family cat is as useful as any creature about the house, earning far more than her board and care by keeping away rats and mice. Stray cats and tramp cats should be disposed of. In some humane manner whenever they appear. An intelligent well-fed and well-bred cat can be taught to respect the rights of even feathered creatures; though this takes patience and time, and it is not wise ever to trust too far to her sense of honor in this matter. There are few birds which do not more than compensate for any petty injury they may do to fruit or vegetables by their services as grub hunters at this season. The little English sparrow is probably the only exception to this rule. This bird seems, according to our best authorities on the subject to be an unmixt evil, which we have imported. It drives away the swallows, robins, thrushes, and other birds which are active insect feeders, and all the return it makes is to collect insects for its young. The full-grown sparrows prefer for themselves a diet on the tender shoots of the vegetable garden or any fresh fruit which they can get.

Let there be no more sentiment about this ruffianly bird. The London Queen, speaking from years of experience, says: "The sparrow has been described by one practical naturalist as an avian rat, that lives exclusively on the property of man. It is an equal nuisance in the flower garden, the vegetable garden and the poultry yard. In the first it destroys our crocuses and other early spring flowers; in the latter it takes the seeds from the seed beds, eats the early peas as they germinate, destroys our fruit, and neglecting its original habit of nesting in trees, chokes the gutters of our roofs and stops the funnels of our waterpipes by its untidy nests."

Owls are hunted and teased remorselessly by boys whenever they are found, though the owl should be as carefully protected as any domestic birds. These birds are all destroyers of rats and mice, and very useful about the barnyard. Their melancholy little hooting cry, said by naturalists to be the love-call of the bird, is not at all disagreeable to a cultured ear, but like the whippoorwill's call of the night, it is a most annoying noise, it seems in harmony with the time of "darkness visible." The president of the British Ornithological Union speaks thus forcibly on the destruction of these birds: "The destroyer of owls I can only look upon as a man bereft of the reasoning faculty whose proper out-of-door sphere would be the farm or garden apartment of an idiot asylum."

It would be a great blessing to boys and girls, especially to those residing in the country, if the actual ignorance of the habits of familiar animals, birds and insects. Certainly every one ought to know enough to recognize intelligently his friends and enemies in the natural world. As it is, the actual ignorance of hunters who fail to distinguish between the rowdy, thievish English sparrow and other innocent brown birds gives it comparative immunity in many parts of the country while the useful little owl is driven to the woods by persecution. The valuable little coccinella or lady bug, the lady bird of English nursery rhymes, is too often carelessly killed in this country for a noxious insect when it is itself the most rapacious hunter of noxious insects there is.

Rapid Planting.

It makes a Western farmer smile to read the correspondent's statement that he would rather pay a man \$2 a day to drop corn and cover it with a hoe than to have the use of a planter free. The planter used here in Ohio do much better work than I ever saw done by hand. They drop more accurately, both as to the number of grains to a hill and in straight rows, and cover at a more uniform depth and without clods, and a man and team can plant from twelve to twenty acres a day—the latter when he has rows 100 rods or more in length and no stumps or obstructions. A man cannot by the old hand plan plant two acres a day. I would as soon think of going back to the cradle, sickle and scythe to harvest grain and hay as to go back to hand planting of corn. I planted by hand many years and now have used a planter long enough to compare the two methods. With the rapidity with which we can put the crop in with the modern planter, we can afford to wait until the weather and land are warm and settled, and plant our crop so that it will come up quickly and start at once into vigorous growth.—Oxford.

Pens for Table and Pen.

I never raised pigs largely for food, but for our own Northern market. I have fed them to hogs, and repeatedly purchased them for that purpose; I would rather have them, pound for pound, for fattening hogs than any corn. I have a furnace, and two large pot-bellied stoves, and I have 15 to 20 bushels, and I never had hogs fatten so rapidly, or make nicer pork, than when fed boiled peas and water sufficient to make the mass into a thick soup. Sown in time, and covered with a few inches of soil, it yields a large crop, and that, too, on almost any kind of land, from a stiff, heavy clay to a light, sandy soil. They should be sown early, to do their best. They will endure more frost and still hold their own than any other crop grown. We get them so that they are light, sandy soil, as we often do, we like to have them covered three or four inches deep. They will thus stand drought better than if covered only an inch deep. I have never seen that a corn crop has thrived so successfully with peas when sown late in spring, but can hardly recall a failure when sown early and properly cared for.—Wisconsin Farmer.

Wise Expenditure of Wealth.

A rich man put a piece of land, previously in bad condition, into first-class shape, at an expense of \$20,000, and his own pocket was the beneficiary to the world. If one desires to do good with money in a public way, there is no more promising field than to use it for such permanent improvement. Judiciously expended, a good building would be done without extraordinary outlay, and the effects would be much more apparent and real than is seen from money usually left for benevolent purposes. It would do much to make the country those who would add to the attractiveness of rural life, and do something to prevent country towns from becoming depopulated, which is an important matter.—Practical Farmer.

Suggestive Brevelities.

—On the average a mass of hay 7x7x7 ft. or 343 cubic ft., will weigh about a ton. If at the bottom of the mow and laid there a few days, the mass will weigh somewhat more; if near the top it will weigh less. —There is one way to make a bull perfectly safe—by the same method that subdues other animals, namely, incite an instinctive fear of a man. No cruelty is involved here, as the bull once he is taught to treat the bull once or twice a week with a sharp rawhide, used smartly. Several bulls so schooled at different times never exhibited the least approach to inobedience; but when in the yard, as the first word, and a right of the ready rawhide, went at once to the pen. The rawhide is not for punishment, but for discipline, and must be used at regular and frequent intervals. —One sharp cut on the muzzle will cow (expressive word) any bull.

Some experienced gardeners prefer to plant cabbage seed where the plants are to mature, instead of sowing in beds and then transplanting. Three or four seeds are put in a hill and the plants thinned after. Soot has been found a good preventive of ravages of flea beetle.

Where potatoes are replanted in drills in a garden plot that cannot well be furrowed out with a plough, it is difficult to make the necessary holes with a hoe, because as the earth is being taken out, one it is apt to partially fill up the one back of it. Make holes with a sharpened stick, drop in the seed and tread the earth down with the foot.

Radishes grow fastest and do best under a liberal application of wood ashes. Apply soon as the seed is sown; if the ashes are loosed cover the bed half an inch thick; if unleached much less is required. If the flea beetle troubles, dust on dry ashes. This vegetable is very liable to attack by various kinds of worms. Ashes prevent this after the first rain upon the plants.

After all the scientific experiments, no one knows the best way of cutting seed potatoes—or if there be any "best way." I have grown potatoes with whole seed, large and small; half tubers; quarters; with eyes 3, 2, 1, and even from thick parings; but have not yet determined which is best. It seems to be a matter of culture and convenience solely, and as against the whole tubers a matter of economy. The best method, I think, is to make cuttings with 3 eyes and plant them 1 foot apart in the drill. The trench system of planting, with repeated earthing up, I am convinced is the best way of planting.—Kartoffel.

An Indiana correspondent communicates, through the Practical Farmer, a suggestion based on successful experience for getting rid of the larvae of the potato-beetle without use of the abominable poisons: "Go ahead of the plough or cultivator, and with a bunch of bushes brush the slugs into the space between the rows. The cultivator will bury most of them where they will not get out. A few days later, as some of the slugs are left, and have established themselves on the vines, repeat the same operation. On sandy soil most of the slugs can be killed by brushing off on the hot sand during the middle of the day. The heat cooks them before they can get back to the plants."

Climate fixes the limit of the growth of plants, and as there is close analogy between plants and animals, it also limits the extent of raising certain live stock profitably. On this principle is explained the fact that the large English breeds of sheep fail to do as well here as in their native country. There they have a warm, cool, climate which encourages them to grow fat, and in a few months become more abundant of what they were, with dry, harsh breezes, and utterly woebegone faces, expressive, as no animal face but a sheep's can be, of misery.

A Scotch veterinarian of twenty years' experience in a dairy district where there are many herds of Ayrshire cows and milk-fewer is consequently prevalent, respectfully submits that "the immediate cause is in almost every case, if not in all, to be found in the sudden and total emptying of the udder by hand at long intervals." Hence the following prevention is suggested, through The Journal of Comparative Pathology and Therapeutics: "Allow plenty of exercise before milking; feed naturally and somewhat sparingly, both before and after; allow the calf to run with and suck the dam for two or three days; but where this cannot be done, then imitate as closely as possible the calf's method of emptying the udder, by frequently taking a little, but never nearly all, at a time for a like period."

TEMPERANCE.

Why the Saloon Should Go. 1. It has no useful place in society—that is, it fills no necessity. There is no demand for the saloon which society for its own good is morally bound to recognize. 2. It produces nothing which has a market value. The kind of work the saloon does is not the kind we want done. It adds nothing to the prosperity of the nation. 3. It is responsible for untold waste. Not only does the saloon cost a great deal of money, but a fearful waste of time, strength and energy. The money, time and strength spent in the saloon would be much better used elsewhere. 4. It is responsible for an enormous tax upon the people. This tax is paid in such an indirect way for the support of the police, prisons, almshouses, court-houses, asylums, hospitals, etc., that the people do not realize its enormity. If the tax collectors should call at our doors every three months to collect our individual share of what it costs the government to maintain a saloon, the people would rise up in just rebellion. 5. It ruins thousands of individuals every year. Men who would never become drunkards, if the saloon were not in existence, are drawn into this trap of the devil to be ruined in forty, fifty or sixty days. 6. It brings misery and suffering to thousands of innocent men, women and children. If the drunkard, or the drinker himself only, suffered the penalty of his wrongdoing, it would not be as bad as it is, but it is not innocent and helpless ones are made in many ways to feel the terrible results of the sin. 7. Because of the encouragement it gives to crime. Many of the darkest deeds have been hatched out in the saloon. Many of the worst crimes have been committed by men under the influence of liquor. The saloon is necessary in order to inflame the passions of men and women who support our lotteries, brothels, gambling-houses, and dance-houses. 8. Because of the tremendous power for evil which the saloon exerts in the political life. Corrupt politicians would find it much more difficult to get into office if it were not for the influence of the saloon. 9. Because the saloon is opposed to every moral, political and social good. —Was troubled with continual headache and loss of appetite, but before I had taken many doses of B. B. B. appetite and health returned. J. B. THOMPSON, Bethesda, Ont.

THINK IT OVER

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



NEWS SUMMARY.

Diphtheria has been very prevalent of late in Toronto. A fine harbor salmon was caught yesterday. The fish weighed twenty-seven pounds and is on exhibition at Smith's fish store on Sydney street—Sun of Saturday.

Treasurer Hall, of the Quebec government, brought down his estimates on Tuesday last, which show a saving of \$1,208,000 on those brought down last year by Mr. Sheehy.

Ambient water works debentures to the amount of \$400,000 have been taken by J. C. Mackintosh, of Halifax. Mr. Mackintosh's tender was 4 1/2 per cent at par, with 25 as a bonus.

The late F. H. Hayes, whose death occurred on Friday last, was known as a faithful and efficient officer in his capacity of Superintendent of the city schools. His death at the early age of 36 is widely regretted.

Reports received from all parts of Manitoba and the North-west territories indicate that wheat seeding is about completed. They also show that the prospects for larger wheat crops this year are most favorable.

The by-election for the seat in the commons for North Perth, made vacant by the decease of the former member James Grieve, Liberal, took place on the 19th, resulting in the re-election of Grieve by an increased majority.

The Wolfville Advertiser says: Rev. Mr. Sanford has rented the dwelling next the college campus, from Mr. Sidney Borden, and will make his home in Wolfville. The property has undergone thorough repairs since purchased by Mr. Borden, and is now a desirable place.

Sir Alex Campbell's term as governor of Ontario is expiring the last of the month, and a great deal of speculation is indulged in as to his successor. Six months ago the name of Hon. John Carling was on all lips, but now the Hon. Geo. Kirkpatrick, M. P., of Frobitone, is suggested.

Acadia Seminary.

A musical recital was given in College Hall on 13th inst. by the pupils of the Seminary. The instrumental music furnished was well rendered, and the exhibition of vocal culture, which was intended to be the principal feature of the entertainment, was highly praised by the lovers of music present.

Duet, "The Merry Greenwood," (Able), Misses White and Chipman; Song, "An Old Garden" (Temple), Ethel Johnson; Piano Solo, "Valse Brillante in Ab," (Moszkowski), Ethel Griffin; Song, "The Angel Came" (Cowen), Edith I. Eaton; Chorus, "Let Us Meet the Spring" (Smart); Songs, (a) "Last Night," (Kjerulf), (b) "Leave Me to Langsh" (Hartel), Miss Wallace; Song, "One Morn the Maiden" (Old English Ditty), (Macfarren) Florence M. Shand; Piano Solo, "Cujus Animus" (Kube), Kate Neily; Song, "Tell Me Beautiful Maiden" (Gounod), Rupper Knowles; Quartette, "The Cuckoo" (Fittig), Misses Saunders, Knowles, Wallace, Cunningham; Songs, (a) "A Night in Spring" (Bohu), (b) "Ho Messo Nuove" (Gounod), Mary A. White; "God Save the Queen."

MEMORIAL FUND ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The Sunday-school of the Leinster street church, St. John, \$14 05 G. O. GATES, Secy. of Centennial Com.

ACADIA SEMINARY.

RECEIPTS IN AID OF BUILDING.—R. T. Blair, Halifax, \$25; Mrs. Allison Smith, do, \$10; Mrs. F. H. Beals, Hebron, \$12.50; Mrs. Truman Bishop, Ohio, \$12.50; Miss M. E. Graves, Wolfville, \$5; G. S. Fitch, do, \$5; Mrs. R. C. Crosby, Hebron, \$12.50; "Friend" Freepout, \$13; Miss Martha Hay, Fredericton, \$5; Mrs. D. Price, Isaac's Harbor, \$5.

Marriages.—CLARKE-ATKINSON.—At Salem, N. S., April 28, by Rev. E. K. Ganong, Douglas Clarke, of Salem, to Ada Atkinson, of the same place.

Deaths.—ALLARD.—At Fairville, St. John Co., N. B., on the 4th inst., Frederick M. aged 11 months and 27 days beloved son of Edwin B. and Alberta A. Allard. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

GREEN.—At Apple River, May 9, of inflammation of the lungs, Margaret, beloved wife of the late Charles Green, aged 40 years. Sister Green was converted about two years ago, and was baptized by the Rev. W. H. Jenkins. Her end was peace. She leaves six children to mourn the loss of a loving mother.

TURPIN.—At Apple River's April 15, Catherine, beloved wife of John Turpin, leaving a husband and two sons to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and a faithful mother. Some years ago she professed faith in Christ and identified herself with the church in this place, which she maintained a member until removed by death.

NICKERSON.—Killed by falling upon a circular saw at Carleton, Yaguothu Co., John Nickerson, aged 38 years. Our brother was hopelessly converted over a year ago, during a revival of services conducted by Rev. E. P. Caldwell, in his late charge, Deerfield. He adorned his profession to the end, and was ready to respond to the very sudden and unexpected call of the Master. "Come up hither."

BROWN.—At Apple River, April 26, of inflammation of the lungs, Amy Ann, beloved wife of Robert Brown, aged 46 years. Our sister was a consistent member of the Apple River Baptist church, and died in a pure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection. She leaves a husband, three children, father and mother, six brothers and two sisters to mourn the loss of a loving wife, a kind mother, an affectionate daughter and sister. May Divine grace be given them in this hour of their trouble.

WATTS.—At Johnston, on May 4, Daniel, relict of the late James Watts, in the 5th year of his age, leaving four daughters, together with a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their loss. Sister Watts professed religion a number of years ago and was baptized by one of the fathers of the F. C. B. denomination. Although her suffering was great she bore it with resignation to the divine will of her Father. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. S. J. Purry assisted by Rev. A. B. McDonald (Dayton).

BROWN.—At Milton, Queens Co., N. S., of consumption, Maggie Brown, in the 28th year of her age. A consistent, warm-hearted Christian girl, our sister was converted thirteen years ago and baptized by the late Rev. Mr. DeWolf. She will be much missed, for her influence was felt all over the community. Her last message to the young people she gave her pastor a short time before she died. "Tell them to try and do more good than Mary ever did." Parents, three sisters and one brother cherish fondly her memory.

BENT.—Mrs. Sarah Bent, of Nictaux Falls, at the advanced age of 93 years, was called to her heavenly home on the 1st of May. She had been for many years a member of the Baptist church, having been baptized by the late Dr. Bill, at Mount Handley. She was in her last years a great sufferer. But she bore her trials with Christian resignation, and had the joy of realizing that the Saviour was with her as she went into the valley.

SAUNDERS.—At Tremont, Kings Co., N. S., April 24, of consumption, Henry B. Saunders, aged 42 years. Brother S. professed faith in Christ some years ago and united with the Lower Aylesford Baptist church, but on his removal to Boston, Mass., he united with the Harvard street Baptist church there, and lived since his removal with his brother Adoniram, at Tremont, where all was done for him that loving hands could do. He made arrangements for his funeral and passed away in the triumphs of faith to the rest that remains to the people of God.

WETMORE.—At the residence of her son, Rev. J. D. Wetmore, Jernag, Queens Co., Mary Fisher, wife of Thomas B. Wetmore, aged 67 years. The departed professed her faith in Christ and was baptized by the late Rev. James A. Smith over forty years ago at Springfield, Kings Co., her native place. For over a year this sister's health had been gradually failing, and although at times her intellect was somewhat deranged, yet there were times when her mind was perfectly clear, especially near the close of her life, when she talked freely and with much anticipation of her home beyond the narrow river, and of meeting her Saviour and loved ones. In looking back over her past life she was able to say with the Psalmist, "Many have been my afflictions in the past, but the Lord has delivered me out of them all." The remains were taken to Bely's Cove, where service was conducted by Rev. G. W. Springer, and then the body was laid to rest in the burying ground of that place, where some of her kindred already sleep, to await the resurrection of the just made perfect. A husband, one son—the pastor of Jernag church—and one daughter mourn their sad loss.

Infants fed on Nestle's food in Spring become strong and vigorous. They stand the heat and cold of a summer season, and are free from all the ailments of a hot season. Sample sent free on application. THOS. LEBING & Co., Montreal.



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BETTER THAN SKODA'S REMEDIES. I have been troubled with extreme dyspepsia, constipation, terrible torments, and bleeding piles. I have tried all the remedies, but in vain. I have now taken four bottles of SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, and I feel so much better that I can work as well as ever.

SKODA'S OINTMENT, the Great German Skin Cure, and Best Cosmétique made. Removes Blackheads, Pimples, etc., as if by magic. 3 oz. tubes in elegant cartons 50 cts.

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One Price and marking all Garments in plain figures is meeting with much approval from all buyers of Clothing. And why should it not? It is the only honest way of conducting business. For the present week we are offering SPLENDID value in Men's BLACK SUITS, in Frocks, Skirts and Sacks. They will sell quick.

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The Embodiment of Strength. JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF IMPARTS Robustness, Lustiness, Vigor. An invaluable means of developing FIRMNESS OF MUSCLE, POWER OF ENDURANCE AND GENERAL HEALTHFULNESS.

SPRING 1892. Our Travellers are now seeking complete lines of Samples of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS for the Spring Trade.

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Kennedy's Medical Discovery Takes him in this order: Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Inside Skin, Outside Skin, Driving everything before it that ought to be out. You know whether you need it or not.

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SHARPE'S PRICES ARE LOWEST. WATCHES AT LOW PRICES! EVERY ONE GUARANTEED!

L. L. SHARPE, 42 Dock Street, - St. John, N. B. FINE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

W. HERBERT GIVE YOU NOTICE that in default of payment of certain mortgage moneys owing to me, the undersigned, Margaret Anne Parry, by virtue of the mortgage executed by you, bearing date the thirty-first day of October, A. D. 1890, we shall, on SATURDAY, the eighteenth day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, at Charles's Corner, in Prince William Street, in the City of Saint John, in the County of Saint John, proceed to a sale of the lands and premises mentioned and described in said mortgage in execution of the powers therein vested in me, the said Margaret Anne Parry.

SUMMER BOARDERS. THE Subscriber is prepared to accommodate for the Summer a few BOARDERS at CLINCH'S Mills—17 miles from St. John City on the Shore Line Railway—with privileges for Trout Fishing on the Musquash River, and camping off if desired. Apply to C. C. CLINCH, Clinch's Mills, N. B. When you get tired of so-called dyspepsia, or cure try the best of cures. It conquers every time.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSIAH VOLUME LV.

Vol. VIII., No. TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS By our pastors and deacons our several associations opportunity will be afforded to forward to us all due for the MESSENGER & VISITOR. Will our brethren kindly re-examine the dates on your help us down. A representative MESSENGER and VISITOR will at each of our association money and give receipts.

"POOR INDIAN" does the Ojaga Indians, at least in possession of worldly wealth. They are said to be the most in the world. It is they number only a little of which they draw \$100 every three months, and the 000 acres of the best land in the world.

The British Weekly, v. ing that there is not in a single, whole-hearted, active leader of the disestablishment, nevertheless believes establishment is coming v. churches take any part in it or not. "It will awaken democracy are of justice, and every must see that six million free by disendowment are usefulness of any local scheme."

More of that spirit willing to "endure hardness of Jesus Christ" is thing to be desired by most call ourselves Christians. said by Zion's Herald: "The disciple who wants to be as easy as possible for himself, will follow some one for a Season through the motions save him, as actors die up, trapped out in silk and with livered attendants, and bed and a soft light. He is in earnest about being a Christian who expired in agony while the earth quaked and were rent and the sun hid darkness."

We have a private note J. A. Ford, of Eastport, Me. Philadelphia drinking in the of the May meetings. He pity that more of the pastore provinces are not there to good things that are going. "My church kindly sent paid all my expenses and I remain for at least two week all the rest are for a virt good officers include a visit ton, D. C., which I will take of the exercises."

No doubt the church must investment, besides providing with a very pleasant vacation. In respect to the com which appears elsewhere in the pen of Rev. W. E. M. reference to Annuity Funds matters, it seems necessary, ourselves, to say that before the printer we wrote Bro. and with the utmost com power of persuasion we could advised him to amend his o tion by the omission of charitable expressions and, of that part of his letter which rect bearing on the main m discussion. This advice Bro. tively declined to accept, a ingly—as perhaps the best done under the circumstances. I wish my communication entire ally will agree that the express Mr. Bradshaw—whatever the reference to the B. M. Annu N. B. should be carried out, are perfectly willing that Bro. should have every opportunity before our readers the facts i and to contend for the just administration of the fund, t to us no reason why this ma not be discussed calmly, on and without the imputation o motives to any one conce introduction of other matte discussion, and the atte sectional feeling and divid tion union, in these through so many years of pe prosperous history, will be with painful surprise and worthy of Bro. McIntyre. N tness and division, but a largen with a better understanding dition and the interests of e represented in our Conventio whole, and a consequent mon and heartier union in all the interest of the body, we brethren will agree with us, I which, in the name of our L the interest of His kingdom, desire.