

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
VOLUME XLVII.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLVI.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1894.

Printed by G. W. DAY, North Side King St.

—THE American Baptist Home Mission Society closed its fiscal year, March 31st, with a debt of \$101,456. This sum represents the actual money borrowed to meet obligations maturing March 31st. The deficit is a large one, but as there seemed reason to fear that it would reach a much larger figure, the friends of the society feel that there is some room for congratulation, since its present condition is better than they had dared to hope. The society requires about \$1,000 a day to meet its current obligations.

—THE new treaty which is being negotiated between the United States and China provides that Chinese laborers now in the United States shall be registered, and that after the treaty goes into effect none shall be admitted. Chinese subjects travelling for pleasure may be admitted but may not become citizens; otherwise Chinese subjects are to have the same privilege and protection as the subjects of the most favored nation. The United States on the other hand consents that similar regulations shall apply to United States laborers in China.

—It is not true that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian," but it is true enough that the only good liquor saloon is one that has ceased to be a saloon. At a meeting in New York recently, the question was discussed, How to improve the saloon. The remedy for the saloon is the same as that proposed for a vicious dog. "Cut his tail off just behind his ears." The animal is not made gentle and harmless by putting a pretty collar round his neck, and the pernicious power of the dram-shop is not removed by any amount of gliding that may be applied to it.

—ALLUDING to the ordination of a woman to the Christian ministry in Massachusetts by the Congregationalists the Boston Watchman remarks:

"Perhaps we are rather old foggy about this matter, but we confess that, though to our minds the argument against women's preaching derived from Paul's Epistles is somewhat weakened by a consideration of the customs of the Greek cities to which those Epistles were addressed, and we gladly admit that there may be cases in which women appear to receive a direct call from God to engage in the word of the pulpit, we have serious doubts whether the ordination of women is in line with the general teaching of the Scriptures, or in conformity with that unwritten law of social sentiment, which, when it is not vicious, is apt to be one of the choicest possessions of human life."

—OUR highly esteemed brother, Rev. R. Sanford, who as our readers know returned from India with health very seriously impaired, has been greatly benefited by the change to his native climate, and is now able to report the gratifying intelligence that his health is in a large degree restored. In the following note, just received, Bro. Sanford speaks for himself:

It seems fitting that I should acknowledge, publicly, the loving kindness of the Lord. He has done great things for me. Blessed be His holy Name! One year ago this day I felt myself in a very strait place. The eternal world seemed very near; the present as about to pass away; a plunge into the cold Jordan separating the two, inevitable. But it has pleased our Heavenly Father to restore to health. During the year there has been a steady gradual improvement. I feel that in this I am called upon to address myself again to active duty. The Lord be praised!
R. SANFORD.
Wolville, April 14.

—ALLUDING to the disposition manifested in recent years by men of wealth to provide large sums for the founding and support of educational institutions the *Christian Standard* of Chicago, says: "The movement that way seems to have had its start in the gift of \$50,000 to Harvard, by Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, in 1847. It became more marked, however, between the years 1860 and 1882, during which 22 years the sums so given aggregated \$50,000,000, of which \$85,000,000 were given during the ten years, 1870-1880. Since the date last named from twenty to thirty millions have been given, including Mr. Rockefeller's great gifts to the University of Chicago, Mr. P. D. Armour's \$3,000,000 for his 'Institute' in the same city, and Senator Stanford's in founding the University in California, which bears the name of his son. It is probably safe to say that within the period of the generation now passing from seventy to seventy-five millions have been given either in the founding or for the enlargement of schools of learning. These results have come about, not through any consultation to this end among men of wealth, but under influences created in individual cases by observation of a great need, with a generous spirit making response."

—A GERMAN named Dowe, a tailor of Mannheim, has devised a style of coat, which, if the reports concerning it are trustworthy, is likely to secure for him both fortune and fame. The coat may be expected to be especially popular with the military as the inventor claims for it that it is bullet proof. Count Von Schonvaloff, the Russian ambassador at Berlin, is said to have experimented with it by firing two shots at Herr Dowe, while encased in his coat, and without injury to the tailor. Further, it is said, that previously to this, the coat had been experimented upon by a military commission, all the styles of rifles used in the German army in the last fifteen years, being tested against it with the most satisfactory results. It is reported that the German government has offered Herr Dowe 3,000,000 marks for his invention.

—A MEETING was held in the vestry of the German St. Baptist church on Thursday evening of last week, at which the annual report of the Salvation Army Rescue Work in St. John was presented. The large number present filling the vestry to its fullest capacity indicated the interest which the public take in this work. Brigadier Jacobs presented a report showing what is being done. Three years ago a Rescue Home was opened on Pitt street, and since then 80 girls have passed through the home. Most of them have obtained good situations and are doing well. During the past year nineteen girls have passed through the home. Of these only two have been turned away. The quarters which the Home has occupied have become too small and other rooms have been secured. Donations of furniture for the fitting up of the rooms, as well as money for carrying on the work were solicited. The financial statement submitted showed that on April 1st, 1893, there was a balance on hand of \$51.86. The city corps in the last year have given \$108.11 to the rescue work, and outside corps have contributed \$386.61. Friends in St. John have given \$262.57, and friends outside of the city \$466.70. The home also received food to the amount of \$159.97. The expenditure during the year was, for rent, \$180; for coal, \$99.46, and general household expenses, \$717.73, thus leaving a balance on hand of \$180. A number of short addresses were delivered by ministers and others present in commendation of the work which is being done in this connection, and over \$80 dollars was subscribed in aid of it. There seems every reason to believe that the rescue work which the Army is carrying forward in St. John is a thoroughly Christian and most commendable enterprise, and those who give it assistance may feel assured that they are aiding a good cause.

—THE *Montreal Witness* in the course of an excellent article on the Church's Greatest Need, alludes to the spirit of the present age as being one of reliance upon material rather than spiritual forces. The electric light puts out the stars. The things seen win the attention of men away from the things unseen. This tendency manifests itself even in the churches by the emphasis laid on organization, ordinances and duties rather than the spiritual power that makes organization effective. Organization, forms, methods, human agencies and forces have their place but will signify fail to achieve the results to be desired unless they are vivified by the power from high. That power is the greatest need of the church. "It will readily be admitted," to quote from the article a part of which we have given in substance, "that the church was never in a better position so far as men, means and methods are concerned. Her one lack is the miracle working power of faith which gives up all hold of the world and accepts in its place the power of God who is ready to work through her in all the service which she has to do for humanity. That the church is weak where she ought to be strong is a fact so patent as to be a constant source of delight to her enemies. She is challenged, as the disciples of old were challenged, to cast out demons and she fails for the same reason that they failed, because of lack of faith. Infidelity, intemperance, irreverence and indifference possess society. The church ought to cast them out, but she is unable to do it, and she will remain impotent until she empties herself of every dependence and every attachment which interferes with complete dependence on the power of the risen Christ. 'Without Me ye can do nothing,' is an accepted but neglected axiom of the followers of Christ. But Bible teaching and personal experience are unanimous in declaring that the one thing which makes men strong for Christian work is the living grasp of faith which resigns all else in order to hold fast the strength of God."

PASSING EVENTS.

AMONG the methods of locomotion which men have invented for themselves, the bicycle has come to take no unimportant place. When, a few years ago, the "wheel," in its comparatively crude form, was introduced, there were few probably who expected that it would ever become more than a play-thing for young men of the more adventurous sort. But the bicycle idea once evolved and realized, even in a crude form, was one which the world was not likely to let die. By successive improvements in form and construction a high degree of speed and the comfort of the rider have been assured, while the element of danger has been so reduced as scarcely to be worthy of consideration. The bicycle as it stands to-day represents by far man's greatest triumph in locomotion by the use of his own physical powers. And when it is considered how nearly, on the race course, he is able on his wheel to keep pace with the fleetest race horse, and that, on a good country road in a day's travel, the best of horses cannot begin to hold his own with an expert cyclist, it is seen that the triumph of human genius represented in the unpretending wheel is not to be despised. The bicycle business is now of very large dimensions. In spite of our long winters in which the wheel must be laid aside, each year sees larger numbers of them introduced in Canada, and no doubt they will rapidly come into still more common use. We are inclined to say a good word for the bicycle as an institution which deserves to be appreciated and patronized. Of course it is possible that young men may use it to their hurt, since there are very few things in this world which are not capable of being abused by the evil-disposed or the reckless. In the endeavor to make a record for fast riding some may go beyond their strength and inflict more or less serious injury upon their constitution. The crouching position which the racing cyclist affects is objectionable and ought to be avoided in the interest of a healthy and symmetrical physical development. Then the possession of a wheel is doubtless to some young men a temptation to spend their Sundays in ways which do not minister to moral improvement. But the wheel in itself is not to be blamed, and, used with discretion, it is likely to do a man good and not evil. That it combines means of wholesome exercise for the body with rest and recreation for the mind is the general testimony of those who ride. For the man in town or city, shut up all day in the heated and confined air of the store or office, it is a real boon in the cool of the morning or evening to be able to run out a few miles on his wheel and breathe the purer air of the country. But the bicycle comes each year more and more to be an instrument of business as well as of pleasure. In many instances it takes the place of the horse and buggy, so that the bicycle business is having a very appreciable effect upon the horse trade. In some countries, too, the bicycle is being adopted as a part of the equipment of the army. Many ministers are finding it to their advantage to have a wheel, and their number is likely rapidly to increase. Those who have tried the wheel speak enthusiastically of it as a means of physical exercise and of brushing away the cobwebs from the brain. Ministers living in town or city and finding it inconvenient to keep a horse and carriage often feel the need of some swifter and easier mode of locomotion than is afforded by "shank's nag." This the bicycle supplies and costs nothing to keep. With a wheel it is easy for a minister of a fine afternoon to slip out five, six or eight miles and visit his more distant parishioners, hold an evening service and return to his home the same evening or the next morning before breakfast, if he desires, and in excellent condition for his next day's work. The advantage of a bicycle to a minister so situated is so apparent that cycling was rather *intra dignitatem* for a clergyman, passes away, many will, doubt, provide themselves with these aids to locomotion. Several of our Baptist pastors in the provinces are already making use of wheels, and as far as we have heard from them, they could not easily be persuaded to do without them. The St. John Cycle Company, whose advertisement appears in our columns, are able to give their customers the choice of a number of first-class bicycles at lowest market rates. The managers of this company are Baptist men, and if any of our ministers, or others of our readers, wish to

invest in a wheel, our friends on Charlotte street will, no doubt, be able to meet their needs in a very satisfactory manner.

THE progress which Japan has made in recent years by way of adopting the methods of western civilization in respect to government, education, &c., is well-known and remarkable. The country has, of course, much experience to make and many problems to solve before the reforms introduced shall be fixed upon a secure and satisfactory basis. But a new spirit has been awakened and a new era brought in; the bondage of the past is broken and the minds of the people are open to the reception of new ideas from every source. Japan has hitherto scarcely been thought of as a rival of the western nations in the industrial world, but it now seems quite possible that in certain lines she may, at a time not very distant, become a successful competitor with them in manufacturing industries. It is shown that cotton spinning, which in a comparatively small way, has long been practised by the Japanese, is now assuming very considerable proportions. Hiogo appears to be the chief centre of this industry and from the statement that the Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Company has recently added half a million dollars to its capital and is about to erect in Hiogo a new mill having 40,000 spindles, it appears that a good deal of enterprise and capital are being invested in the business. It is true that coal in Hiogo costs only \$1.80 a ton and that girls are paid only 43 cents a day as wages, it will be seen that the Japanese manufacturers should be able to send out their products at a cost which will enable them to compete with great advantage in the cotton markets of the world. In reference to this the *New York Tribune* says:

There seems to be no good reason why this enterprise should not succeed. The Japanese are singularly intelligent, quick of wit and deft of hand. They will make ideal mill operatives. The best of machinery and the most approved methods of work will be at their command. And with so low expenses for labor and supplies, the Hiogomans' factories will be formidable rivals of those of America and England, not only in their home markets, but in other Asiatic lands, and, indeed, throughout the world. The one new factory mentioned with its 40,000 spindles will be only a trifle compared with the whole industry recently established in Japan, which now numbers nearly half a million spindles. But it is a sign, and the conditions of its establishment are signs of what we may presently expect to see done by these enterprising people, with a rich soil, fine climate, low wages and cheap supplies. It will not be long before they will present a commanding figure in the industrial economy of the world."

RUSSIA'S grand scheme to connect the Baltic Sea with the Pacific by a great trans-Siberian line of railway, one and a half times longer than the Canadian Pacific, is attracting, as it deserves to, the attention of the world. The cost of the road is estimated at \$800,000,000 and it is to be completed in fifteen years. The eastern terminus is to be Vladivostok, a port on the Pacific north of Japan. It is said that the railroad will open up some five million square miles of fertile land; for the Southern Siberian country through which it is to pass is by no means a barren waste, but a country possessing vast capabilities for grain and stock raising, and immense resources in coal, iron and other minerals. Even now, we are told, the country through which the great Siberian railway will pass contains a population of eighteen millions whose yearly agricultural products are valued at \$80,000,000, while the output of the mines is worth nearly as much more. The opening of this great country by the railway will, of course, greatly promote its development by attracting immigration and capital, and the Siberia, which has been so long synonymous in our minds with all that is cold and desolate, may become a successful competitor with the United States and Canada in attracting the surplus population of overcrowded Europe. Besides opening up her own country, Russia's Siberian road will, it is believed, give her great facilities for extending her commerce with China and India, and for competing with Great Britain and other nations in the oriental carrying trade. But Russia's plans for the extension of her commerce embraces more, it appears, than her Siberian railway. A line of steamships is to connect Vladivostok with some American port on the Pacific. This is being undertaken by the Amoor Steamship company, which will also, it is said, operate a line between

some port or ports on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and ports on the Baltic and Black seas. Such an extension of Russian commerce and influence as this whole scheme involves cannot, of course be regarded with indifference by England. The intention of Russia would appear to be to enter the lists with England as a rival for the carrying trade of the world. Her great railroad when completed, traversing two continents, will give her great advantages in respect to the India and China trade; and in event of a conflict with the British power in Asia this railway which will "run menacingly along the northern frontier of India" would be of the greatest importance to Russia. It is not improbable, however, that if it appears that the Russian colossus is about to "override the world," other European powers will find occasion to interfere and prevent the consummation of its ambitious schemes.

MANY have wondered how it is that whilst the Erse and Gaelic, as branches of the Celtic language are fast disappearing as a spoken tongue in Ireland and Scotland, and the Cymric has completely and long since died out in such western counties as Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire and Cornwall, and in the other parts of England even prior to them, yet the Welsh or the Cymric language of Wales is now spoken, read and preached more extensively and by a greater number of persons than ever before. Also more Welsh newspapers, magazines and books are issued than at any other period in the history of the nation. Dr. Kuno Meyer, a distinguished Celtic scholar, attributes this fact to the orthography of the language in which "every letter has always the same sound." Other causes given are: 1st, The Welsh Bible, which was admirably translated at an early date; 2nd, Welsh preachers whose ministrations in the vernacular helped to keep Welsh as the language of worship; 3rd, The noble band of Welsh hymnologists; 4th, Welsh Sunday-schools; 5th, Popular bards. It is also said that the existence of the Welsh language depends on Welsh mothers who can plant feelings of love and fondness for it, or cause it to be entirely neglected. These statements from the London *Freeman* show the influence of the Bible and religion on the language of the nation; an influence felt in our English speech as it is marked in the German tongue.

THE transfer of the Electric Railway system of St. John to a Montreal syndicate is an event of considerable interest to the people of the city. At the head of the syndicate is Mr. James Ross, of Montreal, and it includes Mr. W. C. Van Horne, president of the C. P. Railway, Messrs. R. B. Angus, H. S. Holt and others. Messrs. Van Horne and Ross were in the city last week inspecting the newly acquired property. Mr. Van Horne is quoted as expressing great confidence in the people of St. John and in the future commercial prosperity of the city. The company will expend a large amount of money—some \$400,000 it is stated—in improving and extending the system. It will be made to take in a number of principal streets not now taken in, and will be extended into the suburbs as far as to the cemetery, perhaps to Robbsey, as well as to Fairville and the Bay Shore. Everything is to be new. A double track will be substituted for the single one and the rails will be very much heavier than those now in use. The cars will be new and also the electric light plant. The new company is, of course, seeking incorporation, and a bill providing for that is now before the provincial legislature. The fact that the C. P. R. is so prominently represented on the new syndicate would appear to indicate that the importance of the city as the eastern terminus of the C. P. R. system is being recognized. There are rumors to the effect that the C. P. R. people may build in St. John a great hotel after the example of the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec, by which the volume of travel to that city has been largely increased. But there appears to be nothing definite decided upon in that connection as yet. The operations of the new syndicate in St. John will be of course or a commercial and not a philanthropic basis, and while the city should welcome an enterprise which will tend to its improvement and the development of its resources, there should be a watchful eye that in granting the company the privileges which it asks the interests of the people are not sacrificed to those of the syndicate.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR

"Lord will Thou have me to do."
Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. Baker, 311 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR APRIL

Thanksgiving for the answer to our prayer in December. Psal. 77: 18, 19; Psal. 137: 1. And let us ask that the work begun at Southampton may extend to every one of our stations. Mat. 3: 10; Eph. 3: 21.

A Policeman's Dream.

Boys, at least, are interested in policemen—so interested indeed, that sometimes they think they would just as soon be policemen as missionaries. So here is a story for boys—a story of a man who was a policeman; and a missionary as well. His name was Inahara and he lived in Tokio, Japan. He had learned of the true God; but like many Christians who do not live in Japan, he did not trouble himself to tell others about Him. He had been a member of the church for ten years, when one night he had a strange dream while sleeping at the police quarters. He dreamed that it was Sunday morning and a friend came to ask him to go to church. He could not go because he thought he saw an opportunity to capture a great thief and so he well rewarded, and perhaps promoted to a higher office. He succeeded in arresting the thief and was leading him away when suddenly there gathered around him a whole band of thieves who had come to rescue their comrades. With wild threats they told Inahara to prepare to die. He had no hope of life, but said to the thieves: "I cannot die yet, for I am a Christian and have not been faithful. I must first tell my family and friends about Jesus and His salvation." The thieves replied: "We will give you time for that, but be quick about it." Inahara's family and friends came suddenly around him and he began telling them the wonderful story he had withstood for so long. To his great surprise the whole band of robbers dropped their swords and listened in silence to every word he spoke. The policeman grew so in earnest in telling the message, and made so great an effort to impress his hearers with the truth of his message, that the effort suddenly woke him from his dream. But he learned the lesson that no doubt the dream was intended to teach. He had cared too much for the honor of his office, and for the good salary it brought him; he had cared too little for dying souls around him. Soon after the dream he heard of a missionary who had prepared a tent and was going from place to place to preach the gospel. Inahara at once went to the missionary and asked to be allowed to drag the tent from place to place and thus have an opportunity of preaching the gospel of Jesus. And he was faithful in his work; always ready to carry his burden and always glad to tell the old story he had told in his dream.

In the Baptist church in Malden, Mass. is found this memorial tablet:

IN MEMORIAM
REV. ABRAHAM JUDSON,
BORN AUGUST 9, 1788,
DIED APRIL 12, 1850.
MALDEN HIS BIRTH PLACE,
THE OCEAN HIS SEPULCHRE,
CONVERTED BURMANS AND
THE BURMAN BIBLE,
HIS MONUMENT.
HIS RECORD IS ON HIGH.

Death of Mohammed.

Mohammed's death was caused by eating of a poisoned leg of mutton which was placed before him by the daughter of a Jew. He died at Medina, A. D. 632, in the 62nd year of his age. His followers would not believe that he was dead, as they had never believed he would die, and for some time his friends would not allow the body to be buried. Finally they said: "He is only gone for a little while and will come again as Jesus did." And so they buried him and covered his remains with a splendid mosque. But twelve hundred and sixty-two years have passed and the tomb is still sealed.

"EVERY DAY," says the *Presbyterian*, "We hear some one extolling the Fathers and praising the 'good old times.' In a few years the men who are now acting their parts will be gone, and two or three generations hence the present generation will be called the Fathers. Then we shall get justice and perhaps a little more. About the year 350 we shall all be quoted as examples to the rising generation. Complaints are often made about the wickedness of this age. In half a century this age will be described as 'the good old times.' Let us be patient. Half a century hence we shall be considered good."

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M. C. BLACK, Editor. J. H. SAUNDERS, Business Manager.

OFFICE: 26 GERMAIN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE intended for the paper to be addressed to the Editor. All communications relating to advertising, notices, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1904.

PROHIBITION AND EDUCATION.

By many persons who write and talk in reference to temperance legislation, it is assumed that because laws prohibitory of the liquor traffic are in places violated and imperfectly enforced, these laws are thereby proved to be useless and should be repealed.

Of all Bible stories, that of Joseph has always been one of the most attractive to children. The story of Joseph's life is simple enough in its general features to be easily comprehended by even a little child.

But this story has lessons which children of a larger growth will do well not to despise. One of the lessons that we may learn from it is that God's hand works in our lives and often overrules for good that which was meant for evil.

There is an educative power in a law which ought not to be disregarded. It is true, in a country like our own, where democratic principles and the method of government obtain, a law which is strongly opposed to the prevailing public sentiment will not be strictly enforced.

It will, however, be unfortunate if we come to put our confidence wholly in law for the deliverance of our land from the curse of strong drink and for the education of the people to right ideas in respect to the liquor traffic.

visions are not yet very clear as to the best method, the best way to bring them together who are thoroughly in favor of temperance, and who would like to save men, women and children; but certainly all will agree that the very best way is to prevent the trouble.

"The Life of Jesus."—Wallace. The Life of Jesus, by Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, M. A., lies on the table before me. It has just come. I linger over the cover a few moments, attracted by the neat lettering of the title, but more especially by the "C. C. C." monogram, encircled by the name of our now great young people's organization, and banded horizontally by the motto, "We study that we may serve."

SOME LESSONS FROM A BIBLE STORY.

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in the princely prosperity of the son whom he had mourned as dead. There are many other lessons connected with this story of Joseph, lessons certainly worthy of the most serious consideration of every young man, but which we have not space to dwell upon here.

Notes by the Way.

Annapolis county is now well manned with pastors, and the churches are in working order. Revival power is enjoyed by many of the congregations and is being sought by the use of special services by churches.

Ontario Letter.

What kind of an Easter did you see—elder brethren? Up this way it was cold and stormy. For two weeks before, the weather had been deluding us with clear skies, warm sunshine and every prospect of spring.

The Sunny South.

At the close of my last letter, I spoke of February days that were like June. These were succeeded by the worn-out remnant of a March blizzard. Whereupon the Atlanta Constitution (which I fear would welcome an earthquake if it but gave a good chance for a joke) indulged after this fashion:

Yesterday the violet Whispered: "Don't you grow!" Bring a spade—for now they're laid six feet under snow!"

Halifax Notes.

The mass meeting of the Halifax and Dartmouth Baptist Young People's Local Union was held in the vestry of First Baptist church, Monday evening, April 2nd, a large number representing the various Unions were present.

Personal.

Pastor Warren, of Sackville, and Pastor Martell, of Fairville, exchanged pulpits on Sunday last.

Our highly esteemed brother, Rev. A. Martell, of Wolfville, has recently been deeply afflicted in the loss of his estimable wife. We tender Bro. Martell our sincere sympathy in this sad bereavement.

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The mass meeting of the Halifax and Dartmouth Baptist Young People's Local Union was held in the vestry of First Baptist church, Monday evening, April 2nd, a large number representing the various Unions were present.

Personal.

Pastor Warren, of Sackville, and Pastor Martell, of Fairville, exchanged pulpits on Sunday last.

82.00 per annum: When paid within thirty days, \$1.50.

M. C. BLACK, Editor. J. H. SAUNDERS, Business Manager.

OFFICE: 26 GERMAIN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE intended for the paper to be addressed to the Editor. All communications relating to advertising, notices, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1904.

PROHIBITION AND EDUCATION.

By many persons who write and talk in reference to temperance legislation, it is assumed that because laws prohibitory of the liquor traffic are in places violated and imperfectly enforced, these laws are thereby proved to be useless and should be repealed.

Of all Bible stories, that of Joseph has always been one of the most attractive to children. The story of Joseph's life is simple enough in its general features to be easily comprehended by even a little child.

But this story has lessons which children of a larger growth will do well not to despise. One of the lessons that we may learn from it is that God's hand works in our lives and often overrules for good that which was meant for evil.

There is an educative power in a law which ought not to be disregarded. It is true, in a country like our own, where democratic principles and the method of government obtain, a law which is strongly opposed to the prevailing public sentiment will not be strictly enforced.

It will, however, be unfortunate if we come to put our confidence wholly in law for the deliverance of our land from the curse of strong drink and for the education of the people to right ideas in respect to the liquor traffic.

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DOMINATIONAL NEWS.

UPPER WILMOT.—Since our last report three more believers have been received into the fellowship of the church, making fifteen in all since the good work began, 4, 6, fourteen received by baptism and one by letter.

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Miramichi Churches.

On October 1st, 1891, in response to a call from this field, I took charge of five churches, namely, Ludlow, Doaktown, New Salem, Blackville and Underhill Settlement, besides three other preaching places, a distance of about 80 miles from one end of my field to the other.

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Quarterly Meeting.

The fourth session of the P. E. Island Baptist conference convened according to notice with the people at Knutsford on Monday and Tuesday, April 2nd and 3rd.

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Foreign Missions.

DEAR BRETHREN.—The following sums have been sent to me as special donations to our Foreign Mission work since my last report, viz:—

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USE SURPRISE SOAP ON WASH DAY; AND EVERY DAY. AN EXCELLENT IDEA

IRWIN & SONS, SEEDSMEN, 99 GOTTINGEN ST., and 201 BRUNSWICK ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

THE KARN PIANO. HALL'S BOOK STORE, Fredericton. BAPTIST HYMNALS, SABBATH-school Libraries, Paper, Cards, Gospel Hymnals.

Unwritten Law in the Best Society. For Dinners, House Parties, Afternoon Receptions and Five o'Clocks.

Chocolat-Merier? Only Vanilla Chocolate of highest grade; is manufactured by MERIER—Beneficial even for the most delicate.

CHOCOLAT MERIER. If he has it on sale send his name and your address to Messrs. Canadian Branch, No. 18, John St., Montreal, Que.

WILLIAMS. I have moved. I have moved. I have moved. I have moved. I have moved.

April 18

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.

A VISION OF LIFE'S RIVER.

BY ENOCH H. SWETT.

I stood on the bank of life's river,
That flows to eternity's sea;
And I saw the snow-white foam divide
And the waves recede on either side,
As the boats sailed by on the rolling tide,
And no boat sailed there for me.

While I watched the boats on the river,
Sail away toward the boundless sea,
I longed to join the passing fleet,
The voyage of life and death to complete.
And the shores of the fadeless world to greet;

But the boats sailed away from me,
And I looked down the shining river,
As the bottom sailed into the sea;
As they passed through the billows of death's dark night.

To the shores of eternal life and light,
Where their faith was changed to glorious sight,
And their course was lost to me.

And I prayed, as I looked down the river
And a ray of the boundless sea,
To Him who stills the Gennesaret's wave,
Who, in His wondrous mercy, gave
His life and death my soul to save;
And He surely answered me.

For a boat touched the bank of life's river,
In its course to eternity's sea;
At the call of the Captain, to whom I had cried,
I stepped on board with His hand to guide,
And sailed away over the rolling tide,
In a boat He'd prepared for me.

Thus my boat sailed away on the river,
With a breeze setting in toward the sea,
And a golden light settled down o'er the scene,
O'er the fields and forests clothed in green,
And the treacherous shoals I sailed between;
And merry dawnsed on me.

And I sailed not alone on the river,
In my course toward eternity's sea;
For here and there on the silvery tide,
On the radiant river, calm and wide,
Other boats appeared my course to guide;
And I hope grow bright for me.

But the clouds arose o'er the river,
O'er the land and the boundless sea;
And the gathering clouds obscured the light,
And the boats in their course were lost to sight,
And my glowing hope was sunk in night,
And darkness fell on me.

While the storm swept down on the river,
And the billows rolled out to the sea;
Of the sinking boatman along the shore,
Where the saints shall live to the end of time,
And glory dawned for me.

When I passed the bounds of life's river,
And entered eternity's sea,
I bade farewell to death's dark night,
And approached the shores of fadeless light,
Where struggling faith was changed to sight,
And glory o'ershadowed me.

But alas for my course on life's river
And eternity's boundless sea!
For I learned when I woke on the fadeless shore,
I'd been sailing in sleep the waters o'er,
In a vision of fancy, nothing more,
And the vision departed from me.

Windsor, Vt., U. S. March 26, '94.

quantities or go without. Think of being calmly told to wait till tomorrow for one's wages, when neither stick of wood nor ounce of coal was on hand for the family fire!

Apart from the inconvenience, embarrassment, and misery entailed by laxity in paying what one owes, especially when the creditors are the poor and the debts are small, there is evident a serious lack of principle in persons who can comfortably continue in debt.

Any lapse in the right honor which insists on meeting each demand and paying it in full at the moment of its maturity involves a loss of self-respect and brings in its train a warped morality.

There are few things more important in the education of children than the fostering in them the right estimate of personal obligation. The child should be enjoined against borrowing and begging in his small transactions. Let him be held to strict account and responsibility as to his management of his allowance. Fidelity here will tell in years to come, when his dealings are no longer small, but affect great commercial interests.—From Harper's Bazar.

An Unconquered Field.

The ability of women to attack complex questions is an acknowledged fact; that their courage and their energy are also an acknowledged fact. There are two questions that vitally affect the lives of women which they have as yet not grasped successfully—those of servants and dressmakers. Both of these problems are forced upon the attention of nearly all women, but year after year goes by and the problems remain in their chaotic state. What complicates the situation is that the intricacy of women with the various philanthropic and charitable organizations brings them into relations with the very people who are on the surface. It would seem, would afford the natural solution of both problems—for themselves the demand for service, for the others the demand for wages or its equivalent. Lack of training is what prevents. The mass of people who stand in need of assistance are ignorant they cannot render service for which living wages are paid. We need a great training school, or schools, where the trades and industries of those who could render service fully which there is always a market should be trained. The one revelation that this winter has made has been the enormous amount of untrained labor there is in the world. The various organizations endeavoring to help the unemployed have found themselves almost helpless because there were people, families, threatened with hunger and homelessness, who did not know how to do any kind of work other than the rough and hazy work of women—mothers of families—could not make the simplest garments. There is not a community where there are not more demands for skilled service than can be supplied. Women, who are the sufferers from this condition, which is abnormal, should solve it by scientific methods of training. It should be impossible for a willing worker to be so untrained as to obtain only the barest wages.

The one hope of the presence of women on boards of education is that they realizing the two conditions, will create so strong a sentiment in favor of manual training that no boy or girl will leave school without at least elementary knowledge in manual skill. For the great mass who have passed beyond the school age, who are infants in knowledge, their hope lies in the women who are trying to revise ways and means of support for unskilled labor, combining to give life to the skilled labor that will solve the problems of domestic service and dressmaking; and this can be done only as we have schools where training is free and broad and lodging are furnished and paid for by a certain term of service, the product of which means an income to the school. Much of the dissipated energy thought and money of a nation could with advantage be directed in the management of schools of domestic economy. Such schools would go far toward solving many of the problems that consume the energies of philanthropists and housekeepers.—The Outlook.

Great Britain's Drink Bill.

The Rev. Dawson Burns, now one of the oldest and best known temperance writers in England has, for years past, prepared and published a statement of the annual drink bill of England, Ireland and Scotland, compiled from the government official reports. His statement of last year has been recently published in leading English journals, and is as follows:

The quantities taken from the trade and navigation accounts, and the estimated cost is based on data that have not been questioned:

Liquors Consumed, 1893.	Quantities Consumed.	Retal. Cost, 1893.	Cost of Liquors Consumed, 1893.
British spirits (20 per cent)	29,877,087	29,877,087	31,955,267
Foreign spirits (20 per cent)	7,800,836	9,483,803	9,776,627
Wine (10 per cent)	37,727,833	39,301,710	11,131,894
Total spirits	1,137,306,000	85,394,545	55,663,838
Beer (10 per cent)	11,744,771	12,748,294	13,161,049
British wines, older, etc. (estimated)	15,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
		128,851,829	140,898,287

There was an increased expenditure on beer of £221,887; but the decrease on British spirits was £1,497,280, and on foreign and colonial spirits £382,824, a total decrease on spirits of £1,880,104. There was also a decrease on wine of £412,716. The decrease on spirits and wine was thus £2,292,820, and, subtracting the increase on beer, the net decrease was £2,011,433, or a little less than 1 per cent. on the expenditure of 1892.

As the population of the United Kingdom was estimated for the middle of 1893 at 38,129,992, the expenditure per head on intoxicating liquors was £32 12s. 3d., or £18 1s. 3d. for each family of five persons. But as many millions of persons, including children,

take no intoxicating liquors, the average expenditure of consumers of such drinks was very much higher than £32 12s. 3d. The average expenditure per head was £3 18s. 11d. in 1892, £3 15s. in 1891, and £3 14s. 4d. in 1890.

As between the three kingdoms, the expenditure per head on intoxicating liquors is the highest in England, Scotland being second, and Ireland third, the figures being £3 18s. 5d. in England, £2 2s. 9d. in Scotland, and £1 14s. 2d. in Ireland, £1 1s. 6d. There are no means of learning what proportion of the inhabitants of each kingdom at the age of twenty entirely abstain, and which country contains the largest proportion of the hardest drinkers.

According to American figures the liquor bill of 1893 in the United Kingdom was nearly \$700,000,000.

THE FARM.

STABLING THE COWS.

Extracts from an Essay Recently Read by E. G. Wood, of Wisconsin.

How to keep cows clean in the stable has been an unsolved problem. Drops, stanchions, various kinds and styles of stalls have one all proved themselves useless in this respect. Lately, however, I have been using a rack and floor which seem perfect. With Watts, I can say:

"This is the way I long have sought; And now I find it not I found it not." The place of a manger is a rack for hay, slanting towards the cow at an angle of forty-five degrees. The other side of the rack is boarded up four feet high. Into this all the coarse fodder is thrown. The cut and ground feed is given the animal in a strong box, placed under the rack. The cow is held by a halter to which is snapped a rope. This is tied to a ring in the rack and gives her perfect liberty of motion as she can rub or lick herself at pleasure. The floor unlike most modern floors, many of which damage dairy cows, is planked level. As the cow stands feeding at the rack a two by three inch scantling is laid down just forward of her hind feet and spiked firmly. Between this scantling and the rack a little dry bedding is placed. The cow in lying down soon learns to step forward and not lie across the scantling, but to get up the dry, clean and comfortable portion of the floor. When she rises the sloping rack forces her to step back and the manure is dropped. The bedding inside the scantling will remain dry until given to powder.

The bottom of the rack is twenty-six inches from the partition. The latter is frequently criticised, because it prevents visitors from passing along and looking at the faces of the stock; but the cows are so placid and untroubled by the manure that the comfort of the cow is not injured. This stable is prominently adapted to the comfort of the cow. I used two snags on the ropes which fasten my cow, and if any one else loses the other is sure to hold her.

Hope for Sandy Lands.

There are many thousands of acres of sandy barrens in the United States and notably in the East, near good markets, which are being bought at fabulous low figures because incapable of producing crops. Since the recent introduction of "spurry" (Spergularia Arvensis) there is unquestionably a bright future for owners or buyers of such soil. Previous to the introduction of this useful plant, which has proved its ability to grow on sandy soil and not only yield a crop of considerable food value, but actually add fertility to the soil. Spurry, however, is not a new plant, having been known and appreciated since early in this century. It is an annual plant extensively cultivated in France and Germany for its larvae, which are eaten by silkworms and hogs, and is especially prized as a food for milch cows, influencing the yield of superior milk and butter. It grows on sand that is too dry and infertile to support clover or grass, and rapidly takes three sowings may be ploughed in during the season to renovate and enrich the soil. Experiments prove that it will germinate even in dry weather. The latest sowing may be ploughed in the same way, which in turn may be ploughed in the following spring, and two more sowings of "spurry" made the same season. The crop may be fed both green and dry, and is fairly productive of seed from its roots. One acre per acre being the yield. If "spurry" is ploughed in when partially ripe, only shallow furrows being employed, it is self-seeding. When the seed is sown it is harvested in the same manner as clover seed. Six to eight quarts per acre is the quantity of seed used for fertilizer and fodder. Spurry hay is best when cut after the formation of seed, but before it has ripened. When seed is the object, only four quarts per acre is used. This allows each plant to have more sun, and it branches better, producing seed instead of foliage. It germinates so quickly as to make the field look green three days after sowing if the weather is warm and moist, and can be cut for hay six weeks later. It is fit for pasture four to six weeks after sowing.

The effects of the soil after ploughing under this green crop are very noticeable and differ from anything noticed in the ploughing in of other crops. The land becomes much more compact, and where grass refuses to grow, or at best grows only in tufts, plants of even growth are noticeable. As a fertilizer for ploughing into orchards it promises well. All this promises bright things for the future of sandy land.—Retail.

Feeding Work Horses.

The system practised in feeding horses by large establishments, keeping as in some cases, several hundred head at constant work, may be of interest to managers of farm horses. The horses at work in Swift & Co's establishment, of Chicago, are uniformly in excellent condition for service. The teams con-

tered in the recent cart-horse competition were taken from their regular work, and their general good appearance was a matter of extended comment. Mr. Shibley, superintendent of Swift & Co's horse department, in explaining the management of these horses, stated that they fed nothing during the week but the best timothy hay and No. 2 white oats, and bran mash and hay on Sunday. No fixed rules are followed as to quantity, the amount being regulated by the requirements of the horse, which generally ranged from two to eight quarts per feed. The bran mash on Sunday, he stated, is a necessity to prevent what is commonly known as Monday morning disease, or spinal meningitis, which is due to overfeeding during enforced confinement following a period of hard work. It was stated that if full grain feed was given on Sunday a large percentage of their horses would be unfit for service at the beginning of the week's work. The disease is an aggravating one and quite difficult to cure.

This is a common experience with all managers of horses doing heavy city work, but it is seldom thought of in the treatment of horses doing farm work, although it is altogether likely that many instances of farm teams are traceable to this same trouble. The horse that is subjected to rigid work, requiring heavy feeding, cannot be safely taken off from that work abruptly without gradually continuing to feed, and even for Sunday's rest the plan of reducing the feed and making it of a laxative nature is highly recommended by the best authorities. Failure to observe this precaution may result in a well-developed case of this disease, but it has a tendency to lead to disease or disturbance of the functions in various ways hardly less injurious even if less apparent to the eye.—C. F. Curtis, in Rural Home.

Dehorning Young Calves.

A stick of caustic potash is the best apparatus with which to dehorn calves. The job can be done in a minute, causing only a slight wound to the skin, and a five-cent stick will dehorn a dozen calves. Moreover, this caustic can be procured at almost any country drug store.

It is a difficult matter to convince dairymen that so simple, quick and inexpensive a method can be effective and sure; nevertheless, it is a fact. I did not believe so, but as it did not cost much to try, I put it to the test, and to my surprise, with entire success. I have dehorned the calf and not but more than a month old to insure the prevention of all horn growth. It should be done when the calf is from two to four days old—the earlier the better. The embryo horn appears then like a little fleshy wart about as large as a split pea.

I take the calf's head between the legs, moisten the spot by applying to it a finger slightly dipped in water, and then rub well the little excrescence and the skin of its around its base, touching a spot not larger than a ten-cent piece with the stick of potash for a few seconds, holding the calf's head still against my thigh, meanwhile, by grasping its nose with my hand, and the job is done for all time. I am much pleased with the results when I see, as I constantly do, three or four of my hornless two-year-olds drinking peacefully from the same water tub.—New England Farmer.

Oats for Calves.

No supplemental food is better than ground oats as a help in developing the heifer calf. As soon as she begins to eat hay she should have a little night and morning, fed dry. Begin with half pint of feed, or even less, and gradually increase the quantity until she will take a pint at a feeding. See that you keep her thrifty and growing. A calf which is once stunted by insufficient or improper food, will never make so good a cow as she would otherwise have been, no matter how much pains you may take subsequently to make amends for the early neglect. But the feeding is not the only thing with the calf which you expect to develop into a dairy cow. The training is almost equally important. She should be taught to lead by a halter, to stand quietly, and to bear handling long before the time when, as a cow, she will be forced to submit to these restraints. No forcible breaking in will be necessary if you are willing to take a little pains about these matters during early calf-hood, and it pays much better to do them and in the way than later and more forcibly. With such treatment you can easily develop a kind and gentle disposition.

Wood Ashes for Wines.

Some seventy-five yards from my door may be seen one of the many practical illustrations of the worth of potash as a fertilizer. The briars, weeds, small bushes, etc., surrounding a field were piled and burned before the field was ploughed. At the present time (December 25), the wheat shows four times the strength at that place of the rest of the field. I have no doubt the small amount of potash on the burned flat will more than double the yield.—J. H. Andrus.

To restore gray hair to its natural color in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Hall's Hair Renewer.

It is not by the things that overthrow and destroy the influence of a Christian it is little things. Mole-hills are sometimes mountains.

I have a few Public School Arithmetics which retail at 25c. They cost about 20c. wholesale. A few are defaced a little with dirty finger marks, but I'll sell them at 10c. each as long as they last.

SNELL'S ACTUAL BUSINESS, and SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Truro, N. S.



A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD THOMAS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill St., Montreal, P. Q., says:

I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many Wonderful Cures performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was initially covered from head to foot with a red and itchy, troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years. In spite of the best medical treatment available, her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles, which effected a complete cure, were taken, and her father's health was restored to the strongest terms by the medicine.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
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SUMMARY NEWS.

Domestic.

—Frank Hind, aged 16, was burned to death in his father's house near Carleton, N. B.

—The St. Martin's Railway which has been closed for some months past, is to be opened again for regular service on Monday, the 23rd inst.

—Messrs. Brecker & Co., bankers at Waterford, Ont., have failed. The deposits, it is said, are \$75,000 and much anxiety is felt among the creditors.

—The Whiteway government resigned office on Wednesday afternoon. The government will likely call Goodridge, the opposition leader, to form a ministry.

—The Quebec Grand Jury returned a true bill on five indictments against Leon Carrier, charged with embezzling \$30,000 from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

—The contract has been awarded to Mr. J. P. Todd, of Dorchester, to construct the new art building at Sackville. The price is about \$25,000. The work will be done under the supervision of H. H. Mott.

—Edward, Frank and Joseph Budden, Telephone Convent and Joseph Devesey, of Salmon River, Digby Co., were blown to sea in Sunday's gale in the schooner Dot and have not since been heard of. They had neither food, water, stores, light or compass.

—George Jefferies, the Sussex lad, said to be ill-used by his stepfather, has laid a complaint for assault against his brother and sister. This was done at the instance of the S. P. C. A., to get at the facts of the alleged cruelty. The case will be tried on Tuesday.

A meeting of the old workers of former companies working at Oak Island will be held at Truro next Tuesday. A representative of the present Oak Island Treasure Co. will be present, and a definite mode of procedure for doing the work now contemplated will be settled upon.

—Mr. A. W. McLeod found awaiting him in Vancouver a beautiful gold watch, a farewell gift from his fellow Y. M. C. A. secretaries in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. McLeod was given a warm welcome and many leading citizens attended a reception in his honor. The mayor presided and led in the speech-making.

—George Floyd, of this city, who had one of his feet badly jammed while at work in the car shops at Amherst on Monday, is now in the hospital. His injuries are not so serious as was at first supposed. Fortunately no bones were broken and the surgeons expect to save his foot. He will be laid up for some time. —Globe.

—Dr. D. G. Bourinot, clerk of the House of Commons of Canada, has assumed charge of the historical and constitutional department of *The Week*, Toronto, and this periodical will henceforth enjoy the benefit of his great information and ability. The change is one which will assure *The Week's* place as an authority upon such topics.

—An old resident informs *The Amherst Press* that just 27 years ago Amherst was visited with just such a storm as we had on Monday. On that occasion it took large gangs of men two whole days to break the road to Fort Lawrence. It was an early spring that year and he had wheat under six feet of snow; the wheat crop was injured by its cold covering.

—Miss Harriett S. Olive, daughter of Mr. H. J. Olive, of Carleton, is to be the valedictorian at the Sackville closing exercises. This much-coveted position goes to the head student of the graduating class and is therefore an honor to be particularly proud of. Miss Olive is a Victoria school graduate and in Sackville has gained first honors in a large class of both boys and girls.

—The accepted tender for the St. Martin's Seminary was that of Mr. Gilbert Titus. The amount of tender was \$12,501, the property being subject to a mortgage of \$10,000. It is stated that Mr. Titus intends to offer the property to the Baptist and F. C. Baptist bodies for the purpose of carrying on a school conjointly, and if the offer is not accepted, the property will be offered to one of the bodies separately for the same purpose.

—Reports which have been received from different sections of the province go to show that the late storm was even more severe than in St. John. In the rural districts the roads were blocked and travel had to be suspended. The drifts were colossal and here the appearance of hills in many places. The schools in the back districts had to be closed Monday and Tuesday. All agree it was the greatest storm that has visited this province for many years. —Sun.

—The hay crop at many points along the St. John river was very much of a failure last autumn. As a consequence the farmers have been obliged to import large quantities during the past winter. A gentleman who came in from Canterbury told a St. John man that over 800 tons had been brought into that place from Quebec during the past few months. The winter has been so extremely severe that a larger amount of feed was consumed than ordinarily. —Sun.

—There has been a gathering of representatives of the leading confectionery establishments of Canada at Ottawa, and we are told that "their representations will undoubtedly carry much weight when the final touches are put on the new measure." The inference would seem to be that these "representatives" have been at Ottawa to get something to their advantage without regard to the general interest. They have formed an association of confectioners for the Dominion, of which Mr. G. W. Ganong, of St. Stephen, is a vice-president.

United States.

Aak for Minard's and take no other —The president of the United States has proclaimed that American Behring Sea bill to be in force, and House of Lords has passed the first reading of the British bill.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

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



—The three-story tenement building, 140 McKibbin street, Brooklyn, struck Tuesday evening. All the tenants were killed and others more or less injured.

—David Dudley Field, the famous lawyer, died at 3.42 o'clock Friday morning of pneumonia. Mr. Field returned from Europe, where he had been since last November. He appeared to be in good health. He was 85 years old.

—On the invitation of the archbishop of Canterbury, a number of bishops, prominent clergymen, and laymen of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States will visit London the coming summer to attend the missionary conference of the Anglican church. The conference will convene May 29, and continue until June 1, with three sessions daily.

—An eastern-bound Union Pacific train of twenty-six empties was boarded at Lima, Wyo., Wednesday night by over 1,200 of the industrial army. Unsuccessful attempts were made by the train men to put them off. Superintendent Malloy says the only course left for the company is to move the army eastward as expeditiously and peacefully as possible.

—A short time ago the managers of the pulp mill at Basin Mills, near Orono, Maine, announced a cut down of wages. The Yankee, Irish and provincial employes were inclining to strike, when the sudden arrival of many men from the provinces checked them. Since then the new men have been roughly handled. Several are laid up with injuries. Others are arming. One dealer sold seven revolvers on Monday.

DEATHS.

MARTELL.—At Little Glace Bay, Mar. 11th, Mr. Thomas Martell. He was a member of the Baptist church in this place, and died trusting in his Saviour. He was buried in Homeville, March 18.

LUNDINGTON.—At New Harbor, Guysborough Co., N. S., April 3, George Lundington, in the 68th year of his age. He lived a quiet, peaceable life—given to talk. He never made a public confession of religion, but thought much on the subject. A wife and three children mourn their loss.

BAKER.—At Tanook, on the 4th inst., Elizabeth, widow of the late George A. Baker, aged 77 years. The deceased was a member of the Tanook Baptist church, and for over forty years her sister lived a devoted life of faith in the Son of God. She enjoyed much of the Divine presence in her last sickness.

SANGSTER.—At New Harbor, Guysborough Co., Feb. 27, Joseph A. Sangster, in his 85th year. The deceased professed faith in Christ many years ago and united with the Methodist church. He was a plain, outspoken man and had many good traits in his character. Three sons and a wife are left to mourn their loss.

WHITE.—On the evening of the 7th, Wilnot White, of Cambridge Narrows, in the 45th year of his age, passed peacefully away, resting upon the promises of God. Our dear brother leaves a sorrowing widow and four children, with a large circle of kindred and friends. May the Grace and consolation comfort the bereaved.

HARRINGTON.—In New York city, March 13, Stephen Harris Harrington, aged 81 years, 10 months. He was born in Antigonish, N. S., May 23rd, 1812. In 1846 he wedded Miss Mary Emery, daughter of Rev. John Whidden, pastor of Baptist church in Antigonish. They resided in Halifax for about a year and a half, then moved to the States and located in New York city. Interment in Mt. Kisco Cemetery, N. Y. [Antigonish papers please copy.]

BARTON.—At the Range, Queens Co., on the 1st inst., after an illness of two months, Richard G. Barton, in his 71st year. Bro. Barton was a licentiate of our body several years and preached the Word effectually in many sections about the Grand Lake. He suffered much in his last sickness from dropsy and other causes, but he bore all with Christian resignation. An afflicted widow, three sons and two daughters remain to mourn their loss. The deceased is the dead that die in the Lord.

STEVES.—At Upper Dover, West Co., March 15, Mrs. R. A. Steves, aged 36 years, daughter of Eliza Wheaton, of Sackville. She was baptized when 17 years of age and received into the fellowship of the church at Sackville. She was a devoted Christian, and after her marriage and removal to Dover, rendered assistance to the F. C. Baptist church in that place which was highly appreciated. She leaves a husband, three children and other relatives to mourn their loss.

LONDON.—At Wickham, Queens Co., N. B., March 5, Mrs. J. W. Chas. London, departed this life with Christ, which is far better. God graciously sustained her through many weeks' suffering from that dread disease, consumption. Calmly she fell asleep in Jesus, leaving six sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother. A lonely husband and daughter and aged mother, brothers and sister are left to mourn. May the God of all consolation sustain.

SAUNDERS.—At Springfield, N. S., March 19, Bro. Zenas Saunders of heart disease, aged 58 years. Bro. Saunders was well all day working hard; came in from his work and took his tea with his family. After dark he went out to the barn to see that all was right. On returning he lay down on the lounge to rest himself, and while in conversation with a couple of young men he suddenly gave a gasp and expired. How true the words, "He leaves a widow, think not." etc. Some thirty-five years ago Bro. Saunders gave himself to Christ and his cause, uniting with the Springfield Baptist church, of which he remained a consistent member until God took him. He leaves a widow, five children, two grandchildren and many friends to mourn their loss. May God sustain the suddenly bereaved family.

MCCAYNE.—At Falkland Ridge, Annapolis Co., N. S., April 4th, Mary, relict of the late Deacon Thomas McCayne, aged 76 years. Sister McCayne was born at Chester. Forty-eight years ago was born again at Springfield, Ann. Co.; was baptized by the late Rev. Mr. Midout, and united with the Springfield Baptist church. Her name is historic with the community in which she lived and where she died. She was the first woman to spend a night in that place, her husband being the first settler; in her home was held the first religious meeting (a prayer meeting) ever held in Falkland Ridge, out of that small beginning has grown a community of twenty-three families, all but one represented in the Baptist church. Sister McCayne having spent eighteen years in fellowship with her loving Lord in life, felt He would not leave her in death, so she was not afraid to die. Her only regret was that her walk was not more close with God, and so her fellowship with Christ more sweet. May God sustain the children, grandchildren and friends who are left to mourn their loss.

MARRIAGES.

NOWELL-GIBSON.—At Smithtown, N. B., April 5th, by Rev. F. N. Atkinson, Samuel Nowell, to Laura E. Gibson, all of Hampton, King's Co.

TEED-MATTATALL.—At Acadia Mines, April 10, by Rev. T. B. Layton, James D. Teed, to Minnie E. Mattatall, both of Greenville, Cumberland Co.

FRAZER-GARRETT.—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 3, by Rev. C. W. Corey, William H. Frazer, of Red Point, to Maria V. Garrett, of Fairfield, P. E. I.

GUTTAR-MCDOWELL.—At the parsonage, Gibson, N. B., April 4th, by Rev. F. D. Davidson, Fudness Guttar, to Emily McDowell, both of Marysville, N. B.

LAWSON-MCCONNELL.—At Port Hillford, Guysborough Co., N. S., April 4th, by Rev. J. E. Tiner, Edwin R. Lawson, of Shebrooke, to Miss Eva McConnell, of Port Hillford.

FRENCH-LEAVITT.—At St. George, Charlotte Co., N. B., on 7th inst., by Rev. H. E. S. Maider, Thomas M. French, to Miss Jennie Leavitt, both of Back Bay, Parish of St. George.

CREED-BROWN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Hampton, N. B., on the 4th inst., by Rev. G. O. Gaudin, Frank Stewart, second son of H. C. Creed, of Fredericton, to Mary E. Brown.

MACDONALD'S CORNER.—Three baptized at Macdonald's Corner on the 8th, making in all 87. And still we trust the good work will go on. We purpose taking up the work in a special effort at Mill Cove on 15th. M. P. King.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY. The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy.

GATES.—At Hollis, N. H., Mar. 19, Addie, wife of Charles E. Gates, and daughter of Capt. Josiah Crosby, of Yarmouth, N. S. Mrs. Gates was born at Beaver River, and during a revival under Rev. J. H. Saunders, in 1875, was baptized and united with the Baptist church, of which she remains a member until the day of her death, and has through the many trials which she has been called upon to bear put her trust in her Saviour. She was married less than a year ago, and has since made her home in Hollis. The past summer she spent in Yarmouth where the sea air seemed to benefit her health, which had never been good; but on returning to her home she contracted a severe cold which rapidly developed into consumption, of which disease she died, passing away without a struggle, and has gone to be with the loved ones who have gone before. She was very patient during her illness, and frequently expressed her desire to be at rest. Her sister went from Yarmouth in January to care for her, and remained with her until the end. Deceased was a sister of Rev. H. N. Farry's wife, who died November last.

FRISWELL.—We have to record the death of one of our deacons, which occurred Sunday evening April 1st. John L. B. Steeves was 71 years old. He united with the First Hillsboro Baptist church 44 years ago, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Francis. For a number of years he has been a deacon of the church and filling the position of recording clerk. He was a faithful temperance worker. In fact every good cause received his hearty support. In his death we have lost one of the best men whose names ever stood upon our church roll. Ever in his place mourning and evening on the Lord's day; at his post-prayer-meeting evenings and at Conference meetings every month. He was a very gifted man in prayer and exhortation. He carried the cause of God in his heart, rejoicing when the church was prospering and mourning when the cause was languishing. Many sore hearts have he left behind. He lived in the affection of his wife. Few couples loved each other and made of each other as did this deacon and his good wife. Deeply he is mourned by his two sons and five daughters. The church and community have lost a faithful member and a good citizen. The entire community mourn his loss. But he is with Christ and is blessed forever more, and we are left to finish our journey and remain faithful down to death.

ARMSTRONG.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Truro, March 28, of heart failure, after a long sickness patiently borne, Irene E. Armstrong, aged 81 years. Mrs. Armstrong was the widow of the late James Armstrong, of Wolfville, N. S., and the daughter of Rev. Theodore S. Harding, who for more than half a century was the pastor of the Wolfville Baptist church. For many years Mrs. Armstrong had been a faithful follower of the Lord Jesus, and was at the time of her death the oldest member of the Wolfville church. It was her privilege to bring up a large family of children, of whom three sons and five daughters now remain on the earthly plane of our so loving and true. To these in the hours of bereavement it is pleasant to recall the beautiful life, characterized through the long years by holy and unselfish service. To her through the great grace of God death had lost its terrors and the last moments of earthly existence were spent in earnest prayers for her children, her grandchildren and the Wolfville church, dear to her heart for many, many years; then the last words, "Come, come, Lord Jesus." Rev. W. F. Parker, of the Emmanuel church, Truro, conducted a service, tender and sacred in character at her daughter's residence, on Friday evening, March 30th, and on Saturday afternoon, 31st, at the old home in Wolfville, whither the body had been removed. Dr. Higgins, pastor of the Wolfville church, assisted by Prof. Keirstead, conducted the funeral services, after which the burial, when all that had been left us, was laid to rest beside the body of her husband, and near Father Harding's grave in the old burial ground nearly opposite the Wolfville church.

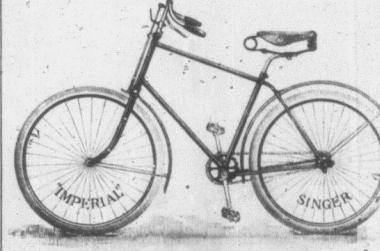
HECKMAN.—At Rosebay Cross, Lunenburg Co., N. S., March 20, Mrs. Sophia, beloved wife of Isaac Heckman, and daughter of Jacob Seboyer, aged 71 years. She leaves four sons and seven daughters to mourn their loss, and yet to rejoice for her triumphant entrance into rest. She had a very remarkable conversion when sixteen years old. Although a member of a highly respectable family, she was converted without any human means. The light of the New Testament teaching on Baptist principles flashed upon her, with such force and power that she came out at once, consulting only the mild of her Saviour, and was baptized by F. A. Taylor. The pastor, Rev. E. N. Archibald, conducted the services in the Methodist church on Good Friday, preaching from those blessed words of comfort and hope found in Rev. 14: 13. Our beloved sister lived a very consistent and devoted life. She was in the habit of walking long distances to enjoy worship with the people of her choice. But she was, as is proper, most liberal in spirit toward all evangelical churches. She would often say to her family, "Go to the house of God wherever Providence gives you the opportunity." Her love for the Bible, her genial heavenly spirit endeared her to all Christians. Her liberality with her means to missions and to her beloved church at Lunenburg, was a continual proof of her undying interest in the cause of God. For more than two years she has been confined to her home and a constant sufferer. But the affectionate devotion of her children greatly contributed to her comfort. To the writer she has often borne testimony to the many ways in which they strove to cheer her and build her soul in with God, and she remains rest and well the glad Easter morning of the Redeemed. May all her loved ones be so loyal to Christ that they will rise together to glory, honor, immortality and eternal life.



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THE CHRISTIAN ME... VOLUME LVIII

Vol. X, No. 1
—There has been Dr. Larimer, of the church, Boston, was the present charge to accept of the Washington Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y. It is on the authority of Dr. self that it is his intention in Boston and build the Temple.

—For a long time—just how long—it has to hold the closing exercise on THURSDAY. This day will be on WEST We are not informed for the change, but for convenience sake, expect to attend the annual at Wolfville will do mind the fact of the and that all the exercise this year one day less than in the past.

—The Globe says really understood the begin at an early day St. John of a large number of sites which under consideration. One is the present Derry, another the old on Prince William Governor Boyd's p Square, and a site or also spoken of. The locations. It is which it is proposed about half a million.

—Bro. WILLIAMS and those of our sure—for his most finely descriptive of some scenery. Bro. some, has carried to Colorado from Colorado Springs to be reached last. If our brother a poet by his exploits, we may be reach still greater comes to climb Colorado plains at summits of the C.

We hope our correct trip through the Grand Canyon, and to tell our readers from the plain of summit, we shall him, and we know many interesting in Colorado.

—Some alarm been caused by case of smallpox. Byrne who received medical college he had been in attendance patients in St. his home in St. complained of fever, and after was pronounced would appear to be the spread of the ing the disease in also isolating. Dr. Byrne before became ill spent a day or two to Sussex friends in this he stayed here three, though disease at that contagious state prove to be other number of pered to contagion will, under the good deal of a or two. We precautions as ease it is co physician attend should exercise common prud a more cautious sed by Dr. E.

—The duct of some pairing a school Charles, Que which might death or very number of with the school build was been men had p this remove over one of weight been bers were u and after so and creating crashing do