

# Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER  
VOLUME XLVII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLVII.

Vol. XI., No. 84.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1896.

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—It is announced that Dr. A. H. Strong, of Rochester, will shortly publish a book entitled, "The Great Poets and their Theology." On so attractive a subject President Strong will no doubt give us a volume of rare interest and value.

—The death of Rev. Dr. Dean which took place during the past week at San Diego, Cal., where he had been living for some time, resulted from a fall causing a fracture of the hip. He was 86 years of age. The Chicago Standard says: "Dr. Dean's service in our missions in China and Siam has made his name familiar to us all, while his character has endeared him to everyone with whom he has come in contact."

—We are requested by the chairman of the Committee on Travelling Arrangements to say that: It has been arranged that delegates from Halifax to the Convention can go to St. John via the Intercolonial and return via Digby and the Dominion and Atlantic, at a cost of \$7.00 for the round trip. Delegates wishing to avoid themselves of this arrangement will purchase a ticket to St. John, getting the standard certificate, and the secretary will arrange about the return. Delegates are also requested to observe the addition to the standing notice on travelling arrangements respecting the steamer "Rimouski" and the N. B. and P. E. I. railway.

—The Woman's Number recently issued by the Halifax Herald, has deservedly attracted much attention. Most of the writers were more or less known to the public through their contributions to the newspaper press. A number of topics are discussed, the Woman question of course receiving special attention. Several of the articles possess high literary merit. The Sun expresses the opinion that "in literary merit and practical interest the Herald's extra is far ahead of the Woman's Number of the Ottawa Journal the more ambitious woman's number of the Toronto Globe. It is stated that the Herald found material so abundant that it purposes to issue another Woman's Number before long.

About the time of the accession of the present Czar of Russia to the Imperial throne it was reported that he was not ambitious to occupy the position of autocrat of all the Russias, which, however illustrious it may be, is not, judging from the lives and fate of those who had immediately preceded him, a position adapted to make a man serenely happy. There may not have been any truth in the reports at that time circulated and there may be just as little in the recent rumors in reference to the withdrawal of the Czar from active participation in the affairs of the Empire and the gradual assumption of the imperial functions by the ex-Carina. Such things, however are reported.

—The United States Tobacco Journal, as quoted by the Springfield Republican, estimates that if the 500,000 main pipe riders of the United States consume on an average two less cigars each day because of their bicycling, which that journal thinks a moderate estimate, the falling off in the consumption of cigars from this cause amounts to 700,000,000 per year. The Republican points out that the conclusion of Tobacco Journal is not justified either by the laws of arithmetic or the internal revenue statistics as to cigar production. But adds that "if this healthful and absorbing out-door recreation is doing a quarter part of what the tobacco paper says it is, the tobacco business will not be hurt so much as the race will be helped."

—The St. John, N. B., International Exhibition and Industrial and Agricultural Fair will be held from Tuesday, Sept. 24th, to Friday, Oct. 4th. A pamphlet of 88 pages has been issued by Mr. C. A. Everett, Secretary and Manager, containing the prize list with general rules and regulations for the information of intending exhibitors. The formal opening of the exhibition is to take place at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Sept. 24th, military and other bands of music will be present every afternoon and evening and other features to be announced will afford additional attractions. The horse and cattle fair is to be held on the grounds adjoining the exhibition building.

—In the death of Dr. Montague of Newton Centre, the New England Baptist pulpit has lost one of its brightest lights. With rare endowments of head and heart, Dr. Montague was possessed of fine literary culture. He was a graduate of Harvard University and Newton Theological Seminary. The freshness of his thought, his pleasing manner and fine gifts of expression made him a most attractive preacher, and as a

pastor he was greatly beloved. The memorial address delivered by President Hovey in connection with the funeral services was remarkable both for grace and felicity of expression and as testifying to the profound respect and tender affection with which Dr. Montague was regarded by his people.

—The Templars of the Maritime provinces held the annual meeting of their Grand Council at Amherst last week. Among those in attendance were W. W. Buchanan, of Hamilton, Ont., Rev. Dr. Lucas, of Ontario, and Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Fredericton. It is stated that during the past year the order in these provinces has about doubled its membership which at present nearly 3,000. At a public meeting on Tuesday evening an address of welcome was delivered by Mr. H. J. Logan, parliamentary candidate for Cumberland in the Liberal interest. Mr. Buchanan, of Hamilton, spoke in response. The political situation in respect to prohibition was considered and the necessity of political action in the interests of prohibition was strongly presented. Several counties have selected Prohibition candidates, others are expected to do so and efforts will be made to make Prohibition as prominent an issue as possible in the next Dominion election.

—The following story told in the N. Y. Tribune is illustrative of the Indian's shrewdness and his keen appreciation of the white man's inconsistencies: "Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, says that the Indians once held a war dance near a mission house. He went to Wabasha, the chief, and said: 'Wabasha, you asked me for a missionary and teacher. I gave them to you. I visit you, and I know the Chippewa whom your young men have murdered. His wife is crying for her husband; his children are asking for their father. Wabasha, the Great Spirit hears his children cry. He is angry. Some day he will ask Wabasha, 'Where is your red brother?' The old chief smiled, drew his pipe from his mouth and said: 'White man go to war with his brother in the same country; kill more men than Wabasha can count all his life. Great Spirit smiles; says, 'Good white man! He has my book. I love him very much. I have a good place for him by and by.' The Indian is a wild man. He has no Great Spirit Book. He kills one man has a scalp dance. Great Spirit is mad, and says, 'Bad Indian! I put him in a bad place by and by.' Wabasha don't believe it."

—A paper on Moravian missions, read at the International Missionary Union by Mrs. W. H. Belden, says of the Moravian body: "So unworldly and unobtrusive is this church, so pure and simple its doctrine and life, that from a worldly point of view it seems an unimportant denomination. It has stood for one hundred and sixty-three years an example and inspiration to all Christendom. The home of the Moravians was mostly in Moravia and Bohemia. They were the followers of John Huss who suffered martyrdom in 1415. They formed themselves into an association called the Unitas Fratrum (United Brethren) a name they still retain. They received the right of Episcopal ordination from the last remaining of the Waldensian bishops, Stephen, who also suffered martyrdom. This makes them the oldest Episcopal church in existence, the history of the Waldensians showing an uninterrupted line of episcopacy connected with that of apostolic times. Their great leader was Zinzendorf, a man of royal blood and incomparable piety." The number of Moravian missionaries at present is given as 2,500 or about one out of every fifty of the members of the church at home and on the foreign field. One little community of 418 souls has 21 of its sons and daughters in foreign mission work.

—It is stated that the many-sided German Kaiser felt moved to exercise his gifts as a preacher and that on the occasion of the solemn inauguration of the magnificent church dedicated to the memory of the Emperor William I. to take place September first, the anniversary of Sedan, His Majesty, availing himself of his prerogative as the summus episcopus of Prussia, will deliver a religious oration from the pulpit or altar. The German press, we are told, is busy discussing the matter, and much diversity of opinion is expressed. The spectacle of a warrior in full panoply or war invading the places where ordained ministers of the gospel alone have hitherto penetrated, scandalizes the orthodox party beyond measure and they cannot contain their horror at the threatened profanation. The question whether there is any precedent for the Emperor's proposed action is being minutely and

learnedly discussed. Whether the Kaiser possesses the spiritual qualifications for ministering in sacred things appears to be a very secondary consideration in the discussion. If he has, why should he not preach, and if a military system has any legitimate place whatever in a christian country, why may not the Emperor preach in a soldier's uniform as much to the glorification of God and the edification of his hearers as if he were clothed in the garb which the clerics assume?

—A Florida dentist, it is stated, has been devoting his inventive genius to the production of an instrument for measuring the power of the human jaw. In a somewhat general way it has been known for a long time that a large amount of force, potential or actual, was intimately connected with that part of the human anatomy, but perhaps no one had ever before conceived the idea of obtaining a definite and arithmetical expression of this human jaw power so as to reckon it up in pounds and fractions thereof, according to the table of avoidance. What suggested the idea—whether it was some unlucky experience connected with the dentist's own calling or whether he had been visiting law-courts, legislative halls, religious parliaments or woman's rights conventions—we are not told. The inventor has registered with his instrument the jaw force of 100 persons and found it to vary from 65 pounds in the instance of a little girl in seven years to above 200 pounds in the case of several adult persons. One person was found whose jaw power the instrument (the limit of which is 270 pounds) could not register. And, wonderful to relate, this superlative energy of jaw was possessed, not by a preacher or a lawyer or a member of the Legislature or by a woman's rights advocate, but by a physician. Truly there seems to be no end to the illustrations of the truth of the saying: "It is the unexpected that happens."

### From New York.

If you have space, and consider this article worthy of publication, it may prove of interest to some of your readers by giving them a little idea of what has been seen and heard during my sojourn of a few weeks in New York. My home at present is in Brooklyn and I shall ever remember the day of my arrival here, it being the anniversary of the union of the Sabbath school in Brooklyn, where eleven thousand children are now at the best band music in the city and were reviewed in Prospect Park by ex-President Harrison, Prince Francis Joseph of Austria, and several distinguished statesmen, and from there marched back to their different churches, where devotional exercises were conducted, after which the children were served to ice-cream and cake (which is so dear to the hearts of American children) and Canadians as well, (but they don't get so much of it). Brooklyn is called the city of churches, and deservedly so, for you cannot go many blocks without sighting a church of some description. It has also had its distinguished preachers, it being the home of Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Talmage, Berhends, Cuyler, Lyman Abbott, R. S. Storrs, A. C. Dixon, Corland Myers, and many others of distinction. It was also my privilege to be here on memorial day, which is recognized by the nation and set apart as a day on which they decorate the soldiers graves, who so valiantly gave their lives for their country. The orations by Governor McKinley, Harrison, and Gov. Morton, of New York, were well received at Riverside Park, New York, where U. S. General Grant's old and new tomb is. Gov. McKinley is certainly a great political orator and I hear his coming presidency in view. He referred to the soldiers who were killed in the war, and that the people all around him were weeping. I would say just here, to any Canadians who may visit New York, not to fail to see Greenwood cemetery, it is considered to be the finest in the world, and is beyond my powers of description. One thing I observed on my arrival here. I regret to say, was the attractive looking liquor saloons, situated on about every second corner. They had to think this is permitted in a city which has had the moral advantage that New York has had, but the majority which is principally made up of foreign elements rule here, consequently the law endorses it. Last Sabbath I decided to visit some of the missions that were being held at the corner of Ferry Meade's old mission rooms, 816 Water street, near Franklin square. He has been dead for several years, but the work still goes on and great good is being accomplished by this mission. This is a Mohammedan affair, and we are surprised to see these idols, for they do not believe in idolatry. However they declare that these are only to remember the dead warriors by, who were slain in battle at Kulu, twelve hundred years ago.

The procession takes on the margin of a lake, its banks are fringed with grass that has sprung to life since the recent rains. Boys and girls and men and women are running and jumping on either in their eagerness to get a good place to stand on the green shore and view the closing ceremonies. This is not really a lake but a broad tank, dug out and diked up on purpose to hold water for use during the long months when there is no rain. All around the edge of the

and I have never wanted a drink since. Many a time I had braced myself up against whiskey barrels on the Bowery until four o'clock in the morning, and then been o'clock along with the sawdust. He has saved me boys and can save you." One poor drunken creature sitting in front of me got up and asked them for God's sake to pray for him. He had about made up his mind he said to commit suicide as he walked along the East River, but that he had been mysteriously attracted there, not knowing what it was. This mission seems to reach the almost hopeless cases. From there we went to the Mariners Temple, which many of you know was conducted by Mr. Avery for years. This is a fine, commodious building. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Robinson, an Englishman, is a very enthusiastic speaker, and I have no doubt, is doing a good work, but I must confess I was rather disappointed in this mission. There was not a very large audience, nor did they seem to manifest the interest that I had seen at other missions that I attended did. After this meeting was dismissed, I visited one mission on the Bowery. This one, my brethren informed me, they keep open all of Sunday night. Several ladies were addressed this meeting and I assure you it was well conducted. The speakers, ten or more, sat back of the desk in front and each one gave their address which they read from a paper, who are obeying the gracious orders of the Prince of Peace, and who have learned from Him that "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The missionary's only sword is "the sword of the Spirit which is the word of God." His only force is the force of persuasion, the power of the Story of the Cross, the sweet inward compulsion of the "still small voice."

In India there are eight times as many Mohammedans as there are Christians. And the Hindus number four times as much as the Mohammedans! Pray for them all that they may hear of our Saviour and be led to His feet.

Yours truly,  
L. D. MOSS.

Bimlipatnam, India, July 5, '96.

### W. B. M. U.

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John, N. B.

### NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

"Be ye strong therefore and let not your hands be weak for your work shall be rewarded."

### PRAYER TOPIC FOR AUGUST.

For our annual gathering that the blessing of God may rest upon each meeting and wisdom from on high give us that we may wisely extend His kingdom.

### NOTES.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Woman's Missionary Aid Societies will be held in Leinster street church, St. John, on Friday, Aug. 24th, at 3:30 a. m. Executive meeting on Thursday evening, 7.30.

### Mohammedans Hearing of Jesus.

MRS. W. F. ARMSTRONG, SOULHEIN, BERNIA.

At one of the street preachings a converted Mohammedan visiting Moolmein from Rangoon was preaching specially to Mohammedans, and they became very angry. A few of them challenged our preachers to a debate on the claims of Christianity and Mohammedanism. The invitation was taken up but the Mohammedan brother was obliged to return to Rangoon and could not meet them.

They then asked Mr. Armstrong to meet them and he invited them to come to our hall. This they were unwilling to agree to. They wanted the meeting held in a club, where they have a Mohammedan gentleman, whom he knew to be a reliable man, as chairman. They offered to provide seats for twenty-five Christians, the rest of the audience some seventy or eighty, to be Mohammedans, admitted by ticket only, to insure their gentility.

The first meeting was arranged for, we went, wondering what the outcome would be, it was so uncertain what turn the meeting would take. The chairman began by saying he hoped the audience would act like gentlemen; that he took the chair only on condition that everything was done courteously and quietly. He should leave the room at once if there was any unseemly disorder. He then arranged that each side should have fifteen minutes to say what they pleased, and asked Mr. Armstrong to open the debate. After fifteen minutes they extended the time to thirty minutes, and he waited his argument which was to prove that the Bible was true, especially on account of its fulfilled prophecies, which all centred in Christ, and were fulfilled in Him.

water and on the circular dike flutter the gay colored garments of the Orient. If the people were not so noisy, you might imagine for a moment that they had come out to witness a christian baptism. The images are carried down and dipped in the water and borne again in triumph, purified for another year. Meanwhile the tigers jump into the tank and wash the bridled colors from their bodies as Longfellow's Indians washed the war-paint from their faces and the blood stains from their fingers, in the river that flowed from the footprints of Gitchi Manito the mighty. The Moharram feast is ended. The holidays are over. School commences again on Monday. It is needless to say our Mission schools do not observe these holidays.

By this celebration, year after year, Mohammedanism advertises its own condemnation. Its Foreign Mission Board was a glittering army! Its missionaries were fierce warriors! Its gospel was the point of the sword in its arguments: "Be a Mohammedan or die!" Its inspiration was the doctrine that whoever died in the battle of this bloody mission went straight to Paradise to enjoy all the wicked pleasures that a wicked heart could wish!

How different the methods of the christian missionary! He is sent forth on wings of love by a body of christians and a Board who have the love of God burning in their hearts; who are obeying the gracious orders of the Prince of Peace, and who have learned from Him that "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The missionary's only sword is "the sword of the Spirit which is the word of God." His only force is the force of persuasion, the power of the Story of the Cross, the sweet inward compulsion of the "still small voice."

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P. M., and most of the audience, including the chairman, had not dined. So they earnestly begged for another meeting. Mr. Armstrong to begin by answering these questions. The next Friday evening was appointed, and all departed in the most friendly way, offering us flowers as we left the room.

A Telugu man from the other coast had come to us a short time previous, who said he had been a preacher there, and brought letters to that effect. He was very poor, and we allowed him to help in the school till he could find something else to do. He knew no language but Telugu, but was very much distressed with the small pay he got. He asked to go to this meeting, though he could not understand a word spoken. After the meeting he offered himself to the Mohammedans as a convert to Islam. This they felt to be a great triumph as he ranked as a teacher and preacher. The very next mail we had letters from India saying that he had been excluded for bad conduct. I think perhaps the Lord used to give the Mohammedans courage to go on.

On Friday they gave Mr. Armstrong practically all the evening, and he told them some very plain truths which the audience listened to without dissent, though the moovi always said, "He could not accept the answer." Again they appointed another meeting, the argument still waging around the passages which they contended for. Mr. Armstrong opened the next meeting by saying that his contention was that Mohammed was not a prophet at all, and that the Koran was not from God. He asked them to prove him a prophet if they could. They they declined to do, or rather would not undertake; so he said that with their permission (it was their turn) he would prove the negative proposition. He did not spare them, but preached Christ as the true prophet and Saviour, and then by numerous passages from the Koran showed its follies and inconsistencies. It seemed marvellous that they sat there and listened to it all. But it grew so late that they had to close with his unanswered speech. (The fifteen minute arrangement they had given up the first night.)

He agreed to another meeting to give them a chance to reply. They asked for one week later than they postponed it for another week, and again for another week, evidently preparing something to meet the arguments brought forward. Another crowded house greeted us last Monday. Again they allowed Mr. Armstrong to begin and then they brought forward an elaborately written paper, which was almost wholly a repetition of the passages used before. But my husband had his paper also this time, translated word for word, and written out in Hindustani. He had the last half hour of the meeting also and made havoc of the part of their paper which argued that the Comforter promised in John xiv was Mohammed.

They were still eager of another meeting, and it was agreed that we should have one as soon as my husband returned from convention. This is a hasty sketch of the meetings, but gives no idea of the intense interest created throughout the town and especially among our large Mohammedan population. Plainly as Mr. Armstrong has spoken to them they are all respectful and friendly. Whenever they meet us, they bow and greet us as friends, when formerly they were the most bitter opponents in all gatherings for religious discussion. It has changed the whole attitude of Mohammedans towards Christians. Instead of angry opposition it is earnest inquiry and eagerness for discussion without bitterness.

We have a Tamil Sunday school held in a native house in a Hindu quarter on Sunday afternoons. The Mohammedans gather there now every time—not children, but eight or ten men who come and seat themselves and talk earnestly over Bible truth so long as I can stay. These men understand Tamil and I reach them through the Tamil Bible. Last Sunday, after a lengthened talk on the Comforter, in which there was no bitterness, one said to me, "Tell us how you became a Christian."

I answered, "Do you think I was born one?"

"No," he said, "but tell me how you came to Christ?"

I cannot remember ever being asked such a question by an native before.

I told him simply and plainly the story of my own conversion, and they listened very attentively. Then I told him I had been given a Tamil Testament that week, and as he had asked me for one the Sunday before, I thought the Lord had sent it to me specially for him. He took it and bowed his head over it as if in prayer. He had before said he would read it through if he had it. Five of these men promised to come the next Sunday. Surely the Spirit of God must be at work among them.

### Book Notice.

I took up "The Thirty Years labor in the South," a history of Richmond Theological Seminary, by the Rev. C. H. Corey, D. D., one day after dinner and was so fascinated by its thrilling incidents and by the magnitude of the work of which it gives a graphic account, that I did not find myself able to put it down till I had finished it. Most successfully and right nobly has Dr. Corey performed the great labor into which he was led by a remarkable series of providential events. This little volume of 230 pages is a credit to the Doctor. It ought to have a large circulation.

E. M. SAUNDERS.

Nine tons of surgeon have been shipped to New York this year.

For Spasmodic Coughs—Mizzard's Honey Balsam.



Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

Adapted from Peabody's Select Notes.

THIRD QUARTER.

Lesson IX. Sep. 1. Joshua 6: 1-20.

THE FALL OF JERICHO.

"By faith the walls of Jericho fell down, after they were compassed about seven days."

GOLDEN TEXT.

"By faith the walls of Jericho fell down, after they were compassed about seven days."

EXPLANATORY.

1. RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Josh. 6: 1-19. As soon as the Israelites had gained a foothold in the promised land, and were settled in their first camp at Gilgal, two institutions of religion were renewed with great solemnity.

Every new day, every new work should be begun with religious feelings and religious acts. The whole of life should be lived not so much for self as for God's cause. This inward transformation and transference daily living.

NOTE.—How she showed her faith by binding the scarlet cord in her window, as she was to do by the spies. Whoever saw the scarlet cord spared that house. She was safe, as were those Israelites who forty years before put the blood stains on their door posts.

19. "The silver, as being undug and not easily destroyed, was to be turned over to public use. It was forbidden also to rebuild the city, and a curse was laid upon whoever should do it. The city was devoted (1) to God, (2) to the nations that the Israelites were to be a horde of marauders, seeking for plunder, with 'booty and beauty,' for their war cry, but were fighting for a great cause, which really involved humanity.

20. "So the people shouted," at the close of the seventh circuit that day, or thirteenth in all. The people stood on the walls of the city, and "fell down flat." Of course the shouting and the blare of the trumpets had no power to overthrow the broad stone walls of the city; but it connected the people with the miracle in outward things, and in its limitation to the city, while the surrounding Israelites were untouched.

21. "The overthrow is an illustration of certain great truths for our own day. (1) It well 'illustrates' the victories which the gospel was to obtain over all the principalities and powers of earth and hell. No human force was to be used. Nothing but the power of the truth, and that by the instrumentality of weak and sinful men, was the means chosen for the destruction of idolatry and the establishment of the Redeemer's kingdom over the earth.

22. "All the people shall shout in order that all may have their part in victory. So when all Christians utter the kingdom of God shall come, and the kingdom of Satan will soon fall. By the weak things of earth God confounds the mighty (1 Cor. 1: 27-28).

23. "The circumstances which led up to the fall of Jericho are an acted prophecy, as was that fall itself, which sets forth the overthrow of the powers opposed to Christ and His cause."

24. "By 'faith' the walls of Jericho fell down (Heb. 11: 30). All the acts of Joshua and of the people were the fruit of faith. So by faith only will Christians conquer the world, and faith manifested in obedience to the word of our Captain.

25. "We should never be dismayed at any outward obstacle or hindrance in the way of God's kingdom; nor at the seeming feebleness of the means to be used."

26. "The circumstances which led up to the fall of Jericho are an acted prophecy, as was that fall itself, which sets forth the overthrow of the powers opposed to Christ and His cause."

27. "The armed men went before." The soldiers took the lead as a matter of defence against possible attack. The rearward, those bringing up the rear, consisting probably of the unarmed citizens. The procession appears to have been as follows:—

(a) First, in solemn procession, were to advance armed soldiers.

ly was it to make a solemn impression upon their minds." The circuit was made seven times; an all day's service.

OBJECT OF THIS PLAN OF ATTACK. 1. To impress deeply upon the Israelites that it was the omnipotence and fidelity of Jehovah, and not their own might, that brought down the walls of Jericho to their hands that fortified city, the bastion of the whole land.

2. To exercise Israel in unopinionated faith and patient trust in the power and assistance of God. 3. To show to the inhabitants of Canaan that the victory was from the true God in behalf of His children and thus to be an invitation to them to become His children, and worship and obey Him.

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19. "The silver, as being undug and not easily destroyed, was to be turned over to public use. It was forbidden also to rebuild the city, and a curse was laid upon whoever should do it. The city was devoted (1) to God, (2) to the nations that the Israelites were to be a horde of marauders, seeking for plunder, with 'booty and beauty,' for their war cry, but were fighting for a great cause, which really involved humanity.

20. "So the people shouted," at the close of the seventh circuit that day, or thirteenth in all. The people stood on the walls of the city, and "fell down flat." Of course the shouting and the blare of the trumpets had no power to overthrow the broad stone walls of the city; but it connected the people with the miracle in outward things, and in its limitation to the city, while the surrounding Israelites were untouched.

21. "The overthrow is an illustration of certain great truths for our own day. (1) It well 'illustrates' the victories which the gospel was to obtain over all the principalities and powers of earth and hell. No human force was to be used. Nothing but the power of the truth, and that by the instrumentality of weak and sinful men, was the means chosen for the destruction of idolatry and the establishment of the Redeemer's kingdom over the earth.

22. "All the people shall shout in order that all may have their part in victory. So when all Christians utter the kingdom of God shall come, and the kingdom of Satan will soon fall. By the weak things of earth God confounds the mighty (1 Cor. 1: 27-28).

23. "The circumstances which led up to the fall of Jericho are an acted prophecy, as was that fall itself, which sets forth the overthrow of the powers opposed to Christ and His cause."

24. "By 'faith' the walls of Jericho fell down (Heb. 11: 30). All the acts of Joshua and of the people were the fruit of faith. So by faith only will Christians conquer the world, and faith manifested in obedience to the word of our Captain.

25. "We should never be dismayed at any outward obstacle or hindrance in the way of God's kingdom; nor at the seeming feebleness of the means to be used."

26. "The circumstances which led up to the fall of Jericho are an acted prophecy, as was that fall itself, which sets forth the overthrow of the powers opposed to Christ and His cause."

27. "The armed men went before." The soldiers took the lead as a matter of defence against possible attack. The rearward, those bringing up the rear, consisting probably of the unarmed citizens. The procession appears to have been as follows:—

(a) First, in solemn procession, were to advance armed soldiers.

(b) Then would follow seven priests blowing continually, not the customary altar trumpets, but large horns.

B. Y. P. U.

Our course. The unforgotten people of the increased spirituality; their education in Christian service; their education in spiritual knowledge; their instruction in Baptist history and doctrine; their enjoyment in missionary activity; their participation in national institutions.

ALL Young People's Societies of whatever name in Baptist churches and Baptist churches having no organization are invited to register with us. We depend for our only support upon young people's names or method. Our course is in the New Testament, in the Bible, and in the words of our teachings.

Kindly address all communications for this column to Rev. G. O. Gates, St. John, N. B.

Bible Readers Course. (By permission of B. Y. P. U.) Monday Aug. 19.—"He that hateth his brother is in darkness." (vs. 11), 1 John 2: 11. Lesson John 3: 14; 4: 19.

Tuesday Aug. 20.—"Love not the world." (vs. 15), 1 John 2: 12-29. Read 1 Peter 4: 2; Gal. 2: 20.

Wednesday Aug. 21.—"How great was the Father's love?" (vs. 1), 1 John 3: 1; 4: 19. Lesson John 3: 14; 4: 19.

Thursday Aug. 22.—"Sign of the Spirit's indwelling." (vs. 24), 1 John 3: 13-24. Read Rom. 8: 9; 1 John 4: 13.

Friday Aug. 23.—"God is love." (vs. 8), 1 John 4: 1-9. Read 1 John 4: 16; 1 John 4: 10-21. Read Gal. 13-4; Rom. 8: 5.

Saturday Aug. 24.—"We love Him because He first loved us." (vs. 8), 1 John 4: 10-21. Read Gal. 13-4; Rom. 8: 5.

Prayer Meeting Topics for Aug. 25. B. Y. P. U. Topic.—"Encouragement to prayer." James 5: 16.

C. Endeavor Topic.—"Conquering difficulties." Christ's help." 2 Cor. 11: 24-28; 12: 7-10.

Our young people meeting to be held in connection with the annual meeting of the Maritime Convention of the Executive and the Executive Committee of the Maritime Convention of the Maritime Union. The meeting will be held on Friday evening, August 25, at 7:30 o'clock.

Program of the Annual Session of the Maritime B. Y. P. U. to be held in the German St. Church August 25-26.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Address of welcome by a member of the German street Society (5 minutes). Reply to address of welcome, by president, (3 minutes). Address by Rev. W. C. Goucher, subject: "Do the young Baptists of the Maritime Provinces need the B. Y. P. U.?"

SATURDAY MORNING.—8:30-9. Social service. 9:10. Union meeting conducted by J. M. Schuman. Appointment of committees. President's report. Sec. Treasurer's report. Discussion of reports and routine business.

SUNDAY EVENING.—Gospel sermon, by Rev. A. F. Parker. Evangelistic service conducted by Rev. J. A. Marple.

MONDAY MORNING.—8:30-9. Social service. 9:10. Union meeting conducted by A. H. Chipman. Election of officers. Practical hints on organization, by Rev. A. T. Dykeman (8 minutes). Practical hints on committee work, by S. W. Cummings (8 minutes). Open conference on methods of work or "how we do it."

TUESDAY MORNING.—8:30-9. Social service. 9:10. Union meeting conducted by president, address by Rev. G. R. White, subject: "What should be the attitude of our pastor towards the B. Y. P. U.?" (10 minutes). Discussion and questions, (5 minutes). Address by Rev. J. M. McDonald, subject: "Educational plans of International Union for the next year." (10 minutes). Discussion and questions, (5 minutes). Reporting for B. Y. P. U. column, by editorial secretary, (10 minutes). Address by the president.

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Subscription information: \$2.00 per annum; when paid within thirty days, \$1.50.

Editor: J. H. SAUNDERS - Business Manager.

Office: No. 5 PUMBLEY BUILDING, PRINCE OF WELLES ST., ST. JOHN, N.B.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE intended for the paper to be addressed to the Editor.

Advertisements: Must be paid for in advance.

positive dissent from the view that the Government was under any legal or constitutional obligation to issue a remedial order in the matter of the Manitoba School Law...

The Imperial Privy Council did not in the least affect the discretionary power of the Government in Council and of the Parliament of Canada.

The Imperial Privy Council simply advised, and in accordance with the 22nd Section of the Manitoba Act, sub-section 2, (under which alone, as their lordships decided, the appeal of the minority was admissible) it could not possibly be otherwise.

The Imperial Privy Council simply decided that the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba had a case, and that under the provisions of the Manitoba Act, they were entitled to present an appeal to the Governor-General in Council and that the Governor-General in Council could issue a remedial order and could introduce remedial legislation.

But whether the Canadian government should issue such an order or introduce such legislation remained a matter entirely within its own discretion, a discretion which could not be overruled by any court or judicial authority in the Empire.

These were our own unsupported conclusions they would of course pass for very little, and certainly the MESSANGER AND VISITOR is too modest to venture to put forth in such a case its unsupported opinions in opposition to the deliberances of gentlemen learned in the law.

But the present case is evidently one in which "doctors differ," and plain people like ourselves must perforce do the best they can to reach correct conclusions in the presence of conflicting legal oracles.

But these conclusions do not lack very distinguished legal support, as any one who has read the record of the debate which occurred in the House of Commons at Ottawa on the 16th and 17th of July must be convinced.

They were on that occasion upheld in an exceedingly able and effective speech, dealing in a highly instructive way with this whole subject, by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, the member for North Simcoe.

Mr. McCarthy showed that in the nature of the case the decision of the Judicial Committee could have nothing more than an advisory force with the Governor in Council and the Parliament of Canada.

It was also clearly shown by the records of the case as argued before the Privy Council that this was clearly recognized by the Law Lords of the Judicial Committee and distinctly admitted by Mr. Blake, counsel for the Roman Catholic minority.

And it was further shown that in the terms of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council there was nothing to intimate that it was intended to be otherwise than advisory.

The sincerity of Mr. McCarthy has been questioned in this and other matters, and he has been credited with a controlling desire to embarrass the Government.

The value of his arguments, however, should be considered apart from these allegations. But whatever may be said respecting Mr. McCarthy, no one, we presume, will question the sincerity of Dr. Weston, member for Albert, in this matter, or credit him with any wish to place a stumbling block in the way of his colleagues, and the same may be said of Mr. McNeil, the member for North Bruce.

Both of these gentlemen, in their places in Parliament, in speeches of great ability and agency, endorsed in all essential points the argument of the member for North Simcoe.

Further than this, the Minister of Justice, Mr. C. H. Tupper, in replying to Mr. McCarthy did not dispute the contention of that gentleman as to the advisory character and force of the Judicial Committee's decision, but said in so many words—"His position, in the main part, is correct."

It is of course impossible within the limits of this article to quote at sufficient length from the speeches of the honorable gentlemen referred to above to set forth in their own language the line of argument pursued by them, but their speeches may be found in the recently published debates of the House and we must think that those who will take the trouble to read those speeches will not be able to doubt that the conclusions we have presented on this subject are pretty clearly established.

We have not been dealing with the moral aspects of the question, nor have we expressed any opinion here as to whether or not, as a matter of justice, the Roman Catholics of Manitoba should have their separate schools. If, as is persistently asserted by some, there was between the government of Canada and those who represented the people of what was about to become the province of Manitoba a solemn compact guaranteeing separate schools to the Roman Catholics, as one of the conditions of union, it is certainly a serious consideration.

So far as we can learn, there is no sufficient ground for believing that there was such a compact, but quite the contrary. Moreover we do not believe that a separate school system would be a good thing, either for the Catholics or the Protestants of Manitoba. But we do not argue that here. What we say is

this, that according to the best light we can obtain on these matters, to issue or not to issue a remedial order was a matter wholly within the discretion of the government, and that to confirm or not to confirm that action by the passing of remedial legislation is, in like manner, a matter wholly within the power of Parliament and that neither the Government nor the members of Parliament can escape the responsibility which belongs to them in the matter by hiding under the assumption that the course to be pursued was determined by the deliberance of the Privy Council.

South Rawdon, Hants Co., N. S., has a Baptist church, which though among the smallest of its kind in the province, has a large and active membership.

It is required of the people of God that they should be constantly occupied in the winning of souls to the Saviour.

It is also their privilege and duty to be employed for the holding of professed followers of Jesus within their own sphere of influence.

In the matter of winning, large zeal is certainly needed; and in the matter of holding as well.

Years ago, while spending some months in Colorado, and states adjoining, I became impressed with the sad lament following failures of Baptists from the East to bring their church letters to the West.

As a rule comparative indifference to religious things is the sequel of such neglect wherever found.

Bro. Byranson, etc., is serving in the pastorate, with much acceptance. The Hants County Auxiliary Home Mission Board held its quarterly meeting at South Rawdon on the 10th inst.

This place is quite out of the centre of the district, yet a fair representation of the churches was present.

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are struggling bravely to supply a house of worship. They have it nearly finished on the outside and now they need about \$1000 to finish the inside so as to make it comfortable for services in the winter.

Never did a people better deserve the help of the stronger churches. At Walton the enterprising Baptists are about putting their church house in good shape.

For many years this large field has been held by our Home Mission Board, and in no place that I have visited is the promise of rich returns more hopeful.

I find the footprints of many of our faithful missionaries and among them the name of evangelist Wallace has a large place in the hearts of the people.

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been the case. Obtaining letters costs little and pays much. The second suggestion is that Baptist parents whose children rove and daughters go abroad should see well to it that these take with them their church letters, or soon send for them, and that they promptly use them.

Sometimes there is great unwillingness to sever connections with the old home church, an unwillingness shared in by parents and children alike.

But a yielding to this disposition, works vast injury. Union with the church at home is often retained at the expense of spiritual life from God.

Think carefully upon this, ye who have such aversion to breaking the old ties. There may be retention of name in the much loved church left behind while spiritual separation from the faithful who are there exists and continues on the increase.

The best way to keep bound in heart to the loyal disciples with whom you were associated at an earlier day, is to have your name removed from among theirs.

Let parents consider their children well when you now dwell. Means must be used for continuing nigh the Saviour; and when nigh unto Him there will be nearness to the devoted aff-off as well as to those with whom we daily mingle.

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are not of that host then you are of the other host that should be on the watch to encourage by letter and personal counsel the Baptists who reside in other communities than those where they hold their membership to effect immediate transfer and thereafter throw themselves wholeheartedly into life's supreme business.

Upper Siewlacke, N. S., July 22, '95. About Manitoba. FROM REV. D. SPENCER. To the Baptist churches of the Maritime Provinces: DEAR BRETHREN—As the delegate sent by Ontario and Quebec to the convention held on July 2-12, at Fortage La Prairie, Manitoba, and of which you MESSANGER AND VISITOR will have received a report, will you kindly allow me to supplement the same by a few impressions received from that visit.

You are interested to see the work of our self-acting brethren in those vast regions, I know, and therefore will permit a member of the committee for Manitoba to encourage you in the part you take for furthering the work so well begun in Manitoba and North-west Territories.

The country astonishes the new visitor and the prospects, both material and spiritual, are captivating to the man who loves to see a vigorous and aggressive movement. Though the winters are severe the summers are beautiful. The cold is less felt than we easterners can imagine as we read the degrees below zero. I met many Ontario and Nova Scotia people who told me they would not exchange their climate for that of our eastern, and have no desire to return.

They believe their great country is yet going to be a sort of land of Canaan, and they are hopeful in the extreme. I don't think any person in the east need fear the climate. There is an abundance of room and the people are among the strongest and most level headed I have seen. A good immigration of Baptists to all those regions would be of untold good. It is a wonderful outlet for surplus population and for those who desire to make provision for those who are to be the succeeding generations.

The Industrial Fair last month at Winnipeg was proof positive of the magnificent productive possibilities of the province. Fruits, roots, grains, vegetables, sheep, cattle, horses, pigs and fowls were of the first class. I visited the experimental farm also at Brandon, and was greatly amazed at the numerous things growing there. The produce of the first class in quality and quantity. Flowers, shrubs, trees, grains, roots and fruits were all that could be desired. I mention these things because of the mistaken ideas we have of that country.

Now with regard to the missionary work, no words of mine will sufficiently express my admiration of its character. Though there are only about fifty churches and a few preaching stations there is evident growth and of the most kind. Winnipeg city has nearly 40,000 inhabitants and is one of the most busy cities on the American continent. The English, Germans and Scandinavians have churches, but a second English church is much needed. The brick building which needs \$1000 to put it into good shape for a Baptist church. May I appeal to you, my brethren, to help in this matter. A few Christians are ready to organize as soon as they can see the possibilities of the alterations. They are undertaking burdens which will mean self-sacrifice and need our help. I ask you to assist them. Then the general mission work sadly requires the assistance that our eastern convention here and there if they will. Our brethren are doing their best; the pastorate are a noble set of men. Some of them are from Nova Scotia and there is room and need for more. The churches are far apart and will be so until we can open up new fields and push this evangelistic work.

The Boards of both men and women are strong, intelligent and trustworthy. Their far-seeing and sound judgment impressed me much as also did their own personal self sacrifice and energy. I plead, therefore, for substantial aid for English, German, Scandinavian and India work that this new part of our Dominion so providentially opened up for us may not be left to grow the weeds of indifference, skepticism, and their attendant evils. Now is our time as Baptists to go forward in aggressive effort. If the Maritime provinces will give five or six thousand dollars this year, Manitoba would be greatly helped. They desire at once to commence special evangelistic work in new places, to preach on among the different nationalities, and to render some assistance to the churches that can open Sabbath schools and preaching stations here and there.

Most cordially, my brethren, do I commend this western work to your kindly sympathy and prompt attention. D. SPENCER. St. Thomas Baptist Church, Ontario.

John Thomas, First Baptist Missionary to Bengal. A bright, readable booklet, bearing the above title is given us from the pen of Rev. A. C. Chute, Halifax. We are glad to note that the author accords to Thomas an honor too long withheld from him, namely, that of being the Baptist pioneer of Hindoo missions.

He had gone to India as a surgeon in 1783, ten years before Carey's arrival there, and although not at first directly engaged as a missionary, he soon manifested such eagerness that his director that his work became as truly missionary as that of any regularly appointed laborer in the service of our modern societies.

In 1787 he undertook to master the Bengali tongue, mainly with a view to preaching of the word and the translation of the scriptures. Before Carey knew the language, Thomas, with the assistance of native helpers, had translated into Bengali, Malay, and Marathi, parts of Genesis and the Psalms, with extracts from the prophetic writings. His zeal and industry in these efforts knew no bounds and his mind became fully absorbed with the thought of giving the gospel to the Hindoos. How many times he expressed a wish to see a Bengali Bible! That thought consumed him night and day.

In 1792 he returned to England just in time to meet the great awakening, urged by Carey and others, which led to the formation of the Missionary Society. Thomas was most anxious to go out to India, dreaming that God's workman ready at hand, to fill his ardent heart with the glad news of the gospel. He was a man of deep earnestness and a man of God. Thomas and Carey both mutual helpers their ever faults others saw takes of judgment, Ca him with all a broad and deep heart in the work of the life. Wrecked in line without an earthly home by most who knew him supported and encouraged whom he looked with near, he closed his career, just as God was in the first Bengali Bible and strengthened the heart. It can truly be said that better Thomas' most done more for the spirit the Bengalis than at his time.

We commend this heartiness to the Baptist churches of the Maritime. He was a pioneer missionary and is destined to immortal christian service is a man. He was a man of God. Thomas and Carey both mutual helpers their ever faults others saw takes of judgment, Ca him with all a broad and deep heart in the work of the life. Wrecked in line without an earthly home by most who knew him supported and encouraged whom he looked with near, he closed his career, just as God was in the first Bengali Bible and strengthened the heart. It can truly be said that better Thomas' most done more for the spirit the Bengalis than at his time.

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THE STORY OF A FADED SHAWL.

Grandma Louie sat before an open chest in the garret carefully lifting out one garment after another. All around her were scattered old-fashioned, any-colored gowns, ancient headwear and old waistcoats, etc. As she looked over these, now and then a tear would fall as they recalled memories sad or pleasant of the past when she was a girl, a wife or a widow. At last she lifted from the very depths of the chest a large bundle tied in a paper yellow with age. She untied the string reverently, and, removing the paper, looked at the shawl with a curious design. Grandma Louie unfolded it almost reverently and held it up to the light. "It is just as good as the day I got it," she exclaimed. "Only a water stain like myself." She then folded it over her bowed shoulders and turned to view herself in an old-fashioned mirror that hung on the wall. For a moment her aged face was lit with a smile, then she whistled mournfully. "How changed; David would hardly know me."

esting, but when her guest was leaving she happened to notice the shawl hanging on the hall rack. "Pardon me, Mrs. Warner," she said, "but what a rare old shawl with such a curious border. It must be very antique. I have never seen anything like it." "It is indeed a rare one," assented Mrs. Warner, "as it is the only one I have left of my grandmother's. I value it very highly, not only on account of its age, but also because it was made by the handiwork of my own grandfather."

THE OAK VERSUS THE IVY. A Temperance Story. BY M. G. W. "I hope you are glad to see me, cousin Alma," said Nan Fielding, opening the door of her cousin's pretty room. "Of course, I am. Who would not be, my dear? It was the bright response. 'Come in, and tell me what brought you out on this rainy day.' Nan laid aside her wraps with a dejected countenance, which Miss Sloan's quick eyes did not fail to see. 'Sit down, dearie, and tell me all about it,' she said, coaxingly. A moment later, the cousins were seated side by side before the cheerful open fire, and Nan was ready with her story.

heart, dear Alma—' but the sweet voice faltered as she said the words. Ten days later Nan Fielding bade farewell to her relations and friends, and left the city a free and untrammelled young woman—if a sad-hearted one. This winter's close companionship with her cousin, and the part she played in her life, thoughtful little woman; her blithe laugh rang out less frequently, perhaps, but Nan had bravely struggled against sad thoughts, and was in no danger of dying with a broken heart. After six months of absence, the traveller returned. Nan found herself invigorated in body and mind, and threw herself into temperance work for children with an enthusiasm that surprised her friends. 'What has come over you, Nan?' asked one of her old schoolmates. 'One would think a broken engagement an agreeable thing, to watch you.' 'It is not so,' said she, 'I have a color rising. But ever so much better than a mistaken marriage. There is no cure for that but death. I have learned at last, Evely, that life has a wonderful depth of meaning; the life I led before cousin Alma came back was a wasted one; now I hope the butterfly has learned to use her wings and seek a higher, purer atmosphere; the old one would choke me now.' Four years passed swiftly by; many changes took place in the lives of Nan and her friends. Edgar Sloan had fallen asleep long ago; her mother, too, was gone, and a gay, young step-mother had already taken her place, and Nan was living with her beloved Cousin Alma.

What's the difference," said Bess, "it looks all right; you've posed anybody's going to peek around after a spoonful of dust? There, now, that's done." But Gusie, with the thought of that false balance in her queer little head kept on until the work was thoroughly done, saying to herself, "I'll pretend to give mamma a pound of work, and only give her half a pound, I'm sure that's a deceitful balance." The next thing in order was to pick over the grapes for jelly, and even then Gusie sighed over the big basket; but, as usual, Bess's part was completed long before hers. "I wish you could learn to be a little more nimble with your fingers, Gusie," said her mother, and Bessie added in an undertone, "it's cause you fuss so, S'posin' a bad grape does go in, now and then, who's goin' to know it when they're all mashed up?" "I don't care," said Gusie, feeling a little touched by her mother's criticism. "I shan't have any false balance 'bout my work, 'cause the Lord can tell a bad grape if it is smashed up; and it isn't the grape that matters—it's putting it in."

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Hood's Cured After Others Failed. Soreful in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now. THE LABOR. Most people think household work to each other, and in fact, hard work underlie all and it has been the correct way and household work is familiar, and long familiar work, such as ironing, mending, washing, etc., which can knit with work closely can receive Modern inventions and devices for holding the reader. The device for holding, table and the read washing her dishes woman must be willing sacrifice of time in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with eczema in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the sores had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared. BLANCHER ATWOOD, Rangerville, Maine. Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Hood's Cures. Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Kitchen Fruit. Always shows well when the housekeeper uses good materials: such are always found in WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER.

Intercolonial Railway. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 29th June, 1898, the Train of this Railway will run Daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN: Express for Campbellton, Pictou, Pictou and Halifax, 7.40; Accommodation for Pictou and Halifax, 8.10; Express for Pictou, 8.20; Express for Pictou and Montreal, 8.30; A Buffet Parlor Car runs each way on Express trains leaving St. John at 7 o'clock and Halifax at 7.30 o'clock. Buffet Parlor Cars for Montreal, Lewis, St. John and Halifax will be attached to the sleeping car until 7 o'clock on the morning of arrival.

Mr. Gladstone has given a bell to the new chapel of Selwyn College, Cambridge, founded in memory of his father and old schoolfellow at Eton, the late Bishop Selwyn.

PATENTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a full and complete information on this subject, apply to the undersigned, who will be glad to furnish you with a list of the names of the inventors of the most valuable patents, and will also be glad to advise you as to the best way of securing a patent for your own invention.

Marble, Freestone and Granite Works. A. J. WALKER & SON, 270, N. S. A. J. WALKER & CO., 100, N. S. 100' All work executed.

A GREAT MEDICINE. God-liver Oil is useful beyond any praise it has ever won, and yet few are willing or can take it in its natural state. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is not offensive; it is almost palatable. Children like it. It is Cod-liver Oil made more effectual, and combined with the Hypophosphites its strengthening and flesh-forming powers are largely increased.

McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. For Worms, Liver, Sick Stomach, Constipation. Small, Vegetable, Pleasant, Effective. Scott & Bown, Belleville, 50c. and \$1.

ured  
rs Failed  
ck-Bunches All  
Now.



ll, Mass.  
I cannot say enough  
parilla. For five years  
it scrofula in my neck  
and in the second the  
good, and when I com-  
Sarsaparilla there were  
ok so sore that I could  
Cures  
When I had taken  
the, the soreness had  
finished the second the  
"appeared." BLANCHER  
take Hood's Sarsapa-  
to buy any other.  
constipation by reason  
of the alimentary canal.

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eeper uses good  
such are always  
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l Railway.

NDAY, the 21st June,  
this Railway will run  
as follows:

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LIVE AT ST. JOHN:  
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International Railway  
from Montreal, via  
to and Halifax at 10 30

General Manager  
n, N. B.

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

THE HOME.

LABOR SAVING.

Most people think that brain work  
and housework have no sort of relation  
to each other, and cannot be combined.  
In fact, hard and systematic brain  
work underlie all good housekeeping,  
and it has been conclusively proven  
that the correct union of brain work  
and housework is conducive to health,  
happiness, and long life. Any form of  
familiar work, as plain sewing, knit-  
ting or ironing, may be combined with  
separate mental effort. The woman  
who can knit without watching her  
work closely can read at the same time.  
Modern inventions supply many de-  
vices for holding books in position for  
the reader. One woman managed a  
device for holding her book over her  
table and she read and studied while  
washing her dishes. Of course, the  
woman must be willing to make some  
sacrifice of time in arranging her book  
and turning the leaves, otherwise she  
cannot combine manual and mental  
labors. However, it will still remain a  
fact that with a great pile of dishes  
staring one in the face, and twenty  
other duties calling loudly for attention  
many housekeepers will feel that they  
have neither time nor strength to make  
time for mental improvement. One  
housekeeper keeps always with her a  
note-book and pencil, and in this jots  
down thoughts that come to her while  
her hands are occupied with the man-  
ufacture of cakes and pies. Lydia Mary  
Child said that many of her most beau-  
tiful thoughts came to her while scrub-  
bing the floor. Aside from the com-  
bination of mental and manual labor  
there is a great variety of ways in  
which the brain may be used to save  
the hands and feet. In washing and  
ironing there are many ways of light-  
ening labor, and one of these ways is  
the purchasing of the goods. Many  
women are coming to believe it a mis-  
taken idea to buy the very heavy shirt-  
ing for men's everyday wear on the  
farm. The same rule applies to heavy  
sheeting and muslin for underclothing.  
The extra labor required to get such  
heavy cloth clean is decidedly wasteful  
on clothing, arms and backs. One  
woman says she gets for her husband's  
shirts the same gingham used for  
dresses and aprons, and they last for  
nine months to a year. The same  
woman gives her method of doing the  
weekly family washing: Put the white  
clothes to soak the evening before, and  
have the boiler filled on the back of the  
stove. As soon as possible in the  
morning it is brought forward to heat.  
Shave half a cake of good soap into a  
can and set on the stove to melt, with  
two tablespoonfuls of kerosene. Stir  
occasionally until well mixed and like  
soft soap, then add to the water in  
which the clothes are to be boiled.  
Long boiling yellows the clothes.

SUMMER-TIME COOKING.

For dinner, where a course dinner is  
necessary, serve the simplest things  
possible. Vary the first course by com-  
mencing once in a while with clams  
served on the half shell, a creamed fish  
served in scalloped shells, or any cream  
of vegetable soup, or cold consommé;  
lamb chops garnished with peas or to-  
matos; fried fish served with sauce  
tartare; sliced cucumbers; broiled or  
fried chicken for the next course. Po-  
tatoes need not form a part of the sum-  
mer dinner. Until the new ones come,  
rice or spaghetti may serve as a substi-  
tute. Of summer vegetables there is  
always abundance to choose from. A  
salad course should always be included  
in the summer dinner menu. Lettuce,  
cucumbers, asparagus, and sorrel are a  
few of the greens which are available for  
serving with either a French or a may-  
onaise dressing. Crackers or croutons  
are a necessary accompaniment of the  
salad course. Keep to simple desserts,  
and, when possible, to cold ones during  
the summer months. Custard, either  
baked or boiled, may be served in a  
variety of ways. Curds and whey,  
lemon jelly with whipped cream, blanc  
mange, baked apples and cream, rice  
pudding, apples and apple pudding—  
any of these desserts are greatly pre-  
pared, and when left on the ice for eight  
or ten hours before serving make a de-  
licious conclusion to a summer dinner,  
as do any of the small fruits served  
with cream. Pies of all sorts and hot  
puddings may safely be let alone.—  
Ladies' Home Journal.

THE SUMMER CELLAR.

The cellar of the house usually at-  
tends to itself in the winter provided it  
is swept and kept in order, but in  
summer it requires some extra atten-  
tion to keep it free from mould and  
dampness.  
Living rooms built over cellars where  
the walls are dripping with moisture  
during summer are not healthy living  
rooms. This moisture which rolls  
down the walls does not cure through  
them, as some people imagine, any  
more than the water on the outside of  
a glass of ice water comes from the  
contents within. It is the result of ex-  
actly the same phenomena. The mois-  
ture in the cellar in this case has been  
brought in from the outside and is pro-  
duced by opening the windows during  
the daytime, when the warm air, heated  
by the rays of the sun, rushes in,  
and coming in contact with the cold  
stone of the cellar walls is condensed  
on them, in precisely the same way it  
is condensed upon the glass of ice  
water.  
The only remedy for this is to keep  
the cellar windows closed and shut  
tight during the entire day, opening  
them at night to ventilate the cellar  
when the air is cooled. A cellar which  
is whitewashed twice a year and ventila-  
ted in this way in summer will not be  
damp unless there is some special  
cause for it like a spring near the sur-  
face.  
Housewives in orange-growing dis-  
tricts are substituting oranges for soap.  
The acid in them cleanses woodwork  
and floors beautifully.

THE STUDY OF TREES.

There is no more useful, interesting  
study for the summer months than the  
botany of trees. A very little observa-  
tion will enable the student to recog-  
nize most of our native families.  
Strictly speaking, the spring is the  
best time to begin, because the major-  
ity of trees in the temperate zone bloom  
in the spring, though the bloom-  
some are usually so small and incon-  
spicuous in color that they are unnoticed  
by the casual observer.  
How many people who are not botan-  
ists have ever seen the blossom of  
the oak tree, although they are famil-  
iar enough with its fruit, or the bloom-  
some of that tree which the Greeks  
called Juglans, or the "Nut of Jupiter,"  
our wild walnut tree, which is often  
confounded by ignorant people with  
the hickory nut, a tree of allied species,  
but not as much like the true walnut  
as the butternut, which belongs to the  
same genus.  
The pine family is a most fascinat-  
ing and delightful order of trees, all  
bearing platinate and staminate flow-  
ers. A simple book for the student is  
"Appar's Trees of the Northern United  
States."

A LEMON SHERBET.

When lemonade is such a popular  
beverage it is strange we have not  
learned to make sherbet, which is the  
most agreeable form of lemonade.  
Put half a pound of sugar in a pint of  
cold water. Grate in the rind of a  
large lemon or the rind of two small  
ones, and squeeze in the juice of four  
medium-sized ones. Beat the mixture  
over the fire until the sugar is thor-  
oughly melted, but not until it boils.  
Turn it into an icecream freezer, pack  
it in ice and salt, and freeze it until it  
is frappe of a soft half frozen mixture,  
that way to be eaten with a spoon.  
Pack it away and serve it in one hour's  
time in little glasses with spoons.  
Orange sherbet is made in the same  
way as lemon, substituting orange rind  
and juice for lemon, but retaining the  
juice of one lemon.

SMOKED CEILING.

One of the most objectionable fea-  
tures of the many annoyances from a  
chimney that will not draw lies in the  
imperceptible layers of smoke, which  
a season will turn into a black coating  
on the ceiling, cornice and woodwork  
of the kitchen.  
Where there is a strong draught and  
the kitchen fire burns strong and clear,  
no such sediment is deposited. Many  
housekeepers who suffer from smoked  
ceilings attribute it to the lamps or a  
thousand and one causes. Possibly  
their stove never smokes while it is be-  
ing kindled, and in no other way does  
the chimney show its weakness. Yet  
in nine cases out of ten, a smoked grimy  
ceiling is caused by a chimney with a  
bad draught. The best ventilator for  
this is a ventilator over the top of the  
chimney. By continual motion, a good  
ventilator will make a poor chimney a  
success.

SOME THIRD AND TRUE RECIPES.

SOFT GINGER BREAD.—One cup each  
of molasses and boiling water, half cup  
butter, teaspoonful soda, half teaspoonful  
salt, flour to make a batter; not too  
stiff.  
DELICATE CAKE.—One cup sugar, cup  
of flour, half cup cornstarch, half cup  
butter, half cup sweet milk, teaspoonful  
baking powder, teaspoonful extract of  
rose.  
COFFEE CAKE.—One cup each of but-  
ter, raisins, strong coffee and brown  
sugar, teaspoonful soda, two of cinna-  
mon, five cups flour. Bake one hour  
in a slow oven.  
RAISIN PIE.—One lemon, cup of rais-  
ins, seedless, boiled to soften after being  
chopped; cup of water, cup of rolled  
crackers; sugar to suit the taste. Make  
crust as for other pies.  
HICKORY-NUT CAKE.—One cup hickory-  
nut meal, chopped fine, cupful sugar  
(good measure), one and one-half cup  
butter (good measure), cup of milk,  
three cups flour, two teaspoonfuls bak-  
ing powder.  
DOUGHNUTS.—Two quarts flour, one  
and one-half cups sugar, seven table-  
spoonfuls melted lard, a little salt, three  
teaspoonfuls baking powder, sweet milk  
and water. To make soft dough, fry in  
boiling lard.  
WEDDING PUDDING.—One cup mo-  
lasses, cup sour milk, half teaspoonful  
soda, teaspoonful cinnamon, half nut-  
meg, one egg, a little salt, cupful of  
figs chopped fine; flour to make a stiff  
batter; steam two hours.  
SOB BATH.—Rub heaping table-  
spoonful butter, nearly a cupful of  
sugar and one tablespoonful of flour to-  
gether. Season with nutmeg; add one  
tablespoonful good vinegar. Pour on  
one pint of boiling water.  
GINGER COOKIES.—Three cups mo-  
lasses, cup brown sugar, cup butter-  
milk, tablespoonful ginger, tablespoonful  
cinnamon, small tablespoonful soda  
in half cup boiling water, teaspoonful  
salt, flour to make a stiff dough; roll  
thin; bake in hot oven.  
POOR MAN'S PUDDING.—Three cups  
flour, cup of suet, cup of milk, cup of  
molasses, cup of raisins, teaspoonful  
cinnamon, teaspoonful cloves; steam  
two hours. To steam, pudding, take  
loaf, narrow tin pan with a cover,  
grease the pan, fill about half full of  
the batter and place in a kettle of boil-  
ing water.  
Minard's Honey Balsam, once tried  
always used.

WHY SHOULD SHE?

Simple Shortland is very interest-  
ing and more easily learned than  
any of the other and older systems.  
I studied the Pitman before  
"Snell's" and can see a great dif-  
ference between the two. I would  
not go back to the Pitman system  
after having learned Simple Short-  
land.

MAIO E. SMITH, Truro, N.S.

S. B. SNELL, Truro, N.S.

THE FARM.

FARM ROLLERS.

The value of a farm roller as an aid  
in preparing ground for planting or  
sowing is not sufficiently realized. The  
function of the roller on most farms is  
to go once over a piece of grain that  
has been sown with an accompaniment  
of grass seed, to put the ground into  
smooth condition for future mowing.  
This use of a roller is all right, but it is  
extending only a limited part of the  
value that can be got out of it. Noth-  
ing is better for making fine the soil  
and getting an admirable seedbed than  
a thorough rolling, followed by a thor-  
ough harrowing. The roller breaks up  
lumps and clods and firms the soil so it  
can be thoroughly pulverized by the  
subsequent harrowing.

The Farm Journal says that a roller  
ought to be made in two sections so  
one may roll in front and the other  
forward in making a turn; otherwise a bad  
gonging of the surface occurs at every  
turn. The authority quoted illustrates  
what is claimed to be the best manner  
of constructing a roller. Two pieces  
of plank are laid together at right  
angles for ends, and pieces V shaped  
are fitted in at the four corners. These  
ends should be 24 or more inches in di-  
ameter, making the roller 28 inches in  
diameter. The ends are covered with  
narrow strips of plank, with edges  
sawed somewhat beveling. This can  
be done at the mill. These strips are  
spiked to the ends, and over each end  
a stout iron hoop is put on hot and al-  
lowed to shrink into place as a wagon  
tire is put on. This makes a solid job.  
Thomas Greiner, in his "New Onion  
Culture," illustrates a roller and work-  
er combined. This is an ordinary  
wooden garden roller, such as any one  
can make of a piece of chestnut or oak  
log, three or four feet long, with iron  
pins driven in the centre on each side  
and a simple handle attached by means  
of two pieces of old wagon tire. Bore  
holes into the face of the roller one foot  
apart and put in pins.

To use this tool as a marker, make  
each of these pins hold a small rope,  
encircling the roller, by driving the  
pins into the holes beside the end of  
the rope. When one row is sown, the  
ropes can be used to change distances if  
required for other vegetables. Strips  
may be tacked lengthwise of the roller  
to mark places in rows for setting  
plants.—Connecticut Farmer.

FARMERS AND FARM LIFE.

There is no question that some farm-  
ers' wives have a hard time. I am not  
speaking of farmers' wives as a class.  
They not only have to do all the house-  
hold work, which is often too much for  
one woman to perform, but quite fre-  
quently too much outdoor and barn  
work. I say the farmer should take a  
great deal better care of his wife than  
of his team. I am not sure that he al-  
ways does. There is one thing the hus-  
band can do if he is poor, and that is to  
be kind and affectionate to his wife, for  
even if she has to work hard the work  
will seem lighter if she knows it is ap-  
preciated and that her husband still  
loves and appreciates her. The farmer  
should be courteous to his wife, yet  
some are far from being so, you would  
think, if you could hear them talk to  
their wives and scold them. They don't  
appreciate what they do for them  
and for their comfort. When you get  
to your work for the day, won't a kiss,  
a loving smile or a few affectionate  
words cause her to have better spirits all  
the time she is alone, and won't she be  
glad to see you when you get home?  
I think so. It is worth trying.  
Let us try to make life more cheerful  
and happy for our wives. Then we  
shall find more enjoyment and profit  
in farm life and farming. There is no  
place where kindness and gentle words  
pay as well as in home life. The farm-  
er should be kind and gentle with all of  
his stock, but his wife claims more and  
should receive it. Won't she appreciate  
it though?—New Englander in Mir-  
ror and Farm.

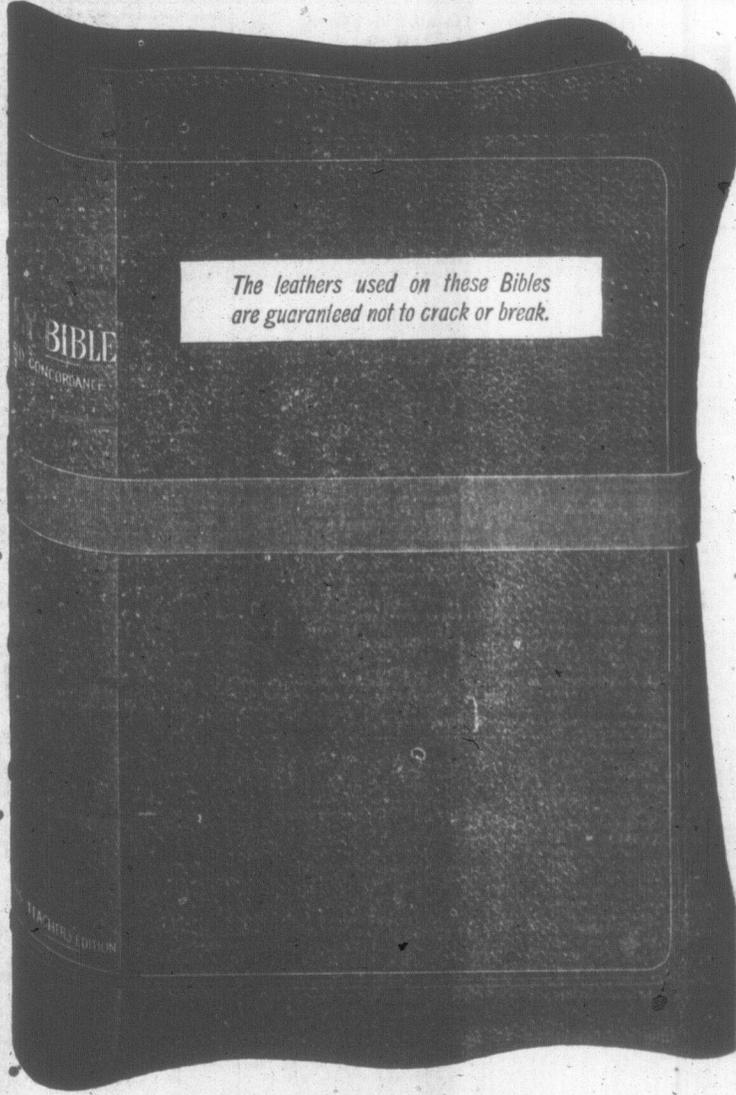
CLOVER AND POULTRY.

The cows and pigs are allowed on the  
clover field with profit, and if one will  
estimate the space thus given over to  
such stock it will be found that, in com-  
parison with weight, the poultry will  
give better returns, with the same  
privileges, as the larger stock. We  
know of no place more appropriate for  
such a use than a clover field. The  
poultry will not only find the best kind of green  
food, but also insects. Then, again,  
clover is rich in the mineral elements,  
and contains many times more lime  
than does grain. If not too fat, the  
hens that are permitted to pick in the  
leaves of clover will never lay eggs that  
have soft shells. They will cost nothing  
for food, and will give as good re-  
turns in proportion as any stock, and  
will be less outlay for labor, doing no  
damage whatever to the clover, and  
being less liable to disease. Clover is  
excellent food also for geese, ducks,  
turkeys and guineas, and provides an  
abundance of food at a low cost.—Mir-  
ror and Farm.

SECURING FULL VALUE.

Farmers are often lax in studying  
market conditions as carefully reported  
in the columns of the newspapers each  
week, and in consequence sell produce  
at lower prices than necessary. In  
this vein writes an appreciative sub-  
scriber who considers these reports es-  
pecially valuable. "They often save  
me an outlay for labor, doing no  
farm produce each week in my best  
home market. Frequently the mar-  
chants endeavor to mislead by quoting  
the city markets lower than they really  
are, but they have learned that through  
studying your columns I am spotted  
with the situation and cannot be de-  
ceived. Again, other farmers often  
hold on to their produce for rise in  
prices when all the conditions plainly  
indicate a drop, causing in this slip-  
shod manner, and condemning their  
business as unprofitable. They would  
be puzzled to name a business that  
would pay under such management."  
—American Agriculturist.

Teach young pigs to drink early, and  
give them all the skim milk they can  
drink.



The leathers used on these Bibles  
are guaranteed not to crack or break.

This BOOK and MESSENGER AND VISITOR for One Year for  
\$3.50

FATHER AND SON CURED.

The Village of Whitechurch Develops  
a Sensation.  
The Father Attacked with Rheumatism and  
the Son with St. Vitus' Dance—A Story  
That Can be Vouched For by All the  
Neighbors.  
From the Wingham Advance.

Mr. Joseph Nixon is the proprietor of  
the only hotel in the village of White-  
church, and is known to the whole  
countryside as a man who thoroughly  
understands his business, and a jovial  
companion as well. It is well known  
in this part of Ontario that Mr. Nixon's  
hotel was destroyed by fire, but with  
that energy which is characteristic of  
him he quickly set to work to re-build.  
His story, as told a reporter of the  
Wingham Advance, who recently had  
occasion to visit his hostelry, will prove  
of interest. "I was helping to dig out  
the cellar," he said, "and in the damp-  
ness and cold I contracted rheumatism  
which settled in my right hip. I got so  
bad that I could sit in a chair with-  
out doubling my leg back at the side of  
the chair, as I couldn't ride in a buggy  
without letting the affected leg hang  
out. I suffered a great deal more from  
the trouble than anyone who has not  
been similarly affected can imagine.

FARM NOTES.

Cows that are petted and kindly  
treated from one hood up are most or-  
derly and gentle.  
Ornamental grounds make pretty sum-  
mer climbers around the house and  
barn. They give luxuriant foliage and  
curious shaped fruit.  
When hens lay double-yolked eggs,  
or those of unusual size, it is a sign of  
over-feeding. Give them more green  
food and meat, and less grain.  
Four requisites are necessary to the  
raising of good corn—proper prepara-  
tion of the soil, good seed, uniform dis-  
tribution, and thorough cultivation.  
A red sunset tinged with purple, or a  
gray sunrise means fair weather; a  
yellow or coppery sunset, a red sunrise  
or a rainbow in the morning, heralds  
rain.  
Dry or air-slacked lime sprinkled  
thickly over currant and gooseberry  
bushes when wet will drive away  
worms as well as hellebore, and is not  
poisonous.  
When honey is taken from the hive,  
keep it in the driest and warmest room  
in the house. It absorbs moisture in a  
damp place or a cellar, and loses its  
flavor.  
Intelligent farmers now feed their  
hogs on clover, corn, wheat, vegetable  
ground grain, and whey or skim milk,  
with plenty of clean water available at  
all times.  
In case of fire, if horses refuse to  
walk out of the stable with a blanket  
over their heads, try harnessing them.  
This has been known to induce many  
a horse to let himself be saved.



"I was helping dig out the cellar."

How I was cured is even more interest-  
ing. One day I saw a neighbor whom  
I knew had rheumatism very bad, sun-  
ning down the road. I called him and  
asked what had cured his rheumatism?  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he promptly  
replied, and that determined me to try  
the same remedy. Well, the result is  
Pink Pills cured me, and that is some-  
thing other medicines failed to do. I  
don't know what it is in them, but I do  
know that Pink Pills is a wonderful  
medicine. And it is not only in my  
own case," continued Mr. Nixon, "that  
I have reason to be grateful for what  
the medicine has done. My son, Fred,  
about twelve years of age, was taken  
with an attack of cold. Inflammation  
of the lungs set in and as he was recover-  
ing from this, other complications  
followed which developed into St. Vitus  
dance, which got so bad that he could  
not possibly stand still. We gave him  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, with the re-  
sult that he is now thoroughly cured,

BEACH'S

and looks as though he had never had  
a day's sickness in his life, and if these  
facts, which are known to all the neigh-  
bors, will be of benefit to anyone else,  
you are at liberty to publish them."  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific  
for all diseases arising from an im-  
proved condition of the blood or a  
shattered condition of the nervous  
forces, such as St. Vitus' dance, loco-  
motor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis,  
sciatica, the after effects of a gripe,  
loss of appetite, headache, dizziness,  
chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They  
are also a specific for the troubles pec-  
uliar to the female system, correcting  
irregularities, suppressions and all  
forms of female weakness. Evidencing  
any the blood, and restoring  
the glow of health to pale and sallow  
cheeks. In the case of men the effect  
a radical cure in all cases arising from  
mental worry, overwork, or excess of  
any nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills  
are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's  
trade mark and wrapper (printed in red  
ink), and may be had of all druggists or  
direct by mail from Dr. Williams'  
Medicine Company, Brockville,  
Ont., or Sixbetsville, N. Y., at 25 cents  
a box, or eight boxes for \$2.00.—Advertiser  
ment.

STOMACH and LIVER

to healthy action; thus curing Constipation, Bilious-  
ness, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Indigestion,  
Headache, Dizziness, Flatulency, etc. Sold  
only in bottles. 25 cents at all dealers.

PILLS.

Wood Floor!

A Birch Floor with a pretty border of  
Oak, Walnut or Cherry, makes a stylish  
finish for a hall or dining-room. Cheap  
and more durable than parquetry.

Designs and estimates furnished.

A CHRISTIE WOOD WORKING CO.

City Road, ST. JOHN, N. B.

J. & J. D. HOWE,

Manufacturers of HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE!

CHEAP BEDROOM SETS,  
BEDSTEADS, TABLES,  
WASHSTANDS, Etc.

Warehouses—  
36 GERRARD ST., MARIONIC BUILDING  
Factory—  
EAST END UNION STREET,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison,  
27 and 29 King Street,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY,  
CARPETS, HOUSE FURNISHINGS,  
CLOTHS AND TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

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



SUMMARY NEWS.

Domestic. Sir William Howland and Mrs. Bethune were married in Toronto on Thursday.

Willie, son of Senator Wood, Sackville, has the misfortune to break a small bone in one of his arms on Tuesday last.

The Bishop of Moosehead will in future be permitted to import free material for the mission house at James Bay.

Clarence Watt and Gilbert Slipp, of Young's Cove, Queens county, met with accidents on Thursday last resulting in a broken leg for each.

Warren Molasky, of White's Cove, Queens county, had one of his heels so badly cut by a mowing machine that he will likely be lame for life.

Will Hart, aged 25, of Manchester, N. S., committed suicide Wednesday afternoon by hanging himself with a cord in his room. He had been ill.

William Doherty, liquor seller at Sussex, was raided Wednesday and a quantity of liquor seized. Doherty was taken to Hampton and locked up.

The ten-year-old son of J. F. Lewis, postmaster of East Southampton, N. S., used a pan of boiling water, which frightfully scalded his left shoulder and side.

It is expected that the finest collection of horses and cattle ever seen in the Maritime Provinces will be at the coming Exhibition in St. John in September next.

J. F. Stairs, M. P. for Halifax, was on Wednesday married to Helen (aherty) at Montreal, Ont. The bride is a niece of Mr. Bennett Rosamond, M. P. for North Lanark.

Albert Tracey narrowly escaped drowning in St. John harbor Wednesday. He fell of Reed's Point wharf and was almost gone when rescued by David Drynan and Philip Doody.

Thomas Hayes, of P. E. Island, was thrown from a carriage on Brunel street, St. John, Tuesday afternoon and so badly cut and bruised that he will be laid up for some time.

The bridge over the Nashwaak stream at Stanley, York county, fell Tuesday afternoon, carrying with it a load of small lumber and a pair of horses. Hugh Stewart, Mr. Clarkson and another man went through but escaped severe injury.

The Ontario Educational Department has decided to remove to Hamilton the Provincial School of Pedagogy, where it will be associated with the Collegiate Institute. A new school, to cost \$75,000, will be erected to accommodate 600 pupils.

The London "Canadian Gazette" says that the judgment in the appeal to the Privy Council to decide whether the power to pass prohibitory liquor legislation belongs to the federal or the provincial authorities of Canada, will not be given until November.

Several sales have taken place at Ottawa within the past week in the lumber business which the sellers consider a good omen for increased activity in the trade. The sales were not of very large amounts, yet they serve as an indication of a stir in the English and American markets.

In addition to 5,000 farm hands taken to the Northwest Territories last Tuesday another excursion of 3,000 is being organized by the C. P. R. to leave for the Northwest on Tuesday next. It is estimated that it will take at least 6,000 men to meet the demands of the marvelous wheat harvest this year.

Arrangements have been made by the St. John Exhibition Association with all the lines of travel for cheap freight and cheap travel to and from the International Fair, which opens on Sept. 24th and closes Oct. 4th. No one in the Maritime Provinces should miss the opportunity of attending the Fair.

Mark Ritter, aged 17, of Westmorland Point, was badly injured Tuesday by the accidental discharge of a gun. One knee was shattered. Some of the shot struck him in the face, penetrating his tongue.

Ernest Brown, of the same place, was so badly burned about the eyes, trying to split wood with gunpowder, that the loss of his sight is feared.

The trade community at Quebec is complaining that while the forwarding of freight from Halifax, St. John, N. B., etc., to Quebec by the Intercolonial Railway takes about a little over twenty-four hours, it takes from eight to ten days to have merchandise forwarded from Quebec to points like Campbellton, Dalhousie, St. John, etc.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH-MURRAY.—At the residence of the bride's father, August 8th, by Rev. M. Normandy, Arthur B. Smith to Lilian N. Murray, both of Cochrane, N. B.

BROWN-ROBERTS.—In this city, at the North End, on the 14th inst., by Rev. G. M. W. Carey, D.D., Alfred S. Brown to Susie A. Roberts, both of Boston, U. S.

GOLDMITH-ROBINSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, July 31, by Rev. H. Achilles, Oliver M. Goldsmith of Annapolis, to Miss Lucinda Robinson of Parker's Cove.

FRISHER-ROY.—At the Baptist parsonage, Liverpool, N. S., Aug. 1, by Rev. Zenas L. Fash, M. A., Herbert Fisher and Giverna B. Roy, both of Port Mouton, Queens Co., N. S.

RYLAND-OSBORNE.—At the home of the bride's father, Osborne Corner, Albert Co., Aug. 7th, by pastor I. B. Colwell, William Ryland, of Alina, Albert Co., to Amanda M. Osborne.

SARTY-GUEST.—At the residence of the groom's parents, July 31, by Rev. H. Achilles, assisted by Rev. H. S. Erb and Geo. L. Bishop, Richard Sarty, of Parker's Cove, to Miss Zedie Guest, of Young's Cove.

DEATHS.

LEITCH.—At Brighton, Shelburne Co., N. S., Aug. 8, Isaac Lloyd, aged 84 years, Brother Lloyd was the oldest male member of the Lockeport church, having been a Christian over sixty-five years. For a long time he has been the victim of a miserable illness, but his faith in God never wavered and his end was peaceful.

SHAW.—At Hantsport, N. S., 8th inst., of cerebral apoplexy, Emma Alberta, aged 34 years, wife of Leander Shaw. Greatly beloved as wife and mother, honored as a consistent and fervent Christian, highly esteemed by the Hantsport Baptist church of which she had been a member since the pastorate of Rev. J. C. Bleskey. Leaves a husband and four children.

NICHOLSON.—At Elgin, July 28th, aged 76 years, Hector Nicholson. Born in Inverness, Scotland, at an early age came to P. E. I. with his parents, and the later half of life made his home in this place. He was a member of the "E. I. C." and was united to his mother-in-law, the Gaelic Bible was his closet companion. His faith in God. He left a widow, two sons and five daughters to mourn his departure—yet in hope.

OLIVER.—At Parker's Cove, N. S., Aug. 9, Thomas Oliver, aged 82 years. Our brother was baptized about 8 years ago and until sickness kept him at home was a regular attendant and earnest worker for the church of God, and as his journey on earth drew near the end the prospect of the better world became more pleasing and soul satisfying. A sorrowing wife and five grown up children, three sons and two daughters, together with a large circle of relatives and friends are left to mourn his departure.

CHASE.—At Chipman, N. B., after a lingering illness, on the 7th inst., Amelia J., wife of Capt. E. D. Chase, aged 48 years, leaving three daughters, besides her husband and other kindred to mourn her decease. For the last three years the departed endured much suffering, yet she patiently awaited her Master's call. In her early life she resided in Sackville, N. B., where she attended the ministry of Rev. Thomas Todd. A daughter and three sons, one of whom was lost at sea in the wreck of his father's vessel, had preceded her to the spirit world.

JOHNSTON.—At Plaster Rock, Victoria Co., Aug. 4, of consumption, Mrs. Herbert Johnston, of Bayville, Charlotte Co., aged 33 years and four months. She leaves a husband and six children to mourn their loss, also her aged parents with whom she spent the last two months of her life on earth. Two sisters and three brothers survive her. Our sister professed faith in Christ and united with the Calais Baptist church some 20 years ago, from which she took her dismission and joined the Bayside Baptist church, where she remained a member until her "Divine Head" took her to the eternal rest.

[St. Andrews Beacon please copy] DAVIES.—Today we have laid away to wait the resurrection morning one of the valued members of our church. Leah, beloved wife of Deacon W. Davies, after months of suffering, was called to the rest last Sunday. When young she gave her heart to Christ and was baptized by Rev. R. R. Philip. When the Tabernacle church in Halifax was organized she united with it and has ever remained one of its most devoted members. The church mourns her loss and our brother and his children have been, indeed, bereaved. But there was one thing in the life of sister Davies that we wish to record, viz.: its evidence in favor of christianity. The most sceptical could not have witnessed it without being convinced that infidelity has nothing to put in the place of the religion of Christ. She longed to be with Jesus. Her death was a fitting close of a Godly life. Our prayer is that God will sustain our dear Mrs. Davies in this the greatest sorrow of her life.—Let me say for the comfort of the friends of Mrs. J. B. Davies, of Trinity Cove, An. Co., that I visited her in Victoria Hospital on Saturday the 10th inst. Went out again on Monday and found she had passed away. She told me on Saturday she was not afraid to die but was trusting wholly in Jesus. She and sister Davies entered into "the rest" at about the same hour.

Silver Wedding. The silver wedding of Rev. F. R. Todd and Mrs. Todd took place at the Baptist parsonage, Milltown, Me., on Monday evening, 12th inst., where two hundred guests assembled to celebrate the occasion. On a table was placed a handsome silver tea set, and an arrangement of flowers to form the dates of 1870-1889. After the reception of the guests, prayer was offered by the Rev. T. McDonald, of Forest City, followed by pleasant remarks by Dr. Padelford, of Calais, and Rev. Thos. Todd, of Woodstock. Letters were read from their only two sons who were not able to be present. Mrs. Arthur (Gleason), representing the Baring church, in a few choice words, presented a gift of money from that society. A handsome silver tea service, gold lined, was presented by Deacon St. Clair, from the Milltown society; a handsome silver tea set from Rev. Thos. Todd; other gifts in money and brass-ware were also bestowed. Musical selections were given during the evening under the charge of Mr. Hugh Stevenson, also some finely rendered recitations. After refreshments of ice cream, cake and lemonade were served the selection "Good Night" was sung. The guests made their adieux after wishing Mr. and Mrs. Todd many happy returns of their anniversary.

For Biliousness—Munard's Family Pills. Munard's Honey Balsam is a sure cure.

Table: Money Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. During quarter ending July 31st, 1888.

Received from: Nova Scotia W. B. M. U., \$1,207.00; Miss Hand, \$17.00; Sun. Schools, \$14.00; New Brunswick, \$66.00; Miss Hand, \$30.00; P. E. Island W. B. M. U., \$40.00; Miss Hand, \$40.00.

Money Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. From Aug. 23 to Aug. 19th. Alexander, F. M. \$0.88; Tidings 12c; Little Glace Bay, photos 00c; Acadia Mines, F. M. \$3; Hopewell Hill, F. M. \$6.80; Tidings 12c; St. Peter's Road, F. M. \$6.72; Central Bedouque, F. M. \$2.50; M. \$10, proceeds of thankoffering meeting, F. M. \$10; M. \$2; Annapolis, F. M. \$11.50; H. M. \$7.00; Noel, F. M. \$3; H. M. \$2; Tidings 12c; Amherst, F. M. \$1.50; H. M. \$3; Cavendish, F. M. \$4; Falmouth, F. M. \$7; Coll. quarterly H. M. committee meeting, Halifax H. M. \$7.85; Halifax, North church, F. M. \$1; Halifax, First church, F. M. \$2.50; Div'd Missionary Link, \$50; Jordan River, F. M. \$9; Mt. Hanley, Reports 12c; Smith's Cove, F. M. \$6.80.

MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, P. O. Box 513.

A QUICK RELIEVER! REV. THOS. E. ARCHER. Salt Springs Island, British Columbia.

A TEST PROVES IT THE BEST! FREE Sample to any address.

K. D. C. CO LTD, New Glasgow, And 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

NOTICE. As a large number of Ministers, Delegates and Visitors will attend the Baptist Convention in St. John, we would advise all to call at

Erb's Photo Studio, 13 Charlotte St., and get a dozen Cabinet Photos at 25c per doz. All prices reduced. Best workmanship and finish in the City.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION PREVENTS CONSUMPTION. PUTTNER'S EMULSION Cures Consumption in its early stages. PUTTNER'S EMULSION Prolongs life in the advanced stages of Consumption.

A. KINSSELLA, Freestone, Granite & Marble Works, No. 112 Mill Street (Near L. C. B. Station) ST. JOHN, N. B.

NOTICE! THE ANNUAL Meeting of the MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING CO. (INC.) will be held in the school room of the German St. Baptist Church, on SATURDAY Evening, AUGUST 26th, at 7 o'clock.

McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. The original and genuine Worm Syrup. A safe, pleasant and effective remedy for Worms in Children and Adults for 25 years acknowledged to be the best and safest remedy. Beware of cheap Worm Syrup. If you wish the genuine, obtain McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, sold by nearly every dealer in Medicine, 25 cents a bottle.

Exhibition days are Coming.



Are you Coming to the Exhibition?

What About Clothes?

If you want to save money on what clothes you wear wait until you come here, and buy what you want of such ready-made clothes as we have to sell you. That five, six, or seven dollars that you waste on your suit by paying, perhaps, \$7 more than you should for it, will be a wonderful addition to your spending-money. Save it.

Boys Clothes. Let the Boys romp and rough it, they'll be all the smarter when they're men. You want clothes that wear well and wont show dirt easily. Two-piece suits for Boys up to ten years of age; three-piece suits \$3.75 to \$7. Wear in every suit. Light suits keep cleanest.

Mens' Suits. Suits \$5 to \$15. Not the same as you used to buy ten years ago. Our clothes are made to fit and wear and give satisfaction which is about all any man expects them to do.

SCOVILL BROS & CO. ST. JOHN.

OAK HALL, King St., Corner German

Did You Ever Go Shopping by Mail

We wait on thousands of people who we have never seen, and the proof that this way of shopping is satisfactory, is in the fact that our out of town trade has about doubled in the past six months.

Try us on this special lot of Ladies' Waterproof Garments.

No. 1 Lot \$3.25. With triple cape, beautiful tweed pattern, medium color, very latest shape, and guaranteed waterproof, all sizes.

No. 2 Lot \$4.20. All black, perfectly rain-proof, has three capes, is fast color and good style. Best value ever offered. Sizes 32 to 62 inches

No. 3 Lot \$4.60. This lot has been sold at regular price for \$6.50. Checked tweed pattern, three very full capes, latest New York style, guaranteed waterproof.

Any of the above will be sent express paid to any address on the receipt of price.

FRED A. DYKEMAN & CO., 97 King St., - - ST. JOHN, N.B.

The Horn-Fly Conquered At Last. EVERY FLY DEAD IN THIRTY MINUTES.

DIRECTIONS FOR KILLING FLIES. Put Cattle in stable in any place sheltered from wind. Take package of shives. Insect Powder and dissolve lightly over cattle's back, sides, tail, and base of horns. Then brush the flies off legs and under parts of cattle's bodies. The flies will then fly on cattle's back, etc., and once there DIE IN THREE DAYS. Remember, almost all the flies on your farm are on your cattle, and that once you kill them off you have little further trouble. If your local dealer has not got Shives' Powder, send 25c in stamps to St. John, N. B., and he will send you a package post paid. One package carefully used will clear your farm of flies and save you scores of dollars in milk and butter.

Wholesale by T. B. BARKER & SON, 5 McLEARMID, St. John, N. B.

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To Every Old Subscriber Who Pays Up, Including Current Year, and to Every New Subscriber Who Pays in Advance--Old and New Subscribers Treated Alike--as follows:

THIS IS HOLMAN'S Self-Pronouncing Sunday School Teacher's BIBLE 5 1/2 x 8 inches. Binding, French Seal, Divinity Circuit, Round Corners, Gold Edges. Theological Library of itself. Contains Concordance with 40,000 References. Index to Persons, Places and Subjects, 16,000 References. Scriptural Atlas, with Index, 12 Full Page Maps in Colors. Glossary of Bible Words, Bible Calendar, Self-Pronouncing Dictionary of Proper Names and Foreign Words, Scholarly Articles on Bible History, Geography, Topography, Natural History, Ethnology, Botany, Chronology, Complete Harmony of the Gospels, Summary and Analysis of the Old and New Testaments, Tables of Parables, Miracles and Prophecies, etc. Price by mail, \$4, now reduced to \$3.50.

We give this as a premium to all new subscribers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR for one year, on receipt of \$3.50. All old subscribers now taking the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, who have paid in advance, and whose time is not out, can have their time marked up one year and the premium by sending \$3.50. Those who are behind three months, one year, or more, can settle at the rate of \$1.50 a year, and add to the amount \$3.50. This will mark your subscription forward one year and entitle you to the Bible. We hope this Premium will induce old subscribers to pay up promptly, as it is the most liberal we have ever offered. It should add at least 1,000 names to our list.

\$5.00 in Value for Only \$3.50.

We Guarantee all we say concerning it. Send Check or Money Order. This Offer is Good until further notice.

SEND ORDERS TO MESSENGER & VISITOR, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Need a Watch? Then consider first the quality—afterward the price. The quality makes the price, and we guarantee every watch according to the quality. See our prices.

Table: STEW WINDING WATCHES. Columns: Name, Price, Gold, Silver, etc.

Our Illustrated Catalogue post free. Your mail order will receive prompt and careful attention. Send us a trial order. L. L. SHARPE, 42 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER AND VISITOR. Vol. XI, No.

The New York small opinion—a very good one of that class of churching about from churching at each assembly, especially, shown to synagogues, supplied, and turned, footstools away and help indignity papers because not good to get even out inside a church, but do them much more souls large enough for grip on.

MANITOBA and other west during the past year have been taken P. R. to help to get Light frosts are rep week which probably, damage in places, but the country the we too far advanced injured. It is stated is making the most ough arrangements for the crop and the ne to move to market at

The reports as to aspect in Great Brit the reverse of hope represented as being age and the result of ing, it is declared, those of 1893 which British farmer appea bad to worse. The restrictions upon the culture by which he is exceedingly diffi tion, and when bad to the other advers situation becomes w

The collision with Miramichi river bet Miramichi and a co and criminal neglig the captain of the man who, at the time at the wheel. The were very sad. The schooner swept knocking five you river. Three of the of the two who w seriously injured. mate of the steam Capt. de Grace, b the captain himself let the steamer named Tait, who unit for the duty cording to his own the schooner until The young ladies timely death w daughter of Mrs. A. Amanda and Mag of Mr. John Loban all held in high est

—Dr. C. H. Coe's mon Theological Years Labor in the these columns some with warm comm ers. The Religio Va., says: "We o on having made Advances, Portlan will take up the added interest to ard, Chicago, sa noble one. The B. H. Eaton, Esq. author: "I have delighted with the way in which Alward says: "It ing reading to stand as a monu self-sacrificing w the South." Dr. Centre, says: "I drawn) the whole book is a valuab history of this a contribution to stormy period it nowhere else." at T. H. Hall's b the Baptist Bro

—The Christian the Maritime Pres annual meeting Presbyrian chr on Tuesday the delegates we r at the first meet erintendent's rep the past year 84 had been enroll number 695. O 381. New Bruns The total mem Thirty-five of th