

Messenger and Visitor

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—RECENT despatches confirm the stories of wonderful discoveries of gold in Western Australia. In May a party of gold hunters came upon a reef containing deposits of gold of almost unparalleled richness. One lump, it is said, has been taken from the reef weighing 240 lbs, more than half of it pure gold, and worth \$20,000. The discovery has, of course, caused great excitement, but whether the find is great in extent as well as in richness remains to be proved.

—AFTER long and honorable service, another of our aged brethren in the ministry has passed to his reward. The death of Rev. Malcom Ross, of Charlottetown, occurred on Friday last. He had reached the age of 87 years and is said to have been at his death the oldest minister of any denomination in the province. For his sterling, Christian character his ability as a preacher and his work in the ministry Father Ross had long been held in high esteem by our churches, especially in P. E. Island where he was best known. A suitable biographical sketch will be published in another issue.

—CARBERRIO SANTO, the slayer of President Carnot, expired his crime on the scaffold on the morning of Thursday last. Poor Santo did not meet death intrepidly. He had to be almost carried to the place of execution, and he struggled vainly with the executioner's aides as they placed him in position to receive the fatal stroke. Still, with a show of bravery, in a weak and trembling voice, he tried to cry—"Courage mes comrades, Vive L'anarchie." To the last he had refused to make any confession or to receive religious consolation. Poor Santo! his fate was doubtless merited, but the spectacle is a pitiful one. Will the execution of anarchists secure safety to the rulers of Europe, so long as these lawless elements of society are not reached and regenerated by influences which shall give to such as Santo higher and better views of life and the duty of man to man?

—It goes for the saying that the brethren who are sent up to our annual gatherings as guardians and promoters of the denomination's interests and enterprises should be qualified and prepared, by intelligent acquaintance with the matters to be considered and by the cultivation of a patient and prayerful spirit, to deal wisely with the matters to be submitted to them for advice or decision. The importance of this, it is to be feared, is not recognized so clearly as it should be by our churches and by those to whom they commit their interests year by year in the Convention. Probably at the Convention about to assemble the demand for the exercise of the best qualities of mind and heart will be not less imperative than in preceding years. Let every delegate then seek to come to the Convention this year determined to give the best that is in him to the work intrusted to his hands, and seeking earnestly that wisdom which cometh from above, and without which the best of human wisdom will go astray.

—CONCERNING the statements that Jarvis St. church had just paid on its property taxes to the amount of \$400 which it was under no legal obligation to pay, Mr. G. R. Roberts, of Toronto, writes the *Chicago Standard* as follows: "The fact is, that was a tax which it had no choice about paying, as all churches must pay the local improvement tax, which means streets, sidewalks, etc. (The water rate is a separate tax, also collected from every church.) But in addition to this the Jarvis St. church voluntarily pays the tax upon its buildings and grounds every year, amounting last year to \$1,143.76. This is upon a valuation of \$75,000 and upon the basis of all other church property paying taxes, though no other church of any denomination in the city does so. It is gratifying to add, however, that there are several Baptist churches throughout the country which have followed the example of Jarvis St. and the influence of this action is being felt throughout town and country, the Dominion over."

—The *Watchman's* correspondent, "Observer," who has attended some of the meetings of the Northfield conference, recently concluded, writes to that paper some of his impressions of the meetings he attended and the men who addressed them. He had gone to Northfield, he says, not without a certain prejudice against the intense and mystical type of religious instruction which had been led to believe was coming to prevail there. He was, however, disabused of this impression. "The conferences, of course, stand for Mr. Moody's type of theology, and anything like discussion is carefully avoided. You find yourself at once in the atmosphere of settled conditions of faith and

of a desire to make these convictions rampant in the world. Mr. Moody has shown his genius and come on scene in keeping these conferences true to their aim. They are steadily held to the one object of spiritual impression."

Concerning Mr. Moody, himself, "Observer" writes: In my judgment he is one of the greatest men this country has produced. He has a rare combination of qualities. He has sound health, a direct and searching power of speech, common sense, good cheer, knowledge of human nature and a capacity of generalship which in secular work would long ago have made him a great politician or a great railroad president. His greatness is exhibited especially in his common sense and in his devotion to the things of the spirit. The power of his speech is not in the variety, depth or range of his thought, but in his personality and inner life. To Moody a given sermon is what the telegraph wire is to the message—a means of conveyance. His messages are not words, but a spirit, a fear, a faith and an exultant hope from the cross.

One of the most notable and impressive speakers at the Northfield conference this year was Dr. Meyer, of London, the successor of Dr. Newman Hall. Dr. Meyer is described as a slight, spare man of good height. His face is winning and his manner in conversation peculiarly attractive. His voice is clear and sonorous, but he speaks if with effort, without reserve. He appears to throw all there is of himself into every sentence. Strangely enough, however, the general effect of his delivery is not monotonous. Dr. Meyer approached quite nearly to the intense and mystical, which I had been informed was the general characteristic of the Northfield meetings, but I should not like to say that these qualities marked his discourses. On the contrary, many of his expositions were clear, pertinent and eminently sensible. Often they revealed much spiritual insight, but once in a while he said something so fanciful that you were tempted to look twice to see whether another speaker had not taken up the thread of his remark. I do not see how any hearer of average discrimination could listen to him day after day without having his ideals of Christian life and privilege enlarged. Whether the result of his teaching would be to strengthen the sense of duty I am not prepared to say.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE point at which hope deferred begins to make the heart sick had long ago been reached for the people of the United States in the long and weary fight of Congress over the tariff bill. But the end of it has come at last, and the country is drawing its sigh of relief that the prolonged agony is over. The result must be regarded as a victory for the trusts and combines, and shows to how great an extent the country has fallen under their power. The fight ended by the Democratic leaders who had stood for the principles embodied in the original draft of the Wilson bill deciding to accept the bill as amended by the Senate. This they did in despair of being able to secure any larger measure of tariff reform during the present Congress, and on the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread," since the power of trusts and the subversive thereto of a number of Democratic senators stood obstinately in the way of a fuller realization of the principles which were supposed to be incorporated in the Democratic platform. The bill as now adopted, while it stops a long way short of what the original Wilson bill proposed, has made some important advances in the direction of free trade relations with the world. Among the more important articles which it places on the free list are lumber, timber, wool, fresh fish, flax, hemp, jute and salt. On quite a large number of important articles, too, the duty is reduced in amounts varying from ten to 50 or 60 per cent. Woolen goods, it is stated, are reduced from an average of nearly 100 per cent. to an average of forty per cent. Soft coal is reduced from 75 cents per ton to 40 cents per ton. The Springfield *Republican* regards the bill as adopted as "a measure of reform substantial, far-reaching and of incalculable value to American industry." Following its adoption of the amended Wilson, the House passed bills making sugar, coal, iron ore and barbed wire free. Probably no one expects that these bills will pass the Senate. The intention of the Democratic leaders appears to be to

show the disposition of the House toward free trade in these articles and to place the odium of opposing these measures on the Democrat senators who are supposed to be in the service of the trusts. The bills above mentioned have come before the Senate and some time has been spent by that body in debating whether it would consider them. The probability appears to be that no vote will be taken upon them. Secretary Carlisle is understood to oppose the proposal to make sugar free, because of the deficit in revenue that it would involve. The tariff bill which has been passed, by making timber and lumber, both rough and planed, free, and reducing the duty on lime, coal, potatoes, &c., will without doubt have some effect to quicken trade between the United States and these provinces.

THERE is, it appears, a condition of war between France and the Congo State in reference to the possession of certain territory in the Soudan region. As the relations between Belgium and the Congo State are of a very intimate character, so that the latter may be regarded as practically a Belgian colony, some apprehension is felt that the present situation may lead to an interruption of peaceful relations between these neighboring powers in Europe and be the occasion of an European war. France complains that the Belgians have acted in violation of certain treaty obligations entered into with her in 1885 and 1887, in accordance with which the territory of the Congo State was not to be extended northward of the 4th degree of latitude and beyond the Ubangui river. King Leopold, it is understood, refuses to accept the interpretation which France places upon these treaties, and contends that as France has done nothing, even to explore the disputed territory, and as the Congo State has spent much in money and lost many men in the effort to develop these regions, the demands which France now makes are not founded on justice. The French government is reported to be sending troops into the country to enforce its claims, while the Congo State has already a large force there, commanded by officers of the regular Belgian army, and is strengthening its position by sending reinforcements into the Soudan country. It is probable that France and African difficulties in Africa, but if the present situation is correctly reported, there are contingencies connected with it difficult to forecast. It is pretty certain, however, that if it should come to war between France and Belgium in Europe, Germany would not occupy the position merely of a spectator.

REPORTS concerning the crops in Manitoba and the North-west territories, while not so good as could be desired, are not wholly unfavorable. The latest general estimate we have seen is dated August 11. The harvest was at that time in progress in some sections of the country, while in others it was about to begin. The grain crop of Manitoba was said to be turning out much heavier than the condition of things earlier in the season had indicated. The wheat in some cases is affected with smut, but generally it is reported to be of excellent quality, and an average of 25 bushels per acre for the province is spoken of as being, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, not extravagant. The reports for the territories are considerably less satisfactory. The root crop generally appears to be excellent. Along the Manitoba and North-west line crops are reported good. From Moosemin and Whitewood the reports are less favorable. In Prince Albert the crop prospects are said to be excellent. In about two-thirds of the Calgary district owing to drought the crops generally are light. In some parts of Alberta the hot winds have done much damage, in other sections the crop promises well, especially so in the Edmonton district. The most discouraging reports are from the Regina district, in parts of which the wheat crop is said to be a total failure while other sections show a light average. Lieut. Governor McIntosh sums up the estimate in the North-west in saying that while there will not be a plentiful harvest there will be a fairly average yield in the largest producing centres.

THERE are some regions of the western part of this continent in which the rainfall during the season of growing crops is so uncertain a quantity as to make farming a very precarious business. One year—or perhaps for two years in succession—there may be

plenty of rain, vegetation is abundant, the crops grow and mature firmly, the heart of the husbandman is gladdened, he is rich in hope and lays large plans for the future. He plows and plants the next season a wider area and hopes and prays for the rain which does not come. The moisture is exhausted, the growing crops wither under the scorching sun, and but little good grain is ripened. The farmer is disappointed but keeps up his heart, and, hoping for better things another year, borrows money at a high rate of interest to tide him over the hard season. But another summer comes, and another, with little or no better results, and the farmer, reduced to extremities, is obliged to remove to some region where the rainfall is less capricious. In this way the western portion of Kansas has disappointed the expectations of its early settlers, who, in many instances, have found it necessary to abandon the farms which they had undertaken to cultivate. Western Nebraska, too, suffers from similar conditions, and its farmers are reported to be leaving by hundreds on account of the drought which has ruined their crops and brought them face to face with starvation during the winter. It has become evident that irrigation will be a necessary condition of successful farming in these regions.

THE spring and early summer gave promise of an excellent Indian corn crop in the United States, but the continued drought and extreme heat experienced throughout the corn-growing sections of the country in July have entirely disappointed expectations, and it now appears that the corn crop of the United States for 1894 will be one of the poorest on record. The government crop report issued the last of July placed the general average at 60, as compared with an expectation of 95 made a month earlier. Iowa, which is the chief corn-producing state, is reported as having only 45 per cent of a full crop. Nebraska, also a great corn state, is set down as having only 33 per cent. of a crop, and Dakota makes a still poorer showing. As the unfavorable conditions continued for some time after the facts on which the government's report is based were gathered, it is scarcely likely that it is less favorable than the facts will justify. Considering of how great value the corn crop in the United States is in the aggregate it is easy to see that the great shortage reported will be of serious consequence to the country.

Foreign Mission News and Notes.

Rev. I. C. Archibald in a letter written from Tekkai, says: "I have with me six helpers. In our afternoon Bible lessons we have already gone through three chapters of Ephesians. The truth is edifying and cheering us. You cannot imagine how much we need it in order to go cheerfully and with a living faith day after day among these dark-minded and idolatrous people. This has been to me a happy day. Took breakfast by lamp light. After reading of Scripture and prayer with helpers I took one of them with me to two villages about a mile and a half away; had one or two short talks on the way with those whom we met; spoke in three places in the farther village. In our first two congregations no one seemed to listen with special desire, but in the third place the Word appeared to fall on good ground. Having given a man two tracts entitled 'Jesus, Justice, Sinners,' and 'The Wedding Garment,' we sat on his veranda and read and explained them to him. He asked a number of questions and appeared to take in all we said, and promised to visit us at the tent. On returning to the tent I distributed tracts in Oriya and Telugu to a number of boys from the government school and then had dinner, after which I read the Bible lesson of the afternoon in Greek, Telugu and English, then had an hour's sleep and another hour's preparation of the lesson and then the Bible class for two hours, and then an hour or more with the lowest outcasts of the town, trying to make the way of salvation plain to them. They listened well and we came home looking to God for His blessing on the day's work."

THURSDAY EVENING, 15TH.
"Another day is about over. The Parliars visited this morning listened well. We had this afternoon a prayer meeting, Bible class and church meeting all in one. We had to expel one of the members for immorality, and we gave letters of dismission to six persons to join the Chicheaco church.

A committee was appointed to look after the erection of a suitable place of worship. The apothecary of the town, a Church of England man, has kindly offered to assist, so that no mission funds will be used. On returning this evening from the site of the church to be erected, opened conversation with the Writer of the town, who showed a considerable concern about his soul's salvation. He said he wanted me to tell him two things—how his sins could be taken away, and what kind of a place heaven was. On leaving him he invited me cordially to come and visit him."

Brother A. also refers to the depressing effect upon the missionaries on account of no recruits being sent to their help last autumn—and wonders whether the policy of the Board might not be changed to the advantage of the missions, both at home and abroad, and quotes a paragraph or two from an editorial of the *Baptist Mission Magazine* for August, 1893. Perhaps it will be interesting reading to some of our friends who are saying that the Foreign Mission Board is pushing this work a little more than they ought to do.

"We have several times called attention to the inspiring illustration of faith furnished by the general committee of the Church Missionary Society which, in October, 1887, after careful deliberation adopted a resolution that they would accept and send forth as missionaries of the society all duly qualified candidates who offered themselves, trusting that God, who supplied the laborers, would also furnish the means necessary to sustain them. We have watched with the deepest interest the course of the society in proceeding on the principle of faith and have been thankful to notice that the Lord has abundantly justified the Committee's trust in Him both in the enlargement of the missions and in the provision for their support. During the four years following the adoption of the resolution above referred to the society sent out 250 missionaries, or just twice as many as for the four years previous, and the financial condition of the society was stronger at the end of that period than at its beginning. Although the expenditures of the society have continued to increase from year to year, the committee feel that they are justified in looking forward to further advance. . . . We cannot refrain from expressing the belief that in the adoption of and hearty and well considered pursuance of the principle of seeking first the laborers and then the means, and of sending forth into the mission fields those whom God has called and qualified, believing that He will provide for their support. The church Missionary Society has placed itself in the forefront of the missionary enterprise and has taken its stand on an immutable principle of God's eternal and triumphant kingdom. In this action the committee has happily united diligence and zeal in works with a humble, reasonable and conquering faith which God has already justified, and will continue to bless to the great enlargement of the society's work and the glory of His name among the heathen. This course of action of the church Missionary Society, the largest of the missionary societies of the world in its expenditures and the representative of the evangelical element in the Church of England, merits the careful attention of all who are in any way engaged in missionary enterprise, and is an instructive example of diligence without distrust and of faith without fanaticism.

The policy of the C. M. S. as outlined is substantially that of our brethren in the Upper Provinces. In the pursuance of it God has blessed them wonderfully at home and abroad. We ask you, brethren, to consider prayerfully its adoption. We are in the midst of appalling spiritual destitution. On the Chicheaco and Palcondah fields alone there will, perhaps, this year be 2,000 villagers which will not receive a single visit from the missionary or his helpers. We plead with you, brethren, to send on more workers, that the glad news of life through our blessed Lord may soon at least be heard by all on your mission field."

Let this message make its own appeal. The secretary can add nothing to make it more forceful.

J. W. MANNING Sec. - Treas.
Mrs. Rose O'Halloran is the only woman member of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific. She was nominated to that honor by Prof. Holden.
Many can testify to the great healing properties of LARDER'S LINIMENT.
Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

W. B. M. U.

NOTO FOR THE YEAR:
"Lord what will Thou have me to do."
PRAYER TOPIC FOR JULY
For our mission workers at home and abroad.
Until further notice is given, contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, Carleton, N. B.

CORRECTION.—The Mrs. Cogswell mentioned in this column in the issue of August 8th, as having become a life member of the W. B. M. U. by a gift of \$25 to Home Missions, is Mrs. Aaron Cogswell, wife of Rev. Aaron Cogswell, of Centreville, near Bridgetown, N. S.

Programme for Annual Meeting of W. B. M. U. at Bear River, N. S.
THURSDAY, Aug. 23rd—7 p. m., executive meeting.

FRIDAY, August 24th—9:30 a. m., prayer meeting; 10 a. m., meeting for Mission Band workers, paper or address on Mission Band work, map exercise of our Telugu field, reports from Mission Bands and discussion on this branch of our work; 2 p. m., social meeting; 2:30 p. m., enrollment of delegates, provincial secretary's report, provincial secretary's report, home mission report, appointment of officers.

SATURDAY—9:30 a. m., prayer meeting, Bible reading, verbal reports from delegates, question box opened, open conference on mission work; 2:30 p. m., platform meeting, addresses by missionaries: Mrs. Buggs, Mrs. Churchill, Miss Clark and others.

In a recent letter from Miss Wright, at Chicheaco, she says: "There is an interesting matter to which we wish to draw your attention, which is no less a one than a mission map. For a long time we have felt that this vast tract of country which our denomination is trying to evangelize, ought to be brought very vividly before them. Again and again the area has been supplied, the great mass of heathenism talked and written about, the closely packed villages and towns have been numbered, but when you ask the young people, ah, yes—even some of the old ones, where they are, what is the answer you receive? They may have a general idea, but we wish them to have a definite one. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have undertaken to make a map of our own mission fields, and there is a lot of work done on it—they are going out to perfection some time toward the end of this year. The said map will be 22 inches wide and 27 inches wide, the different fields will be defined by various colors, stations and sub-stations, brought into prominence, a great many principal towns and villages shown, also our principal teaching centres, roads that intersect this whole district, and last, but by no means least, the East Coast Railway, which is now running within nine miles of us, and that opens up the country for traffic. All this, and perhaps more, too, will be shown on this mission map, supplied to you at a cost of about ten cents per map—at least so Mr. Higgins thinks. I will not enlarge upon information you have already received about the thousands of villages that will appear on the map, but must keep to the question that is uppermost in our minds. After you think over this enterprise that we are trying to launch, if you can give us your support, we wish to ask, if you think that you can take 200 and get them into 8 schools, mission bands, aid societies, and even into private houses. It is no new thing for you to receive letters asking us for something interesting from the field, and I assure you I cannot think of any thing that ought to create a greater interest, so to speak, than this very map which will bring all these stations and places of which we write plainly before the eye of the reader. I must not forget to say that the map will be mounted on linen which will make it more durable. If you at home take hold of this effort with us we can accomplish what we firmly believe will be a lasting good to the work, but if you do not then the whole matter will fall to the ground. We do not ask any funds from the mission to do this work with—we put our own cash into the enterprise and hope to recuperate ourselves from the sale. It is very likely that some of the Ontario missionaries will be returning in the spring, and we can send the maps by them. An answer as soon as you can possibly decide as to what you will do will greatly oblige.

We have just got through our scorching days and have come into others no less trying, so oppressive, yet we are blessed by the Lord and hope to come out all right, or as nearly so as possible.

Organization of a W. M. A. Society.
At Bellisle, on July 30th, 2 p. m., a number of the ladies met in the W. A. Fowler's parlor and proceeded to organize a W. M. A. Society in connection with Third Springfield Baptist church. Two sisters belonging to the society at Cumberland Bay assisted at the meeting. After singing, Scripture reading and prayer the constitution and bye-laws were read. Twelve names were then enrolled as members, and the meeting proceeded to elect officers as follows:
Mrs. Martin Freese, president.
Mrs. C. W. McKensley, 1st vice.
Mrs. S. P. Northrop, 2nd vice.
Mrs. C. E. Miller, secretary.
Mrs. W. A. Fowler, treasurer.
Mrs. J. H. Northrop, auditor.
Miss A. M. Drew.
Miss D. M. Harris, Mrs. J. W. Hughes, Miss Ursula Northrop, Miss Thirza E. Branscombe, committee.
M. S. C.

Messenger and Visitor.

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J. H. SANDERS, Business Manager. OFFICE—No. 8 PROSPECT BUILDING, PRINCE WILLIAM ST. JOHN, N. B.

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ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1894.

THE MARITIME CONVENTION AND SEPARATE CONVENTIONS.

Toward the close of the present week the delegates from our Baptist churches in these Maritime Provinces will assemble at Bear River, N. S., in their 49th Annual Convention. Much of the work which will come before Convention this year will be similar of course to that with which we have become familiar in preceding years. The Boards appointed by the Convention will make their respective reports, presenting a record of the year's work and outlining their plans for the future. The importance of these interests and the relations which the Boards sustain to the Convention and the churches entitles the reports presented to receive sympathetic and at the same time intelligent consideration with the best advice and direction and the hearty sympathy which the Convention can give to the Boards in carrying on their arduous and often perplexing work.

In addition to these subjects which ordinarily claim the time and attention of the Convention, there will be this year, it is to be presumed, one other important matter at least, which will demand consideration. This matter is the proposed change in our denominational organization; and it is expected to come up in connection with a motion, notice of which was given last year, to change the constitution of the Convention so as to remove the interests of Home Missions and Academic Education from its management. It is unnecessary to rehearse at length the history of a matter which is quite familiar to our readers, but it may be well to recall some leading facts in this connection. It is sufficient here to say that a movement looking to a separate convention for the Baptists of New Brunswick had resulted in sending to the convention at St. Martins last year by committee, an intimation that such a course of action had been determined upon and asking for a committee of the Convention to co-operate with the committee above mentioned in effecting the details of the separation. With this request, for reasons given on page 15 of the year book, the Convention felt itself unable to comply; but proceeded to appoint a committee of twelve "to confer with the committee appointed at Brussels street as to whether there may not be possible modifications of our present method of doing our denominational work which will make a New Brunswick Separate Convention unnecessary in the minds of those who make the demand." The result of the conference of the committee was an agreement upon the following basis of organization which was presented to the Convention:

1. That the Maritime Convention continue to manage Acadia University and Foreign Missions. 2. That each province shall, by separate Convention or in any other way it may elect care for home missions, academic education, and the other local interests as may be most acceptable to the churches. This basis was endorsed by the vote of a large majority of the delegates and the notice of motion to amend the constitution, previously referred to, was given by Judge Johnston.

On October 5th, in the Brussels St. church, St. John, a New Brunswick Baptist Convention was formed. It is claimed, as will be seen, by an open letter which the members of the "Brussels street committee" put forth, that the methods by which this Convention was organized were entirely regular and proper. Other brethren whose words are perhaps equally worthy of consideration have expressed a different opinion, contending that the action taken at Brussels street in October, was hasty, injudicious and without any proper authorization by the churches. Such a Convention, however, was organized and during the recent session of the Provincial Legislature application was made for an Act of incorporation which was secured, and the Convention has been organized under the Act.

During the present summer the three N. B. Associations have met and they have been asked to endorse the N. B. Convention. This they have done; one of them by an almost unanimous vote and the others by substantial majorities. We have thus briefly indicated the history of this matter and the situation that has been reached in New Brunswick. It cannot be contended that what has been done has received the unanimous endorsement of the churches of the province. The opposition to the proposal to substitute provincial for maritime organization was very strong, and when, for the sake of unity, a plan embracing provincial organization had been agreed to, great dissatisfaction was created by what was felt to be the hasty and arbitrary methods by which the organization was brought about. It is, no doubt, this feeling far more than any objection to the principle of provincial organization for the management of local interests, that is now standing in the way of harmony and cordial cooperation among the churches of this province.

Turning now to enquire what has been done by the churches of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island during the year, we find that no steps have been taken, either by a provincial convention or in any other way, to make provision for the management of home missions and academic education outside of the Maritime Convention. Not only is this so, but all the associations of the three provinces have adopted resolutions expressing opposition more or less emphatic to a change of the present organization in accordance with the basis adopted last year at St. Martins. While, therefore, the churches of New Brunswick, taking the vote of the delegates to the associations as an indication, are by a considerable majority in favor of the proposed change of organization, the churches of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island are, by the same indication, unanimously opposed to such a change.

It is easy to see from what has been said that the situation now reached is one which does not promise well for unity of spirit and harmony of operation in the denomination. If the approaching Convention is to deal with this matter, as we suppose it must in some way, it will certainly need divine guidance and the best human wisdom it can command. So far as the two plans of organization are concerned, it does not seem to us that it would be justifiable to contend for one rather than the other to the point of destroying or seriously impairing the peace and unity of the denomination. The St. Martins basis, considered on its merits as a plan of organization, has never impressed us as being essentially better for our denomination as a whole than that under which we have been carrying on our work. At the same time it seems to present a feasible and fairly satisfactory method of working, and there are many in this province who strongly contend that it meets certain needs here which the present system does not provide for.

In the present crisis we should not for a moment lose sight of the very great importance of maintaining the unity of the body in these provinces. The history of the past two years has involved a severe strain upon the bonds of amity and Christian fellowship among our churches; but we feel sure that it would be a tremendous mistake to fail to do anything, which can be done in righteousness and honor; in order to preserve the organic unity of our Baptist churches in these provinces. We are far from wishing to charge anybody with a desire to destroy that unity, but it is easy to see that at the present juncture the condition of things is such that it is very seriously threatened.

We have, however, already transcended the limits of space proposed to occupy in these remarks, and it closes we venture to offer a suggestion.

At the first session of the approaching Convention at Bear River, let there be appointed a committee, as thoroughly representative as possible of all the interests of the denomination in the Maritime Provinces, to consider the subject of denominational organization and report to the Convention at a subsequent session. Let the committee consider as thoroughly as practicable the facts and contingencies connected with the present situation, with the purpose of ascertaining and advising the Convention what, under the present condition of things, is best, either as a permanent course of action or for the present juncture, with a view to holding our churches in these provinces in mutual fellowship and cooperation in the service of their one Lord and Master.

Might we not hope that through the conference and work of such committee, with divine guidance, some mistakes would be dispensed, some misconceptions removed, and that with a better understanding of the facts and possibilities of the case, there would come a clearer perception of what is best and wisest to be done; so that the Convention would receive from its committee valuable information and advice to aid it in determining the course it should pursue. No harm would be likely to result and much good might come from the carrying out of this suggestion.

OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

—THE enthusiastic welcome which had been given Lord and Lady Aberdeen in Halifax, Charlottetown and other places in the Maritime Provinces has been repeated during the past week in St. John and Fredericton. The visit of the vice-regal party to St. John was celebrated by a firemen's tournament and parade and other sports, which gave the city quite a gala appearance. On Tuesday morning His Excellency was presented by Mayor Robertson, on behalf of the citizens of St. John, with an address; an address was also presented on behalf of the Loyalist Society, to both of which suitable replies were made. Following this was the grand tournament, in which, besides the first departments of the city and Fairville, those of Woodstock, Sussex, Miramichi and Amherst took part. The long and imposing procession, with its gaily decked carriages and equipments, as it paraded through the principal streets of the city, was probably the most ambitious demonstration of this character that St. John has ever witnessed. The parade attracted great crowds of people to the thoroughfare through which it passed, and afforded huge delight to the juvenile portion of the community. In the afternoon the Governor General inspected the Boys Brigade, and in a short address gave the boys praise and good counsel. Lady Aberdeen, a little later, addressed a meeting of the ladies in the Mechanics' Institute, speaking especially in reference to the National Council movement, of which she gave a short history, tracing its origin back to a few women who formed themselves into societies and labored for the uplifting of humanity a century or more ago. Now there are many societies all over the civilized world. Lady Aberdeen explained that the National Council, working in harmony with all societies of a high moral purpose, aimed to be a common centre for them, since it admitted them all, thus drawing the members of all such organizations nearer together, facilitating their work and making it possible to accomplish more good through their united strength. The grand feature of Tuesday evening was the parade of the fireman and cyclists with illuminations and decorations in great variety. All the city with its outskirts seemed to have congregated in the neighborhood of King Square and King street to witness the grand display. Lord and Lady Aberdeen showed their interest in the demonstrations in their honor by appearing on the balcony of the Royal Hotel as the gaily decorated procession passed down King street. Later in the evening a reception was held in the Assembly rooms of the Mechanics' Institute and quite a large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity of being presented to their excellencies.—We venture to think that the general impression which our distinguished visitors are receiving of these provinces and their people is not an unfavorable one, and certainly the impression they are making here is excellent and wholesome. Some of the interest felt in Lord and Lady Aberdeen is due no doubt to the fact of their distinguished birth and station. Even persons of the most democratic proclivities feel an interest in looking upon a real live Lord. But neither that nor the still more important fact that Lord Aberdeen is in Canada as the representative of the Queen fully accounts for the hearty good feeling with which the Earl and Countess are everywhere received in this country. The fact is that the people of Canada recognize the Aberdeens as their friends. They know that they are not in this country, or in the world, for merely selfish purposes. Their nobility is one not only of birth and station but also of heart and life. It is recognized that they are among us not merely that they may enjoy our invigorating sea breezes and perform certain functions appropriate to their official station, but also because they have a genuine interest in the country, and because of their desire to promote the material, social and moral well-being of the people. Their influence, wherever they may go, cannot fail to be for good.

THREE YOUNG AFRICAN PRINCES.

A writer in the Congregationalist gives an interesting account of three converted young African princes who are to rule over adjoining territory east and north of Liberia, the kingdom of one of them, half Pagan and half Mahomedan, being as large as New England, and numbering half a million people. These young men have been in the United States getting an education to fit them for the important work which lies before them. One of them has taken a course of study at Williams' College, and another, after graduating at Fisk University, has spent two years at Chicago Theological Seminary. The third, who is named Prince Massaquoi, was sent by his father to school to learn English, but with the command that he should not be taught the Christian religion. At the age of fifteen, however, he determined to become a Christian, ran away and came to the United States,

where he secured an education, and having become reconciled to his father, went back to Africa; but soon returned to America as a delegate to the World's Parliament of Religions and the African Ethnological Congress. He has since been occupied in writing two books for the benefit of his people. Christian people in America and elsewhere cannot fail to feel an interest in these young African princes whose grand purpose seems to be to Christianize and in every way promote the well-being of their people. Two of them have already returned to Africa and the third is shortly to follow. It is of especial interest to learn that the three princes have formed a compact for mutual helpfulness in promoting the welfare of their people. One of them is to take special charge of education; the second of commerce and industrial matters, and the third, Massaquoi, is to devote himself to political affairs. Probably these young men will meet with many difficulties when they come to apply their knowledge of things gained in American schools to the practical conditions to be met with in uncivilized Africa. They will have need of wisdom and patience. But their greatest apprehension, it is said, is not in respect to difficulties which inhere in the character of their Pagan and Mahomedan subjects but with evils which will threaten them from countries which boast of a Christian civilization. It is a monstrous thing to contemplate, but no doubt it is true that the chief anxiety of these young rulers is concerned with the problem how to prevent the entrance into their country of the white man's rum sent out from Christian America, and the consequent degradation and ruin of their people through the slavery to the appetite for strong drink. The writer to whom we are indebted for the facts here given well asks: Is not the spectacle of these three young converts to Christianity, pleading with Christian America to cease poisoning the poor people of heathen Africa, enough to touch the heart even of a Medford distiller or a Boston exporter of rum?

FROM INDIA.

Early in May we found the increasing heat too much for us and had to leave home much against our wish. Doubtless a little rest and change were needed, but under ordinary circumstances we love to stay in our own home in the midst of our own work. There seems so much as yet untouched that we begrudge even a short absence from the field. But we bow to the inevitable and start for cooler regions, taking pleasure in the thought that we shall have a pleasant time with our missionary friends, and shall have plenty of work to do wherever we may be. While away from home the thermometer rose here to 108° and several natives fell dead in the street with heat apoplexy. Our Christians were mercifully preserved in health for which we thank God.

A FEW WEEKS IN CHICAGO.

Mr. Archibald kindly rented us the upstairs rooms of an old house which formerly belonged to the regiment. After a few repairs it was very comfortable indeed and for a month we undoubtedly had the coolest spot in Chicago. The rooms being well up in the air, and the house situated in a place where the breeze from several directions could be captured, we could commiserate the friends in the mission bungalow below. What a comfort it would be if our missionaries could have a trouble is that it is not pleasant at all times of the year to live in an upstairs apartment. To have a house upstairs and another downstairs may do for "Big Officials," but we can hardly expect such good fortune. However, I have long felt that even one upstairs room would add remarkably to the comfort of the mission house and make the missionary's life more bearable and sickness less frequent.

While in Chicago we were busy (as usual) but the change in the work was restful. The opportunity of meeting the missionaries for daily conversation in regard to the work of our two fields in particular and the Lord's work everywhere in general, was especially enjoyable as we meet so seldom. Our stations are too far apart and we find it much more difficult to keep in touch with each other than we would if only a few hours distance apart. Our plan is to plant new stations, as soon as reinforcements come, midway between our present stations. With our mission houses nearer together and the railway through the mission, we shall hope to shake hands with each other oftener.

THE BIMBI CONFERENCE.

We went to Bimbi to attend conference and had a grand time. Our conference is becoming more and more efficient and invaluable. Mr. and Mrs. Morse asked us to make them a visit after conference and so we stayed for ten days, and had many a helpful talk, and many a pleasant romp by the sea-

shore with the children. The Bimbi missionaries are indefatigable in their labors for Christ and the perishing Tulus. They have already had many a setback, and know that the discouragements of the work are. But with a large faith and brave hearts they are determined to toil on until success comes. The saving power of God has been seen in an especial manner the past year at Bimbi, and souls were born into the kingdom. Bro. Morse is mastering the Tulu and longs for ten days in every week that he may know more and do more. He is hampered, however from lack of native helpers. Oh may God raise them up speedily and may the Bimbi field yield an abundant harvest to the laborers there. By the way our mission has lost several helpers because they could get better pay and more liberty in the London mission. Poor Tulu human nature, like our own Anglo-Saxon human nature, cannot always resist the tempting lure of higher pay and the comfort of loose discipline.

W. V. HIGGINS.

Parlakimedi, July 12th, 94. The baptistry was used last Saturday for the first time this year. The candidate is a carpenter who has worked a good deal for us ever since we began to build. He seemed to be converted a year ago but was prevented from coming out at that time. He seems very happy in his new relation and we hope he may prove genuine. Our hearts were also made glad by the return of a wanderer. He was excluded a year or more ago, and now comes back, penitent, asking to be restored. We have given him another month's probation before we finally decide to restore him. In many quarters the people are showing a decided dislike for idolatry, and say that they believe Christianity is a good religion—far better than Hinduism. We cannot tell why the converts come so slowly, but we are full of hope and courage. The work is of the Lord and must prosper.

St. Martins Seminary.

The many friends of this school will be glad to learn that an effort is to be made to carry on its work as heretofore. The committee of the New Brunswick convention in consultation with the Free Baptists have decided to make a canvass to raise the necessary funds, not only for the recovery of the property but also ultimately to meet the full and just payment of all debts. With this object in view the school is to be re-opened. No effort will be thought too great that will bring about a result so desirable. To this end a subscription list has been opened; canvassers have been appointed and steps taken by which a general appeal will be brought to our people, so that all may have the opportunity of helping, and helping all together, to place the Seminary on a secure footing. One great difficulty in the past has been that our efforts have been of a spasmodic nature. Then, too, there was felt the lack of effective organization and concentration of the strength and ability of our people at the required point and time. The new convention has been formed with this as one of its chief objects and supplies this very lack. Our committee purpose to make a thorough canvass of the province as rapidly as possible, and we appeal to every brother and sister to show their help and sympathy in a practical way, and that at once.

Rev. John Rowe.

Rev. John Rowe was born at Irvin not far from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1819. In 1840 he came to Sydney, C.B., where he married the eldest daughter of Major Floriane. When quite a young man he was converted and joined the Baptist church—at once deciding to preach the gospel. To this end he removed his family to Wolfville that he might avail himself of the advantages afforded by Acadia College, Macan, N. S., as his first pastorate, where he was ordained in 1850. From this he removed to Point De Bute where he remained for several years. In both these pastorates the hand of the Lord was with him, and many were added to the churches. Two years were spent in Ontario, which were fruitful, as nearly one hundred were brought into the fellowship of the church of which he was pastor at Victoria. The climate here not agreeing with him, he returned to the sea coast, and settled with the church at St. Martins, N. B., to which he gave eight years of service. Two years were spent in the pastorates of the Jacksonville and Jacksonville churches in Charlottetown, N. B. For seven years he was the pastor of the Hebron church. Afterwards he spent a few years with the churches of Chebogue and Acadia, and in the service of the Ohio church in the county of Yarmouth. During his labors in this county he, who for many years had been to him the faithful and worthy wife and mother of his children, qualified by rare gifts of mind and heart to aid him in his ministerial toils, was taken from him to the better land.

In 1882 Bro. Rowe took charge of the Upper Wilnot church, which he served most acceptably for seven years. In 1885 the Lord gave our brother a most valuable and worthy helpmate in the person of Miss Lydia Dimock, of Rawdon, Hants Co., N. S. During this pastorate some 90 were added to the membership of the church. Two years'

Notes by the Way.

Havelock Kings Co., N. B., is one of the first farming parishes of New Brunswick. It is connected with the I. C. N. by a branch road from Petticoat station. With natural resources well developed by a sober industrious people, it affords more than an ordinary amount of social and home comforts. In the centre of the parish there is a large Baptist church with some 300 membership—a fine house of worship, a parsonage and lot of land in a pleasant situation, the latter, by the expenditure of a few hundred dollars, would be made first class. By the efforts of the late pastor, Rev. A. F. Brown, the church freed itself from debt. An able minister of the New Testament is now the necessity of this church. The man who undertakes to fill this pastorate will be called upon to face an intelligent congregation; he will find an abundance of first class material ready at hand for development; a good staff of workers, who, if properly led, will be willing and efficient helpers. The financial ability of the church is quite equal to a generous support of the gospel. Wise systematic husbandry will largely increase the income of the pastor, and the beneficence of the people. The Lord's day, Aug. 12, was very pleasantly spent with this good people. J. H. S.

King's County.

The King's County held their first meeting at Poreaux, on the 7th. There were over 100 of whom were a goodly number of the attendance. The churches were of a size—eight of the five have been over three thousand. The means of grace are the Spirit's quickening grace is needed. There was a profound speaking in the night and the destitute and pastors Hotel J. L. Road and pointed a committee into consideration meeting in Chebogue Dr. T. A. Higgins "The relation of which was followed number of the brethren were pleased. It was felt that Christian fellow-ship and tender than a The subject of ed in the evening interested audience Martell and E. E. We are glad to tell and Hutchings the churches which tune of securing. The next meeting is appointed for C

SKODAS' L. Cures Headaches.

service with the Weymouth Tusk churches closed his toils. For some two years in quiet and peaceful awaiting the call of the higher services of heaven at 1 p. m. on Tuesday, the 7th July, 1894, at his home in Yarmouth Co., N. S. The privilege of this service and our churches to century in the ministry a good man and and the Holy Spirit people were turned to result of his labors. He pre-eminently a man of he was because he was a convictors and had truth was abiding. His in the Presbyterian faith press upon him. In preaching he revealed it of grace. His style of far from dogmatic and philosophy of the gospel peals to the conscience verted were in demon spirit. With scarcely enjoyed revivals in all his was his joy to baptize. Astronomy was a favor which he occasionally tures, and from which instructive illustrations mons. To him the grace was the one in which whose love and power abiding faith and holy tirement an last much the conscious Saviour. After he had departed brother leave a good name. To a privilege of his acquaintance the example of a Christ

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E. I. Baptist.

The regular monthly meeting of the E. I. Baptist Conference of the Baptist church Monday and Tuesday 7th. The moderator of the following delegates: Cavendish, Peter Y. Simpson, Bro. Geo. Clark and Mrs. Higgins and Mrs. Higgins. The first session of held on Monday evening to the consideration national work. The claims of our work were aptly presented. Pastor McN stacles hindering our Missions, and practical lessons of the sower. Miss Mattie Clark who expects to sail spoke very earnestly her call to mission devote her life to it, prospect of being up ther the extension of the far East. Pastor Corey then observations respect convention at Toronto recently attended. Conference met in service conducted by on previous occasion Conference was ch presence of the Holy The afternoon session a half-hour prayer by the moderator, routine of business the churches, this with the presentation sermon plans. Our were given by Past and Carter. In the evening, preached an earnest John 3: 16, which short social service On motion of the to meet the first we call of the modern

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the word. Our Bradshaw and dead. All back with thren are the in this matly. And if every using the pres- ing the strength I am greatly five years in blot and re- a people. our help. For indy in this the sake, too, who are to late and intel- generation, also, of those used as a peo- in the un- usefulness and the latter days which has been under foot. of Him who He might of true giv- matter, with desire for the reme wish to in cause, and ment set to and set, and done to Him for us and emption. tor will kind- that each arive take a service. These ab S. Tins, of the N. B. object and pur- of bedding, etc. for the acceptable, rooms in very ed replenish- has been ap- also to solicit also any gifts McINTYRE.

service with the Weymouth and New Tusk churches closed his ministerial toils. For some two and a half years this dear servant of God has been living in quiet and peaceful retirement, awaiting the call of the Master to the higher services of heaven. This came at 1 p. m. on Tuesday, the 31st day of July, 1894, at his home in Rockville, Yarmouth Co., N. S. It was the high privilege of the servant of God and our churches to spend a half century in the ministry. He was a good man and full of faith and the Holy Ghost and much people were turned to the Lord as the result of his labors. Bro. Rowe was pre-eminently a man of peace, and this he was because he was a man of strong convictions and had the courage of them. His love for and loyalty to the truth were abiding. His early training in the Presbyterian faith left its impress upon him. In his studies and preaching he revealed in the doctrines of grace. His style of discourse was far from dogmatic—he delighted in the philosophy of the gospel, and his appeals to the consciences of the uncon-verted were in demonstration of the spirit. With scarcely an exception he enjoyed revivals in all his pastorates. It was his joy to baptize some 300 converts. As a young man he gave public lectures, and from which he drew many instructive illustrations in his sermons. To him the God of nature and grace was the infinite Jehovah, in whose love and power he had an abiding faith and holy joy. In his retirement and last illness he enjoyed much the conscious presence of the Saviour. After he remarked that he had thought of leaving the beautiful character of God and His wondrous love to man during his later years than in all his life before. At eventide it was light. To a devoted wife, four children and five grand children, our departed brother leaves the heritage of a good name. To all that had the privilege of his acquaintance he leaves the example of a Christian gentleman. J. H. S.

P. E. I. Baptist Conference. The regular monthly meeting of the P. E. I. Baptist Conference was held in the Baptist church at Cavendish, on Monday and Tuesday, August 6th and 7th. The moderator occupied the chair. The following delegates were enrolled: Cavendish, Pastor Spurr, Dea. Arthur Simpkins, Bro. Geo. McNeil, Jeremiah Clark and others; Charlottetown, Pastor Corey and Miss Emily Clark; Tyrone, Rev. N. A. McNeil, acting pastor, and Dea. W. B. Howell, Dea. J. M. Simpson, Tyrone Valley, Pastor O. M. Higgins and Mrs. Higgins. The first session of the Conference, held on Monday evening, was devoted to the consideration of our denominational work. The claims of our Home Mission work were aptly presented by pastor Carter. Pastor McNeil spoke of obstacles hindering progress in Foreign Missions, emphasizing the need of prayer and devotion. Some very valuable and practical lessons from the parable of the sower.

Miss Mattie Clark, missionary elect, who expects to sail for India this fall, spoke very earnestly and effectively of her call to mission work, her desire to devote her life to it, and her joy in the prospect of being used by God to further the extension of his kingdom in the far East. Pastor Corey then gave some general observations respecting the B. Y. P. U. convention at Toronto, which he has recently attended. Conference met in its second session on Tuesday, at 10.30 a. m. Devotional service conducted by Pastor Corey. As on previous occasions, this part of the Conference was characterized by the presence of the Holy Spirit.

The afternoon session was opened by a half-hour prayer service, conducted by the moderator. After the usual routine of business and reports from the churches, this session was taken up with the presentation and discussion of sermon plans. Outlines of sermons were given by Pastors Corey, Higgins and Carter. In the evening, Rev. N. A. McNeil preached an earnest, gospel sermon from John 3: 16, which was followed by a short social service. On motion, Conference then adjourned to meet the first week in October at the call of the moderator, M. C. Higgins, Secy pro tem.

King's County District Meeting. The King's County District Meeting held their first meeting of the year, at Peregoy, on the 7th inst. With the invited there were eighteen present, also of whom were ministerial brethren. A goodly number of sisters were also in attendance. The reports from the churches were of a hopeful tone. Since the last meeting eleven have been baptized—eight of these in Kentville—and five have been received for baptism, three of them being at Canada. The means of grace are being enjoyed, and the Spirit's quickening and converting grace is needed. There was a prolonged discussion respecting the sessions of the county that are districts of Gospel villages and pastors Hutchins, Bartlett, Baker, J. L. Read and F. O. Weeks were appointed a committee to take this matter into consideration and report to the meeting in October. Dr. T. A. Higgins presented a paper on "The relation of the pastor to his flock," which was followed by remarks from a number of the brethren whose reminiscences were pleasant and interesting. It was felt that the tie that unites Christian fellow-workers is more sacred and tender than any other. The subject of Missions was presented in the evening before a large and interested audience by brethren C. H. Martell and E. E. Daley. We are glad to welcome pastors Martell and Hutchins to the county, and to the churches which have the good fortune of securing them for their leaders. The next meeting of the Committee is appointed for Canada, Oct. 2nd. M. P. F. Sec'y.

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS Cures Headache and Dyspepsia.

DEMINOMINAL NEWS.

All monies (except legacies) contributed for denominational work, to Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Acadia University, Ministerial Education, and other benevolent agencies, should be sent to the Rev. J. W. Manning, St. John, N. B., and all monies for collecting funds for the Rev. J. W. Manning, St. John, N. B., should be sent to Rev. A. Johnson, Wolfville, N. S. Envelopes for collecting funds for the above, or to the Baptist Book Room, Halifax.

CLEMENTSVILLE, N. S.—On the 5th inst. three more happy believers obeyed their Lord in baptism and united with this church. E. A. ALBANY.

CHERRYGROVE, YARMOUTH CO., N. S.—Baptized recently a young man, J. Mosey, into the membership of the West Yarmouth Baptist church. J. B. CHAMFON.

NORTH SYDNEY.—Since reporting last we have received four more into fellowship with us, by letter, Mrs. Chas. McPhee and Miss Elizabeth Prout; by baptism, Mrs. Edwin Innes, and Annie Stubbart. That, who is spending his vacation with us, is proving a valuable help. D. H. M. Aug. 13th, '94.

UPPER QUEENSBURY.—A mistake occurred in the note from this church in last week's issue, respecting the amount of the debt presented to the church by Dea. D. C. Parent. The amount should have been \$420 instead of \$400.20. Bro. Parent's act was a very praiseworthy one and we wish him to have full credit for his generous donation.

UNIONVILLE, N. S.—It was our privilege to welcome to the fellowship of the South Rowdon Baptist church Edwin Meher, Cecil Pentz, Mr. and Mrs. James Eter, Louis Eter. Four of these publicly put on Christ by baptism, the other was restored. Rev. H. S. Eby administered the ordinance, which was very impressive, and was witnessed by the Scriptural baptism for the first time. To God be all the glory. July 29. W. B. B.

PRINCE WILLIAM, YORK CO.—It was the privilege of the writer to spend Saturday and Sunday the 7th and 8th of July, with this old church, the place of his first pastorate. On Saturday I met with the brethren and sisters in their monthly conference, when a season of spiritual refreshing was enjoyed. On Sunday I held two services, morning and evening. At the close of the morning service we gathered at the water side, where I administered the baptism of Miss Althea Boyal, a young sister of much promise. CALVIN CURRIE.

RICHMOND, CARLETON CO.—There are many encouraging features in the work here. The Sunday congregations are good; Sabbath-schools are prospering. The prayer and conference meetings have been kept up and quite well attended, even through the busy haying season. On Sunday, the 13th of August, I was permitted to baptize Mr. Pallast Sappard, a brother who we feel assured, will be a strength to the church. We expect to visit the water again in the near future. Aug. 13th, '94. CALVIN CURRIE.

GRISON, N. B.—Since last reporting five have been added by letter, and all our work has been carried on in a fairly quiet manner. We had our Sabbath school picnic on the 10th inst. The G-bean and Maryville schools united and went twenty miles down the river on the St. David Weston to Mc-Gowans wharf, where the beautiful grounds of Dr. Thomas Bridges were put at our disposal. The day was all that could be desired, and we had a good time in every sense of the word. All unite in extending thanks to Bro. Bridges and family for their kindness and hospitality. F. D. DAVIDSON.

CAMBRIDGE, N. S.—We had a beautiful baptism at Cambridge yesterday. The same privilege was ours a few Sabbaths ago at Coldbrook, another section of this field. The persons baptized are valuable additions to the church. The meeting-house at Cambridge has just been repaired, making it quite neat and comfortable. In the growing village of Waterville we are under the necessity of worshipping in a rented hall. Here we are in great need of a larger and more convenient place of worship, and hope soon to arise and build. E. O. READ.

Waterville, Aug. 13th. NORTH RIVER, P. E. I.—The church here is beginning to feel the good of our Baptist Young Peoples' Society, organized at the beginning of the year. Last Sunday week they took charge of the regular service and conducted a very interesting and successful missionary meeting. A large audience gathered and listened with deep interest to the earnest words of the missionary elect, Miss Mattie Clark, and others who took part in this impressive service. It was a pleasure to have Miss Clark with us, and to know that another worker is so soon to be engaged in active service in the frontier field. Miss Clark will be followed by the sympathies and prayers of all our people who had the opportunity of hearing her. Last evening it was our privilege to visit the beautiful baptistry in the river, where the sacred ordinance was administered to one happy believer, Miss Bertha Mc-Adams, who was baptized into the fellowship of the Kingston branch of the North River church. While we have no large increase to report yet, on the whole, the work is steadily progressing in all parts of the field, so that, if not in numbers, in other ways, perhaps, noteworthy progress has been made. M. C. H.

CANARD, N. S.—We have been settled on our new field of labor, two months. The trying period peculiar to a pastor's life of breaking away from old friends and the forming of new ones, is past, and we are now making some advance in co-operative Christian work. At the first conference meeting of the church we had the privilege of attending, a large number was present—the late and much beloved pastor of twenty-six years, Rev. S. B. Kempton, D. D., being one of our number. Dr. Kempton kindly introduced us in our new work, and on the following Lord's morning, after preaching for me, he gave us in the hand of fellowship, addressing us in a most touching manner. Tuesday evening, June 12, there was a social recog-

nition service in the vestry at Upper Canard, Dea. E. A. Rand in the chair. Dea. A. S. Macdonald, in behalf of the church congregation, gave us a most cordial welcome. As we are laboring together with God we go forth with the assurance we shall reap in due season. After responding to the address, Rev. Mr. Dawson, Presbyterian, made one of his characteristic speeches in which were some most practical and spicy hints. This was followed by a selection from the choir, and then all participated in the social elements, closing the pleasant evening by prayer. The week following a similar reception was given at Port Williams, an important branch of the Cabard church. Dea. J. P. Lyons was called to the chair, and Dea. E. R. Bishop presented the address of welcome, after which, in this short address were given by Rev. Mr. Ford, Disciples of Christ, Dea. Lyons, and others, closing this enjoyable service by singing and prayer. On each of these occasions kind friends and Christian workers were present in many useful and valuable presents. Lord's day, Aug. 12, was of special interest to us. At the close of the morning service six persons followed the Saviour in baptism. The opportunity was given to all who were so desirous, and the outlook for an ingathering is hopeful. C. H. MARTELL.

Persons. Rev. W. F. Parker, of Truro, has spent a few days in St. John lately, visiting friends. We are sorry to report that the family of Rev. J. J. Baker, of Lunenburg, is afflicted with sickness. Two or three of the children are suffering with fever. Rev. H. G. Mellick, Superintendent of Home Missions in the North West, arrived in St. John on Saturday last, and is spending a few days here on his way to the convention at Bear River. We are much pleased to hear that the health of Rev. G. R. White, of Yarmouth, continues to improve. It is expected that after a season of rest which his church have generously voted him, with salary continued, he will be able to resume the duties of the pastorate. Rev. B. H. Thomas, of Athol, Mass., is spending a vacation in his native province. We learn that he preached for the Baptist congregation of Fairville last Sunday, and that next Sunday he will supply at Main Street, in the presence of pastor Gordon at the convention. Rev. W. C. Vincent who has very acceptably supplied the pulpit of the Temple church, Yarmouth, since his graduation at Acadia in June, has accepted of the pastorate of the church at Northville, N. B. The church is to be congratulated in securing an excellent preacher, and Bro. Vincent is to be congratulated on the opportunities for faithful and good service which will supply at Main Street, in his ministry may result in great blessing to the church.

Notes. There will be (n. v.) a meeting of the Board of G. vernors of Acadia University, on Friday the 24th inst., at 3.30 p. m., at the Baptist church in Hillsburg, by Rev. B. Kesteven, B. Kesteven, Dartmouth, Aug. 3. Sec. of Board. Persons who may wish to send any article or articles by Rev. H. Y. Corey to our missionaries in India are requested to forward the same to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR office, No. 8, Pugsley Building, Prince William St., St. John. An adjourned session of the annual meeting of the Baptist Annuity Association will be held in connection with the New Brunswick Baptist Convention at Jemseg, Queens Co., N. B., on Monday, Sept. 10th, 1894, at 2 p. m. H. COY, Sec'y.

The officers' directorate of the Baptist Book and Tract Society will meet Monday morning, 27th inst., at 8.30, in the Baptist church, Bear River, to hear the report also, the annual meeting of the society will be held same day, a moment later. GEO. A. McDONALD.

The next session of the Queens County Quarterly meeting will be held, n. v., with the Upper Gagetown Baptist church, on the second Friday in September, viz., the 14th, at 7 o'clock p. m. As this is the meeting at which the annual election of officers takes place, it is desirable that the churches send their pastors and delegates. S. D. ERWIN, Sec'y.

The opening address at the approaching meeting of the "Institute" on the 24th inst., at Bear River, will be delivered at 10 o'clock a. m., by our venerable brother J. C. Mose, D. D., on the "Work of the Holy Spirit." We are hoping that the entire session of Convention will profit by this address. As many as possible should be present. F. H. THOMAS, Sec. Treas.

The annual session of the Baptist Institute of the Maritime Provinces, will be held in the First Hillsburg church, on Friday August 24th, 1894, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. A full and interesting programme will be provided. All persons who are good standing in the Baptist churches within the boundaries of the Convention are members of the Institute. G. R. WHITE, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Baptist Convention will be held in the First Hillsburg church, on Saturday, September 29th, at 10 a. m. Each church is entitled to send three delegates, and any church having more than one hundred members can send an additional delegate. For the meeting members it may have above that number. An important matter is to come up in connection with the Seminary, and the management of provincial home missions, we hope for a large attendance. W. E. GARDNER, Sec'y.

The next annual meeting of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces will be held with the First Hillsburg Baptist Church, Bear River, Digby Co., N. S., commencing on Saturday, August 25th, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. The constitution provides that each church connected with any of the associations, and contributing annually towards the objects of the Convention, shall be entitled to send one of its members to represent it at any meeting of

the Convention, and an additional delegate for every twenty dollars contributed to these objects during the year; but no church shall be entitled to send more than five delegates. Forms for returns have been sent to the churches. Additional copies can be supplied if necessary. E. M. KRISTEAD, Secretary of Convention. Wolfville, N. S., July 30, 1894.

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS. The following railway and steamboat lines will carry delegates to the Baptist Convention to be held at Bear River, N. S., 25th to 29th August, at one first-class fare, full 1. c. d. fare to be paid going, and return free on presentation of a certificate of attendance, signed by the secretary, to the ticket agent or purser: Steamer Rimouski, Yarmouth Steamship Co., Churchill Line, Montreal, Canada, Coal & Railway Co., Carleton Place, Kent Northern Railway, Elgin and Havelock Railway, Salisbury & Harvey Railway, Central Railway, N. B. & P. E. I. Railway, and Shore Line Railway. The Canada Eastern Railway will issue return tickets from the 21st to the 28th; P. F. I. Railway, Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., and Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., 20th to 25th. In return, certificates to be presented to the purser or conductor with tickets. The Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway, Windsor & Annapolis Railway, Steamer Evangeline, and Bay of Fundy Steamship Co. will charge one-third fare, when returning with certificate of attendance. The Bras d'Or Steam Navigation Co. will make no reduction unless nineteen or more delegates go over their line, when they will charge one fare. The Intercolonial Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway use the standard certificates which must be procured when purchasing your ticket at the starting station and filled in by the ticket agent when returning. The Intercolonial Railway will return delegates free. The Canadian Pacific one-third fare. Certificates for all lines good until 1st September.

The village of Bear River is about four miles from the railway station, and it has been arranged with the stage driver to carry the delegates either way for 40 cents each. J. J. WALLACE, Chairman of Committee. Moncton, N. B., July 25, '94. P. S. Parties from P. E. I. Island can go via Pictou and Windsor Junction or Point du Chene and St. John. Eastern Nova Scotia and New Brunswick via Windsor Junction, Parsburo or St. John. Provisional Programme. Matinee Baptist Young Peoples' Talent. BEAR RIVER, AUG. 24TH TO 29TH. FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 24TH. Opening exercises and enrollment of delegates. President's reports (seven minutes). Secretary's report (five minutes). Editorial Secretary's report (five minutes). Three addresses by Toronto delegates (ten minutes each). Presentation of Sacred Literature Banner. Addresses by Transportation Leaders (ten minutes each). Collection for Maritime B. Y. P. U. Work. Appointments of nominating committee. SATURDAY, 25TH, 9 A. M.—WORKER'S CONFERENCE. Reports of nominating committee and election of officers. Work of Associational B. Y. P. U., paper by S. W. Cummings. "Junior Societies," presented by Rev. P. S. McGregor. Discussion. 9.45, adjourn. SUNDAY, 26TH, 6.30 A. M. Early morning prayer meeting, Rev. B. N. Bentley leader. SUNDAY EVENING. Evangelistic mass meeting, Rev. J. A. Maple leader. Addresses by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, J. S. Clark, Rev. F. H. Beals. Two minutes prayers and testimonies. MONDAY, 27TH, 9 A. M. Workers conference. The B. Y. P. U. in our country churches, paper by Rev. G. A. Lawson. Discussion and general business. 9.45-10, adjourn. W. C. GOSWELL, Sec. Treas. Maritime B. Y. P. U. Convention Business.

The order of business is arranged by convention itself at the opening of each annual meeting so that no one can say in advance what the arrangements will be. But it is expected that the committee of arrangements will recommend something like the following as an outline of the proceedings: Saturday, Aug. 25, a. m.—Organization; address of retiring president; reports of committees on Ordinaries and State of Religion, P. M.—Report of Home Missions Board; anti-sectarian missions; Grand Lique. Evening—Addresses on home missions. Sunday, 26th.—Convention sermon. Monday, 27th, a. m.—Report of the Foreign Mission Board, P. M.—Discussion of the constitution and general business. Evening—Addresses on foreign missions. Tuesday, 28th, a. m.—Report of Board of Governors of Acadia University, P. M.—Report of Ministerial Education Board; general business. Evening—Addresses on education. Wednesday, 29th, a. m.—Completion of work of convention.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy. Minard's Liniment the Best Hair Restorer. Minard's Liniment the Best. Minard's Liniment Cures Icteric Grippe.

The office of the "Messenger and Visitor" is now at No. 8 Pugsley Building, Entrance No. 102 Prince William Street.

House Full of Steam! A big fire, heavy lifting, hard work is the usual way of doing the wash. There is an easier and cleaner way. A TEA KETTLE will give all the hot water required when Surprise Soap is used according to the directions on the wrapper. It does away with boiling or scalding the clothes and all that mess and confusion. The clothes are sweeter, whiter and cleaner, washed in this way. Thousands use Surprise Soap on wash day, why don't you? 1693. THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. S.

We LEAD in PRICES OTHERS TRY TO FOLLOW. We give the very best value in PARLOR SUITES in the City. Our \$60.00 WILTON RUG SUITES cannot be equalled. Handsome ROLLING FRONT OAK DESKS, with or without bookcases. Some very cheap Boy's and Girls Desks. A. L. RAWLINS & SON, 54 KING STREET.

INSIST ON HAVING A KARN PIANO! THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. STRONGLY ENDORSED BY THE MUSICAL PROFESSION. "Pre-eminently for Superior Tone Quality, Responsive Action, Perfect Workmanship, combined with Fine Style, Finish and Great Durability. Style 3, 5, 8, 10, in Rosewood Finish, Mahogany, Blister Burr and Chromatized Walnut." THE "EVANS PIANO." The Evans Piano, Powerful, Mellow, and possesses a Sweet Singing Quality, commanding the admiration of the musical public. THE "KARN ORGAN" has always received the "HIGHEST AWARDS" wherever exhibited, over all other competitors. Rich in Tone, Pure, Persuading, Pipe-Like Quality and unexcelled in Beauty of Design and Finish. Pianos by Other Makers, Slightly Used, taken in Exchange, will be sold at a Bargain. OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Our Cash Prices are Low. Our Terms are Easy by the Instalment Plan. TUNING and REPAIRING promptly attended to by Competent Workmen. Call and See Our Stock and get Our Prices before buying elsewhere.

MILLER BROS., 116 AND 118 GRANVILLE STREET, - HALIFAX, N. S. TELEPHONE 738. THE KARN PIANO HAS ATTAINED UNPARALLELED PRE-EMINENCE, which establishes it as Unrivalled in TOXIC TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY. Every Piano Fully Warranted for Seven Years. THE KARN ORGAN "Best in the World" Over 25,000 of these Celebrated Organs in use. For Catalogues, Prices, etc., address—D. W. KARN & CO., Organ and Piano Manufacturers, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.

WYETH'S MARI EXTRACT! Doctors highly recommend it. WHO ARE RUN DOWN WHO HAVE LOST THEIR APPETITE WHO HAVE AN IRRITATED THROAT WHO SUFFER FROM NERVOUS DEBILITY. The order of business is arranged by convention itself at the opening of each annual meeting so that no one can say in advance what the arrangements will be. But it is expected that the committee of arrangements will recommend something like the following as an outline of the proceedings: Saturday, Aug. 25, a. m.—Organization; address of retiring president; reports of committees on Ordinaries and State of Religion, P. M.—Report of Home Missions Board; anti-sectarian missions; Grand Lique. Evening—Addresses on home missions. Sunday, 26th.—Convention sermon. Monday, 27th, a. m.—Report of the Foreign Mission Board, P. M.—Discussion of the constitution and general business. Evening—Addresses on foreign missions. Tuesday, 28th, a. m.—Report of Board of Governors of Acadia University, P. M.—Report of Ministerial Education Board; general business. Evening—Addresses on education. Wednesday, 29th, a. m.—Completion of work of convention.

HALL'S BOOK STORE, Fredericton. BAPTIST YMNALS, SABBATH-school Libraries, Paper Cards, Gospel Hymnals. Headquarters for School Books, Sheet Music and Music Boxes. AT THIS SEASON an effective remedy for Summer Complaint, only a half, may save much suffering and prevent fatal results. PRESTON'S DIARRHOEA PELLETS. We manufacture 45 different kinds of Pellets. Three of these we call attention to: Preston's Diarrhoea Pellets. Preston's Bysceger Pellets. Preston's Cholera Infantum Pellets. Note the symptoms on labels before buying as each of these diseases require different treatment. Laxative medicines are necessary with other remedies for these ailments, but our Pellets cure completely without using pills. Price 25 cents a Bottle. For sale by druggists or mailed on receipt of price. Preston Pellet Co. Ltd., 54 Prince William Street, St. John, N. S.

A LITTLE HEROINE.

BY A. H. P. STULLZ. We often find them in unexpected places. There was one in the church today. Did you see her? The little soprano singer...

quick, pleasant manner of speaking to people, and read aloud: "Miss Dorothy Adams... "Our soprano is unable to sing tonight... "Do you grind the organ down at Grace Church?"

When it was time to go home, and her pall was only two-thirds full, she could not understand it. She peeped furtively at the others, keeping her eyes averted. They were all full, even little Josie's, though hers was much smaller than the rest...

THE VALUE OF X. John Stanton, a conductor on the San Guido and California Southern Railroad, was an exceedingly methodical man, and consequently invaluable to the road...

"That's it," she said, "but why have you written 'we' in the first line there?" "Because that's what it means," answered John, taking out his watch...

Hood's Cured After Others Failed



Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches! Cone Now. "That's it," she said, "but why have you written 'we' in the first line there?"

Intercolonial Railway.

1894 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1894 ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 25th June, 1894, the Trains of this Railway will run Daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway.

SEASIDE ARRANGEMENT. ON and after MONDAY, 25th June, 1894, Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

SAVE MONEY ON TICKETS TO California

PERSONALLY conducted, through Tourist Cars leave Chicago twice a week, Mondays and Thursdays at 10.40 a. m.

SKODA. SKODA'S DISCOVERY.

Skoda's Little Tablets, Skoda's German Cure, not only to keep her crew in health, but to introduce them to foreign ports.

PAID UP CAPITAL

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. THE YANKEE & ILL CO. BELL AND CHIMNEY. BRIDGE AND WATER PIPES.

HANNAB BIRD... BY LUCY L. PORTER. Port lone Hannah Sittling, by the window faded, wrinkled, sitting, sitting in the bright-eyed beauty...

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

HANNAH BINDING SHOES.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

Part one Hannah, sitting by the window, binding shoes, Faded, wrinkled, sitting, sitting, in a mournful muse. Bright-eyed beauty once she was, When the bloom was on the tree; Spring and winter, Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Not a neighbor, Passing not or passer will refuse, To her whisper, "Is there from the others any news?" Oh, her heart's adrift, with one On an endless voyage gone! Night and morning, Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Fair young Hannah, Ben, the sunburnt fisher, gaily goes; Hale and clever, For a willing reeve and hand he sees. May-day skies are all aglow, And the waves are laughing so! For her wedding, Hannah leaves her window and her shoes.

May is passing, Mid the apple-boughs a pigeon cooed, Hannah shudders, For the mild south-wester mischief breeds. Round the rocks of Marblehead, Outward bound, a schooner sped; Silent, lonesome, Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

'Tis November, Now no tear her wasted cheek bedews From Newfoundland, Not a sail returning will she lose, Whispering hoarsely, "Fishermen, Have you, have you heard of Ben?" Old with watching, Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Twenty winters, Bleach and bare the rugged shore she views, Twenty seasons— Never once has brought her any news, Still her dim eyes silently Chase the white sails of the sea! Hopeless, faithful, Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

THE HOME.

Promptness in Acknowledging Favors. "I am perfectly astonished, Ruth, to find that you have not acknowledged that package you received from Mr. Betts a week ago."

"I forgot all about it, mamma. I suppose I ought to have written, but I have been busy about one thing and another. Mrs. Betts will know that I must have received it."

"She does not know that you received it, Ruth, for here is a letter from her, asking you to deliver the package sent nearly a week ago. She is very anxious lest it be lost, as she has not heard of you since she sent it. I am ashamed that you have been so careless like and ungrateful toward your friend; who took so much trouble, and must have suffered great discomfort in this heat running about the city to match that piece of goods."

The young girl went off to her desk to try to atone for her neglect of duty, and the mother to ponder why so many people are so neglectful of the little courtesies and duties—that ought to be promptly acknowledged.

Some people, and they are not always young people by any means, do not hesitate to ask favors of a friend, when it takes time and patience and even money to comply with their requests. The true friend is glad to be of use to her friend in need, but it is rather galling to receive no intimation that that friend has any appreciation of the favor shown, and many times at great inconvenience to herself.

A note of acknowledgment for a favor received coming after a long delay, does not have the true ring of heartfelt appreciation. Our best endeavors, oftentimes, have "wet blankets" thrown over them by the thoughtlessness of our dearest friends, to whom it is a delight to minister. In every home there should be a high standard of appreciation as regards the sweet ministries of one toward another, and the pleasure, as well as duty, of a spoken recognition of it.

A little girl heard her mother express a desire to have some white flowers that grew in clumps in a meadow a long way from home. The little one, with her heart full of joy at the prospect of doing something that would be a delight to mamma, went all by herself, and unknown to any of the other members of the family, to get these pretty flowers. It was a long walk over rough places, the day was very hot, and it took quite a long time to get the large bunch that would be such a surprise to mamma.

The mother sat in one corner of the cool piazza when the little one, with her face covered with looks of delight, came up the steps. "What made you go after those flowers this terrible hot day, Mary?" were the first words she spoke, and not in a very pleasant tone of voice either. "You're face is all burnt up, and O dear me! you're torn your dress—that pretty blue dress. How could you have gone through that horrid wire fence?"

The child's eyes filled with tears as she said, "Mamma, I'm sorry I tore my dress, but I had to crawl under the fence to get the flowers; but, mamma!"—and she looked up with such a sweet smile on her face—"I got the flowers because you said you'd give me a prize if I brought you a bouquet of flowers."

But the "wet blanket" had been thoughtlessly thrown over that beautiful act of the dear child, and by its own loving mother, too. The pleasure had a pain with it in the darling's tender heart that morning.

Two sisters had quarreled over some trivial matter, and were very bitter in their arguments. The sister who was always quickest to see when she had been in the wrong, and the first to wish

to make peace and amends for her unkindness, placed something her offended sister had greatly wished for, on the bureau in her room an hour after the unpleasantness, and then went out to her music lesson. But when she came back again, the stubborn sister did not show by word or act that she appreciated the sweet way her gentler sister had taken to show her sorrow for her part in the unpleasantness. The gift remained for days in a conspicuous place on the bureau before it was acknowledged and the "Thank you, sister, for your thoughtfulness," spoken.

SUSAN TRAIL PENNY.

Teed Tea and Coffee.

Iced tea is a beverage very often served, but very seldom prepared as it should be. To make iced tea use the very best English breakfast tea, and purchase it from a dealer whose reputation is a guarantee for his word. There are only a few houses even in the large cities where the very best tea can be purchased, and it pays to buy the very best, as it requires much less of the best quality to make a potent and full tea than the inferior quality, and it is superior in flavor and fragrance.

The best teapot is one of earthenware, and as sweet and fragrant tea brewed was brewed may be made in a brown earthen teapot. Allow three table-spoonsful of tea to five pints of boiling water. Some authorities say that the water should remain at the boiling point, 212 degrees Fahrenheit, for two minutes after the tea is put in, but it should not bubble violently. The general method is to heat the teapot with boiling water, put in the tea, pour on the boiling water, let it stand on the hot lid of the stove for seven minutes, being careful that it does not boil again. Some authorities insist that to make tea in perfection the water should be soft, and they add a few grains of bicarbonate of soda to the water if it be hard.

To ice the tea, let it cool a little, then pour it into an ice cream freezer packed in ice and salt, and then turn the freezer for six minutes. Serve it in glasses with a slice of lemon on each glass. The Russians add a few drops of vanilla to their iced tea.

To make iced coffee, grind fine six table-spoonsful of coffee beans and put them in a filter. In lieu of any other filter, a bag of coarse muslin will do. Pour over the coffee little by little a pint and a half of boiling water. Let the coffee infuse very slowly through the bag, and add the water by degrees very slowly, so it will be always at a moderate temperature when it reaches the coffee. By taking the pint and a half of water all at once from the teakettle a large part of it would cool before it reaches the coffee. Do not let this water boil after it reaches the coffee, but add it at once a pint and a half of boiling milk and three table-spoonsful of sugar. Use the coffee in the same way you do the tea, and serve it in glasses without slices of lemon.

The Summer Trunk.

It is a wise woman who knows how to pack her trunk intelligently when she takes a summer outing. If she is the mother of a family she does not content herself simply with providing a many suits of clothing of various kinds and the necessary articles of the toilet bag, including brushes, combs, shoe-buckles and pins galore, but she has many other necessities to provide for.

She remembers Bobby's tendency to creep on damp nights and Mary's tendency to eat green apples in spite of every admonition to the contrary, and the invariable case of gripes that follows. She carries a hot water bag, a spiral lamp, or more, a simple lamp, so that she can heat water at any hour of the day or night. She also carries with her the invariable box of mustard leaves and bottles of ginger. She has a neat little case of medicine, including salica, for sprains and bruises; camphor and other simples of the household to meet emergencies. She never packs these medicines in her trunk, however, but firmly in the bag, which she carries in her hand, so there is no danger of the contents of the trunk being destroyed by an unhappy breakage.

The thoughtful mother also brings abundance of old clothes for the children to rough it in, and matches with which to light, with thread or sewing silk to match. Thus a rent may be easily repaired. There are many little things which each family needs, according to its individual tastes. If one is going to the sea shore, there are seldom blankets enough, and a good travelling rug, which may be thrown across the bed on cold nights, will prove a great comfort. A good all-wool travelling shawl may take the place of the rug, or if the family is large, both may be needed.

The Bath-room.

In the care of the bath-room, says the American Cultivator, special attention should be given to the sponges. A sponge should not only be washed to cleanse it from the soap-suds and other foreign substances, but afterwards it should be exposed to the air. Let the sun shine on it and the wind blow through it and it will keep in a sweet and proper condition to use, and is sometimes arranged in the bath-room where the sponge can dry; but even better than that is to hang the basket containing the sponge on a hook just outside the window, or even within the window frame, if it is, for any purpose, too exposed on the outside. A little care of this kind will keep the sponge always clean and usable.

For a sluggish and torpid liver, nothing can surpass Ayer's Pills. They contain no calomel, nor any mercury, and are composed of the active principles of the best vegetable cathartics, and their use always results in marked benefit to the patient.

Hunger never finds any fault with the tablecloth.

Assimilable Phosphorus is the brain and nerve food, par excellence. One bottle of Putnam's Emulsion contains more of this invaluable element than a gallon of the much vaunted stimulants, Liquid Bees, etc. of the day.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. UNLIKE ANY OTHER. For INTERNAL or EXTERNAL USE. As a rubric.

Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think Of It. It is used for more than 200 years, and its efficacy is proved by the fact that every Traveller should have a bottle in his medicine chest. It is used for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, Stomachic, Cholera, Cramps, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Itchings, and all other ailments of the skin. It is also used for the relief of the most distressing cases of Headache, Toothache, and Neuralgia. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy, and its use is recommended by all the leading authorities on the subject. It is sold everywhere, and its name is prominent on the wrapper.

THE FARM.

Results of Subsoil Ploughing. The following letter, giving the results of experiments with subsoil ploughing, was recently received by the Secretary of Agriculture from Mr. Peter Youngers, Jr., of Youngers & Co., Geneva, Neb., and is deemed of sufficient interest to warrant its communication to the agricultural press:

Having practiced subsoil ploughing extensively on our nursery grounds near Geneva in growing fruit and ornamental trees with gratifying results, we concluded to experiment with grain and vegetables.

The ground was prepared by subsoil ploughing in the fall of 1892, and the crop of 1893 consisted of corn and potatoes. Corn that year being only a very moderate crop in this vicinity (maximum yield 20 bushels per acre, and the average not exceeding twenty bushels), we harvested a crop of 75 bushels per acre from a strip of ground that had been subsoiled. The potato crop was practically a failure in this vicinity; the yield of our experiment was a good crop—about 125 bushels per acre.

This season (1894) the crop consists of rye, oats, corn and potatoes. Rye harvested indicates a yield of thirty-five bushels per acre; oats in an adjoining field—the same seed, planting and harvest, but not subsoiled—will yield ten bushels per acre.

Oats on land subsoiled ploughed in fall of 1893 will yield forty to fifty bushels per acre; oats on land subsoiled ploughed in fall of 1892 will yield thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre; oats on land adjoining, under ordinary cultivation, will yield ten to fifteen bushels per acre.

The superiority of subsoil cultivation is especially conspicuous in the length of the season for raising crops. The result of experiments with this year's corn and potatoes cannot at this time be determined. With a continuance of the present favorable conditions we will have the largest yield of corn in this section of the State under these favorable conditions. The corn on subsoil ploughed ground seems to possess a special element of strength that will, in all probability, exert its influence in demonstrating the value of subsoil cultivation.

Getting even with the Crow.

I have tried a new plan this year which has been a complete success in combating the crow, and which I think can be relied on to beat the crow at every test. I plighted this year four or five acres of corn on a field which has always been the favorite camping ground of Mr. Crow. I have some years on this field lost not less than one-fourth of the crop by the thieving of this pest, in spite of everything I could do to prevent it.

This year before planting the corn and before it came up, I bought a 30 cent bottle of strychnine, dissolved in hot water, and after cooling added enough water to cover a peck of corn, and let it remain in the solution two days. This was sown broadcast on the field, by crossing at intervals of four or five rows, and throwing the corn right and left with a long-handled spoon. Before sowing this corn the crows were constant visitors on the plot, apparently expecting a rich feast as soon as the young plants appeared above the ground. For two days after not a crow was to be seen on this field; on the third day two were seen to alight, but made a very short stop. After a few days one or two more paid the field a flying visit, since which time not one has been known to sample that corn.

In hoeing not a stem of corn was found to have been pulled, and if this means of preventing the crows from injuring our corn fields can be made as successful every time as in this instance, the problem of protecting our crops from this enemy will have been solved. I have suffered great injury and annoyance from this black rascal, and this year I exult in the thought that I have got even with him. —E. W. S., in American Cultivator.

Learn something thoroughly and I can find work enough if you want it.

If your time is limited take one course; though four to five months is enough for two courses —if you take my method.

You can learn shorthand by mail or I return your money (\$10).

SNELL'S COLLEGE, Truro, N. S.

An Experiment with Nitric Acid.

Vegetable physiologists teach us that nitrogen is essential to healthy plant growth; that it is conveyed to the roots of plants in combination with hydrogen, constituting ammonia, which is decomposed in the soil by the process of nitrification, resulting in the formation of nitric acid. It is claimed that in the form of nitric acid alone is this essential element of nitrogen most easily assimilated by plants. If this is so, why would not nitric acid constitute a superior fertilizer?

To test this question, in June last I fastened two hoops upon my lawn, side by side, each of seven and a half inches diameter. The ar-a-of one was treated on the 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th of June with one dram of pure nitric acid, diluted with about two quarts of clean water. The other hoop was treated with an equal amount of clean water.

On June 11, 13 and 15 two drams of the acid were used. After the second application of the acid, the grass on which it was applied became a deeper green and showed a decided increase in growth. This increase of growth continued, and from that time to the present, July 13, the growth of grass in the space treated with the acid was at least three times that of the area not thus treated. It still shows a much darker green and more luxuriant growth. This communication is sent to the Tribune with the hope that the experiment may be repeated by others, and the result given to the public. —M. C. Keen.

Green Food for Hogs.

To attempt to raise hogs without giving them any green feed at proper seasons of the year is the part of a styro, and is, withal, decidedly an uphill business. It is possible of course to raise hogs on dry feed and slops alone through the whole of the year, but it is not the right way. The hog has an appetite for weeds and grasses, and he will never do so well without them as with them. His craving for these things is an instinctive part of his system, and his most economical mode of making pork then is not in furnishing the pigs any certain quantity of green stuff along with the rest of their feed, but to consume in giving them the free run of fields prepared expressly for them. By a proper subdivision of ten or a dozen acres into lots of two or three acres each, and keeping one or another of these at all times freshly sown to some crop suitable for the sows in the pigs can be made to thrive beyond good hope. And it is the kind of thrift that is natural and that has the legitimate effect of building up a sound constitution and that tends toward the symmetrical development of the physical structure of the animal. We have unlimited faith in the virtue of corn as the mainstay in the great hog feeding interest of the West, but the grasses are hereafter to be made the foundation upon which to build the sturdy and fullest profit in the end.—Nebraska Farmer.

Milk in the Barn.

When the farmer first tries dairying he follows the methods of the pioneers and milks out of doors. He is successful by doing it. That it is more comfortable in winter to milk in the barn, all will concede, but the old practice of milking out of doors dried up the cows in winter and it was thought that the canopy of the sides was good shelter for doing all kinds of farm work. This is not true in dairying. Over and over again it is necessary to insist upon the necessity of well-ventilated, and well-lighted, and well-ventilated shelter. A pelting storm just at milking time plays the mischief with out-of-door milking. A hot evening which makes the flies ravenous, annoys the cows and the milk will goe with a light, powdery load. Milk under shelter the year around, and then you may have a stream of currency flowing into the treasury the year around.

Why Medicine Does No Good.

There are scores of persons—aye, thousands of them—who by careless and irregular habits of eating contract dyspepsia. Then they try this remedy and that, without paying the least attention to diet or regularity of habits, and finally denounce all remedies as frauds because the impossible does not happen, and their health comes back to them. The very worst case of dyspepsia can be cured by Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and laxative liver pills, if at the same time sound judgment is used to diet, exercise and general regularity of habits is observed.

Hours of buff riging, and perhaps a long sickness can be easily prevented by taking a bottle of Dr. Haskin's German remedy, the universal pain cure, in the house and using it in cases of emergency. All druggists sell it.

You cannot step on a man's toes without hurting his feelings.

Minard's Liniment the Best Hair Restorer. Are you troubled with gnawing sensation, "goneness," load at stomach? Take K.D.C., and be convinced of its great merits. Providence has nothing to do with putting banana peels in our pathway. It is important to keep the liver and kidneys in good condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for invigorating these organs.

A man finds out how little he knows when a child begins to ask him questions.

BURDICK BLOOD BITTERS cure pimples, blotches, boils, old sores, erysipelas, shingles, itching rashes, salt rheum, and all other skin diseases.

The new pastor of a country church said to one of his deacons: "I find that Brother Linikum has very liberal religious views."

"Yes," replied the deacon, "Brother Linikum is more liberal in his views than in his contributions."

Nearly all women have good hair, though many are gray, and few are bald.

Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color, and thickens the growth of the hair.



Does your Wife Do her own Washing? If she does, see that the wash is made Easy and Clean by getting her Sunlight Soap, which does away with the terrors of wash-day. Experience will convince her that it PAYS to use this soap. SMITH & TILTON, St. John, N. B. Agents for New Brunswick.

Electric Signaling Balloon.

The electrically signaling balloon which Mr. E. S. Bruce exhibited some two years ago, and which has since been approved by the British and B-I-gian governments, has now found favor with the Italian war department. The principle of the balloon is exceedingly simple. Inside a balloon with a trailing rope envelope a little ladder heated with six incandescent lamps is fixed, and the lamps are connected with a battery on the ground by a wire which runs side by side with the cable tethering the balloon. By means of a Morse system of long and short flashes, which illumine the balloon, messages can be telegraphed to distant points, the only requisite condition being that the night shall be dark and clear enough. The simplicity of the invention is the most striking thing about it, and leaves one wondering that it was discovered only two years ago. The balloon which is being sent out to Italy, and which was on view recently at the Kensington town hall, is made of cambric, and its envelope is perfectly translucent. It has a diameter of 38 ft. and a gas capacity of about 3,000 cubic feet. The balloon equipment includes a net, valve, hose for filling, sand bags, and a special ventilated case for sea transport. The signaling lamps are sixteen candle power, fifty-five volts, and are specially constructed for the purpose. The signaling keyboard contains the Morse signaling key, with removable carbon contacts, an ammeter, a switch to turn on the current to the lamps, either through the key for flashing signals or directly for continuous illumination, a switch to throw the ammeter into the circuit, and a safety cut-out. The weight of the whole thing amounts to less than 150 lb., and it can be packed into a receptacle the size of a field's traveling basket.—Scientific American.

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