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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. Dobbell and Mr. C. A. Geoffrion.

The portfolio of Interior will be reserved for a western man.  
Mr. Laurier authorizes the statement that the controlships 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. Dobbell 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, Dobbell 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 Dobbell, 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 that preceded the final catastrophe. Several accounts agree that at about 7 o'clock three or four shocks of earthquake were felt, not violent, though of the vertical kind that folks in Japan

call the barometer gave no indication of anything unusual. Some 20 or 25 minutes later a booming sound became audible from the direction of the sea. It appears to have been a low, muffled noise, some compared it to the noise of a coaling gale; others supposed that a huge school of sardines had reached the shore. Only a very few suspected the real significance of the sound and fled inland as the top of the great wave. 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. One of 1223 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. One of 1223 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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Sabbath School. BIBLE LESSONS. Lesson 7. August 2. Samuel 9: 1-13. DAVID'S KINDNESS.

DAVID'S KINDNESS. The kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love. - Rom. 12: 10.

DAVID TAKES TIME TO LOOK AFTER NEGLIGENT INDIVIDUALS. - V. 3. It can be seen by the above account of David's labors in bringing order out of chaos that he must have been exceedingly burdened by cares and labors.

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B. Y. P. U. The information of the young people that are attending the B. Y. P. U. is that they are very much interested in the work.

Prayer Meeting Topics for July 26. B. Y. P. U. - Conquest Meeting Topic - "Cuba." Alternate Topic - "My favorite promise and why it is dear to me."

Monday, July 27 - Hosea 12. "He had power over the angel" (vs. 4). Compare Gen. 32: 27-30. Tuesday, July 28 - Hosea 13. "In mine iniquity" (vs. 9). Compare Isa. 45: 21.

Wednesday, July 29 - Hosea 14. "Who is wise" (vs. 9). Compare Dan. 12: 10. Thursday, July 30 - Joel 1. "Famine among the vineyards" (v. 7). Compare Isa. 54: 9-12.

Friday, July 31 - Joel 2: 1-17. The chastening army of locusts. Compare Deut. 28: 38, 39. Saturday, Aug. 1 - Joel 2: 18-32. Penitence, peace, prosperity. Compare Rom. 10: 13.

Prayer Meeting Topics for this week are quite the same. (See above). We hope every society, whether B. Y. P. U. or C. E. will make of these meetings real Promise meetings indeed.

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Angeline. Angeline is a little Italian girl who attends a school that she and her friend call "a poor school." The teacher is a dear, sweet lady, who is very kind to the children under her care.

Angeline is very bright. She makes you think of a bird, she is so quick in her movements. She is in school before the teacher every morning in winter.

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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 Hitecote" 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 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 it 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 works 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 intoxication 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 in order to accept 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 Chitauries 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

Ly 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 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 adjourning to meet next year with the church at St. George.

At the evening service the preacher was Rev. A. M. 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 after 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 wept 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 practised 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.

Prof. Wortman of Acadia College, being present, on the invitation of the Moderator addressed the association. Prof. Wortman's address was in the nature of the representative of the College to the association. He could heartily endorse the report. From his connection with the New Brunswick Seminary he was well to feel strong interest in the educational work in the province and to regret deeply the disasters which had overtaken St. Martin's Seminary. But the work which had been done in connection with that school had not been lost and we must hope for the revival of Baptist Academic work in this province. Alluding to the work in connection with the institutions at Wolfville Prof. Wortman paid a high tribute to the work of the laity who had the foundations, alluding also to the important work in connection with the establishing of the common school system of N. S. and N. B. by a graduate of Acadia College. Baptists were under obligation to give their people educational advantages second to no other people in these provinces. That they would continue to do this even as they had in the past he could not doubt. Young men in the critical period of their professional careers should be directed to the Christian College and the indirect influence of the churches. The influence of the institutions go out into the remote sections of the country and many of our best and strongest come from these sections. The speaker spoke of the great interest that we as a denomination feel in having our young people educated at our own institutions. If they go to other institutions they will, many of them, become converts from these sections. Prof. Wortman spoke of the accessibility of Wolfville, its beautiful scenery, the healthy moral tone of its society and the excellent opportunities which the direct influence of the young men and women. In alluding to the resignation of Dr. Sawyer Prof. Wortman spoke in the highest terms of the retiring president and his work. Alluding to the president's request of the late Mr. Pagnant, the speaker reminded the association that though the aid thus to be given was very valuable it being for theological instruction the College would still require, for the important work it is doing and will continue to do, constant and generous support of the Baptist people.

The report on Home Missions, presented by Rev. Geo. Howard, showed that fields are being opened by the N. B. Board and the Home Committee. It expressed regret that so yet nothing being done in French Evangelization work in this province. Two men at Grande Ligne, trained for this work, are offered for work in this province. This the committee recommended as a clear call to the Baptists of this province to engage in this work.

Rev. W. E. McIntyre gave some explanations as to the H. M. work during the year. The N. B. Board and Maritime Committee have worked most harmoniously. Bro. McIntyre especially expressed his interest in the work of French Evangelization and the hope that it would be possible to undertake it.

Duncan Hughes of St. Stephen, spoke of the interests of H. M. work in Charlottetown. He also made allusion to the labors of the Factory, who did the pioneer work of the denomination in this province, and the debt we owe them.

Desnon Thos. I. Hay said he was not a rich man, but he would be pleased to contribute \$100.00 for the next year for an Evangelist among the French of the province.

Expressions of sympathy were adopted with Rev. E. Jackson who is suffering serious illness, also with Rev. G. W. Schurman and Rev. E. E. Daley on account of illness in their families.

The invitation of the St. George church to the association to hold its next annual meeting at that place was accepted. A vote of thanks was passed to Rev. G. W. Schurman for the Association's sermon.

The evening session was given to a platform meeting in the interests of Foreign Missions and Education. A comprehensive and excellent report on Foreign Missions was presented by Rev. J. A. Gordon. This was followed by an address on that subject by Rev. G. O. Gates. He showed that the world with its population and the conditions of its people is known now as never before. But we are not moved as we should be by the knowledge we possess. He strongly urged the duty of Christians here to give the knowledge of Christ to the heathen. He would urge his own people to give of their sympathy on the ground of duty and loyal obedience to the command of Christ. It is not for us to question whether foreign missions pay, but to obey Christ.

Prof. Wortman followed in an excellent report on Education, presenting again the claims of our institutions to the support of our people. Rev. J. A. Gordon also spoke on Education. Our Educational Institutions have to give the necessary to the missionary work. The time was in these provinces when a Baptist could secure a collegiate training only by abandoning his Baptist principles. Our educational work was, therefore, a necessity.

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 adjourning 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, since that its welfare will be best secured by keeping in abeyance this asserted authority in matters of state, and that its best interests will be more certainly served 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.

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 as 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, the freedom to do wisely or unwisely of course, 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 blessed the 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. It is to any section of the people on race or religious lines may succeed at certain times, and in certain places; but they will be ephemeral in their results, and will bring confusion to all who resort to such unworthy policies. 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

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.

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?

The facts are simple enough, and will be conceded by every one, now that the elections are over, and nothing can be gained by attempts to obscure them. We have no national system of education—free schools, or otherwise, in Canada. The constitution of the Dominion is flayed by the B. N. American Act, passed by the Imperial Parliament, 1867. The Local Legislature of the several provinces are given the exclusive and absolute right to deal with the matter of education; but having once dealt with the subject, they cannot afterwards legislate so as to affect the acquired rights of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority, without losing their exclusive right, and, so facto, giving jurisdiction to the Dominion Government and Parliament in the matter. That it is one thing to give rights, and quite another thing afterwards to take away those rights, is a statement that has

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ROBERT AYLESWORTH'S TEMPTATION.

"Mary?" "Well, Robert?" "If I had made up my mind positively. That sermon will not answer."

"O Robert Robert," cried the young wife reproachfully. "How can you be so foolishly conscientious? It is the best you have ever written, and seems to me inspired."

"Inspired?" said the young minister bitterly. "Yes! inspired by human ambition—the ambition to make a display. Just think of it! The name of the sermon does not appear in it three times. It might be read at a college commencement and would be considered sufficiently secular."

"O, but, Robert," said Mrs. Aylesworth. "I am sure the spirit of Christianity is in it. All sermons are not necessarily devotional. Surely it is permitted sometimes to discuss current events, or, at least, polemics."

"There you have probed the sore to the quick, Mary," said her husband sadly. "All sermons should be devotional. We should be the folk, as it were, to a careless, godless age. What right have we to preach of the high and noble life to the exclusion of the noblest themes of all? What theme can compare with that of salvation of souls?"

"Well, Robert," said his wife regretfully, "if that is so, why did you not think of it before? Here it is Saturday, and this your trial sermon—and O, such a splendid parish! Everything to suit us, and the people are more than half-way inclined toward you already."

But even as he began the first extempore sentence, gaining almost as in a trance over the sea of heads, he realized for the first time in his fullness the extent of his rashness. It was one thing to trust himself without notes in his little country congregation where every one was his admirer, and quite another in this crowded and critical audience. His theme was the sinner lost and found, and the true aim and direction of Christian preaching as distinguished from theological subtleties.

As he proceeded in his arguments the opening terror of his situation seemed to have passed away, and instead he became the master of his audience. The words fairly flowed from his lips in a burning inspiration of the hour. The reporters in their unobtrusive corners under the shadow of the organ loft began to frown and manifest their impatience at his speed. The parchment-like face of the organist became "glowing and bright," as some student had expressed it, "and a theologian afterwards"—was working itself into uneasy shapes. The done in their silk gowns, riveted by the fascination of such unclouded and extempore eloquence, sat like statues. And still the stream of burning gospel eloquence proceeded. It was an appeal also for more faith and less analysis, for the spiritual discernment of spiritual things, and for a simpler, more distinguished from the scholastic and polemic. And it was remarked afterwards that few words comparatively were of more than two syllables.

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There was a pause, during which Rev. Robert Aylesworth dignified around in a manner which might have been slightly undignified in one so grave and quiet usually, but his wife knew well the struggle which was going on in his mind. At last he could think of no longer.

"Mary," he cried, "I want you to tell me just what you think of me. I know you think me foolish, perhaps stubborn, and that I take some pride in this sort of thing."

Mary Aylesworth smiled. "No," said she, "I can't say that. I was only thinking, Robert, that if there was a pestilence in your town, and if every other minister of the gospel should find it convenient to leave, you would be found there till death or the end of it, tending the sick and burying their dead for them."

Robert Aylesworth's face was a fine study. It was all aglow with a pride which he could hardly express in words. At all events, he had his wife's lasting confidence and good opinion.

"Why, that, Mary, is a compliment indeed," he cried, as he gently brushed the waves of her golden hair with his graceful kiss. "I could not ask for a higher one. It seems too bad after that for me to oppose you—you, the dearest and sweetest of all—and to feel that in opposing you I may be, and probably am, taking bread out of your mouth, or, at any rate, clothes off your back."

"Oh, if you put it that way, Robert," said she, "you condemn my motive out of your own mouth. The vow of the Catholic priest is, first of all, poverty. We cannot afford to take a contrary vow—that is, to be 'on the make'—and when

A CONVENT TO HOME MISSIONS.

"I say we mean, of course, that the Protestant minister's wife provides the strongest arguments in favor of sobriety if she leads a virtuous and blameless life in the way of her husband's spiritual aims."

And so the great battle in Robert Aylesworth's mind was fought and won. The lecture stand was one thing, but the pulpit was another. He was there to preach the Gospel, and if anything, if he was there to show in rhetoric or philosophy, or to show just how well he could do if spurred on to it, he was not doing the work laid out for him in the assembly.

The first church was crowded to suffocation. There were the learned dons of the university in their black gowns and with their graceful mortar-boards carefully suspended where there would be no danger of their being crushed. The ministers and elders of all the city churches of his denomination were there, and the rear pews were filled with members of a fashion of a very fashionable community.

And Mary Aylesworth, where was she? Tucked away as unobtrusively as possible in a far corner, where she could see him and he could see her—so she believed—the high pulpit and look his eyes would find its way over some very brave bonnets and past rows of beautiful faces to draw its highest earthly inspiration from her knowledge of his grand manner, and his own conviction and ever hers full more. She was a comparative stranger in the church, though occasionally she would be conscious of watchful eyes leveled in her direction, and more than once she caught the fugitive whisper, "That is the new minister's wife."

The new minister—yes, it seemed to be conceded; but there was still a graceful way for the session to back out. Nothing in the way of a direct call has as yet been made. It was simply an understanding all around that this was his trial sermon, with the odds strongly in his favor.

The prayers and hymns and Scripture were concluded, and the young minister stepped to the high pulpit and took his text, "For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and him crucified."

But even as he began the first extempore sentence, gaining almost as in a trance over the sea of heads, he realized for the first time in his fullness the extent of his rashness. It was one thing to trust himself without notes in his little country congregation where every one was his admirer, and quite another in this crowded and critical audience. His theme was the sinner lost and found, and the true aim and direction of Christian preaching as distinguished from theological subtleties.

As he proceeded in his arguments the opening terror of his situation seemed to have passed away, and instead he became the master of his audience. The words fairly flowed from his lips in a burning inspiration of the hour. The reporters in their unobtrusive corners under the shadow of the organ loft began to frown and manifest their impatience at his speed. The parchment-like face of the organist became "glowing and bright," as some student had expressed it, "and a theologian afterwards"—was working itself into uneasy shapes. The done in their silk gowns, riveted by the fascination of such unclouded and extempore eloquence, sat like statues. And still the stream of burning gospel eloquence proceeded. It was an appeal also for more faith and less analysis, for the spiritual discernment of spiritual things, and for a simpler, more distinguished from the scholastic and polemic. And it was remarked afterwards that few words comparatively were of more than two syllables.

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HOW A BOY MAY SUCCEED.

The boy that can be relied on to do his level best every time, whether any one is watching him or not, is on the high road to success. But the boy who is always resorting to some excuse for being late at school, for failure in his lessons, for leaving something undone, or for failure to do his best, will, unless he breaks away from this insidious habit, grow up to be unreliable, careless, and inefficient, and will never be able to hold a position of trust and honor in life.

The world never had so many acres for capable, earnest, honest, and reliable men as now. And the surest and quickest way, boys, to attain these desirable positions, is to form the habit now of doing what you are expected to do, neatly, promptly, exactly, in so thorough and business-like a manner that no excuse will ever be necessary. Avoid smartness as you would sin. Always be gentlemanly and courteous. Never let a word pass your lips that your mother might not hear. Keep early hours and good books. Last, and chief of all, make the Saviour your friend, and your success in life is assured.—Selected.

In a Department Store—I want something nice in oil for a dining room. Yes, m'am. A landscape or a box of sardines.

Flies Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching Flies in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For Blisters and Bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35c.

Is she really so poor? Poor! I've got one of the most pitiful cases I ever heard of. She's too poor even to own a bicycle.

10c's Cures Constipation and Liver Ills.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the most perfect medicine, and cure like magic, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, indigestion, and all Liver Ills. 10 cents a trial—40 doses.

When I lose any little thing like that I know where to look for it. You do? Yes, it's nearly always in the baby's mouth.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.

She—Every time one of us girls gets married father plants a tree on his estate. He—A much better way would be for him to plant a house there.

May Fever and Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 30 Minutes.—One of the most perfect medicines of the age, the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses the Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures Coughs, Hay Fever, Colds, Headaches, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness.

Mamma, I think it is mean of you to be the only child. Why daughter? Isabel Bink has seven sons and uncles to help her on her graduating essay.

Relief in 6 Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in 6 hours by the use of Dr. Agnew's KIDNEY CURE. This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.

Mandy Ann—Say, Rastus, de Way-down furniture store is advertin' mahogany ladies' rockers for \$1.57. Yo' got to get 'em. Oh, you one nuffin. You ain't no mahogany lady; youse ebony.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease. Rheumatism disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents.

The Most Costly Materials Used in the Manufacture of Diamond Dyes.

The best and most costly ingredients and materials are used in the manufacture of Diamond Dyes. No experiments are ever made with cheap colors with the view of increasing the manufacturer's profits.

Diamond Dyes are the world's standard, and will be kept as such no matter what the cost may be. The cheap and imitation dyes sold by some dealers are never made from the same grade of materials, therefore their vary and are not reliable. Diamond Dyes give as perfect results when used by a child as they do when handled by an individual of experience.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria. French Village. JOHN D. BOTTLELLER. I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Croup. Cape Island. J. F. COWENBERG. I know MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth. Norway, Me. JOSEPH A. SNOW.

WELL-GOOD SERMON, WASN'T IT? SOUND AND STRONG AND RIGHT TO THE POINT.

"Well—good sermon, wasn't it? Sound and strong and right to the point. I liked him immensely; didn't you, Margaret?" "Like him! Why, look at his clothes! I remember my grandfather had a suit of that kind."

"Well! well! I really don't know what kind of clothes he wore. I was so taken with what he said. Even if his clothes were old, he looked neat and clean and every inch a man, as well as a capital good preacher."

"I suppose he will just suit our missionary ladies. You said he was from away West somewhere, I believe, and had a small charge. He looked like it. But we don't want that kind here. He will do for a Western missionary. So let him alone there, and don't put the fancy of a big church and a large salary into his head, and make him discontented."

"Another Philadelphia. I know no one there. And look, it is just the fit it is an bewildered. What a bright ray He has sent, when my cloud seemed dark. Indeed. And, by the way, I have a letter from B. He says his suit of clothes is a surprise, and just the thing I needed. If I only had it before I went to B—, it would have been such a comfort. From whom could it have come? Shipped from Philadelphia. I know no one there. And look, it is just the fit it is an bewildered. What a bright ray He has sent, when my cloud seemed dark. Indeed. And, by the way, I have a letter from B. He says his suit of clothes is a surprise, and just the thing I needed. If I only had it before I went to B—, it would have been such a comfort. From whom could it have come? Shipped from Philadelphia. I know no one there. And look, it is just the fit it is an bewildered. What a bright ray He has sent, when my cloud seemed dark. Indeed. And, by the way, I have a letter from B. 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**July 28**

**Red**

Essential to health. Easily and naturally by Sarsaparilla. It is from so-called "nerve" and "blood" compounds, obtained as "blood purifier" temporary; sleeping not CURE. It has pure

**Food's Sarsaparilla**

Further. All druggists. It is pure vegetable, reliable and beneficial.

**McDiarmid's White Liniment**

For external use cannot be excelled. A perfect pain-killer.

**Price 25 cents per Bottle.**

In order that people may find out the sterling qualities of this liniment, we have had it analyzed by the most eminent chemists in the world. The result has been that it is found to be a most valuable and reliable remedy for all the ailments mentioned in the following list. It is a genuine cure for:

**S. McDiarmid, Wholesale & Retail Druggist, 47 1/2 & 49 King St., ST. JOHN, N.B.**

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION**

**ANNUAL FAIR**

Exhibition Grounds, 2nd and Closing Oct. 2d, 1898.

Machinery and Manufactures, Electrical, Fancy Work, Carpentry, Woodwork, etc.

**CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secy.**

**For Your Health**

**Real Fruit Syrups**

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, LEMON, LIME FRUIT, GINGERETTE.

Made only by **BROWN & WEBB, HALIFAX, N.S.**

**Printing**

BECAUSE you are not located in St. John is no reason why we should not do your printing. We are doing work for people all over the Maritime Provinces. Everybody is pleased with our work. We honestly believe that no other printer can do better for you than we can. We want an order from you—no matter how small—just to get acquainted and let you see what we can do.

**PATERSON & CO., Masonic Temple, ST. JOHN, N.B.**

**Champion Liniment**

Is a Sovereign Cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh, Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Stomach Disorders, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, etc., and especially that prevailing terrible disease, **LA-GRIPPE.**

It is, also, an excellent application for Swellings, Bruises, Scalds, Chaws, etc., of Horses.

**25 Cents per Bottle**

at all Druggists and of General Dealers.

**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; Her feet, as slant rays streamed, A mist of cherubs seemed, These like a halo, eyes, 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.

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**THE INGLEISIDE.**

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 nook or niche, 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 were not so much lower, and the front over the ingleside was furnished with a shelf for the display of fine pottery or any curious objects. In a large hall 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 curious objects. In a large hall 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 curious objects.

**THE FARM. PASTURING CATTLE AND SHEEP TOGETHER.**

It has been said by a staid old farmer, who is quoted as very fond and anxious, 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 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.

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**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 bather 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

**ADMINISTERING MEDICINES TO CATTLE.**

"Like pouring soap into 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 common, 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 or snort 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 in kerosene. 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 soapuds 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, soapuds will thoroughly cleanse 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.

**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?

**SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Truro, N.S.**

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

**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, catarrhs, ear-ache, neuralgia, colic, cholera-morbus, all forms of sore throat, ear-ache, headache, in grippe, lumbago, back, muscle, muscular weakness, neuralgia, pains anywhere, scalds, skin-itis, 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**

**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.

**It Floats.**

**A WOMAN'S MESSAGE.**

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 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 OF THE BEST**

**THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD**

**Dr. Williams' Pink Pills**

PERFECT TOOTH POWDER

DRUGGISTS 25¢ MONEY

**ES'S SUPERSEDES ALL PILLS**

**VIGORATING SYRUP**

Testimony From Real Experience Is Always The Same.

Flowing—

It is my duty to speak for the benefit of my fellow men. I therefore take pleasure in recommending the excellent properties of this medicine, and especially the VIGORATING SYRUP. As a gentle laxative it is especially useful in cases where the bowels are so clogged up, and in that it restores the functions of a system, and a tonic.

**P. E. LOCKE, Pastor Baptist Church, Truro, April 12th, 1894.**

**DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS**

DRUGGISTS 25¢ MONEY

**A GUARANTEED CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION**

**K.D.C.**

There is nothing like **K.D.C.** FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA. FREE SAMPLES K.D.C. AND PILLS. Write for them. K.D.C. Co. Ltd., Boston, U.S. and New Glasgow, N.S., Can.

I wonder, said the man who had been out for the evening, why some bright women marry such insignificant husbands? William, she said admiringly, you are really too modest; you really do yourself an injustice.

**THERE IS NOTHING LIKE K.D.C. FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.**

FREE SAMPLES K.D.C. AND PILLS. Write for them. K.D.C. Co. Ltd., Boston, U.S. and New Glasgow, N.S., Can.

Sir, said an irate little gentleman of about four feet eleven inches to a six foot man, I would have you know sir, that I have been brought up. Possibly, was the answer, but you have not been brought up far.

**SOUR STOMACH, FLATULIN, PAINFUL HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA**

**K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURE**

Mamma, asked the little girl, pointing at the woman on the other side of the car, what makes the lady wear her rings outside her gloves? Hush, said her mother, in an aggravating stage whisper. Don't be rude. The lady wears her rings outside her glove to keep them from blackening her fingers.

**INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.**

IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

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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 bather 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

