

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME XLIX.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME XXXVII.

VOL. I

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1885.

NO. 29.

WE CALL ATTENTION to the opening of Horton Academy and the Ladies' Seminary at Wolfville, on September 2nd. The announcement has also been made that the Seminary in St. John will be opened about the same date. Now is the time for our pastors and intelligent brethren and sisters to do what they can to encourage young men and ladies to promise to attend these institutions, and both avail themselves of the superior advantages there afforded, and also assist in the educational work of our denomination. It is interesting to our educational institutions were to do their best to arouse the minds of the young to pursue a course of study, and to pursue it at our own academies and colleges, we would soon need to enlarge our buildings.

THE NAME OF CHARLES L. MARSH, of Earlton, was omitted from our list of stockholders, published at the beginning of the year, by an oversight.

THE SECULAR PAPERS this week have been filled with accounts of the doings of the Catholics in connection with the consecration of the Cathedral in St. John. Eight or nine packed columns of small type are filled with the minutest details of all the long processions, presentation of addresses, and the beating of drums, the marching of processions, etc., which occupied the evening well on into the night. We are told how often the archbishop and bishops marched here and marched there, how often they sprinkled holy water in this direction or in that, to which point of the compass they turned when they said this thing, and to which point they said another, when they offered up incense, etc., etc. If our catholic friends believe all this necessary, they must go through all the turnings, the marchings and countermarchings, and the genuflections, but it is matter for inquiry why our secular press give such large space to all this which pertains to the Catholics, while so little is said of the doings of Protestant denominations. But until other denominations become political powers, we suppose it will continue to be so.

ARCHBISHOP LYON made use of the following words at the consecration of the cathedral in St. John: "Your bishop was consecrated by another bishop. That other bishop was consecrated by another bishop, and so on back to the apostles themselves. So that you have in the Catholic church of God, this legitimate succession of priests from the members of the apostolic body that is to endure to the end of time, and consequently you have that happiness and security which was promised, because you are assured that you hear Christ when you hear them, that you obey Christ when you obey them, that when you confess to them you confess to Christ, that when you seek the sacraments from their hands you receive them from Christ, for Christ has said, He that hears you hears Me; he that despises you despises Me."

Just so; but if bishops and priests claim to derive from the apostles such apostolic functions as these, we should like to have them prove their claim by casting out a few devils, restoring the blind to sight, or perhaps by raising a few dead men to life. It would be well, also, if they did not contend with one another quite so often. We commend this utterance to the attention of high churchmen, as the logical outcome of the chimera of apostolic succession. The true bond of unity and the only security is in drawing all Christians around the single teaching of our Lord and the apostles.

WE HAVE OBSERVED with regret that many of our churches are very poorly supplied with hymn books. Often in the churches where Associations are held, and which might be expected to be fully equipped with books; very few copies are found. The singing is thus left for a very few and the power of the hymn for those who do not sing, is mostly lost. This is much to be regretted. The hymn of praise is a great help to lift the heart into thanksgiving, and engage the soul in worship. Why are our churches not better furnished with hymn books? Perhaps the importance of the subject is not impressed upon them. But one reason given, and we are persuaded it has much force, is the high price of the books available. We are therefore glad to know that the Baptist Book and Tract Society has in hand the preparation of a book, which will contain a good selection of the best hymns, and which will be sold at a price that will place it within the means of all. We hope this book may be successfully edited and published.

THE CIRCULAR LETTER of the Western N. B. Association, has not been received at this office.

THE N. S. Eastern Association resolved to change the time of its annual meeting from the second Saturday in July to the second Friday in September.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION of the teaching profession to the advertisement of the Board of Directors of the Union Baptist Education Society.

THE CONVENTION BAPTIST, while careful not to discourage those who seek to do good, however distasteful their methods, profess against Baptist churches adopting the "Praying Bands" and "Hallelujah

Bands," etc., of the Salvation Army, as aids in their work. It insists upon the completeness of a church to do its own work, and has doubts as to the doctrinal soundness of these bands.

THE NEW YORK HERALD has been investigating, and finds that in 1880 there were in the United States twelve religious and eight secular colleges, the latter mostly in India. It adds that there is not now an atheistic college or university in the whole world.

BUT WHILE A COLLEGE may not pronounce itself atheistic and even claim to be religious in a general way, it is to be regretted that there are colleges where Christian truth is not positively endorsed and where the influences are decidedly against a life of piety.

Eastern Association Notes.

IT WAS CHEERING to the Association to see the new blood coming into it.—Brethren Beattie, Munro, J. Miles, and others, as well as several brethren from the college, who will perhaps take a notion to settle among us when they are through.

IT DOES US ALL GOOD, as well as the college, to have the professors come over and give us the benefit of their counsels. Veterans, by the way, most of them are now—what other institution can show a body of teachers who have hung together so long? Twenty-five years Prof. Higgins; twenty-three Prof. Jones; Dr. Sawyer nineteen or twenty; Dr. Crawley twenty, or thirty;—I hardly know how to reckon on his services; and then the younger professors: we are always pleased to see them—the fine honest face of Keirstead, and the enthusiastic countenance of the Professor of Education, N. B.—We would consider it an especial honor to have a visit next year from the Principal of the Ladies' Seminary. That is going to be the special pet of our schools.

AND DR. WELTON is always welcome to the Eastern. Capital preacher, we can always put him where we know he will do credit to the denomination—he is the man for the Presbyterians, you know. And then he is always ready with a polished address on education, or on missions, or on the state of things at McMaster Hall. Indeed, it is no discredit to him that he grows a little more polished as he ripens. Or we are not ashamed of our men, of these, or of those who are always with us. They are doing good work, as good as and necessary, perhaps, as the most lauded work of the fathers. The organizing of the churches for all holy endeavor, has fallen upon the present generation.

Tabernacle Notes.

SOME KIND FRIEND in your last issue referred to the Tabernacle Flower Mission. It may be interesting to your readers to know that in 1882 our workers distributed 820 bunches of flowers; in 1883, 1364; during 1884, 1462 bunches of flowers were made up for the hospitals and poorhouse. This not only means a total of 3647 bunches during the past three seasons, but an equal number of choice texts attached thereto, kind words spoken by the distributors, and the giving of a liberal supply of magazines and religious papers, which, by the by, are always in demand, summer and winter. Have you not some lying useless, doing no real service to yourself or others, unless to gratify your selfishness. We should be glad to receive such, and could utilize for Christ's service; for by our "Mizpah Mail" we gathered up all we could from our own congregation and study, and sent to our Volunteer ladies when they first went west, and right glad they were to get them, and read and re-read until they were worn out. We still intend to use the "Mizpah Mail," during the coming winter, for hospital service when the flowers are gone, and will presently write how others can make up and send a cheering helpful letter to the sick and suffering.

AT THE HOSPITAL this week a poor fellow lay dying. They said, "He is too far gone, he did not know his friends yesterday; he does not know anything." I said, Perhaps he will recognise a flower. No sooner was it offered than it was grasped by the almost palsied fingers, and eagerly lifted to the nose with evident appreciation. Our words and looks were unheeded, but the flowers could speak a language understood by the dying one.

WE HAVE ALWAYS RELIED upon the weekly offerings of the people, without envelopes or pledges, and we have never had a deficiency in running expenses. The statement for half year ending June 30th shows \$1,050.43 collected, and a balance in hand of \$785.04. We are longing to get our building completed, and trust the day is not far distant, so that we can turn the liberality into living and denominational objects instead of as at present into the building fund. I might state our Sabbath school raises on an average over \$3.00 weekly, besides giving to purchase lots. The debt on the Tabernacle lot has been subdivided, so that if we can sell enough lots at \$5.00 a lot we shall have our ground clear; the present building is free from in-

debtedness. Contributions are always gladly received and acknowledged in Buds and Blossoms. Magazine, flower and other expenses are met outside the church regular funds. J. F. AVERY, Halifax.

The World Christ Came to Save.

WHEN THINKING and speaking of the work of Christ we can only really appreciate its awful magnitude when we intelligently compare the world of the Caesars with that in which it is our privilege to live at the present day. It avails little to have only hazy or indistinct notions about the reign of sin in classic times; we must thoroughly realize that evil actually threatened to make the whole earth its empire, and would have done so had not the Lord intervened to keep alive the Divine fire in the hearts of some of His chosen people. There is no corrective of infidelity more potent than that which consists in telling the people what Christ has already achieved, thus making the Divine Deliverer His own witness. We should be less subject to fainting fits in view of the vast conquests which have yet to be made, if we were more accustomed to cheer our hearts by retrospective calculations concerning the radical changes that Messiah has already accomplished in human society. At all events it is no longer a calamity to be born into the world as it must have been in the reign of Augustus or Tiberius Caesar. The theory that our world is still going on from bad to worse would not seem to be corroborated by the testimony of profane history. Indeed, whether people sufficiently know the truth or not, even nominal Christianity is a mighty gain when we think of the deadly blight of moral obliquity which penetrated into every avenue of public and social life two thousand years ago. If our lowest classes nowadays would recoil in horror from pastimes and practices which were eagerly followed by Roman patricians and Greek scholars, as well as by the plebeians, the change is owing directly and indirectly to the influence of Christ.

IN A SMALL TRACT just published and aptly called "Angels' Domain," Rev. Craig Houston (of Belfast) has made an attempt to give ordinary readers "A glimpse at the world into which Messiah was born." The subject is usually supposed to be an extremely learned one, having its facts, figures, and references hidden in classic times; but, nevertheless, the more salient points are quite capable of being compressed within a very limited compass. If one would understand what the apostle meant when he declared that the world by wisdom knew not God, we must be acquainted with the general characteristics of the world in which he lived—a strange old world indeed, and one in which men had nearly everywhere substituted what they called their own culture for the wisdom of heaven. Having lost sight of the one God, the great nations of antiquity readily fashioned numberless deities to their own liking, and which, of course, were supposed to regard the popular vicissitudes as well as actually commendable. Thus, even intellectual requirements were made to do homage to vice; for the increase of knowledge seems mainly to have multiplied vicious indulgences, and to have enabled the dominant classes the more readily to tyrannize over the weak. Those who spent their lives in hearing or telling some new thing never thought of doing what they did for the public good. The philosophers of Greece, and the scholars of Rome, showed as little of public spirit as they did of philanthropic instinct. Cruelty and selfishness seemed to be everywhere dominant; and although art and learning flourished, total ignorance of the one true God was everywhere producing heavy public calamity and acute individual suffering. With their vision bounded by the horizon of time, they turned even the things of the present life to the very worst account.

THOUGH IT WAS quite natural that the educated classes rejected as incredible the myths and fables of the gods, they could not free themselves from the grovelling superstitions which perhaps more particularly enslaved the lower orders. Ardent believers in divers divinations, and in the prognostications of birds and celestial phenomena, the augurs of ancient Rome ranked as an important class; but though these wise seers might speak soothingly under certain conditions, they had no word of comfort to offer when nature happened to be convulsed. Next to a solar eclipse, an ordinary thunderstorm was a supreme cause of terror to Roman citizens, and until the disturbance subsided even the very emperor himself would show a craven heart. This bondage extended to every department of life; and it was proved again and again that when paganism develops all the cruellest instincts of humanity men themselves may degenerate into the merest cowards. Sometimes, when looking into the records of the old world of the time when Christ appeared, it seems as though all things had come to their worst, or that the race, worn out in sin, was worthy only

of perdition. Accounting themselves wise, the classes who ruled the world had become fools. They had learned to call evil their good. Things abhorrent to the pure mind of God, and, humanly speaking, hateful in themselves, were precisely the things which were coveted and prized. Not only did the wisdom of heathen sages not lead men to God, but it was often a stumbling block in the way of those who may have sighed for something better than the schools and the temples provided. If the people were thus utterly corrupted, it was because the most popular deities were neither more or less than sins personified. All hope of any human cure being found for the ills which universally afflicted our race must for long have been abandoned by the most sanguine when Christ at length appeared. The work of recovery was such as the Son of God alone could undertake; and one may be sure that no created mind was capable of estimating the magnitude of the beneficent revolution which the rise of the Star in the East inaugurated.

WHAT SHALL WE say of a state of society in which the popular faith hesitated between a belief in utter extinction and a belief in a shadowy Hades where spirits found no satisfaction? Thus, while suicide was regarded as a virtue, the murder of infants, whose rearing might incur inconvenient trouble or expense, was not looked upon as a crime. The extremes of voluptuous luxury and the miseries of slavery and indigence were never before seen as they appeared in Rome; and nowhere else was the populace habituated to sanguinary scenes until even in pastimes they delighted in blood for its own sake. Neither pity nor sympathy found any place in the hearts of those old citizens, who still claimed to rank as patriots.

Seeing what the world was, and how in such great measure it has responded to the revivifying truth of Christ, let us have faith, and take courage, well knowing that the Lord will surely protect what He has begun.—London Baptist.

The Need of Academies.

WE NEED A HIGH order of academics that they may become nurseries to our colleges. If we fail to have them, we shall thereby reduce the colleges to the necessity of admitting classes of students who are not duly prepared, or of confining their instruction to a number too small for the support of a viable faculty. The danger will be that the other considerations must yield to the inexorable demands of pecuniary necessity. The standard of scholarship must consequently descend towards that of the academy. The well-prepared student from a good academy may even find himself degraded in the Freshman Class of an inferior college.

IF WE SAID that colleges, with their various courses, were introduced, have a place for everybody, we reply that if this is really so, nothing could more effectually show the worthlessness of the whole system. The college, in that case, either impose upon a mere professor, with a full salary, a task unworthy of his high literary attainments, which could be performed much cheaper and better at another place, or employ a superior grammar master, and thus set up a miserable opposition to the academy, to the serious detriment of both institutions. A position of such degradation to students in an inferior college class is little adapted to inspire in him a love of letters, or to add to the reputation of that school. Learning which shelters under its wings the dopes of such puerile absurdities. I never knew an institution which tried to experiment whose officers did not privately express contempt for it.

WE MUST HAVE had good academies for the sake of our colleges, and the latter must be distinguished from the former, and not ungratefully, as they by descending from their own level, and thus interfering with them.

Other associations for the support of academies are held together by too slender a tie. They rest on compromise, and are too negative in their character. There is a want of single overpowering motive for contributing funds and conducting the affairs of the school with diligence and care. A corporation made up of heterogeneous materials, with a vague and feeble interest in common, will be likely to do little more than meet once a year and pass formal votes. Such a corporation will lack vitality and power. Nor will it be any better if the academy is a private establishment, owned or controlled by one man. It will be variable in its character and subject to all the chances and changes of individual fortune; and at best it will be conducted in the interests of the proprietor.—Dr. Barnes Sears.

Sunday Rest.

RUFUS CHOATE, when at the climax of his reputation, said that his brain would long before have given away, owing to the intense and constant strain of professional work, had it not been for the refreshing and recreating influence of the fiction, poetry, history, and Greek and Latin classics he read. But Rufus Choate did die of an overworked brain which shattered a nervous system that knew but little of the restfulness of relaxation.

WHAT THE GREAT orator sought for in books, the zealous man of business and the faithful man-of-all-work may find in the periodical rest of Sunday. "Men who labor six days in the week and rest on the seventh," said Dr. Farre, in his testimony before a committee of the House of Commons, "will be more healthy and live longer, other things being equal, than those who labor seven; they will do more work and better work."

TWENTY LEADING physicians of England said, "We say ditto to Dr. Farre." The managers of large stables, where several hundred horses are kept, say a horse must have one day's rest in seven, or he will break down. "One day's rest in ten, or nine, or even eight days, will not keep him in working condition."

MR. A—was a driving man of business, and—nothing more. He had a fortune, and worked seven days in the week, as if he was struggling to gain his first ten thousand dollars.

ONE DAY, in the midst of his prosperity, his mental vision being dazed by the apprehension of some coming evil, he took his own life. The physician's judgment was, "Insanity, caused by overwork." The friends said, "He had worked seven days in the week for years; that killed him."

MR. B—was the president of a manufacturing company, the management of which kept him from his home six days. On Saturday he would return home, taking with him a large package of business papers, and pass Sunday, in examining them.

"Why do you labor and toil as you do?" said a Christian friend. "Six days in the week are enough for one to work, who wishes to retain his health. You will kill yourself by this continuous strain. Besides, my dear friend, you are neglecting the better part of yourself, as well as your family, by allowing business to absorb your Sundays."

"I know it," he said, sadly. "But I must do it, or my business will get ahead of me. By-and-by I hope to get time to rest on Sundays, but I can't now." He went on working seven days in the week, and died, in the prime of life, of softening of the brain.

Educational Creed.

THE JOURNAL and Messenger believes in, and can never cease to advocate, education for both men and women. It believes that education is the best investment of capital for either young men or young women. It believes that, given a young man with a patrimony, present or prospective, of one thousand dollars, the very best use he can put it to is the acquisition of an education, just so far as that money, increased by all the facilities which vacations and rigid economy afford, may enable him to acquire it. The Journal and Messenger believes that parents owe it to their children to give to them the very best education within their power. It believes that the money expended in the education of children is the very best investment which parents can make for them, and that no son or daughter ever yet censured a parent, or upbraided a parent's memory, because the money expended for his or her education was not kept as a patrimony.

THE STATE AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

THE JOURNAL and Messenger also believes it the duty of the State to see to it that its citizens are instructed so far as to prepare them for intelligent citizenship, that the State should sustain a system of public school instruction, and that every child of proper age and of sufficient health should be required to avail himself of himself of those advantages so far as to be able to read and write and understand the simpler rules of arithmetic. Beyond that, it does not believe that the State should go. In other words, we believe that education is capital, and that while the State should require all its citizens to have what may be called a primary education, just as it should and must see to it that all its citizens are fed and clothed and housed, it does not follow that the State is under obligation to provide anything more in the way of education, any more than it is under obligation to provide a certain expensive quality of food, or a certain grade of house. We believe in the utmost liberty of the individual citizen, consistent with the safety of the State, and we do not believe that the State should provide for one of its citizens what it does not stand ready to provide for all, or what can not be readily enjoyed by all. We believe that, as we have said, education is capital, and the very best investment of capital for the individual acquiring it; but we do not believe that it is the business of the State to educate its citizens beyond a given point—that at which they become capable of intelligent citizenship. When we go beyond that point, then we are on the road to the provision of a certain amount of capital for each on the attainment of manhood or womanhood, and the principle, carried out, would compel the division of property at certain fixed periods. Such, in brief, are the views of the Journal and Messenger as to the matter of general education.

EVERYBODY CAN TELL the influence of sermons on congregations; the London Freeman tells us the influence of congregations on sermons.

"Last week we ventured to remark that short sermons were suitable for summer weather. But the shorter the sermons the more interested and the better prepared must be the preacher. A small and listless and sleepy congregation, empty seats and restless hearers, have made a discourse longer than otherwise it would be. Crowded benches in the House of Commons or at a public meeting have not a little to do with the vigor and point and eloquence of speeches. When many hang upon his lips a speaker's mind is wide awake, and all his faculties are in exercise, and he finds it comparatively easy to be concise and forcible. But let these conditions be reversed, and the result must be more or less disastrous. Under such circumstances, in the absence of the stimulus and excitement which eagerness in listening almost invariably supplies, mind, and tongue move tardily, and the sermon drags alike to preacher and hearer—a sluggish stream of thought and feeling which takes a long time to get through its course, instead of a lively, flowing, dashing, free outpouring which "by leaps and bounds" traverses a far greater distance in much less time. We suggest (1) greater regularity of attendance. Why should any fail to be present when in health and not from home? (2) Invitation to friends and neighbours, especially to those who attend no other place of worship, to occupy seats which it is known would otherwise be empty? Who can tell the good that would thus be done? Here we stop, though many other suggestions occur to us. Let hearers remember that the smaller the congregation the longer the sermon, and the larger the shorter the sermon, and do their best to fill their chapel at every service. Thus will they contribute their part to making the sermon effective and interesting, and full of profit to hearers."

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Sabbath School. BIBLE LESSONS.

FROM PRELUDES SELECT NOTES. Third Quarter. Lesson V.—Aug. 5. 1 Kings 18: 1-18.

ELIJAH MEETING AHAH. GOLDEN TEXT. Ye have forsaken the commandments of the Lord, and thou hast followed Baalim.—1 Kings 18: 18.

TIME.—About p. c. 907. Three and a half years after Elijah's first appearance to Ahab.

PLACE.—The country north-west from Jezreel (ver. 46), near the base of Mt. Carmel.

REHEARS.—Ahab, king of Israel (11th year). Jehoshaphat, king of Judah (7th year). A religious reformer in Judah. Idolatry prevailing in Israel.

I. THE WORD OF THE FATHER DONE.—V. 1, 2. 1. The word of the Lord came to Elijah in the third year. Not the third year from the commencement of the drought, but the third year of his sojourn with the widow. The whole period of drought was three years and a half (Luke 4: 25; Jas. 5: 17); of this, probably about one year was passed by Elijah in the torrent-course of the river, which, without fresh rains, must have dried up in that space, and two years and a half at Sarepta. Go, show thyself unto Ahab.

Had Elijah now conferred with flesh and blood, this would have seemed to him like a command to plunge into the raging waves of the sea, or to walk into a lion's den. He had to present himself to a wicked and idolatrous king, a tyrant armed with despotic power, whose personal enmity against him had been increasing for at least three years and a half, and had been doubly aggravated by the distress of the country, of which Elijah was reputed to be the author. During all this time, Ahab had been intent upon apprehending him. And yet he receives the brief and positive direction, "Go, show thyself unto him." But let no one suppose that our Lord ever expects what is above human nature from any of his children, without imparting, at the same time, the grace and strength for the purpose.

He leads none of his children into the valley of the shadow of death without becoming to them their rod and staff.

2. A story (or grievous) famine in Samaria. The effect of a three years' drought would be to reduce the entire people to the verge of starvation. All was dry, and parched, and barren, and the face of the earth seemed to have been burnt up by the wrath of God. The agony of distress had now risen to such a pitch that throughout the land there was one earnest, plaintive cry for life.

THE MORAL. ERRORS OF THE FATHER. (1) It would lead the people to distrust Baal. He, the source of life, was unable to supply their wants when Jehovah forbade the rain and dew to come. (2) It would make them rely on the continuing mercy of their fathers. They would be ready to trust in their fathers' piety, and not in their own. (3) It would lead the people, therefore, to a repentant and humble confession of their sin. The effect of a three years' drought would be to reduce the entire people to the verge of starvation. All was dry, and parched, and barren, and the face of the earth seemed to have been burnt up by the wrath of God. The agony of distress had now risen to such a pitch that throughout the land there was one earnest, plaintive cry for life.

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Messenger and Visitor.

Influence of the Pastor's Wife. I have spoken of the pastor and his wife. In speaking of the wife I am rendering honor to whom honor is due. Without being a public slave, the wife can minister abundantly to the profit of the church through the domestic comfort of the pastor, and I hold it to be the very cruelty of injustice—doubly inasmuch because done to a woman—which says that the pastor's wife does nothing for the church because she does not appear in some public or official capacity. Does she do nothing who almost doubles the little salary by cunning use of economy? Is she to be reckoned of no account who makes the hearthstone warm in the study at the expense of a little comfort in other chambers? Is she to be treated with indifference who persuades her husband that she is so well that she does not need a holiday in order that she may not touch the shillings that would lengthen his, when God knows, a breath of mountain air would refresh her young again? I accept Mr. Lecky's picture of a life in a rural paragon, and apply it, with obvious modification, to many a Nonconformist minister's household. Speaking of the pastor's wife she writes: "I am visiting the sick, relieving the poor, instructing the young, and discharging a thousand delicate offices for which a woman's tact is especially needed, his wife finds a sphere of labor which is at once intensely active and intensely feminine; and her example is not less beneficial than her ministrations." Brethren, I do not lower the dignity of this chair in recognizing the fact that a woman's flower is "born to blush not to be seen," and in praising self-denial never mares its sacrifice by complaint; on the contrary, I invest the chair with a tender sanctity by sending from it a message which you will not fail to deliver to the companion who, by dividing your burdens, have doubled your usefulness.—Dr. Joseph Parker.

Self-Practices. A man once walked along the banks of the mighty Euphrates river, its waters moved softly and silently along. "Why do not thy waters surge and roar?" asked the man. And the river replied, "I need not shout aloud in my name as known widely enough. The green meadows which I water, and the trees upon my banks—these tell you I am."

The man came afterward to the banks of the Tigris river. Its waves dashed along wildly and with clouds of foam. "Hallo, how loud you are shouting!" said the man. "Ah," said the river, "my shouting does not help me at all. I still am not praised like other streams, however loudly I proclaim that I am something in the world."

The man went further. He saw trees with the costliest and most beautiful fruit. They offered their fruits, without a sound. "Why so still, good trees?" he asked. "Why not rustle like your companions in the wood?" "We are known," they replied, "by the fruit we bear, however silent we are." Soon, the man came to a wood whose trees lowered to the skies, and whose empty crests kept up a constant roar. "Why do you make such a noise?" he asked. "Ah," they replied, "we have shouted loud and long, and yet we are not treated as we deserve." said the man, "who prays himself amounts to nothing. The truly meritorious require no self-praise. That truth I will not forget.—Jewish Merchant.

CRACKED CORN AND OATS. I have to say that I have increased my facilities for manufacturing Corn Meal, and offer to dealers a reliable KILN DRIED MEAL made from the daily house Mellow Corn. I will warrant this Meal to be much purer and better than the average of imported, and cheaper in price. I make CRACKED CORN AND OATS, an excellent Feed for Horses. I have facilities for handling Hay, Oats, and other Feed cheaply, and sell always at moderate prices. Telephone, Write, or Call. Orders for Corn Meal, Hay, Oats, etc. JOHN R. CALHOUN, Haymarket Square, June 23, 1895.

THE VACATION SEASON is at hand. Many of our children are in school for two months. Teachers will rest for shore and mountain, or other restful places. But what about the many who must remain at home, without the safe-guard of the Lord's day services? Some, perhaps, beared for in a degree by the chance teaching here and there, in schools that at least keep open their doors as usual. On Sunday, though there be no regular session; some will be watched close by the enemy of souls with all possible inducements offered, to cause them to stray into paths of sin made especially enticing on that day.

Is there a special duty here presented? How like a cool, refreshing breeze, from mountain-top, or seashore, could be a cheery letter, now and then, from the teacher to his pupils! It might require some effort, and possibly a little self-denial; but what if such remembrance were the means, under God, of saving souls? What if it came just when that soul was at a turning point between right and wrong, under some strong temptation? Or, what if it came as the last word to one about to be snatched from the enemy of souls with all possible inducements offered, to cause them to stray into paths of sin made especially enticing on that day.

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had company and be led to acts of violence for which they will be arrested, tried and brought to these cells—poor little boys. Can nothing be done for them? Surely they are not to be found in any homes where the Missions and Yarron comes. But are they in homes near us? Can they be brought to Sunday School and helped? Can the homes where they belong be reached with salvation? Must this work of destruction go on? Reader can you do nothing to stop it? You would delight to change one of these convicts into a free upright man; is it not a greater work to prevent a boy from becoming a convict?

Home Missions.

The Home Mission Board met in regular monthly session on Monday the 13th inst. BACHTER.—The Treasurer's report showed the receipts of the month to be \$688.00. Reports were received from General Missionaries Wallace and McDonald and from missionary pastors McLeod, Baker, Haverstock, Ingram and Skinner. GRANTS.—1. The grant of \$100.00 to the Sydney field, C. B., was renewed for one year from July 4th, 1885. Rev. E. P. Colwell, pastor. 2. A grant of \$50.00 was made to Fairview church to assist them in remunerating Bro. W. T. Fillmore, Lic., for work done at Rustico, during current year, conditioned on the church raising the same amount. 3. A grant of \$15.00 to Blackville church for the quarter ending July 31st, 1885. Rev. S. Smith, pastor.

REPORTS WANTED.—As the Convention year closes July 21st, we want all our missionary pastors and general missionaries to report all their work up to date. No matter if it is only the fraction of a quarter or a month, send in the report of your work up to July 31st, and immediately after, so that all reports may be in hand before the 6th of August. Tardy ones may lose the subsidy for that quarter of fraction of a quarter. Student missionaries need not report till the close of their mission.

REVIVALS IN PROGRESS.—Revivals are in progress in three of the fields occupied by our student missionaries. We hope to hear the same from others. A. CORSEY, Helton, July 16th. Con. Sec'y.

Dr. Rand of Truro.

The readers of the Messenger and Visitor would like to know that at the late session of the Teachers' Association, in Truro, Dr. Rand presented a very fine paper. It was a profound analysis of an ideal educational system, yet a workable ideal. There were sharp criticisms of the old style of teaching, and a severe arraignment of the new, especially of that feature which ignores the spiritual element in the young nature. The intellect must not be cultivated at the expense of the emotions. The friends of Acadia, at which college our brother is professor, listened with great satisfaction. It is gratifying to know that the college has the services of one of the foremost educationists, whose views are regarded as those of a leader in this department. By this well conceived and well delivered essay on the philosophical side of the educational system, the professor honored himself and the whole teaching profession.

Revivals and Benediction.

Many of your brethren think that there are very few problems which you cannot make clear. Can you say any of your readers explain the following paradox. How is it that some of the churches reporting the greatest number of additions during the year, have also reported the least contributions toward our denominational work? How is it that the churches that profess to have been blessed with great revivals of religion; which is a revival of Christlike ness or of pure usefulness, manifest the least of benevolence of our Lord? Is not the logic of life—the most irresistible of all things—against them? We often boastfully say that if our members should increase in the future as they have in the past, in eighty-seven years everybody on this continent would be a Baptist. A certain editor sarcastically but truthfully remarks, "yes, but if the decrease in our contributions continue at the same rate in the future as in the past, in ninety-one years the Baptists will not give one cent for the cause of Christ." According to the reports, some of our churches will arrive at that point in much less time than ninety-one years. Is it not time this whole matter was seriously considered—in view of the work we have undertaken and the present depleted state of our treasury? Are we going to disregard the grandest openings and repudiate obligations taken upon us in good faith? J. A. GOADDOX.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Carleton and Victoria Counties Quarterly Meeting met with the Church at Andover on the 10th inst. The opening Friday evening by Rev. A. H. Hayward. A prayer meeting was held at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, followed by the usual business meeting at 10 o'clock. The following churches were represented, viz: Andover, Forest Glen, Birch Ridge, Atholville, Centerville, Jacksborough, Woodstock, Albert Street, Woodstock, Main Street, Rockland. At 2 o'clock, p. m., an excellent Confer-

ence meeting was held. At 7 p. m., a Missionary meeting was held. Addresses were delivered by Bro. Parker, Howard, Hayward, Henderson, Ingram.

Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock, Bro. Hayward preached the Quarterly Meeting sermon. Text, John 3:14.

At 2 p. m., an Evangelistic service was held in connection with the Sabbath School. Addresses were delivered by A. H. Hayward, W. F. Parker, A. E. Ingram, G. Howard, C. A. West.

At 7 p. m., Bro. Parker preached. Text, Heb. 2:3. A good interest was manifested at all the services, the congregations being large and attentive. Bro. Ingram at the close of the morning service, administered the ordinance of baptism, and in the evening gave the hand of fellowship, the candidate being the only son of Rev. C. Henderson.

The Baptist church edifice presents a bright cheery appearance, having been newly repainted outside and in, with a new porch and fence, and gravelled yard. These improvements are largely due to the untiring efforts of Bro. Ingram, who is not yet satisfied, but is pushing on the erection of a parsonage building, which when completed will add very much to the property, as well as to the prosperity of the Baptist church in Andover.

The next session will be held with the Rockland church, beginning the Fourth Friday in September next, at 7 p. m. Rev. W. F. Parker to preach the Quarterly meeting sermon, Rev. B. Nobles to be his alternate. Licentiate, Samuel D. Irvine to preach the opening sermon on Friday evening.

Collections taken during the Quarterly Meeting for Convention Fund, \$17.00.

Religious Intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES. BRIDGEWATER.—Last Sabbath we were favored with the presence of Rev. George Churchill, and his excellent wife, who held two successful and deeply interesting missionary meetings. One at Pleasantville after which Mrs. Churchill formed a Woman's Mission Aid Society of 31 members, and one in Bridgewater, which will exert, we doubt not, a highly beneficial influence in the community, who through the church to overflowing. Sister Churchill, addressed the women here, and on Saturday afternoon added several members to Woman's Aid Society. July 14th, 1885. S. MARCH.

YONKON COVE, ANAPOLIS CO.—Our person was baptized on Sabbath the 12th July, by Rev. I. Wallace, at Yonkon Cove, Annapolis Co. Many were present to witness the ordinance thus administered for the first time in this place for 40 years, and the influence seemed powerful and salutary. It is hoped others may soon put on Christ by a public profession in this interesting community. Rev. H. Achilles preached here steadily with much acceptance.

SECOND FALLS.—July 16th, we visited the Magalloway River and administered the ordinance of baptism to one candidate. This Bro. has spent seventy-three years of his life in the service of a sinner. Truly a brand snatched from the eternal burning. Others are asking the prayers of God's people, and we trust soon to be following Christ. F. D. DAVISON.

TRURO.—Two were baptized by pastor Goucher on Sabbath before last. SUSSEX.—The interest in our church still keeps up, and quite a work of grace is progressing amongst us. Two promising candidates were baptized yesterday by our pastor, the Rev. Sidney Wilton, one of these comes to us from the Presbyterians, a young man of education and ability already a Licentiate of the Boston Presbytery. July 20th.

PLEASANTVILLE.—A Women's Mission Aid Society was formed at Pleasantville, on the 12th of July, with thirty members. The following been chosen officers: President, Mrs. Peter Corkum; Vice-President, Mrs. James Hubly; Secretary, Miss Irene Corkum; Treasurer, Miss Eliza Corkum; Managers, Mrs. Eliza Corkum, Mrs. Solomon Richard, Miss Annie Corkum, Miss Rebecca Lyons; Auditor, Mrs. James Hubly. JENNE CORNUM, Sec'y.

HAMPTON VILLAGE.—A Woman's Missionary Aid Society was formed here on Wednesday afternoon, June 16th, by Mrs. Churchill and Mrs. John March, with the following officers:—Mrs. S. Frost, President; Mrs. B. Cleveland, and Mrs. W. Mabse, Vice-Presidents; Miss M. Hay, Secretary; Miss Della Flaveling, Treasurer. The meeting was very interesting, and eighteen members joined. It now numbers twenty one and more are expected. Miss MARTHA HAY, Sec'y. July 13th, 1885.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The Charlotte County Quarterly Meeting met on Thursday, July 9th, at three o'clock, with the Oak Bay church. Quite a number of delegates and pastors were present, but not nearly so many as we thought might have been. Our meetings all through were very impressive and much earnestness was manifested by both pastors and laymen. This church is very weak, and we trust these meetings will have the desired effect of stimulating the brethren to greater exertions in the Master's cause. It was decided to commence our next meeting the first Friday after the first Sunday in October, and carry them over Sunday, and as far into the next week as circumstances may require. Any church desiring to secure the quarterly meeting in October, will do well to correspond at an early date with the Secretary. F. D. DAVISON, Pennfield, N. B., July 16, 1885.

PERSONAL.

Rev. P. S. MOORE, of Cleveland, succeeded Rev. Dr. Crane, as Pastor of the First Church, Boston. Rev. H. B. BOO left Halifax on board the Demerol for his native land on the 18th inst. The steamship is bound for Havre where passengers cross to Southampton for London and other ports. GENERAL. Rev. Andrew F. WILLIAMS, the devoted teacher and preacher, known more or less from Nova Scotia to Idaho, died in Philadelphia, B. I. on July 1st, in his 71st year. He was born at Lancaster, Mass., graduated at Brown University in 1849; was for years Principal of Horton Academy, N. S.; was a teacher and preacher in Kansas and Rhode Island. Everywhere he proved himself a scholar, a Christian, a benefactor of his race.—Egmont. Sixty-one baptisms in Ontario are reported by Baptist, of 16th. Many of the churches are having additions. Rev. G. M. W. Carey reports 6 baptized in the First Brantford church, of which he is pastor. Deacon Wellington G. Schofield was ordained Pastor of the church at St. Armand, Quebec, on the 25th ult. The corner-stone of a new church edifice to cost \$15,000, was laid at Paris, Ont., on 7th inst.

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Convention Funds Received.

Table listing financial contributions from various churches and associations, including Western N. B. Baptist Association, Albert Co. Quarterly Meeting, Eastern Baptist Association, etc.

Deaths.

- WABOT.—At Virginia, Clements, of consumption, June 28th, Emma aged 34 years, beloved wife of Arthur Wright. Her severe and protracted sufferings were borne patiently. Her light shone brightly through many clouds and trials surrounded her. What one personally to be present at the conference meeting, she expressed her love for Zion and fellowship for her brethren by letter. She willingly drank the bitter cup of parting with dear ones, because her Heavenly Father presented it. "The cup which my Father giveth me, shall I not drink it?" May the Lord sustain the bereaved husband. He who took little children in his arms and blessed them, enfold the motherless ones in his loving embrace. BROWN.—At Havelock, Annapolis Co., July 1st, Chisman Brown, aged 33 years. The deceased was a highly respected citizen, and a most valued member of the Pine Grove Baptist Church for many years. The funeral services were conducted by Bro. W. L. Parker and E. H. Sweet. From the text our good brother selected before his departure (1 Tim. 4:7). Bro. Sweet addressed a large congregation at Mount-Holly. SNE.—At Fredericton, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Caroline M. Sims, in the 83rd year of her age. SWEET.—At Isaac's Harbor, July 9th, of consumption, Grace, daughter of Capt. Simon and Martha Siffen, aged 19 years. MORRELL.—At Westport, on the 10th inst., Mr. Charles Morrell, aged 76 years. MARMAL.—At South Range, Digby Co., N.S., very suddenly, Mr. Stephen Marshall, an old and respected member of the Baptist church. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss. FOWLER.—On the 15th inst., at the Lower Ridge, Havelock, Mr. William Fowler, in the 55th year of his age, leaving a widow and a large family of children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. Mr. Fowler was a good citizen, pious and useful in the church and Sabbath school, highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died resting on the safe foundation, Jesus Christ. BLEAKNEY.—On the 17th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James Mann, in the Parish of Salisbury, Mrs. Widow Bleakney, at the advanced age of 80 years. She had long been a worthy member of the Baptist church and died trusting in Jesus. LEWIS.—At Great Village, N. S., July 14th, Arabella, daughter of George and Sarah Lewis, aged 18 years. Her end was peace.

Marriages.

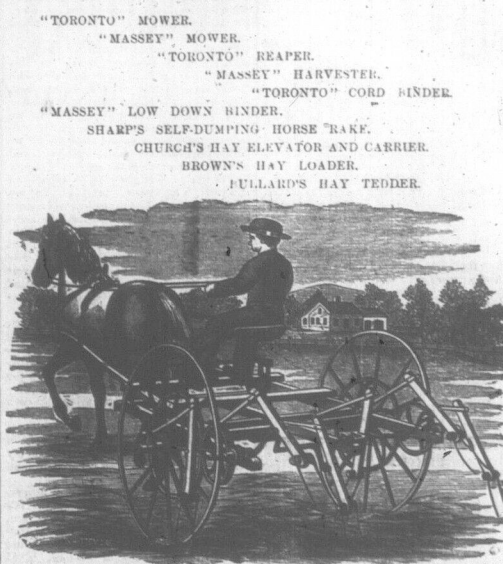
STEVENS-NORRIS.—At the home of the bride, on Tuesday the 7th inst., by the Rev. Sydney Walton, A. B., Urban S. Stevens, of Elgin, to Effie, youngest daughter of Samuel Norris, Esq., of Sussex. PHILLIPS-COLTER.—At the parsonage, Fredericton, July 2nd, by the Rev. F. D. Crawley, Mr. Hiram Phillips, of Lincoln, to Miss Julia Colter, of Danville. LANSBURY-BROOKS.—At the residence of Dea. Jos. Lanz, New Ross, June 16th, by Rev. S. J. Archibald, Mr. William Langille, to Miss Lydia Rhoads, both of New Germany, Lunenburg Co. ROBINSON-WASSON.—In the city of Portland, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. J. Stewart, John Robinson, of Canaan, Queen's Co., N. B., to Sarah Jane Wasson, of the same place. BROWN-RUFUSE.—At Foster Settlement, June 25th, 1885, by the Rev. M. W. Brown, Bedford Brown, of New Ross, to Jane L. Rufuse, of Foster Settlement, Lunenburg County. WOODWORTH-WOODWORTH.—At Ohio, July 3rd, 1885, by Rev. M. W. Brown, Israel Woodworth and Sarah Woodworth, all of Ohio, Lunenburg Co. DANIELS-BARKHUSE.—At New Germany, July 7th, by Rev. M. W. Brown, Mathan Daniels and Nettie Barkhuse, all of New Germany, Lunenburg Co. VENESS-BROOKS.—At Weymouth, July 9th, by the Rev. A. L. Powell, Mr. Henry G. Veness, of Benton, Carleton Co., N. B., to Miss Addie, daughter of Mr. Harding Brooks, of Weymouth. RUFUSE-WESTER.—At Laveretown, July 14th, by Rev. E. H. Sweet, of Middleton, Ezekiah Rufuse and Delia, daughter of Joshua Westel, both of New Germany. LONG-BARKER.—At Upper Kingsclear, on July 15th, by Rev. B. N. Hughes, Mr. J. Benjamin Long, and Miss Sarah S. Barker, daughter of deacon Geo. Barker. FRANK-HUNTLE.—At Baker Settlement, Lunenburg county, N. S., on the 15th inst., by the Rev. S. March, William Bowers Frazer, to Bessie S. Hurtle, daughter of David Hurtle, of LaBelle, Queens county, N. S.

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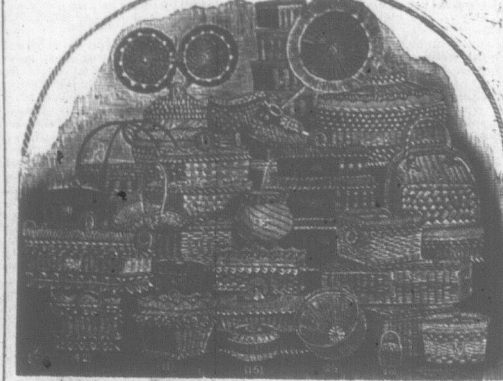
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"My burden"
To every one on earth
God gave a burden to be carried down
The road that lies between the cross and crown

Selected Serial

SHILOH: OR WITHOUT AND WITHIN.

BY W. M. L. JAY. CHAPTER XXVII. IN THE BOWER.

The morning was so clear and fair as to give colour to the fancy that Nature was trying to make sweet amends for the preceding night. After breakfast I announced my intention of proceeding immediately homeward; but Mrs. Thorne managed, somehow, to set its fulfillment aside, and to substitute a visit to some natural curiosity called "The Bower," in a neighboring bit of woods.

ing little or nothing in return: with them it is enough for happiness to watch the abundant, unobstructed outflow of their own hearts. The nobility inclined towards them in them. The supreme delight is to cherish, to nurture, to nourish, whether with milk of breast, love and child, toil of hand, or ache of brow and, till children come to divert the feeling into its more natural channel, it sets strongly towards lover and husband. Such an one might ask nothing better of Providence than the opportunity of devoting herself to this beautiful, amiable, joyous creature, who would always retain, even in mature age, somewhat of the characteristics of youth—and reversing the natural order of the relation of woman to man, she might be content to spend her days and strength in re-creating the thorns from the strokes of sorrow and of trial. I might even be capable of it myself, if he were my brother. But my husband—if ever I have one—must be more ready to shield than to be shielded. He must have that deepest grace which comes from power, tempered with gentleness. He must be strong with moral strength, and wise with heavenly wisdom; and whatever sort of face he wears, it must be transfigured with the inward beauty of a earnest, loving spirit, a disciplined will, and a sympathetically developed intellect. In short, he must be like—but what am I thinking of—like no one that I have ever seen, except through the beautiful, magnifying glass of idealism—a truth discovered in the late. And yet—ah! yes, my father! how often has thy memory arisen between me and bitter, sweeping distrust of mankind—how tenderly does this image set itself to relieve the dulling gloom of this human goodness on the hearthstone of my heart! Better man than thou no woman need dream of, or desire to find!

fight; and the care of your happiness, the thinking and planning and working for it, will so quickly bring out all the manhood which remains in you, that you will, so to speak, mature, that I shall soon seem the elder of the two. Ah! see what you will thus do for me! you will give me higher aims and new strength. Without you, my life would be a mere objectless existence. With you and through you, all pleasant possibilities of growth, of achievement, of usefulness, of happiness open to me. No doubt he believed what he said; for the moment I half believed it, too. The warm tide of his earnestness bore me on with it irresistibly. And suddenly Mala stood beside me, whispering in my ear. "What better mission than this does the world now hold for you?" she asked, with an indescribable mixture of seriousness and tenderness. "Your life is not your own; why not devote it to bettering the future of another? You will never love again; why not content with the quiet care of the good old people, and let them bring yourself to feel like Rick Thorne? Be his providence, and take his destiny into your hands. Repeat the grand miracle of the creation—breathe life, inspiring, strengthening breath into this beautiful, but so good and so lonely, very deep, very patient, to wait till good comes of doing evil! Many a better woman might shrink from the trial. Mala (going on, after a moment, as if she had not spoken). You ought to consider the sweetest sense of the world, you have none. Your family ties are few, and Time will make them fewer. Your duties are vague and scattered—a bit here, and a bit there. Your objects take no definite hold on the future. In pity to yourself, give yourself a home, a life, a duty, an object for life!"

"My wife" he repeated bitterly, "I shall never have any."
"Alas! to hope and believe that you will; and all the sooner that you are not encouraged to waste any of the best of your heart upon me under the mask of friendship. The affection which we conquer we keep intact for a better, brighter, holier occasion, parallel to what we induce unwisely, we are apt to fritter away piecemeal."
"Ah," returned Rick, "if you were only as wise for yourself, as for me, you would—"

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ARE CURED BY AYER'S PILLS.
Dyspepsia
Is one of the most dangerous of the diseases caused by these complaints. Affecting as it does the center of life—the stomach, such as Dyspepsia and Indigestion, which are of the gravest character. The work of the kidneys is the purifier of the blood. When, through disease, they cease to do this,

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For the various forms of dyspeptic disease, is a medicine that will remove its primary cause, by restoring the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels to a healthy condition. Any other treatment is as useless as an effort would be to make a watch keep time by simply adjusting its case, when it had a broken main-spring.

Best Cathartic Medicine in the World.
Ayer's Pills.
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LIFE OF MAN BITTERS.
WILL cure most all diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, including the worst cases of Dropsy, and is certainly the best blood medicine known.

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MONT. McDONALD, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, Etc. No. 10 Barnhill's Building, Princess St. May 4th, 1885.

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The second dose used me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months...

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years, and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year...

Putner's Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES. It is invariably prescribed by the profession in cases of Nervous Prostration, Chronic Cough, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections, Scrophulous Diseases of Woman and Children...

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Z. H. RYERETT. Frederick, July 15, 1892.

THE HOME.

As We Go On. A full task done in patience, laboring his sword; A prayer of consolation...

THE FARM. The Ploughing of Orchards. Whether orchards should or should not be ploughed must largely depend on previous management...

Why, says the Christian Union, is it that we so often treat those we love best with indifference? It is because we are ashamed to show our love, or that we think they must know how we feel for them...

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THE HOME. A young apple orchard which for the most of the time since planting has been kept under cultivation...

THE HOME. The chief objection to causing apple roots to grow near the surface is their liability to injury when the soil freezes very deeply...

THE HOME. It is supposed by some that when an invigorator is to be applied to trees or vines, it cannot be used too freely...

THE HOME. Not a particle of calcium or any other deleterious substance enters into the composition of Ayer's Cathartic Pills...

THE HOME. Now, any one who knows that roots or seeds placed in a dung hill will not thrive, and

sugar, brush the edges with egg and fold the other half over the fruit; press the edges together, ornament them, and brush the turnover with white egg...

TEMPERANCE. The South Sea Tyranny. In today's World, and other discussions on the liquor question, both on the platform and in the press, ignorance of the real facts involved in the issue are always to be found...

TEMPERANCE. All who have attempted to deal with the problem of alcohol have "played" so fast and so loose, that they have failed to put themselves into harmony with the simple facts of nature...

TEMPERANCE. I propose not to waste the time of myself, the publishers, or the readers of this article, in further criticism or controversy...

TEMPERANCE. All naturalists agree that the animal kingdom, including man, must feed upon the living vegetable products, and that the latter in turn feed upon the living organic world of matter...

TEMPERANCE. The removal of these substances will be hurried, or otherwise, in proportion as their contact with the living cells of the blood or assimilated tissues kills these cells...

TEMPERANCE. This precisely harmonizes with fact, as we see that when it is taken either as a so-called "food" or "medicine" either of which it is not, nor can be...

TEMPERANCE. Not a particle of calcium or any other deleterious substance enters into the composition of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. On this point Ayer's Pills are superior to those of any other brand...

TEMPERANCE. Now, any one who knows that roots or seeds placed in a dung hill will not thrive, and

this should teach all that manure only furnishes a portion of the elements required for the support of vegetation, and that a bed of manure or horse manure, a tree or vine is only an impediment to its growth...

TEMPERANCE. In today's World, and other discussions on the liquor question, both on the platform and in the press, ignorance of the real facts involved in the issue are always to be found...

TEMPERANCE. All who have attempted to deal with the problem of alcohol have "played" so fast and so loose, that they have failed to put themselves into harmony with the simple facts of nature...

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PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS. MAKE NEW BLOOD RICH BLOOD. Thirty years study and experiment have been given to perfecting the formula for Parsons' Pills...

NEW GOODS! Chapel Organ FOR SALE! In Gentlemen's Department 27 King Street. Will sell at a bargain and on easy terms.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON, & ALLISON. MEN'S FOOD. THE ONLY PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.

WALTHAM WATCHES. THE ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE WALTHAM WATCH CO. IN THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN AND SYDNEY AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

HC. MARTIN & CO. 46 KING STREET. THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV. TO CARRY THE MAIL.

Burlington Route C.B. & Q.R.R. It is the only line with its own track from CHICAGO TO DENVER.

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ANY PERSON CAN PLAY WITHOUT A TEACHER. \$1.00 PER WEEK. A PRIZE. Send at once for postage, and I will help you to move in every right way than anything else in the world.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness.

WOODELL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER. No Carbonate of Ammonia, Nothing unfit for Consumption, Nothing Injurious to Health.

READERS OF THIS PAPER. REQUIREMENT. BOOTS OR SHOES, OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

WATERBURY & RISING, 34 King and 212 Union Street. New Carpet Store! New Goods!

Gents' Furnishing Department. 40 doz. American and Canadian Hats, 4 doz. Fine Hairs, 2 doz. Collars and Cuffs, 4 doz. Suspenders, 2 doz. Neck Ties, 10 doz. Pocket Handkerchiefs, 2 doz. Half Hose, 2 doz. English "Easy Fitting" Hosiery, 2 doz. English "Easy Fitting" Silk Hosiery, 2 doz. English "Easy Fitting" Silk Hosiery.

Ontario Mutual Life. Because it is perfectly safe. Because it sells insurance cheaper than any other reliable company doing business in the Dominion.

Straw Paper! STRAW PAPER! Another Carload expected about 20th inst. Will be sold very low before starting.

New Dominion Paper Bag Co., ST. JOHN, N. B. Rockford Watches. Renowned in EXACTING SERVICE.

BOX OF GOLDEN NOVELTIES. 15 fast-selling articles, and 13 single water pens, all by return of mail, for 50c, or also by stamps. Package of fast-selling articles to send for 25c.

News Summary.

DOMINION.

—Steamer Edgar Stuart, Capt. Forbes, which sailed from Halifax on Monday for Yarmouth, via intermediate ports, struck on the south point of Gull Rock, near Lockeport, and became a wreck.

—Fredericton has another paper, the *Temperance Journal*, issued on the 5th and 20th of each month, by Herman H. Pate; price six cents a year.

—An iron ship is now being built at Dumbarton, Scotland, by McMillan & Sons, celebrated iron ship builders, for service in Yarmouth. She will be launched for last winter by Messrs. Wm. Law & Co. and is to be 1325 tons register.

—Fifty English emigrants came out by the last English steamer for New Brunswick. The lot includes farm laborers, skilled help, domestics, etc.

—A peculiar kind of grub has attacked hackmatack trees in Queens county, N. B. They gather upon the branches and soon pierce the wood, after which the leaves change from green to brown.

—The Agricultural and Industrial Provincial Exhibition of Nova Scotia will be held at Kentville, opening Tuesday, Sept. 29th, closing Friday October, 2nd 1885.

—The 18th Convention of the Y. M. C. A. of the Maritime Provinces will be held at St. John, N. B., on Aug. 13-15.

—The memory of the oldest inhabitant is once more asked to recall a more beautiful season than the present or one that gave promise of a more abundant harvest.

—It is predicted that the crop of blueberries in Sunbury county, N. B., along the line of the New Brunswick Railway will be the largest known for years.

—The city of Halifax wants to borrow \$50,000 for the purpose of paying off city hospital and city prison debentures.

—There was launched at the shipyard of A. A. McDougall, Maidland, on Saturday, the 11th inst., the barque Craigie Burn, 1120 tons register.

—Sir Richard Cartwright (in the absence of Mr. Blake) recorded the resolution. He said throughout Canada would feel as the members of the house felt about the bravery and endurance of her troops.

—In Halifax, last week, a man named Edward Withers, a clerk in the Customs' department, who for some weeks past had shown signs of insanity, deliberately shot his daughter, a bright, handsome girl of 22 years, killing her almost instantly, and

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

—Ottawa, July 20.—The third session of the fifth parliament of Canada was prorogued this afternoon by the Governor General, and the ceremonies were attended with the customary eclat, although, owing to the excessive heat of the afternoon, the attendance of spectators was a great deal smaller than at former prorogations.

—Winnipeg, July 20.—Riel was arraigned for trial at 10 o'clock this morning. Succeeded by Richardson occupied the bench and associated with him was Henry Lejeune, J. P. His lawyers are Lemieux, Q. C., Fitzpatrick of Quebec, Greenhalghs of Montreal and Robinson of Regina.

—Dunfermline, July 15.—The Munster bank has suspended. The bank will be reorganized in a new form. Another de-branching: The liabilities of the Munster bank of Cork and Dublin amount to \$8,750,000.

—The prospect of the immediate issue of a new Egyptian loan of £9,000,000, secured by the British government, has infused new life into business and government circles in Cairo.

—There were in Spain Sunday 1,550 new cases of cholera and 171 deaths. Of these 356 new cases and 133 deaths were reported from the Province of Saragossa.

—London, July 20.—A despatch from London says: M. Lassar states openly that the possession of Herat has become necessary for Russia and ought not to cause a war.

—Madrid, July 20.—Cholera has made its appearance in the vicinity of Cadix. The excitement in London caused by the Government's decision to prosecute the Gazette, it is feared, the subject will thus be dropped, and that little practical good result from the exposure made.

—New York, July 19.—John Roach, the well known shipbuilder, yesterday, made assignments for the benefit of his creditors to George W. Quintard, of New York, and George E. Wood, of Stamford, Conn. His liabilities are estimated at \$3,000,000.

—Chicago, July 20.—The cars works of Wells & French were burned to night, loss, \$300,000.

A Healthy Growth. The successful career of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association is marvelous in the annals of life insurance enterprise. Its name has become a tower of strength—and has been well earned by the untiring devotion of President Harper and his associates.

MARKET REPORTS. Halifax, St. John. Apples, new per bbl. \$1.50 to 2.50 \$3.00 to 3.50. Dried, per lb. 0.25 to 0.30 0.25 to 0.30.

FOR SALE. One Show Case, Nickel Frame, 10 feet long. WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH. E. A. POWERS, 55 Cornhill Street.

SEEDS "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN" PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

C. B. PIDGEON, INDIANTOWN, IS SELLING—GOOD Blue Serge Suits, for \$5.75. BETTER Blue Serge Suits, for 6.50. BEST Blue Serge Suits, for 7.50.

A JOB LOT OF WOMEN'S BUTTON BOOTS, at 90 Cents per pair. STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE, 223, 225, 227 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

BALDWIN & CO., Direct Importers of English and Foreign CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE. CHANDALIERES AND LAMPS FOR CHURCHES.

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You Should ADVERTISE YOUR BUSINESS IN THE "Messenger and Visitor." The Best Medium in the Maritime Provinces.

Facts and Reasons. Effects Produced by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and by Nothing Else so Perfectly. It strengthens and invigorates sufferers from nervousness, languor, weakness, and mental depression.

Advantages that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA Possesses over all Others. It is composed of the most efficacious alternative, diuretic and tonic drugs known in pharmacy, among which are the genuine Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Sillifolia, and the Iodides of Potassium and Iron.

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PORT ELGIN Woollen Mills. The Largest and Best Equipped Mill in the Province. Have in stock and are making up a fine assortment of TWEEDS and HOSIERY.

IF YOU WANT PORTRAIT, Prices to suit the Times. Just go to A. MACDONALD'S, No. 5, Cornhill Street.