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# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER  
VOLUME LIX.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLVIII.

Vol. XII, No. 80.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1896.

—CHICAGO aims to have the highest structure in the world. It is to be 1,500 feet in height with a base of 300 feet square. It is to be called the City Tower and is to be built by a company with a capital of \$800,000. The project is based on business principles it is said, and the projectors of it intend to equip the tower with a theatre, restaurants, search lights and a telescope.

—GREAT excitement was caused in Paris on Tuesday last week by a supposed attempt upon the life of M. Faure, President of France. As the President was entering the grounds at Long Champ for the purpose of reviewing the troops a man standing near him fired a revolver. The man was immediately seized and disarmed. He declares that he fired with only a blank cartridge and without any designs upon the life of the President. The man's story appears to be generally credited.

—THERE has been, at least, one convention in which no one's critical ear was vexed with noisy declamation. It was that of the Deaf and Dumb people, held recently in Philadelphia. Such a convention would be a nice place, too, for the deaf people to go to, who find it necessary to get together in twos and threes and discuss side issues in an undertone, for they could discuss to their hearts content wit out disturbing the meeting or putting the chairman out of temper.

—"REST in work," says the *Sunday School Times*, "is better than rest from work. Rest from work is mere inaction. There is no real gain in that. One gets tired in it, if not of it. But rest in work is refreshing. One gains strength and power as he works while thus resting. The rest which Jesus gives to those who seek it in His service is rest under His yoke, not rest away from it. Not until the believer is doing more than now can he have refreshing rest in work. A Christian's rest is found under the yoke and in the trow."

—In publishing Mr. King's article on "Church and State" we may be permitted to doubt the wisdom of reopening now a discussion of the Manitoba School question. We are not prepared to admit the validity of our correspondent's line of argument, but our views on this subject were presented somewhat fully some months ago and at present we do not propose to go into another discussion of the subject. The resolution of the Western Association is no doubt open to criticism as to its form, but Mr. King has probably got a pretty good inkling of its meaning.

—The timely rains and warm weather of the past week have caused vegetation in this part of the county to advance rapidly. There have been heavy thunder storms and some destruction of life and property are reported from this cause. On Monday evening of last week a violent rain storm, accompanied with high wind and thunder and lightning, swept over a part of New Brunswick. In the vicinity of Quispamsis station on the I. C. R., a heavy hail storm was experienced. Hailstones of an unusual size fell, breaking the windows of houses and of the railway cars and causing considerable damage to crops. Fortunately the hailstorm seems not to have extended over any wide area of country.

—A WASHINGTON despatch says that a further step was taken by Great Britain and the United States several days ago in the matter of the consideration of British claims against the latter country for seizures in previous years in Behring sea. The treaty providing for a joint commission of two to adjust these claims provides, in addition to one representative on the part of each government, for a third commissioner in the event that the two original commissioners fail to agree. The British government selected Hon. George E. King, one of the justices of the supreme court of Canada. The United States commissioner is Judge William L. Putnam. The commissioners will meet at Victoria, B. C., probably not until next autumn.

—The death of Ex-Governor Wm. E. Russell, of Massachusetts, occurred at St. Adelaide de Pabon, Province of Quebec, during the night of July 15. Mr. Russell, accompanied by his brother and another friend, had gone from Boston to St. Adelaide for a few days fishing. They were tenting, and when they retired in the evening Mr. Russell was apparently in good health, but when his companions tried to arouse him in the morning they discovered that he was dead. His death, which is supposed to have resulted from heart disease, had apparently been painless and without a struggle. Mr. Russell had seemed to be in excellent health, it is said. He had been in attendance at the Chicago Democratic Convention, but, excepting that he was fatigued by the strain of the Convention, was apparently in good physical condition.

## PASSING EVENTS.

THE new Government under the leadership of Mr. Laurier, according to the official announcement, is composed as follows:

Hon. Mr. Laurier, Premier and President of Council.  
Sir Oliver Mowat, Minister of Justice.  
Sir Richard Cartwright, Trade and Commerce.  
Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance.  
Hon. Mr. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.  
Hon. A. G. Blair—Minister of Railways and Canals.

Mr. J. I. Tarte—Minister of Public Works.  
Mr. Mulock—Postmaster General.  
Mr. Fisher—Minister of Agriculture.  
Mr. Wm. Paterson, Controller of Customs.  
Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, Controller of Inland Revenue.  
Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia.  
Senator Scott, Secretary of State.  
Chas. Fitzpatrick, Solicitor General.  
Without portfolio, Mr. R. R. Dobell and Mr. C. A. Geoffrion.

The portfolio of Interior will be reserved for a western man.  
Mr. Laurier authorizes the statement that the controllerships will be abolished and full cabinet rank returned to the heads of customs and inland revenue.

Of the seventeen, seven are from Quebec province, but two of them—Messrs. Dobell and Geoffrion—are without portfolios and the Solicitor General is not, we believe, a member of the cabinet. Five are from Ontario, two from Nova Scotia, one each from New Brunswick and P. E. Island and one to be named from the west, probably from Manitoba. Three of the Quebec representatives in the government—Messrs. Joly, Dobell and Fisher—are Protestants. Two of the members from the province are without office, still it rather looks as if Quebec was receiving the lion's share, especially as New Brunswick has but one representative in the government and British Columbia will have none. Some reduction in the number of portfolios was perhaps to have been expected in view of the principles of economy advocated by the late opposition, and there is evidence that reform in this direction would be acceptable in Liberal quarters as well as by the country in general. Thus the *Montreal Witness* says: "We could wish that Mr. Laurier had seen his way to cut down the number of the cabinet ministers somewhat." The *St. John Globe*, while approving the proposal to bring up the Controllers of Customs and of Inland Revenue to the full dignity of cabinet ministers, says, "but it will be difficult to satisfy the country that a Minister of Finance and a Minister of Trade and Commerce, a Minister of Customs and a Minister of Inland Revenue are necessary, the four of whom deal with matters which have so near a relation to each other that one man, with a good deputy and an efficient secretary or two, might discharge them all." The men from Ontario in the new administration—Mowat, Cartwright, Paterson, Mulock and Scott,—the latter the author of that important piece of temperance legislation which bears his name—would seem to be fairly representative of the party's strength in that province. The Maritime Provinces, as was to be expected, furnish the new government with some of its best blood. Messrs. Fielding, Blair and Davies are public men of large experience and ability. As regards the filling of the cabinet positions which have fallen to Quebec, it may be said that Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere is a gentleman of recognized ability and high character, a French Protestant of Huguenot descent and a man of experience in public affairs. As regards Messrs. Fisher, Fitzpatrick, Geoffrion and Dobell, we know of no reason why they may not be expected to fill honorably the positions assigned them in connection with the administration. Probably the instance in which Mr. Laurier's choice is most open to criticism is the selection of Mr. J. Israel Tarte for the portfolio of Public Works. This, as one of the great spending departments of the government, should be controlled by a minister in whose wisdom and honesty his party and the country generally can feel a great degree of confidence, and it will seem to many that Mr. Tarte's history has hardly been such as to justify a very strong feeling of that kind in his case. The *Montreal Witness* says of Mr. Tarte:

"Whether as an Ultramontane, a champion of his race and province, a Conservative campaign fund manager, a denouncer of administrative corruption within his own party, a pronounced Liberal and a firm though respectful opponent of ultramontanism in politics, his great influence has had to be counted with by successive governments and the great parties. His talents and influence has been thrown frankly on the side of right for some years, and great things may be expected of him."

This conclusion may be quite literally correct, though just what things are to

be expected of a man of so versatile powers one might not care to predict. Considering Mr. Laurier's cabinet, however, in its entirety it is evident that it includes a large number of men of high character and eminent ability and must be regarded, we think, as giving promise of a strong administration. Mr. Laurier enters upon his new career as premier under what may be regarded as very favorable conditions. He appears to enjoy in a marked degree the good will and confidence of all elements in his own party, and, unless it be among the Ultramontanes of his own province, it cannot be said that, anywhere or by the people of any party, he is cordially disliked. Perhaps the worst thing his political opponents venture to say about him is that he has not the strength which he will need in his position of leadership to resist successfully and hold in check the baser elements in his party. That, however, remains to be seen.

THE earthquake and consequent flooding of the country in Northern Japan which occurred on June 10th, was a disaster of vast extent and tremendous in its destruction of human life. The *Tokio correspondent of the United Press*, describing the destruction wrought by the seismic wave, says that at 8:30 o'clock in the evening the wave struck the north-east coast of the main island throughout a distance of about 200 miles, and in five minutes 80,000 people were killed, 7,000 injured and 12,000 houses destroyed. From the island of Kinko San, on the south to Hachinoe on the north the coast of Rikkuen and Rikkuen provinces assumes a convex shape. Throughout the whole of this bow-like area nearly every town and village was visited by the wave.

There is much difficulty in obtaining accurate statements as to the phenomenon. Some accounts are given of the noise of a creaking gate; others reported that a huge school of sardines had reached the shore. Only a very few suspected the real significance of the sound and the danger of the sea. Rapidly the noise increased until it assumed the volume and deafening din of a great park of artillery, and then in a moment waves from 20 to 30 feet high were thundering against the shore.

Of the three prefectures visited by the wave, Iwate had by far the largest aggregate of disasters, its list of dead amounting to 26,000. At Kaimi, a little seaside town, three avalanches of water rushed forward, and in less than two minutes the town was virtually annihilated. Out of 1,223 dwellings only 148 remained standing, and out of a population of 6,556, death had overtaken 4,700, and 500 lay wounded. In completeness of destruction this record was, Iwate had by far the largest aggregate of disasters, its list of dead amounting to 26,000. At Kaimi, a little seaside town, three avalanches of water rushed forward, and in less than two minutes the town was virtually annihilated. Out of 1,223 dwellings only 148 remained standing, and out of a population of 6,556, death had overtaken 4,700, and 500 lay wounded. In completeness of destruction this record was, Iwate had by far the largest aggregate of disasters, its list of dead amounting to 26,000. 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Medical Institution, WYRE, MASS.

Sabbath School. BIBLE LESSONS. Lesson V. August 2. Samuel 9: 1-13. DAVID'S KINDNESS.

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B. Y. P. U. The information of the young people that...

ports received but we are glad to know that the young people's movement...

Angelina. Angelina is a little Italian girl who attends a school that she and her friend...

Equity Sale! There will be sold at Public Auction, on Friday the 28th day of July...

Seminary. F. TRUE, M. A. Principal.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 28th, 1896.

WHEN THE MIND WON'T WORK.

Writing on What to do when the Mind won't work, Dr. Wayland Hoyt quotes from "Timothy Hitecom" the following sensible remarks: "While I am aware, as every writer must be, that the brain works very much better at some times than it does at others, I can declare without reservation that no man who depends on words for the power to write can ever accomplish much. Regular eating, regular sleeping, regular working—these are the secrets of all true literary success. A man may throw off a single little poem by a spasmodic effort, but he cannot write a poem of three thousand lines by spasms. There is no good reason why the mind will not do its best by vigor, exercise and usage. The mover starts in the morning with a lame back and with aching joints; but he keeps on moving and the glow rises and the perspiration starts, and he becomes interested in his labor—at length he finds himself at work with full efficiency. He was not in the mood for moving when he began, but moving brought it on his own mood and he knew it would when he began. The mind is sometimes lame in the morning. It refuses to go to work. But if he drives it to its work and held to it persistently and held there every day, it will ultimately do its best work every day." Bill, Dr. Hoyt thinks it is to be recognized that the working power of the mind is sometimes obstructed by something more obstinate than a mood. Sometimes one finds himself, without being ill in a condition of inability for productive work. Under such circumstances Dr. Hoyt's advice to ministers is not to try to force the mind to do what it refuses to do, and at the same time not to be mentally idle and so encourage laziness. Give the mind something to do that it can do and the change of work will be wholesome than complete idleness. "When it won't work at the main and the chief thing, set it working at the subsidiary thing. But keep it at work. The time is short. The night cometh in which no man can work. One may not be idle." The minister or the writer—anyone whose work is of the constructive sort cannot be always producing or constructing. Neither houses nor sermons can be built without materials and these must be gathered and prepared. The time that is spent in reading and in the proper arrangement of the knowledge gained is no more wasted than that spent in the construction of sermons or articles. Sometimes no doubt the faculty of suggestion fails to work because of the paucity of materials at hand. Fresh facts suggest the use to be made of them and thus old gems of truth appear in new and attractive settings. There is one fact of course which the brain worker who would do his best must never forget. It is not all brain or all mind. Mental health and ability for mental work cannot be independent of physical well-being. The body must have its rights as to food and sleep and exercise. It is vain to expect the mind to respond to demands for continued effort if the body is being cheated in these respects. Brilliant flashes of course there may be without a healthy physical condition, but sustained labor of a high order demands a sound mind in a sound body.

The Dominion Temperance Alliance met in Toronto on Wednesday last. The executive committee's report submitted by Dr. J. J. McLaren, Q. C., chairman, and Aid. F. S. Spence, secretary, presented the view of the political outlook from the Dominion Alliance standpoint. The result of the Dominion election is to place the control of Dominion political affairs for the time being in the hands of the Liberal party. At a representative convention of that party held in the city of Ottawa in July, 1895, the policy of the party in relation to the liquor traffic was declared in the following resolution: "That whereas public attention is much directed to the consideration of the admitted great evils of intemperance it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained by means of a Dominion plebiscite." The Hon. Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Liberal party, has declared from time to time that when such action is taken the Liberal party will be prepared to carry out the mandate of the people. We are now, therefore, face to face with a plebiscite for the Dominion. It is to be hoped that every province and every locality will immediately perfect organization to secure from that plebiscite such a victory as will ensure as the speedy enactment of a prohibitory law for the Dominion.

THE N. B. SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.
The Association met in its seventeenth annual session with the church at Hampton Village Saturday, July 11th. The pastor of the church is Rev. George Howard who has been successfully working here for the past five years and has won a very warm place in the affections of the people. Bro. Howard has recently resigned the pastoral care of the church to accept the call of another church, but the feeling among the people of Hampton is so strong and so nearly unanimous that he should remain that it seems a matter to be regretted that he should leave a people among whom he has been so useful and so much esteemed.

Hampton is probably the most beautiful village in the province. Its situation, its fine scenery, its trees and shrubbery and its residences make up a picture on which the eye rests with constant delight. At this season and after the recent refreshing rains, everything appeared at its best and all the delegates were profuse in their admiration of the beauties of Hampton.

The meeting of the Association was preceded by meetings in the interest of the B. Y. P. U. work on Friday afternoon and evening. A constitution for the Association was adopted and subjects of interest discussed. At the evening session stirring addresses were delivered by Rev. W. J. Thompson of St. Martin's and Rev. J. A. Gordon, of St. John. A business session was held on Saturday morning. A fuller report of these meetings will, we presume, be furnished for our B. Y. P. U. department.

The association met in its first session at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday. The Moderator, Rev. Geo. Howard, presiding. After a time spent in prayer and praise the association was duly organized. Officers were chosen as follows: Moderator, Rev. A. H. Lavers; Clerk, Rev. J. B. Champion; Asst. Clerk, Rev. G. W. Schurman; Treas., Bro. S. E. Frost. Members of Baptist churches present were invited to a seat in the association. The remainder of the morning session was given to the reading of letters from the churches.

The first hour of the afternoon session was devoted to the reading of letters from the churches. On the report on Obituaries being called for, Rev. G. O. Gates, chairman of the committee on that subject responded that as no deaths had occurred during the year among the ministers of the association, the committee were happily relieved of the duty of presenting any formal report. At the request of the Moderator, Mr. Gates led the association in a prayer of thanksgiving because of this.

The report on Denominational Literature was presented by H. McC. Black. The report emphasized the immense value of good literature, the pernicious effects of that which is evil and the consequent duty to exercise great care to provide for the home, through the Sunday School and otherwise, that which is wholesome. It called attention to the sacred Scriptures as the most important of all literature for Baptists, and also alluded to valuable books—histories and others—of a denominational character, which Baptists in order to be intelligent as to their principles and their history should own and read. The publications of the A. B. Publication Society in Sunday School books, books etc., and the work of the Baptist Book Room, Halifax, were commended. Attention was called to the importance of a good denominational paper and to the efforts being put forth by the publishers and editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to cause it to meet the requirements of our people. Allusion was also made to colportage work as important in the interest of the denomination.

The report received very favorable consideration from the association. The discussion which followed was participated in by Revs. G. O. Gates, W. E. McIntyre, J. H. Hughes, J. A. Gordon, Brethren T. H. Hall, N. B. Cottle and E. W. Elliott. Points emphasized in the discussion were: The great importance of studying the Word of God, the value of Baptist history and of the abundant literature by Baptist authors, the importance of inculcating loyalty to Baptist principles, of preserving the records of the work of our own Baptist fathers in their provinces, the importance that the literature in our homes shall inculcate true and not false ideas of life and conduct, spirituality and attachment to Christ as the essential things in our denominational life and doctrine. The MESSENGER AND VISITOR was cordially commended by the speakers.

The report on Temperance was presented by Rev. E. C. Corey. While emphasizing the great importance of the subject the report expressed regret that there had not been during the past year that manifest advance in the promotion of temperance reform which is to be desired. There were some encouraging features, however, especially the temperance instruction being given in the schools. Temperance principles must finally triumph and it is to be desired that our people generally shall take a more decided stand and active part in promoting this reform. Brief addresses in the interest of the subject were made

by Bros. Kelley and Elliott. The report was adopted.
SATURDAY EVENING.
At this service Rev. R. M. Bynon preached from 2 Peter 3: 4. The discourse was a faithful presentation of the warnings of God. The preacher showed that God spared not the old world, spared not the old branch, spared not the angels that sinned, spared not His own Son. Rev. S. D. Irvine led a social service in which more than 70 took part, deep interest was manifested and one young man asked to be prayed for.

MONDAY.
The morning prayer meeting led by Deacon Cottle was one of deep interest. Many were moved to tears. It was felt that God is heard of those who enquire of Him. The association sermon was preached by Rev. G. W. Schurman. The preacher made reference to the reason which had prevented the presence of Rev. W. C. Goucher who had been appointed by the association to preach at Hampton. His serious illness of the latter Mr. Schurman's discourse was based upon Acts 2: 42; 1 Cor. 3: 6. The theme, God in the work of Redemption, was very effectively presented and was heard with marked attention and interest. An early afternoon service was held in the interest of the Sunday School work. Dea. Hughes spoke of S. S. work in St. Stephen; Rev. J. B. Champion on Opportunities and Needs of S. S. Work; Dea. J. S. Titus on S. S. work in St. Martin's. At three o'clock there was a preaching service at which a discourse was delivered by the Moderator, Rev. A. H. Lavers from Matt. 8: 11-12. The sermon was an able presentation of the truth and the whole service was felt to be a profitable one.

At the evening service the preacher was Rev. A. B. McDonald. His text was Luke 13: 24. It was stated by the Moderator that 38 years ago Bro. McDonald was ordained on this ground and that Rev. G. W. Springer—also present—was one of those who ordained him. Bro. McDonald's discourse was a very tender and effective one and the service was one of deep interest. In an afternoon service led by Rev. E. C. Corey a large number took part, some speaking tenderly of their Christian experience and the debt they owed to the preacher of the evening and to others of the older ministers and to some who had passed away; many were moved to tears.

The first business considered was the report on Sabbath Schools. This report written by Bro. E. F. Ripplow was read by the Clerk, discussed by Revs. W. E. McIntyre, G. O. Gates, B. E. W. Elliott, T. H. Hall, Rev. J. A. Gordon, and others was slightly amended and adopted as follows:

In the absence of reliable data we are unable to give an exact statement of the number of Sabbath School scholars and teachers within the limits of the Association as also of the number of conversions, increase or decrease in membership, money raised etc.; but from information we have received we are able to report an increasing interest in Sabbath School work, and a larger number than usual of additions to the membership of the churches from the Sabbath Schools as also to state that there is an improvement in the character of the teaching and it is sincerely hoped that continued efforts will be put forth for further improvement in this direction as well as in the qualification of the teachers. We would suggest that pastors from their pupils call frequent attention to the importance of Sabbath School work and that they urge parents to spare no efforts to increase the interest of the family in Bible study, and, by reading the Home Reading in connection with the Sabbath School lessons as well as the lesson itself and an occasional reference to points in the Sabbath School lesson, to supplement and deepen the efforts of the teachers. In view of the fact that we stand as a people for New Testament doctrine and practice, we cannot too earnestly urge the systematic training of our children from their earliest years in gospel truth and our distinctive denominational principles.

The report on Systematic Benevolence was presented by Bro. J. S. Titus. The report recommended the giving by Christians of a tenth of their income and the plan of weekly contributions in accordance with 1 Cor. 16: 2.

Rev. Dr. Corey spoke in favor of weekly giving. He had long practiced it and found it a good system in many respects. He mentioned the case of a working girl in his church who was giving twenty-five cents a week. The support of the Lord's work should be considered as having the first claim on our incomes.

Rev. G. O. Gates said the church building and the preacher are the best paying financial investments in the community, and provision for the local church work should not be regarded as a benevolence to be provided for by the Lord's tent. In view of the tremendous needs of the heathen world the tenth should go to those beyond ourselves. The report he thought did not go far enough.

Rev. E. C. Corey said the tenth in the O. T. times was for the support of the priesthood—the ministry. The report in thought was in harmony with this idea.

Rev. W. J. Thompson thought that as a general matter it would be a great step in advance if Christians in general should give one tenth to religious work. The report was adopted. A question was asked the Association,

Whether a church member having received a letter of dismission from his church to unite with another church but not having yet been received into the latter has a right to vote in the former. The question, being referred to the committee on question in letters, was answered in the affirmative. This was endorsed by the association.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.
The reading of letters from the churches was concluded, and the Circular Letter prepared by Rev. E. E. Daley was read by Rev. G. W. Schurman. On motion the letter was adopted and ordered to be placed in the hands of the committee on printing.

The report on Education was presented by Bro. T. H. Hall. The report depicted the present unfavorable conditions of the educational work of the denomination in New Brunswick and the closing of St. Martin's Seminary, but throughout all its session had been marked by the utmost harmony and good feeling, thus adjourned to meet next year with the church at St. George.

Looking Over the Field.
BY THE REV. E. M. SAUNDERS, D. D.
It is understood that the MESSENGER AND VISITOR is not open for the discussion of the merits of the politics of the two political parties. This would take up too much space, and would divert the attention of the readers of the paper from the purely religious subjects, the interests of which the paper is devoted. But there are phases of the history of the country, closely connected with its politics which should be discussed by an impartial religious journal. I refer to the manifest overrulings of Providence, seen in the outcome of political contests. The laws which assert themselves, are so occult and subtle that their workings cannot be foreseen by the most discerning minds. The result of the late political contest in a measure, has given the country a guarantee that the authority of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church, hitherto thought by many to contain elements, threatening the prosperity if not the existence of the Dominion, is already so neutralized that the dread of danger lurking in it is a mere chimerical and has no real existence. It may be that the hierarchy itself, seeing that its welfare will be best conserved by keeping in abeyance this asserted authority in matters of state, and that its best interests will be more certainly secured by drifting with the tide of modern sentiment. Or it may be that the ecclesiastical authorities have seen the contagion of independent thinking and voting has so spread among the adherents of the Roman Catholic faith, that it is useless to undertake to overrule it and that an open attempt would result in a defeat too humiliating to risk. So be it as it may, it is now evident that hierarchical power is at a large discount. The conflict between the politics of Romanism and modern Protestantism seems now well on the way to a final adjustment, so far as Canada is concerned. So far as it has been settled, it has been done by the application of the sound principle of individual freedom in the exercise of the franchise. The theory of the hierarchy is the church first and the State second; and that the people should be directed by their spiritual guides in the exercise of their franchise in anything judged by that body to be religious or affecting religion. Behind this theory are the terrors of the church, terrors drawn from sources in this world and the world to come. By them the hierarchy can enforce their views upon their followers. The other theory is that the State and church occupy separate territory; that ministers of religion are in political life simply citizens, having no more political authority than any other members of the unfranchised community.

In the centre of the Dominion, as is well known, there are about a million and a quarter of French Roman Catholics believed to be in a religious state, but little removed from that of medieval times. In addition to these, there are scattered over the Dominion large numbers of this faith of Scotch, Irish and French descent. The grounds of fear were seen to be in the possible massing of the Roman Catholic community under the direction of clerical control against the protestant or modern element of the country. On no occasion since confederation were the circumstances so favorable, as in the late election, for a contest between these two forces. Grant the constitutional soundness of those who took the ground that the Dominion should at once pass remedial legislation; and also the wisdom of those who said defer the matter, and exhaust all other means—send a commission, instructed to consult and to settle the matter in the province where it belongs. Accept all this and it seems clear that the church authorities would have stood by the party which had boldly espoused this cause. It is almost beyond question, that had the hierarchy been sure of their power over the people, they would have taken this course. Promises in writing by the followers of Mr. Laurier in Quebec not have satisfied the church authorities, if they could have swayed the people to take the direct and to them, the more desirable course of standing by the government which had espoused their cause and had taken the course which they had declared was the only one to give them justice.

Education is necessary in order to the best development of the great material resources of our country. Education is necessary to the highest culture of intellect. Christian education is necessary in order to true moral education. The institution that recognizes only intellectual power cannot give true direction to human lives. It is as the demands which our educational work makes on us and our College is approved that the wealth and the intellect of the country will be employed in the promotion of those principles for which the College and the denomination stand.

A heavy thunder and rain storm caused the attendance at this closing service to be much smaller than it otherwise would have been. The thanks of the association were heartily voted to the friends at Hampton for their generous hospitality, to which pastor Howard responded fittingly. The association, which throughout all its session had been marked by the utmost harmony and good feeling, thus adjourned to meet next year with the church at St. George.

Whether a church member having received a letter of dismission from his church to unite with another church but not having yet been received into the latter has a right to vote in the former. The question, being referred to the committee on question in letters, was answered in the affirmative. This was endorsed by the association.

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Added to this, it is well known that in some counties in the Maritime Provinces, the church rulers did exert themselves among their followers to elect candidates to support the government's policy on the remedial bill, but they failed in these attempts.

It is now clear that the contagion of free independent thinking and acting has broken out among the Roman Catholics of the Dominion; that they have wrenched themselves away from the grasp of the hierarchical authority and are resolved to enjoy full freedom in exercising the franchise as their Protestant neighbors. In Halifax just previous to the election of 1891, there was unmistakable evidence of this fact. Senator Power, a Roman Catholic, published a letter in the city press, in which he defied the authority of the priesthood to be confined to the realm of religion. Archbishop O'Brien repudiated this declaration in the press. His leading Roman Catholic of the city, sustained Senator Power and the matter dropped. Later the archbishop threatened the city and local government with the opposition of the church for the course he had taken in the matter of building a school house.

But it became known that he was not sustained in this course by his people; and was obliged to recede from the position which he had taken.

All the signs of the times are in the direction of the emancipation of the people from every form of slavery or dependence in civil matters. This is satisfactory to those who believe in the principle of entire freedom in things civil and religious. About the time remedial legislation was undertaken, many expressed their fears that it might result in civil strife and even war. So influential a journal as the Montreal Star freely expressed these apprehensions. But the result has shown that this was a groundless alarm. In parliament and in the mass meetings during the election campaign, there has been a uniform exhibition of self control which makes for the honor, intelligence and loyalty of the electorate of this young nation. No evidence has appeared that there was any real ground for the fear that the bonds of confederation would be strained, or that in the discussion the fabric might be made to utter on its foundations. The prolonged struggle of the late campaign has carried the Dominion to another stage in its development, most gratifying to those who look impartially at results, and not with the eyes of blind partisans. The freedom of the people, free to do as they will, or unwisely or unwise and the national sentiment, two essential factors in nation building, have to be less illustrated and confirmed as never before in the history of the Dominion. Statesmen and politicians, of course will learn lessons in the matters so clearly demonstrated. They will be wiser in all their future work.

To Christians it is satisfactory to see these evidences of the goodness and favor of God, who has bestowed His government of the world, with all the nations, great and small. Here are marks of His favor. The promise of the future for Canada was never so bright as it is today. If we have rightly interpreted the signs of the times, greatness may come in, and governments may go out, but the people will continue to exercise their right to vote as they please, and will remain loyal citizens of this young and growing Dominion. All politicians are bound to preach to the people facts and principles, believed by them to be sound and for the best interests of the country. They have duties in this respect only second to the sacred mission of those who proclaim the gospel of peace.

"Church and State."

DEAR EDITOR.—In the very interesting account of proceedings at the N. B. Western Association, recently published by you, there appears under the heading "Church and State," the following somewhat startling paragraph: "Whereas, Baptists have always contended for the separation of Church and State, and

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Therefore resolved, That we place on record our strongest disapproval of any attempt to interfere with the present free school system of our country!"

I have read the above resolution over and over again, and I confess, I am utterly unable to understand it. What does it mean?

One can readily agree with the first recital; but it is difficult to see what the remedial bill has to do with the doctrine of Church and State, and the conclusion reached, although "duly adopted," is, clearly, a non sequitur. What is the "free school system of our country," referred to? Whence the attempt to interfere with it? Wherefore the strongest disapproval?

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**July 28**

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**THE HOME.**

**AN ANGEL WITH A BROOM.**

(In the House Beautiful.)

A DUTCH STORY.

Asleep, I had a dream:  
I woke, and it did seem:  
While the gold-breasted dawn  
Lit dewy lane and lawn  
Without and on my wall,  
Within, rose-light did fall;  
I saw there in my room  
An angel with a broom.  
Careful, from side to side,  
Her gentle task she plied;  
Motes, risen as slant rays streamed,  
A mist of cherubs seemed,  
These, like a halo, were  
That Sweeper of my floor.  
Then I awoke in sooth,  
To know the happy truth,  
How Love, with holy Duty,  
Give us his heavenly beauty.  
I saw within my room  
An Angel with a Broom:  
"Pray, what is it you do?"  
"I keep this House for you."  
—John James Platt in Independent.

**CLOTHES CLEANING.**

Clothing will always present a somewhat shiny or soiled appearance before it is much worn; and long before the thrifty and careful housewife feels that she could discard certain garments she is conscious of their need of renovation.

A while ago a scientific magazine published a method of cleansing cloth clothing which is so simple that all can avail themselves of it. An old vest, coat or a pair of trousers that needs to be cleaned should first be carefully and thoroughly brushed, then plunged into strong warm soap-water, and soaped up and down thoroughly and vigorously. If there are any especially soiled spots, they should be rubbed with the hands. If once put into the suds is insufficient, the garment can be put through a second tub of suds. Then it is to be rinsed through several waters and hung up on the line to dry. When nearly dry, take it down, roll it up, and leave it lying for an hour before pressing it. An old cotton cloth is laid on the outside of the garment before it is ironed, and the iron passed over that the wrinkles disappear. One must be careful to stop pressing before the steam ceases to rise, else the garment will present a shiny appearance; for while the steam rises it brings up the nap with it. If there are any obstinate wrinkles or shiny spots, lay wet cloth over them, and press the hot iron over those special spots until they are smooth or satisfactory.

When preparing to cleanse any garment an especial suds should be made for that purpose. The suds that have been previously used there might be particles of lint or soil left in the water. Broccoli, cassimere, and other cloth garments may be renovated thus, time and again, with satisfactory results. A combination of pure oil and ammonia in proportions of one dessertspoonful of the latter to a strained cupful of the former is an excellent renovator for shiny black goods. The ammonia is to be added to the coffee, and the mixture allowed to stand over night, and then applied with a sponge to the carefully dusted and brushed garment. After the material is thoroughly sponged, it should be rubbed with a dry cloth. Coffee is also an excellent cleaner of ribbons, and gives them the stiffness and freshness of new material.

Oxalic acid, it is said, will remove rust from all white goods. This is effected by applying the acid to the spots after they have been wet with water. A solution of chloride of lime will whiten cotton goods or underwear which, through imperfect washing or lying unused, have become yellow. The chloride of lime is to be dissolved in hot water, then strained, and diluted until it is not very strong. The articles to be whitened should be allowed to lie in the diluted solution for a few hours.—New York Observer.

**A SPANISH CUSTARD.**

The following custard, coming from the sunny land of Spain, is delicious. It is lighted rose color, but this tint may be flavored: Put a quart of milk over to heat, with four table-spoonsful of sugar. When it is blood warm stir in a teaspoonful of rennet, and add flavoring of any kind you please. Color the custard with pink coloring. Ten cents worth of coloring purchased of a druggist will last a long time. Turn the custard out in little glasses and set it on the ice to stand for twelve hours. Heap each glass with whipped cream, well sweetened and flavored. This is a very pretty and wholesome dessert.

**STRAWBERRY PRESERVES.**—Hull, wash and drain the berries; weigh them and allow an equal weight of sugar. Put the berries and sugar in layers in the preserving kettle or cover, and let stand overnight. Put as it is over the fire the next day and cook gently until the berries look clear, skimming frequently. When done, take from the fire and bottle.—The Household.

**TOMATOES** are a powerful aperient for the liver, acting as a remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion. Tomatoes are valuable in all conditions of the system in which the use of calomel is indicated.

**THE FARM.**

**PASTURING CATTLE AND SHEEP TOGETHER.**

It has been said by a staid old farmer, who is quoted as very bold and audacious, that a pasture which will keep a certain number of cattle will also keep two sheep for every head of cattle, and there will be but little loss of pasture for the cows. This may be true of certain kinds of pasture, but if cattle and sheep are to be pastured together the pasture should be of the very best kind. Sheep will do better on pasture with cattle than the cattle, because they can bite closer and graze the pasture more evenly, while the cattle may want for a full bite or be compelled to work harder to get sufficient, while the pasture affords sufficient for the sheep. There is some gain in pasturing sheep with cattle in some places, but in some kinds of pasture it is a loss. It is true, it may also be said that there is often some loss. Sheep will graze close and will also graze where cows have voided, but they are slow to graze after their own willings if distributed in profusion. When sheep are kept with cattle they become accustomed to staying with them and will not try a fence as much as if they were alone. Cattle will keep dogs and wolves from sheep, and sheep will keep cattle from dogs and wolves. There are cows with calves. There is no danger in pasturing cattle with sheep—they often cause abortion by looking or bunting the ewes when they are heavy with lamb. This would seem to be fallacious, but it is true. It is true that the sheep soon become accustomed to the cattle and they will not get out of their way, as they would do if they were placed together only occasionally. Sheep prefer pastures that are short and sweet rather than long and luxuriant. Cattle thrive best where a full bite can be had at all times. Cattle do very well on clover. Sheep do not do so well on clover as they do on bluegrass. Cattle will hoove on clover, and so will sheep. There is not so much danger of the cattle, and there is a greater danger with sheep than with cattle. So there is only one condition in which cattle and sheep should be pastured together and that is when they have plenty of pasture. There is not so much danger of the cattle, and there is a greater danger with sheep than with cattle. So there is only one condition in which cattle and sheep should be pastured together and that is when they have plenty of pasture.

**THE FAMILY LOG-BOOK.**

Perhaps one of the most amusing and absorbing diversions in the keeping of a family log-book is the keeping of a family log-book. It is a simple, safe, and reliable method of recording the family history, and is sold in all parts of the world.

**THE CHILDREN'S BATH.**

Where children are too far from the surf to obtain the tonic effects of sea bathing a simple bath of lukewarm water at night, with a cup of salt water added to every six or eight gallons of water, will take its place. Rub the skin briskly with a friction towel, and when the flesh seems in a glow let the bathers go to bed. The cooling effects of a bath of this kind, especially at night, are usually such as to induce the most refreshing sleep. A daily bath of cold water may be undertaken with advantage by a great many people. Such a habit of daily bathing should be begun in the

**Civil Service.**

Good many Government offices to fill soon. Why not try at once? High percentage secures early appointment. We give thorough preparation by mail or personally. They want more shorthand clerks. Write today!

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Truro, N. S.

summer, and only by young people in vigorous health. The best physicians recommend this bath as most wholesome and valuable for those who can endure the shock. It should be taken on rising, and should be followed by brisk rubbing. It is simply a means of keeping the pores open and the skin in healthy condition. Where the bath is taken to remove dust and the effects of excessive perspiration, lukewarm water, with some good soap, is necessary. Such a bath ought to be taken once a week before going to bed at night or before the afternoon. It is considered unwise to take vigorous exercise after a warm bath, while a cold bath calls for exercise to follow it.

**THE INGLESIDE.**

The Ingleside, which is a bay or recess in the side of the room capable of receiving a hooded fireplace and usually having windows and seats at the side, is an exceedingly picturesque feature of the modern house. Like a modern picture frame, it is a revival. The old Ingleside corners were famous seats in old manor houses, and were probably the only ones where the draughts that come from the chimney, and through cracks did not reach. These recesses in large halls with high ceilings did not extend up to the ceiling, but were much lower, and the front over the Ingleside was furnished with a shelf for the display of fine pottery or any other objects. In a large hall the shelf was used for the display of plate. In some recent houses an Ingleside is arranged under the stairs. The outside of the house shows the chimney, displayed on the outside of a bay, or a projection similar to a bay window, but with windows at the sides only. Upstairs above the Ingleside this projection is used as a closet, lighted at the side.

**ADMINISTERING MEDICINES TO CATTLE.**

"Like pouring soap-water down a sink-hole," has come, in the vernacular, to mean something particularly easy, and that is what giving a cow a drink most nearly resembles. Elevate the cow's head slightly, thrust the neck of the bottle into the mouth, and let its contents run down, and most cows will take it as fast as it will run. Where trouble comes in is where the cow is reticent, where there is cough or other laryngeal irritation, or where the animal is partially or wholly unconscious and the guard over the respiratory passage is relaxed. The disposition to cough or choke is a common ailment, and it is just as well to dispense with assistance, if possible. Assuming the dropper right-handed, he should stand on the right front of the cow, pass the left arm over her face, insert the fingers of that hand under her dental pad behind the point where the incisors meet it, and elevate the head to the right angle. Pass the bottle into the mouth well back over the thick part of the tongue, and let its contents flow regularly and smoothly past the cow can swallow it. A loud complaint, which may require an assistant to stand on her left side and help elevate the head by grasping both horns, while the dropper may grasp the nasal septum with the fingers instead of putting them into her mouth. Really refractory animals may require roping. The head should not be elevated higher than is absolutely necessary, and should be released the moment any disposition to cough or choke becomes apparent. Either a horn or champagne bottle may be used, but the latter is best and most expedient. The tin dropper bottle sold by most veterinary instrument-makers is very serviceable. —Pateley Bridge in Farm and Home, England.

**LOOK IN THE ORCHARD.**

Look for fire blight on pear, apple and quince trees. Destroy it at once by removing the limb and burning it. Look after grafts and see that they have a chance to grow. Rub off the sprouts near them. Look for the nests of the tent caterpillar and destroy them after being cooled, fed and cleaned, and placed on the end of a pole.

See that hogs, sheep or cattle are not injuring the trees if they have access to the orchard.

Look for borers and remove them with a knife and wire. Borers may be expelled by a whitewash containing crude carbolic acid and Paris green.

See that wormy fruits are picked up and destroyed. Sheep and pigs will do this cheaply.

See that the orchard is well cultivated and kept free from weeds.

Look to it that no grain crop is raised in any orchard kept for fruit production.

Look for premature fruit on peach trees. Such appearing is a sure sign of yellow, and the tree should be removed, even though a single limb is affected.

See that "water sprouts" or "suckers" are rubbed off trees as they start. They will injure the tree much less than if they are permitted to grow into larger branches and then removed.

Look after trees planted this spring. Loosen the ground about them and then apply a mulch of leaves or straw. In rare cases the life of a young tree may be saved by the timely application of water.

Look for lice. If they are injuring trees, spray with the kerosene emulsion, which is the best summer application for trees.

See that the soap-suds are not wasted on washdays. Cannot some practicable method be devised that they may reach the orchard? Applied to the trunks of trees which have become scaly, soap-suds will thoroughly remove the same.

Look to it that all the wood ashes reach the orchard, the best possible place for them. Coal ashes are not of much value as a fertilizer, but they loosen the ground, and are of benefit in the orchard.

See that there are no scars on the trees made by the removal of limbs, or by other means, which are not covered by paint or some protecting substance. Care here may prolong the life of a tree many years. Preserve which varieties of each kind of fruit are most productive on your own ground, as well as at your neighbor's. This may be of future value when about to plant a new orchard.

This peaches, pears and plums if the fruits hang touching each other. What remains will grow much larger and finer. —G. G. Groff, M. D.

**HOUSH TALK.**

The teased colt is sure to be ill-tempered horse.

The man that would have sound, nicely formed hoofs on his horses when he comes to sell them must give attention to the hoofs of his colts.

The best fed work-horse has the heavy grain ration in the morning and at noon, and the bulk of his hay at night.

If the horse's shoulders are washed clean as bathed each evening with strong salt water (it is a little better if a little alum is added), only a very ill-fitting collar can make galls.

Stuff the pads with timothy hay—it remains springy. Cotton or wool becomes hard, and often turns into lumps.

Look out for the buffalo gnats, and grease the ears and other parts of the horse's nose infested.

When you have a good horse, stick to him. He may not be fast, he may not be completely sound, but he does all you need of a horse, is safe and healthy. Why change, even if some jockey with a more showy horse does offer to trade? You know nothing of the other horse and do not know your own as fully honest. The chances are that the man who deals in horses knows more about them than you do, and that you will make nothing by the transaction, and will in all prob-

**EVERY MOTHER** should have it in her house. It is always ready for use in all emergencies. It is the oldest, the most reliable, and the most effective of all remedies. It is superior to all other remedies. It is used by all the best physicians everywhere. It has stood upon its own merits ever since it was first discovered. It is a genuine cure for all the ailments of the human system. It is a genuine cure for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Nervous Prostration, and all other ailments.

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT**

It was originated in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned, noble hearted Family Physician to cure ailments that are attended with inflammation, such as asthma, abscesses, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, ear-ache, headache, colic, cholera-morbus, all forms of sore throat, ear-ache, headache, in grippe, lumbago, back, muscle, muscular weakness, neuralgia, pains anywhere, scalds, skin-itch, sprains, stiff joints, toothache, tonsillitis, whooping cough.

**People of refined musical taste** buy their Pianos and organs from the **W. H. JOHNSON COMP'Y, Ltd., 157 Granville St. Cor. Buckingham, Halifax**

**IT'S ELECTRIC ENERGY PERLASTINGLY RADICATES Inflammation without Irritation**

**Sea Breeze Soap**

A Pure White Soap, Made from vegetable oils. It possesses all the qualities of the finest White Castile Soap.

The Best Soap for Toilet & Bath Purposes. It leaves the skin soft, smooth and healthy.

**5 CTS. (TO WHOLESALE TRADE) A CAKE.**

ST. JOHN, N. B.

**CONVEYING WORDS OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED.**

Had Suffered From Heart Trouble and Liver Complaint, Which Wrecked Her Nervous System—Is Now as Well as Ever.

From the Carleton Place Herald.

Truth, it is said, is sometimes stranger than fiction, and in no way has this phrase been better exemplified than in the plain unvarnished statement of Mrs. W. J. Edwards, of Carleton Place, a reporter of the Herald a few weeks ago. Mrs. Edwards is well known in this town, having lived here for nearly twenty-five years. The story she related was begun in her own words. She said: "In July of 1894 I was taken ill with fever, caused by blood poisoning, and laid hovering between life and death for eight weeks. After the doctor succeeded in breaking up the fever, my heart began to trouble me, jaundice, and liver complaint also set in. I could not sleep and my nerves were terribly unstrung. During my illness, after the fever left me, I was attended by no less than three doctors, but their medicine seemed of no avail as I lay for months in a terribly emaciated condition and never expected to be around again. This state of affairs lasted until about Christmas, when a friend suggested to me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My husband procured a few boxes and I then began their use, although with but little confidence in them. By the time I had used three boxes I began to feel a little better and began to get an appetite. This encouraged me to persevere in the use of the pills, and I still continued to improve. I began to sleep well, my heart ceased to bother me and my nervous system which had received such a severe shock was again fully restored. My liver trouble also disappeared, in fact I became almost a new creature. I now feel as well as I ever did in my life. I have used in all eight boxes and still continue to take an occasional pill if I feel any way depressed. Yes, said I, I am thankful to think that I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because I believe no other medicine could have effected such a cure in me and have so effectively built me up. I am perfectly willing that this simple statement of mine should be published, and hope some poor suffering creature may see it and be restored to health as I was."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, rich blood, thus reaching the root of disease and driving it out of the system, curing when other medicines fail. Most of the ill-afflicting mankind are due to an impoverished condition of the blood, or weak or shattered nerves, and for all these Pink Pills are a specific which speedily restore the sufferer to health. These pills are never sold in any form except in the company's boxes, the wrapper round which bears the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." All others are counterfeits, and should always be refused. Get the genuine and be made well.

**OVER FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF BUTTER PER COW.**

My cows averaged 275 pounds of butter each in the year 1891, the next year 360 pounds, in 1893 made 397 pounds, and last year averaged 621 pounds of butter per head for nine cows. My dairy was begun in 1854 with a three-quarter blood Jersey cow bred to thoroughbred bull, and it raised the heifers until 1891. That year I began feeding part of the milk back to the cows, with a small grain ration, and sowed corn in its season. This worked so well that the next year I fed all the milk back to the cows except in June, when no grain or milk was fed, and the grain ration was increased over the previous year, and the fodder was from corn planted in hills instead of sowed. In 1893 the feed was the same through June and all, but grain was increased. The first three years some of the stock were heifers; the fourth year I sold the young cows and bought the best cows I could get, increasing my dairy to nine cows. The grain ration was again increased. In the forepart of the season, when the feed in the pasture was good, the cows would not eat the large ration of milk and grain; the green feed was the same as the year before. The grain was cornmeal, linseed meal, and wheat bran. I did not give the weight of ration, for I varied according to time of year, but it was a liberal one. —H. Cornish, in American Agriculturist.

The easiest way to physic a horse when alone or otherwise, is to put on bridle with rein on upper side of bitting, passed through over a pole in the stable roof. Draw head up high and pour into corner of mouth slowly; if he refuses to swallow, confine the nostrils for a moment with hand, and the medicine will go down.

Cranberries for erysipelas are used externally as well as internally.

**THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD**

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DRUGGISTS 25¢ MONEY

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