

Messenger and Visitor.

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AN OPEN NOTE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS
Who are owing for the Messenger & Visitor.
Not to be read by those who pay promptly.

A merchant of extended experience in trade has said that it is impossible to get a settlement of accounts with some people unless you offend them. We are beginning to conclude that the above assertion may be quite true. We have had a letter from a good brother who is quite able to pay for the MESSENGER AND VISITOR but, who elects not to do so with any regularity, which indicates that even a modest request for him to pay up offends him. We are glad that we have only a few of this class on our mailing list, and if we must we can afford to offend them. Will all those who have lately remitted to us accept our thanks. We are opening our mails every day with great anxiety for remittances.

Our editor, S. McC. Black, has been voted a well earned and much needed holiday of three weeks, and is now away seeking to take out of it all the rest and recreation possible. In the meantime J. E. Hopper, who though weak is able to do a little literary work, and finds a pleasure in it, will fill the gap, and as he is unable to walk out may be seen at his study, corner of Pitt and Leinster Sts.

The outlook for the preservation of the seal industry is said to be discouraging. The regulations imposed by the Paris arbitration have proved to be of little avail in protecting seal life. One officer predicts at the present rate of slaughter that seals will be exterminated in Alaskan waters in five years.

We are glad to see that a basis of operation has been agreed upon by the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, by which in work in the South the one Society shall not enter territory preoccupied by the other, and an honest effort be made so that Ephraim will not vex Judah, nor Judah Ephraim.

RECENTLY, DR. D. CLARK, professor of Theology in Earlham College, with ten other advanced Quakers, was baptized. He says: "I was forced to take the rite of baptism after years of prayer and struggling, and I felt there was no other course left for me, but to exercise the liberty and right of conscience that I feel the religion of the Society of Friends concedes to all its members." It is now reported that Dr. Clark is to be tried for heresy.

CHROZIER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, since the death of Dr. Long, the professor of church history, has been making diligent search for a man to fill that important chair. Henry C. Vedder, of the Examiner staff, has been offered the position, and if he accepts, the promise of advance work in that department is especially bright. His books and lessons for B. Y. P. U. have shown keen reliability for historical research. His acceptance, however, is still in abeyance.

Our oldest school of the prophets, Newton, is enjoying enlarged prosperity. It now has a staff of ten instructors, and 38 new students, mostly graduates, have just entered, and more are coming. An interesting part of the opening exercises was the laying of the corner stone, by Dr. Hovey, of a new library building 100 by 75 feet, to cost \$50,000. Our maritime churches are more especially interested in this school because in the past most of our graduates have attended it. We rejoice in its prosperity.

The Congregational church of this city observed its jubilee on the 2nd inst. In 1834, Rev. J. G. Galloway, an independent missionary from England, came to St. John, and was for a time the guest of our late Hon. W. B. Kinneer. He held services in the second Baptist church, which was then vacant, and soon gathered a large congregation, and steps were taken to build a church which was completed in 1845. The church has had many honored members, and has contributed in no small degree to the moral and religious forces of the city. A jubilee fund of \$2,000 has been raised which reduces the debt to \$1,800. We are glad to learn that the outlook of the church, after many reverses and losses, is now so hopeful, and we join in hearty congratulations and best wishes.

DR. CONWELL, the pastor of Grace church, Philadelphia, who has been in Europe for medical treatment, has returned home having had a very delicate surgical operation performed on the brain in Sweden. He is fully restored to health, and his immense church testified its unbounded joy in receiving him home again by turning out in

the rain 2,000 strong, and escorting him from the railway station to his house. The following evening over 6,000 gathered at the public reception. He is the Spurgeon of America, and to an almost equal degree is now duplicating his work. Whatever his hand touches seems to prosper. His college for training Christian workers is full, dozens of benevolent agencies centre in his church, and on Sunday he preaches to four or five thousand.

Our Baptist brethren in Germany have recently held their triennial meeting in Berlin. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. It was decided that the new Publication Society building will not be erected in Hamburg, present location of the Society; but there was no definite selection made. This publication work was started by Ocken as a private matter, but in 1878 Dr. Bickel went over from America and purchased it for the German Baptist Union. It has prospered greatly and hence the demand for larger and better accommodation. The last year, however, shows a falling off, owing to the fact that Russian censors have prohibited all his publications from entering Russia. This is not only a loss to the Society, but a more serious loss to the little churches who are thus deprived of communication with their brethren, and supplies for their Sunday schools.

ONLY a few days ago we were reading an account of the elegant Baptist meeting house erected in Paisley, near Glasgow, Scotland, by Mrs. Coats, in memory of her husband, the great thread manufacturer, costing over half a million dollars. The pastor, Dr. Flett, had served the church continuously for 34 years, and was congratulated far and wide on the splendid advantages which this magnificent edifice afforded for enlarged work. Scarcely had the echoes of dedication died away before the Master called His trusted servant to higher service in glory land. Dr. Flett, like Carey, was in early life a shoemaker, who, by energy and perseverance, succeeded in taking the Glasgow University course. In 1880 he received from the same institution his D. D. His life work was given to one church. He filled the place God assigned him, and through many coming years will be there seen the fruitage of his quiet life.

GENERAL BOOTH, the founder of the Salvation Army, has been in the city and has received a most cordial welcome from all. He addressed a number of meetings. On the 1st inst. he spoke at a mass meeting held in the St. Andrews rink, presided over by Hon. A. G. Blair. The mayor, prominent citizens and clergymen were on the platform. The general outlined the good work begun by him 29 years ago in the east end of London, showing its marvellous growth and efficiency. Today the Army has 12,000 officers, working in 42 different countries, and 4,000 stations. He spoke also of his rescue scheme by which through farms, factories, and colonies abroad, many were provided for, and claimed that his plan, contrary to many predictions, was a success, and that 75 per cent of those helped by the Army were willing and ready to work.

THOMAS SPURGEON has closed his first year of occupancy of the pulpit of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, and many will be glad to learn that the mantle of the father seems to rest upon the son. The old time congregations are well sustained and earnestness and efficiency characterize all the work. Mrs. Spurgeon, having arrived from Australia, they have begun keeping house and the church presented them a cheque of \$1,700 for furnishing. Once more we have seen the independent form of church government put to severe trial, but it has stood the test. The church is pulling well together and peace and prosperity prevail. Dr. T. L. Cuyler has heard Thomas Spurgeon preach, and in writing to the New York Evangelist speaks thus of the sermon and the preacher:

"His voice is clear and resonant, reaching easily the furthest auditor in the upper gallery. In many respects he resembles his father; he has the same method of placing a few brief heads of his extempore discourse on the desk beside him, the same easy, self-possessed fluency, the same pure Saxon style, and the same habit of raising his eyebrows, and of gestulating with his right arm. The sermon had not the marvellous richness and unique spiritual flavor that made his father the prince of popular preachers, but it was a good, strong, wholesome and most profitable sermon, and if he can maintain that pace steadily, from Sabbath to Sabbath, he will vindicate the wisdom of that great church in making him their pastor."

It will be remembered that the Roman Catholic roughs of Quebec a few weeks since partially wrecked the mission premises at St. Rochs and endangered the lives of the missionaries. There were then no arrests made, but the city authorities repaired the premises and expressed regret. Again last week a similar gang of roughs stoned the mission house during religious services, breaking windows and doors, and though policemen were near and soon arrived upon the scene no arrests were made although some of the guilty parties were pointed out to them. The French Catholic press are pronounced in denunciation of this outrage, but to us it seems strange that the authorities have been unable in both instances to find out any of the perpetrators of such intolerant and murderous acts. The mere repairing of the damage is not what justice calls for, but the punishment of the parties. Such acts of persecution are what Baptists have suffered over and over again for years in Quebec, and it is now time that they be stopped if Romanists are to be called Christians and Quebec a civilized province. Rev. Mr. Stobo in the name of the Evangelical Alliance, addressed a note to the mayor in which he says: "Until some arrests are made and severe penalties inflicted, these riots will go on, property be destroyed, and precious life endangered, and disgrace brought upon the name of our fair city. Quebec is a British province, and we are a mixed community. There is no religion in knocking a man down for the love of God sake, neither is there much of the spirit of true religion in window smashing." We shall be glad to learn that the authorities set about in earnest to find the ringleaders in these persecuting acts, and mete out to them a few years in the penitentiary.

N. B. Home Missions.

The first monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Brunswick Convention took place in St. John on the 2nd inst. An informal conference with the Maritime Committee was also held, and the following deliverance given in reply to their proposal to create another board:

Resolved, That this Board repeats the invitation already extended to the Maritime Committee, asking for their cordial co-operation, but that we are of opinion that any further organization in connection with home mission work in this province is not at present practicable.

The following brethren were appointed to visit the churches in the various counties and collect funds in aid of the objects of the N. B. Convention: For Carleton and Victoria, Rev. J. A. Cahill; for York County, Dea. D. W. Estabrook; for Sunbury and Queens, Rev. S. D. Ervine; for Charlotte, Rev. F. C. Wright; for Kings, Rev. T. W. Keirstead; for St. John City and County, Bro. N. B. Cottle and T. L. Hay; for Albert, Rev. B. N. Hughes; for Westmorland, Rev. M. Addison; for Northumberland, Bro. Wm. Swim. Rev. J. H. Hughes was also appointed a general collecting agent in the interests of the Board.

The Board decided upon the following appropriations: to the Newcastle, Miramichi, field, Rev. W. J. Bleakley, pastor, \$150; to Nashwash and Cardigan, Rev. P. R. Knight, pastor, \$75; to the Tabernacle church, St. John, \$150; to Musquash \$6 per week for three months in support of Bro. Perry Stackhouse.

Rev. J. W. S. Young was appointed for one year as general missionary for the province.

Rev. Thos. Todd is also to superintend the arranging of fields in the settling of missionaries. This work he kindly offers to do without salary.

It was also on motion resolved to give the earliest possible attention to the following fields, whose needs are to be considered at subsequent sessions: St. Francis, Grand Falls, Tobique, Rockland, Cantebury, Queensbury, Boies-town and Miramichi Valley, Charlotte County, 2nd St. Martins, Fort Elgin, Shediac and Harcourt Station.

All missionaries and pastors in connection with the Board are requested to report, if possible, to the monthly sessions of the Board. These sessions will be held regularly in St. John on the first Tuesday of each month at 2 p. m. Contributions in aid of our work are to be sent to the treasurer, Jacob S. Titus, St. Martins, N. B.

W. E. McINTYRE, Secy.

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

Be Ye Also Ready.

From my own interpretation of 1 Cor. 14: 24, 25 and 26, I have concluded that in the church at Corinth some good was done by lay members speaking, and after some consideration have decided that each in turn gave more than "half minute" testimonies. *Toujours Pret* tells the brethren and sisters that they should in prayer and conference meetings confine what they say within half a minute. How would it have been if he had in his communication taken his own advice and just used seventy-five words. If he had he would not have persuaded Bro. A. and Sister B. who had worked so hard all day that they were too tired to attend conference or prayer meeting that they were kept away by the long prayers and exhortations of Deacon C. or Sister D., and Brother and Sisters D. and E. who seldom speak or pray in public, that they are prevented because some other brother or sister extended their prayers beyond seventy-five words.

I have attended a few conference and prayer meetings in the sixty-seven years of my Christian life, and have never been in one where the half minute or seventy-five word rule would work. I have heard short prayers and exhortations that went to the hearts of many present, and I have heard pretty long prayers and exhortations that did the same. A fair rendition of Paul's words in 1 Cor. 14: 24, would be—if there come into the conference or prayer meeting an unbeliever in the great truths of Christianity and hear you Christians (lay brothers and sisters) tell what the Lord has done for your souls it will convince him that what has been done for you can be done for him, and he will be converted and saved. I will leave the idea for some of our D. D.'s to enlarge on. For any one minister or layman to lay down a rule as to how long another should preach or pray is to me the *ne plus ultra* of absurdity.

Laymen are now too often in all public religious meetings treated like children. "Be brief brother," meets them whenever they rise to their feet, and if they are at all sensitive knocks all they have to say out of them. Disconcerted, they stammer over a few broken sentences and fall back into their seats. I was often told, when a child, that little people should be seen, not heard, and the lay brothers and sisters often receive broad hints to the same effect. I am writing to defend the brothers and sisters in our churches against the imputation that "in their five and ten minute addresses" those who hear them "only hear a confused sound of words, which is unattractive and reveals no light on any important question." I believe the time has come when lay brothers and sisters will have to take more active parts in our churches—when strong winded lay brothers and sisters who believe they have a call to preach will fill our deserted pulpits. I think that we Baptists have not yet decided that no brother or sister should open the mouth in public as a Christian teacher unless his or her name is adorned with a B. A., M. A. or D. D. I have some confidence in the prophecy that says: "I will pour out my spirit on all flesh and your younger men and maidens shall preach." (Ec. As I am a mere layman and have already exceeded my half minute, I must not further trespass on your space.

C. E. K.

Dorchester, N. B., Sept. 27th, 1894.

Wolville.

The academy opened at the beginning of last month. Principal Oakes is doing all he can to make an efficient school. Walton B. Fuller, a graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, has charge of the Manual Training department. He renders to the academy some of the support of the patrons of our school. Owing to the addition of a year's work to the course of study heretofore pursued in the High School of the town the number of students from Wolville has been greatly reduced. There is no falling off in the number from other sections. The students are doing good work. At the exhibition in Halifax the Manual Training exhibit of the academy was recommended for a special award and a diploma ordered to be given. The exhibit attracted much attention and was highly praised by education officials of the province. The work of this department is receiving considerable notice. There is not much effort made to commend the academy to the denomination at convention and at associations. Its important relation to the supply of students for the college and its value in itself should secure for it a place in the thoughts and sympathies as well as the support of the patrons of our school. Help for the academy is help for the college. The advance in high school work will make it more difficult to attract students from the towns. But the country sections need the institute, and many of the best students come from remote districts. The academy endeavors to maintain a high standard of scholarship and character, and earnest students can obtain a good preparation for advanced work by faithfully pursuing its prescribed course of study.

ACADIA SEMINARY
has also been doing its work of teaching for a month or more. The staff of instruction is full. Miss Tilford comes from Harvard Annex to teach short hand and type writing. Miss Anderson, of Sackville, comes well recommended as a teacher in the department of instrumental music. The work is going forward regularly. At the exhibition in Halifax two departments of the Seminary were well represented. In the department of painting there was quite an extensive exhibit of good work in charcoal and a large number of "studies in still life" in oils. The judges made special mention of these studies which were much admired by the pupils. It is cheering to note the recognition secured by our schools, and it may be taken for granted that they deserved the praise they received.

Miss Francis Cox, a graduate of the Seminary, recently delivered an interesting lecture upon "College Settlements," to the Young Women's Christian Association of the institution. The College has begun work. The prospects are that the attendance will be large. Rev. W. A. Newcombe, of Thomaston, Me., has spent a few days here. He preached very acceptably in the Baptist church.

PERSONALS.

Rev. J. W. Manning supplied the Leinster St. Church last Sunday.

Rev. I. E. Bill, Jr., has taken a Baptist church at West Cleveland, Ohio.

Rev. I. Wallace Corey, A. M., pastor elect of Fairville, expects to enter upon his duties there October 14th.

Mrs. W. W. Weeks, the wife of our popular Moncton pastor, called and reports everything prosperous for the church in that railway centre.

Rev. J. J. Baker, who for about two years had been a resident of St. John, as pastor of the Leinster St. church, has closed his labors with the church and has returned to Ontario. It is with much regret we write this, for we sincerely wish that our brother's stay with us might have been prolonged. In coming to St. John Mr. and Mrs. Baker were not, we believe, personally known to anyone here. In going away they leave behind them a large circle of friends in whose love and esteem they are strongly entrenched. An address presented to Mr. Baker on the eve of his departure declares on behalf of the church the high regard and appreciation in which they and their labors were held by the people of Leinster St. An address presented by the Baptist pastors of the city shows how large a place Mr. Baker held in the love and esteem of his brethren in the ministry. These testimonies are doubtless sincere and true. During the convention year of 1893-4 Mr. and Mrs. Baker both had connection with the Messenger and Visitor, the former as editor of the B. Y. P. U. department, while the fruits of Mrs. Baker's cultured Christian mind were enjoyed by the readers of the W. B. M. U. column. Our relations in this, as in other respects, have been of the most pleasing and harmonious character. Mr. Baker has always impressed us as a man truly and strongly devoted to the cause he professed to serve, a pastor with whom the interests of his church were ever uppermost, who at the same time his field of view and his heart were large enough to take in all other Christian interests, especially those connected with his own denomination. His convictions of truth are clear and strong, and what he regards as the path of duty he follows without fear. He has lived among us a life wholly above reproach, and by his manly and Christian character has won the respect of all who have known him. The conditions which he had to deal in the pastorate at Leinster Street were very difficult. If the result of his labors is not so manifest a success as he could have desired, it is, we feel sure, far from being a failure. The church is stronger and in a better condition for work today than it was two years ago, and the pastor who shall now take up the work at Leinster Street will reap the results of faithful work done in the pastorate which has just closed.

W. B. M. U.

NOTO FOR THE YEAR:

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

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

PRAYER-TOPIC FOR OCTOBER.

Work Among Women.

MISS H. WRIGHT—FIVE BIBLE WOMEN.
Again the time comes to tell our friends at home what things God hath wrought for us and by us in this little corner of His vineyard; and like a student going over her lessons before repeating them to her teacher, year by year I turn over the pages of my note book, and the stores of my memory to find facts that may show to you something of what is being done, and to enlist your prayers, sympathy and help.

In the course of the year we have tried to revisit as many of the well known places as possible—I refer to

our regular visiting places before I left for my furlough. Many of the women have told me that the Bible women did not fail to come to their homes during my absence, and they had even remembered my own message to them; but they remain in almost the same condition, having it is true, more light and knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, and more willing to admit the utter foolishness of their own customs, yet they halt between two opinions. Much has been done in this town, and as I think over its condition it seems as though this great mass of heathenism had not been touched, and it must be permeated with the gospel before there will be any moving at all. At times the stolid indifference of the women when talking with them is too much to bear, while at other times their interesting, touching questions as to how they "shall obtain righteousness," and "will the Lord Jesus really admit such sinners into His heaven if they repent and believe," causes me to greatly desire that power from on high, which is able not only to convince hearers of the truth of our message, but to help them to lay hold of eternal life. I am unable to speak of any who are earnestly seeking the Saviour, and this is a cause for deep heart searchings. We do not know which "shall prosper, either this or that," but after years of labor we do look for some return; and our earnest prayer is, that the power of the Lord may soon be felt in many homes in this heathen town.

On account of Mrs. Archibald going on tour with Mr. Archibald in 1893, much of my time had to be given to the boarding department, thus my visitation has been considerably interrupted, yet I tried to keep up all that I could; and the Bible women have been very regular in their work.

The villages near the station have been regularly visited, and at times we feel encouraged, when the people evince an interest, but this is not enough, we want them to be truly converted. After being so long at the station I was very glad to get off on a tour, and spent the month of February in Palkonda, where there are two Christian families, and P. Gurnah, of whom you have heard. In that town with its population of 10,000, my lone Bible woman has her field of labor, and her heart was encouraged to have some one to go with her, and the one who accompanied me from the station made a trio. Often we talked until too hoarse to speak another word, and yet the women crowded around asking questions. One evening we stood beside a tank where the women were getting water, and had listeners for two hours, and when visiting the villages in the vicinity of Palkonda the people were willing to listen longer than we were able to talk, and we did not stop until we were completely tired out.

The time came for us to go on to Tekkail, 87 miles distant, and to avoid the great heat of the day, travelled by night, and toward the morning saw two large bears keeping almost abreast of my carriage, but after accompanying us for half an hour they disappeared, much to my comfort. After travelling some miles had to ford a river, and I was carried over by coolies, on a stick, got safely to my carriage and hastened on, but the heat during the last hours of my journey almost overpowered me, and I was glad to get into the tent left by Mr. Archibald for me, pitched in a nice, shady mango grove. This time, however, travelling thirty-seven miles, proved very exhausting, so I had to rest the next day. My principal reason for going to Tekkail was to do what I could for the weak Christians there, and a month spent with them gave me the joy of seeing them improve in many ways. Their interest increased in the prayer meetings, Sunday services and Bible classes. To build up in the faith and to strengthen that which is weak is just as necessary in our work as to tell the gospel message to the heathen every day.

It was not until the weather became dangerously hot that we made up our minds to return to the station, but the evening came, when we, like the Arabs, folded our tents and moved silently away. In conclusion, the following is a summary of the work during the year: 1913 visits were made, the truth as it is in Jesus told to about 16,000 persons, 4,280 gospel tract bills were distributed and I have taught 153 Bible lessons. My touring days numbered 67, and 30 villages have been visited, and I have travelled 450 miles in the interest of the work.

May I ask all who read this report to remember us constantly in prayer! We need much faith and patience to work on quietly and patiently, leaving results in God's hands, fearing not that all He sends, whether success or disappointment, whether joy or sorrow, is best, for it comes from the loving hand of Him who is the Giver of all good things. H. WRIGHT.
Chilacole, India, June 30th, 1894.

THE CHAMBERED SAULTS.

OLIVER WENDEL HOLMES. This is the ship of pearl, which poets feign, The unshaded main,— The venturous bark that flings On the sweet summer winds its purple wings In gulfs enchanted, where the siren sings, And coral reefs lie bare, Where the cold sea-moats rise to rub their streaming hair. Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl; Wrecked is the ship of pearl! And every chambered cell Where his dim, dreaming light was wont to dwell, As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell, Before thee lies revealed, Its broken ceiling rent, its wainscot crypt unsealed. Year after year beheld the silent toil That spread his oars in rust; Still, as the spiral grew, He left the past year's dwelling for the new, Stole with soft step its shining archway through, Built up its idle door, Stretched in his last-found home, and knew the old no more. Thanks for the heavenly message brought, Chief of the wandering sea, Cast from her lap, forlorn! From thy dead lips a clearer note is born Than ever Triton blew from wreathed horn. While on mine ear it rings, Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that sings:—"Build the more stately mansions, O my soul, As the swift seasons roll! Leave thy low vaulted roof! Let each new temple, nobler than the last, Shat there from heaven with a dome more vast, Till thou at length art free, Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea."

HISTORY OF THE HANTSPORT BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY W. A. PORTER. Published by Request of the N. S. Central Association. This church was organized at Falmouth, in the county of Hants, on the 13th day of January, 1830, in a house used for public worship, and known as the Union Meeting House, situated at Mt. Vernon, and afterward owned and occupied by the Wesleyan Methodists. Eighteen of the members of the Baptist church at Windsor having obtained letters of dismission from that church for the purpose of forming a separate church, called a council from the following churches, viz: Windsor, Horton and Cornwallis. It was by unanimous vote declared that it would for the glory of God and the comfort and benefit of His people, that a separate church be now formed to be known as the Particular Church of Falmouth. The council, in accordance with this resolution, proceeded to the organization of the church. Peleg Holmes and John Masters were chosen and ordained deacons. Elder Richard McLean delivered an address founded upon the 19th and 20th verse of the second chapter of Acts. Two candidates were received for baptism and two by letters from other churches. Thus the church was organized with a membership of twenty-five without a pastor. On April 17th, 1830, at a meeting of the church it was, by unanimous vote, decided that a council be called for the purpose of setting apart to the gospel ministry Robert Dickie. Consequently a council convened from the churches at Windsor, Horton, Cornwallis, New Brunswick and Allen Young, and on May following, when Robert Dickie was duly ordained to the work of the ministry; and although there is no definite record of the fact, there is sufficient evidence on the minutes of the church to conclude that he became its pastor, and remained with them as such until 1834. From that date until February 11th, 1837, the church was without a pastor. At that time Elder John Cogswell was engaged as pastor for one year, although until 1839 the church was without a pastor a portion of the time; yet the meetings were well attended and strict discipline maintained. The church at this time numbered 75, and being received by baptism and letters, and fifteen exhortations. In March, 1833, Ezra Churchill was by vote of the church allowed a license to preach, within the limits of the church only; and Allen Young and Clark Young were ordained deacons. In 1836 we have the first mention of a church clerk, when Kisha Holmes was elected assistant clerk. In 1839 Levi Lockhart was appointed church clerk in place of Allen Young who resigned. During the summer of 1839 Elder James Stevens supplied the pulpit for a time, and in November of that year was engaged for twelve months as pastor. We do not know whether the pastor engaged up to this time gave their services gratuitously or not, but we now have the first intimation of any pay being given; the record shows that the church agreed to raise a salary by subscription. There is no record of the length of time that Elder Stevens remained with the church. No mention being made of a pastor during the years 1840-1, we conclude the church was without one; but notwithstanding they were not idle, public meetings being held up to this date in the old Baptist church at Falmouth, and in the school-houses at Hantsport and Brooklyn. The time had now arrived when the erection of suitable buildings for public worship at Brooklyn (then known as Stony Hill), and Hantsport became a necessity. Consequently, with the zeal and energy which characterized the members of the church at that time, they erected a meeting-house at Brooklyn, and immediately following, one at Hantsport. In 1842, Elder Aaron Cogswell ac-

cepted a call and became pastor of the church and remained two years. In July, 1842, Levi Lockhart, Joseph Brown and Frederick Nustin were appointed and ordained deacons. During the years intervening between 1830 and 1843, the church had three places of public worship—at Falmouth, Hantsport and Brooklyn; the first and last named being branches of the Falmouth church. On May 12th, 1843, eighteen members of the church residing at Falmouth, and which constituted a branch at that place, asked for and obtained letters of dismission for the purpose of organizing a separate church there. In the same year Levi Lockhart, a member of the church, was granted a license to preach within the limits of the church. William Davidson and Edward Davidson were also appointed deacons. In 1842 Rev. Benjamin Vaughan was engaged as pastor of the church at a salary of £60, and remained until the fall of 1849. During the pastorate of Elder Vaughan the church largely increased in membership. On March 15th, 1847, Deacon William Davidson was appointed clerk; and on March 24th, 1849, Andrew Lockhart and Nathan Harris were appointed deacons, and ordained to that office. From 1849 to 1852 the church was without a regular pastor. These years seem some of the darkest in the history of the church; yet the public services were maintained and the prayer and conference meetings kept up, but there lacked much spiritual life. During the three years fifteen were added to the church by baptism. In June of 1852 the Central Association met with the church. In October of that year P. A. Shields, a student from Acadia College, was engaged to preach; and on March 12th, 1853, (a council being called for the purpose,) he was ordained to the gospel ministry, and became pastor of the church from date of ordination to January 10th, 1851. There is no record, it having been either lost or destroyed, therefore the writer has to depend upon the memory of older church members for information, which is very limited. It is supposed to be during these years that the name of the church was changed to the Hantsport Baptist church. How long P. A. Shields remained pastor is not definitely known, but probably not more than three years. Rev. Wm. Burton was the next pastor, but the exact date of his coming is not established, but thought to be in the year 1853. During his pastorate the church was greatly revived, and many were added to its numbers. The membership now was 251. The pastor had the services of A. Langille, a student from Acadia College, and also of Davenport Cox of —, who was a member of the church and had been licensed to preach. These brethren labored with much acceptance and were valuable assistants to the pastor, who closed his ministry with this church in 1861. From October, 1861, until October, 1862, the church was again without a pastor, and was supplied from Acadia College, in October, 1862, Rev. J. H. P. Shay accepted a call, but in consequence of impaired health (the field being large) was obliged in April, 1863, to resign, which left the church again without a pastor. In October, 1863, Rev. Wm. Barton was again called, which call he accepted, and on March 8th, 1864, resumed the pastorate. His second, as well as his first labors in this portion of God's vineyard, were marked with much success. He was a man of very peculiar talents, not having had the advantages of early education. He was not fully qualified to exhibit the superiority of his natural abilities, yet his great fund of knowledge in the Scriptures, his practical application of the same, his sound, deep and thorough theological training left its impress upon the church which is felt to this day. He had a very benevolent disposition, and was exceedingly generous to the poor; so much so that he was often the subject of imposition, and at times it was difficult for the church to supply his wants and his many benevolent schemes. In the year 1866 David Puleifer, John Porter and Harris Rind were appointed deacons, and Deacon N. I. Harris clerk. During Mr. Barton's pastorate the church was found too small to accommodate the congregation, and an addition was made sufficient to seat about one hundred persons. During the last year of the pastor's charge he was frequently confined to his home by sickness, and substitutes had to be secured from other places. At this time there was a steady increase of membership to the church. Rev. D. M. Weldon (then pastor of the Windsor Baptist church) and Rev. E. O. Reed from the Gasperaux church, frequently occupied the pulpit and addressed the church on the subject of baptism. A number that are now members received the rite of baptism from the hands of these brethren. Bro. Burton continued to be pastor until April 26th, 1867, when he departed this life, beloved by his church and mourned by the community generally, who regarded him as a faithful pastor and devoted friend. From the death of Rev. Wm. Barton until the August of that year the pulpit was supplied by Brothers Fitz, Manning and others from Acadia College. On the 1st day of Aug., 1867, Rev. J. E. Balcom accepted a call and continued as pastor until August 7th, 1870. The church never having previously owned a parsonage concluded to buy one, and in a short time a suitable one was secured. In the spring of 1869, after repairs had been made on the building, the pastor moved upon the property now owned by the church at a cost of \$1,575, and, through the energy and perseverance of the pastor, free from debt. During the labors of Bro. Balcom the building at Brooklyn had also received repairs to the amount of \$460, without incurring a debt. In 1870 Rev. Joseph Murray became pastor of the church, and during his labors many additions were made to its numbers—there now being 381 members. Wm. West was appointed clerk during this pastorate, but remained in office only a short time. Brother C. I. Margeson was appointed in his stead,

and is clerk of the church at the present time. Although efforts were frequently made to secure a pastor, yet the church remained without one until May, 1875. During the interval the pulpit was principally occupied by the Rev. R. E. Phillips, who resided at that time in Hantsport. In May of the same year Rev. J. C. Bleakney accepted a unanimous call to the church, and remained its pastor until 1878. During the three years of his labors as pastor the church largely increased in membership—151 being added by baptism and letters. A vestry was also added to the church building at a cost of \$1200. In 1876 the Central Association met with the church, and during its session a council was called at the Brooklyn branch for the purpose of organizing a separate church. Letters of dismission were granted to 102 members, who organized the church known as the Brooklyn Baptist church. Leave of absence was granted the pastor in the year 1877 for three months to enable him to visit his family. In his absence the pulpit was filled by Rev. A. J. Stevens, who labored with good acceptance among the people. Rev. J. C. Bleakney's labors with the church terminated May 1st, 1878. On the 1st of November, 1878, Wm. Whitman became its pastor. During his labors there was no particular event in the history of the church to record. Rufus Comstock and Israel Trask were appointed deacons. The only parsonage, which was long since destroyed, and the branches had been constituted churches and supplied themselves, had been sold and a new one purchased more convenient to the meeting-house. It was also found that the annual contributions to the minister's salary had been largely increased, and was much in excess of any preceding year—amounting in all to about \$1000 per year. From the close of Rev. E. Whitman's pastorate, and November 25th of the present year, the pulpit was supplied frequently by Prof. Keirstead, of Acadia College. On the above date Rev. W. J. Swaffield accepted a call from the church and became its pastor. This was a short and unfruitful pastorate of eighteen months only. Notwithstanding the fact that the church had adopted a system of liberally contributing toward a pastor's salary, it immediately fell off, and it was extremely difficult to raise \$600 as a salary; consequently the pastor became dissatisfied and the church officers discouraged. When the engagement of Rev. W. J. Swaffield was dissolved in the middle of the year, the church decided, being desirous to raise a salary, that the second time should their parsonage, and being engaged in the construction of a new one) that they would not, for a time at least, employ a stated pastor, but obtain supplies for Sabbath services from Acadia College. This arrangement continued until December, 1884, when the church, realizing fully the needs of a regular pastor, extended a call to the Rev. J. McLean, which was accepted, and he immediately entered upon his duties. The church officers called for a sonage being completed the new parsonage was the first to occupy it. Although he came to the church with impaired health his faithful labors, soon presented results, and the church was greatly blessed. During the autumn of 1885 the village of Hantsport was visited with a scourge, commonly known as the black fish fever, when many of the members of the church were laid low, and were obliged to mourn the death of parents, children and friends. Our pastor, physically weak as he was, was constantly at the bedside of the sick and dying, or speaking words of comfort to the bereaved. He called will Brother McLean be forgotten by many of the members of this church and congregation for his acts of Christian kindness during that trying season. During his labors Rev. P. A. Keirstead rendered him much assistance, and his health prevented him from discharging some of the duties to which he was called. The health of Brother McLean continued to fall off, and in May, 1886, the church granted him a vacation, hoping that a change of climate might improve his health and enable him to resume his labors. After four months' absence in Southern California he returned, and in September was again with the church with his health partially restored. He continued to labor until December when he was again prostrated; and feeling that he could no longer perform the work of a pastor tendered his resignation, which the church declined to accept, but allowed him to continue his pastorate until his death, which occurred April 2nd, 1887, much lamented by the church and community. Rev. Dr. S. T. Rand, who had some years previously severed his connection with this church and the Baptist denomination, was restored to its fellowship, and during the last illness of Brother McLean frequently occupied the pulpit with acceptance to the people. The church was again without a pastor until August, 1887, when Rev. D. Simpson came, and after remaining a short time was engaged as pastor. He labored acceptably for one year, during which time he organized the First Society of Young People's Christian Endeavor, which has since been dissolved and a young people's union formed. Although his pastorate was short it was not without success—fifteen being added to the church by baptism. From August to November the meetings of the church were well sustained without a pastor. On November 1st, Rev. P. S. McGregor visited the church, and a call being extended was by him accepted, when he at once entered upon his duties, and has continued a faithful pastor until the present time. This has been the longest pastorate excepting one (that of Rev. Wm. Burton) in the history of the church; and it has been characterized by united labor of pastor and people, resulting in prosperity to the church and glory to God. During the year 1888 Messrs. Churchill intimated to the church that they wished to assist in making some repairs on the meeting-house. Subsequently they were organized by united labor and without any assistance from the church they thoroughly recovered the outside

and vestry, and remodelled inside of the amount of about \$2,000. In the spring of the following year, the church having secured the consent of the pew owners, removed the old pews and replaced them with new modern ones; remodelled and refurbished the interior of the building, at a cost of about \$1,200. Therefore the Hantsport Baptist church now owns and occupies property to which the public are freely invited, and to which all sects are welcome. This property includes parsonage and church building now in course of erection at Mt. Benson at a cost of from \$1,000 to \$1,200; in all about \$9,000. During the sixty-four years of the history of this church, its spiritual life has been characterized by much united labor; its records show but little strife or discord; and never in its history has there been bickering or division that have tended to create dissension or mar the peace or prosperity of its mission. It has had its trials and its dark seasons; its years of prosperity and years of adversity; but through them all its trust has been in God and in His promise that He never would forsake His people, but give unto them His kingdom. During the history of the church it has had but fifteen pastors—the longest six years; the shortest six months. Present number of members, 258. PAUL'S GREAT SECRET. BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER, D. D. The secret of Samson's strength was in his hair. When his locks were shorn off he became like other men. The Apostle Paul tells us (according to the accurate rendering in the new Revision) "I have learned the secret both to be filled and to be hungry, both to abound and to be want; I can do all things in Him that strengtheneth me." The secret of Paul's fortitude, cheerfulness and endurance to the end was that Jesus lived in the very depths of his soul. A presentist would open to the Apostle's soul when he was converted; the novelty of the first experience at Damascus passed away, but the deep, clear, living waters never run dry. People could always predict how Paul would act before he was converted; but he was always the same. "The love of Christ constraineth me; I can do all things in Christ who strengtheneth me." Too many professed Christians are the creatures of circumstances and accidents. They go up and down with the tide; today they are happy, tomorrow they are "in the dumps." When business thrives they are great believers in Providence, when times grow hard and income falls off, their faith goes out like a candle under a bushel. They ruled him was always the same. "The love of Christ constraineth me; I can do all things in Christ who strengtheneth me." Too many professed Christians are the creatures of circumstances and accidents. They go up and down with the tide; today they are happy, tomorrow they are "in the dumps." 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Messenger and Visitor.

\$2.00 per annum.

When paid within thirty days, \$1.50

K. McC. BLACK, Editor.

J. H. SANDERS, Business Manager.

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WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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to be addressed to the Editor. All communica-

tions in reference to advertising, business or

subscriptions to be addressed to the Business

Manager.

PAYMENTS for the MESSANGER AND VISITOR

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may be sent in registered letters; otherwise at

the risk of the sender. Acknowledgment of the

receipt of money will be sent to agents remitt-

ing, and the date on the address label will be

changed within two weeks.

DISCONTINUANCE.—The MESSANGER AND

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be paid when the paper is discontinued.

A CHANGE in address will be made provided

the old and new addresses are given. No

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ADVERTISING RATES furnished on applica-

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same iteration of distinctive truths as

its predecessor. The demand for this

is more imperative with us than others.

We not only repudiate Rome, but we

reject what of Rome was left in the re-

form churches. We stand alone in

several respects, and if the emphasis is

not emphatic and frequent, our utter-

ance will be unheeded, and we shall

find it difficult to hold our own when

and where we should be aggressively

carrying forward the work entrusted to

us as New Testament churches. Our

duty is plain. Let us arise to the full

measure of our obligation, and in the

home, the Sunday-school, the Young

People's Union, and in the church

make the importance of our mission as

Baptists known and felt.

—

BAPTIST UNION SACRED LITER-

TURE COURSE.

If any word from us should lead

some to take up the studies of the B.

Y. P. U. we should feel we had done

great good. The Bible reading and the

missionary courses are most excellent,

but we wish to emphasize that on

Sacred Literature as specially degrading

of attention by our young people.

The lessons for this winter are upon the

distinctive principles of Baptists and are

prepared and unfolded by Henry Vedder

who has shown himself to be a careful

and painstaking historical writer. The

lessons are thirty in all. The first

seven are on the development of the

Catholic church. The second eight

are on Baptists on the continent at the

Reformation. The third seven are on

the English Baptists from before Bun-

yan to Spurgeon. The fourth eight are

on the Baptists in the new world from

Roger Williams to the present day.

These form a rare bill of fare for young

Baptists. The dish is too tempting to

allow it to pass by any of our Y. P. or-

ganizations. Wherever a leader can

be had let a class be formed, a few

Baptist Union papers secured, and with

the aid of a few books on church his-

tory you have a royal feast before you.

The information to be gained through

the study of this course is what is

needed to make Baptist backbone, and

command our faith through multiplied

intelligent heralds to the masses who

take no time to investigate, and are

satisfied with an hereditary faith, and

a practice by proxy. By all means let

us have the lessons in as many churches

as possible.

Supplemental to the lessons are six

lectures harmonious with them. The

pastors are supposed to supply these

from subjects given. If only a part of

the pastors make these lectures they

could be invited to give them in differ-

ent places and so round out the course

in full. It will take some time and

thought to do this work, but the returns

will be a hundred fold in intelligent

appreciation of the reasons of our de-

nominational existence.

—

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Premier of

Cape Colony has given to the Baptist

Church of South Africa 9,000 acres of

land in Mashonaland and Matabeland

for not many purposes. It is to be

divided into three farms of 3,000 acres

each, with two sites for churches and

parsonages connected with each farm.

If this be the personal gift of Premier

Rhodes to the Baptists of South Africa

we rejoice in their rare good fortune,

but if it be the gift of government land

to Baptists as a religious denomination

Keep Thyself Pure.

BY J. DENOVAN.

These are days characterized by what

is called a generous Christian charity,

which might be more properly called a

religious laxity, that treats the opin-

ions and conduct of others with eas-

going benignant indifference. In all

religious denominations every descrip-

tion of doctrinal opinion almost

is freely discussed, while ecclési-

astical discipline applied to the erring

is a thing almost unknown. At such a

time may it not be profitable to con-

sider apostolic admonitions such as

these: "Have no fellowship with the

unfruitful works of darkness, but rather

reprove them." "Content earnestly for

the faith once delivered to the saints,"

be not "a partaker of other men's sins;

keep thyself pure."

The popular conception of modern

Christianity may be very correctly ex-

pressed in some such vulgar phraseol-

ogy as this: "Say your prayers regu-

larly, go to church at least once a Sun-

day, take the sacrament now and then,

don't meddle with other people's opin-

ions, and you will have a fair chance of

going to heaven when you die." Of

course there are numberless ways of

making this simple statement in lan-

guage much more dignified, pious and

poetical.

Jesus Christ's religion is no such pro-

cess and no such hope. It is salvation

from the guilt of sin now, regeneration

from the nature and dispositions of sin

now, deliverance from the practices

and fellowships of sin now. It is

purity of heart, of conscience and of

conduct.

Sin—refine and adorn it as we may—

is impurity, foulness, filthiness, the

abominable thing that God Almighty

hates and damns; sin is that vile and

deadly disease which the religion of

God is expressly designed to remedy—

to remedy by utter extermination.

Beginning with Adam, our first

father, our natural root and original

source, sin is in our nature a constitu-

tional and hereditary virus that poisons

our heart's blood; it is a moral deprav-

ity and inbred violence; and perversity

that develops by the growth of our

mental and physical nature. "The

heart of man is deceitful above all

things and desperately wicked. Who

can know it?" "Who can bring a clean

thing out of an unclean? Not one."

Day by day and night after night this

our constitutional sin is strengthened

and fostered by every sinful thought,

desire and act, ever developing through

all the functions of our being, ever

darkening and deepening its own im-

purity, ever aggravating its own tur-

pitude and hardening its own crim-

inality until it ends in the loathsome

death—corruption of the grave and the

hideous fellowship of hell. If there

regime supreme an almighty God of in-

finite and immutable righteousness,

truth and holiness these penal deaths

must be the physical and spiritual, the

temporal and eternal consequences of

sin.

Sin—yes even the fairest and

sweetest sins that allure and

gratify our natural tastes—even

those most moderate and respectable

delinquencies from severe and austere

moral law which our reason and the

exigencies of our circumstances, seem

to palliate if not even justify—all such

sin is impurity, which the Most High

cannot and will not tolerate. Hence

God's salvation consists of the regenera-

tion, and reading this book cannot

possibly be called crucifying the flesh,

or taking up my cross and following

Christ, or adorning the doctrine of God

in all things—I know all that well

enough; but I don't live in the first

century, and I am not a martyr in my

make-up, and disposition, and—and—

well I'll think over it again sometime."

Is this a specimen of the apology you

make for doing as you do? Were there

no dread of death occasionally intrud-

ing itself upon you, were there no ap-

prehension of eternal punishment at-

tached to it—were there no fear of God's

vengeance hanging over it in the world

to come, would you not enjoy the ac-

quired thing—sin—with all your heart?

Yes, indeed. Whatever his outward

appearance and *churchness* may be, the

unregenerate soul really loves sin

(I mean, of course, well dressed and

perfumed, polite and fashionable sin)

with his whole and entire nature, with

his soul as much as his body. Just as

the whole hog, honest fellow, likes the

pool of rotting filth in which he wal-

dows—as the vulture with all his

</

many such sins, existed in the gathered out of Paul's two letters... With such gross and practices we and leavened; in "other men's less revolting suggestions... After the sermon a number of the ministerial brethren were listened to upon the importance and different phases of the young people's work.

Quarterly Meetings. The regular quarterly meeting of the Baptist churches of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties assembled with the Albert St. church, Woodstock, N. B., on Friday evening, Sept. 21st. The opening feature was a sermon to the young people by Rev. A. H. Hayward from 2nd. 2: 4—"Run, speak to this young man," a discourse forceful, stimulating, and replete with practical suggestions. After the sermon a number of the ministerial brethren were listened to upon the importance and different phases of the young people's work.

Richmond, Carleton Co.—At present everything is very quiet among us, and as I will have no very pressing duties for a short time I would like to engage in some missionary work. If there be any workable field to which a few weeks labor would be acceptable, I would be pleased to serve them. My address is, Green Road, Richmond, Carleton Co. CALVIN CURRIE, Oct. 5.

James—Evangelist Young and Rev. A. B. McDonald, pastor of the J. Massé Baptist church, are holding special services here. The meetings are well attended and the interest gaining. Sunday services in the morning: preaching by Rev. J. W. S. Young; in the afternoon, Love songs in the evening, by the Rev. A. F. Dykman, of Digby, preached to a large and attentive audience.

Avonport, Kings Co., N. S.—Since last writing you have visited the baptismal waters twice, on the 23rd Sept. and 30th. Since Bro. Marple came with us eighteen have been baptized and added to the Brooklyn Baptist church. A number are coming in by letter. The good work is still going on and the outlook is so hopeful that we anticipate a large gathering into the true church of God. Brethren pray for us. H. H. ROACH.

Calais-Milltown.—Since last writing two have been baptized and received into the Baring church. On Sept. 9th exchanged with Bro. McCurdy, a student of Acadia who has been very successfully applying for the Princeton Baptist church. I baptized four for him on that Sabbath. Our meetings here are encouraging, and new ones have taken part and one has risen for prayers in our last meeting. We trust and pray that the fall and winter may be seasons of wonderful power in the First Baptist church of Calais. E. S. TOWN.

ANAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.—Sept. 30th had the pleasure of immersing Mrs. Mary Bailey, Mrs. Margaret Williams, George Kempton and Harry Strong. In August we received by letter three of our young ladies who, while from Summerside church (Ac. Un. \$2.35, D. W. \$2.40; S. n. Sch. D. W. \$2.10; Rev. Calvin Currie, F. M. \$1; Richmond South, coll. F. M. \$2.10; H. V. Dawart and wife, D. W. \$7; Springfield First, Gr. Lig. \$9; Mrs. Rachel Smith, F. M. \$1; Estelle Hart, F. M. \$5; Forest Glen West. Co. (Sunday School) F. M. \$1.85; Miss. Society ch., F. M. \$15.15)—\$17. Total, \$875.96.

WHY SUFFER WITH Sick and Nervous HEADACHE? You may be easily and quickly cured by taking AYER'S PILLS. "I have been a victim of terrible headaches, and have never found anything to relieve them so quickly as Ayer's Pills. Since I began taking this medicine, the attacks have become less and less frequent, until, at present, I have had none."—C. F. NEWMAN, Dug Spur, Va.

TO NURSING MOTHERS! DURING LACTATION WHEN THE STRENGTH OF THE MOTHER IS DEFICIENT, THE SECRETION OF MILK SCANTY FOR THE CHILD'S NUTRITION. WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT! "Having used Ayer's Pills with great success for dyspepsia, from which I suffered for years, I have now solved never to be without them in my household. They are indeed effective."—Mrs. SALLIE MORRIS, 125 Willow St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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DICK THORNTON'S DECISION.
KATE S. GATES.

Dick Thornton was out in the hammock with his hat pulled down over his eyes. He had been there like that for the last two hours, and his mother was getting anxious.

"Something is the matter," she said to herself; "either he is sick, or he has got something on his mind, and I rather think that it is. I wish that I could help him; but I suppose he must decide things for himself."

Mrs. Thornton turned to her work with a sigh; it was very hard not to be able to lift her boy over all the hard places he came to. "If he wants my help he will tell me," she thought, with a loving glance towards the motionless figure in the hammock.

She was right. Dick had something on his mind. Truth to tell, he was fighting a real battle with himself. Uncle Alfred had spent last night with them. "I've got to take a little business trip West," he said, in the course of the evening. "How would you like to go with me, Dick? I shall be gone three or four weeks, and you could see considerable of the country. I'll pay your expenses. Will you, providing your folks are willing?"

"O, Uncle Alfred, will I? You won't say no, will you, father?" cried Dick, looking from one to the other eagerly. His father laughed. "I do not believe I am quite hard-hearted enough to refuse," he said. "I see no reason why you cannot go if your uncle wants to be bothered with you."

So it was settled; and Dick could hardly contain himself. He had studied their route up on the map, and had counted the hours before they should start; but just after breakfast something had occurred to him: There was his cousin, Steve Ellis. He had been very sick—they had not thought he would live. He was better now, so that he was up and around, but there he seemed to have come to a standstill. His old strength did not return, and he was getting discouraged. "He needs a thorough change," Dick's mother had said a few days before. "If he does not get better pretty soon, I am afraid he will run down."

It was these words of his mother that had popped into Dick's mind that morning. What a world of good this trip would do Steve! "Very likely, if Steve was Uncle Alf's nephew, or he knew about his being so miserable, he would have sent him instead of me," thought Dick. "And I suppose I might propose his taking him anyway. He likes him, and I presume he would be perfectly willing; but I should have to give it up, and I do want to go so much."

All day long Dick had been trying to put the subject out of his mind, but it would not go.

"I have just got to make up my mind," he thought, as he swung himself into the hammock. "I wish it had not entered my mind, and I don't see why I really need do it. Of course, if Uncle Alf asked me to decide which should go with him, I wouldn't be such a pig as to choose myself, but it is rather hard on a fellow to have to put himself out of the way. Besides if he keeps it up, he won't stand much of a show of getting anything, for you can always find somebody else who would like what you've got. I don't believe it is my duty, and I guess that Uncle Alf would think I didn't appreciate his invitation very much."

"I don't like a guess, Dick Thornton," said something within. "You know very well that you could make Uncle Alf understand if you chose to. You are just as well and healthy as you can be. You do not need the change, and Steve does not. He may be just the thing that would suit him on his feet again. You know Aunt Elsie said they would like to send him away somewhere if they could afford it. I should like to know if you think you can go and enjoy yourself under the circumstances?"

No, Dick was very much afraid he could not. "I do wish I hadn't even thought of Steve until I was a hundred miles away!" he said, impatiently. "If God knows everything, mamma, He knew we wanted to have a picnic today."

"Yes, dear, God knows everything, and all the thoughts in our hearts, and He knows how disappointed little Madge feels, and all the rest of the boys and girls who were looking forward to that great pleasure. We cannot not always do just as we wish and just as we plan. We must learn that our ways and times are not always the same, and that we must be patient and cheerful, and do what we may, believing that is best for us. Some one has said that our disappointments are God's appointments. Mamma went to the kitchen to make some pies, and left little Madge to think it all out for herself—she knew Madge would see a lighter, brighter outlook in a short time. In about a half hour the little girl came down with her doll in her arms and a smile on her face.

"Dolly and I are going to have some rainy-day fun, mamma," she said. "I saw the little brook in the pasture running and jumping over the rocks again when I looked out of the south window. It is just as happy as it can be now; yesterday it just stayed still on the rocks, and I wondered why it did not run and jump any more. And, mamma, the flowers really look so thankful and turn their heads up to God, just as the little birds and the chickens do when they drink."

It was a three days' rain, and the children did not go out to the picnic until the next week. But the woods were so much fresher, and greener, and sweeter, and the children all felt so much stronger because of the clear, cool atmosphere, that they enjoyed the outing far better. When Madge heard one and another talk about the merciful rain that came just in time to save the crops, she understood what her papa meant when he said, "This rain is worth thousands of dollars."

NEVER TRAVEL without Fowler's Wild Strawberry, the best cure for diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, etc. Price 25 cents.

K. B. C. the Household Remedy for Stomach Troubles.

Indigestion is Stubborn but K. B. C. overcomes it.

to take Steve with him instead of me; and I've decided to try with all my might to be a Christian."

For a minute Dick's mother could not speak, then she laid her hand lovingly on his head.

"The Lord bless you and keep you, and make His face shine upon you," she said, softly.

"It wasn't of much consequence," thought Dick, "and I am so thankful I did decide to let Steve go. I know I'm happier now than I should have been, no matter how much fun I might have had. I wonder why you can't remember how much more real comfort you take when you decide a thing right; but somehow you don't. At least, I don't mean to; I have to think and think, and have such hard work, but I'm always so thankful if I conquer."

—Zion's Herald.

THE RAIN.
FOR THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

"It always rains when I want to go anywhere," said little Madge, as she woke up in the early morning and saw the rain drops pitter-pattering on the window-pane.

"Always? Are you sure of that, Madge?" said her mamma. Think a moment. It did not rain the day you took the drive to the lake, and the Saturday you went to the Grove and had such a pleasant time picnicking under the trees, the day was delightful. And the boat ride we had last week; you know you were very anxious to go to the island, and no rain came to keep you at home—the day, you remember, was what we called a perfect day. You spoke of it her papa said, "You look out of the west window; that is the right place from which to judge about the weather. There you will see that the sky is very dark. I am afraid that you will be disappointed today. But today, this rain is worth thousands of dollars."

"A rain worth thousands of dollars!" that sounded very strange to little Madge. Just then one of her papa's friends came in and said, "Isn't this a glorious day? I think everybody will be thanking God for this rain. It is nearly a month since we had rain of any consequence. I hope this will be a three-days' rain. The wind is in the east, and that is a sign of a good long storm."

"The rain has come just in time to save the crops and thicken up the grass. What a mercy!" papa rejoined.

Then the two gentlemen took their umbrellas and went out. Madge sat down by the window and began to cry. Her mamma came in and said, "You crying, Madge, when everything else is laughing because the beautiful, growing rain is coming down? Did you not notice yesterday how the pretty flowers hung their heads, and did you see the little pansy faces covered with dust? I can tell you they are glad of this life-giving rain."

"Patrick could water them, mamma, and it would have been just as well."

"O no, my dear, there is nothing like the rain to make them grow—the pure fresh rain coming down from the clouds. And the farmers were afraid the hay crop would be light, because we did not have the rain to make the grass grow, and what would the horses and cows do this winter if they could not have hay to eat? Did not you hear the minister pray for rain last Sunday in church?"

"Yes, mamma; but when he knew we were going to have a picnic, he might have said to God, 'Send it any day but Wednesday, please.'"

"God sends us our blessings in His own way and His own time, child."

"If God knows everything, mamma, He knew we wanted to have a picnic today."

"Yes, dear, God knows everything, and all the thoughts in our hearts, and He knows how disappointed little Madge feels, and all the rest of the boys and girls who were looking forward to that great pleasure. We cannot not always do just as we wish and just as we plan. We must learn that our ways and times are not always the same, and that we must be patient and cheerful, and do what we may, believing that is best for us. Some one has said that our disappointments are God's appointments. Mamma went to the kitchen to make some pies, and left little Madge to think it all out for herself—she knew Madge would see a lighter, brighter outlook in a short time. In about a half hour the little girl came down with her doll in her arms and a smile on her face.

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K. B. C. the Household Remedy for Stomach Troubles.

A YOUNG MAN SHOULD REMEMBER.

1. That, whatever else he may strive to be, he must, first of all, be absolutely honest. From honorable principle he can never swerve. A temporary success is often possible on what are not exactly dishonest, but "shady" lines; but such success is only temporary, with a certainty of permanent loss. The surest business success—yes, the only successful way—the making—argued built upon honest foundations. There can be no "blinking" at the truth or at honesty; no half-way compromise. There is but one way to be successful, and that is to be absolutely honest; and there is but one way to be honest. Honesty is not only the foundation, but the keystone as well, of business success.
2. He must be alert, alive to every opportunity. He cannot afford to lose a single point, for a single point might prove the very link that would make complete the whole chain of business success.
3. He must ever be willing to learn, never overlooking the fact that there has long ago forgotten what he has still to learn. Firmness of decision is an admirable trait in business. The surest man whose opinions can be tossed from one side to the other is poor material. But youth is full of errors, and caution is a strong trait.
4. If he be wise, he will entirely avoid the use of liquor. If the question of a young man whose opinions can be tossed from one side to the other is an open one, the question of actual good derived from it is not.
5. Let him remember that a young man's strongest recommendation is his respectability. Some young men, apparently successful, may be flabby in dress, loud in manner, and disrespectful of women and sacred things. But the young man who is respectable always wears best. The way a young man carries himself in private life oftentimes means much to him in his business career. No matter where he is, or in whose company, respectability and all that it implies will always command respect. And if any man wishes to be of value, even more concise, here it is: Get into a business you like. Devote yourself to it. Be honest in everything. Employ caution; think out a thing well before you enter upon it. Sleep eight hours every night. Do everything that means keeping in good health. School yourself not to worry; worry kills. Be patient. Be courteous to all kinds. Shun dissipation on two points—religion and politics. And lastly, but not least, marry a true woman, and have your own home.

—Cosmopolitan.

EVENING QUESTIONS.

1. Have I read a portion of God's Word today? and if I have, has it been purifying and enlightening to my reverently, and with a sincere appreciation of its preciousness?
2. How have I prayed today? Has it been formally, without realizing thoughts of God, without sensitive feelings, or with thanksgiving, fervor, and confident dependence on Christ's mediation?
3. Have I been sensible of any holy motion of God's Spirit in my soul? or have I encouraged or discouraged His abiding in me?
4. Have I longed after God, panted after His manifestations to my soul, and felt that in His favor and love alone I could be happy?
5. Has my continually repressed evil thoughts, and desired to be delivered from their intrusion? and have I made any successful assaults on my easily besetting sins?
6. Have I been guilty today of envy, jealousy, or unkindness, or unkind feelings? Have I returned good for evil? Has sin overcome me, or have I overcome sin?
7. Have I realized my nearness to eternity, and encouraged myself to meditate on, and seek preparation for, death, judgment, and the coming of my Lord?
8. Have I met crosses and disappointments, wrong or slandering with meekness and patience? or have I resisted the tendency of my heart to avarice by the performance of benevolent and charitable deeds? Have I given anything to the poor, or purposed to do good unto all men as I have opportunity?
9. Have my secular avocations absorbed too much of my attention and time today?
10. Have I lived for God's glory, or for my own selfish gratification?
11. Is it a matter of consciousness with me that religion is my chief concern, and the source of my great pleasure?
12. Have I been gentle and courteous toward my inferiors and dependents—kindly affectioned towards my equals, and respectful toward my superiors?
13. Have I spoken unadvisedly with my tongue, or rashly judged others?
14. Have the world in any way been benefited by my living today?
15. Have I had opportunities for doing anything for Jesus? and have they been embraced? Have I spoken well of him to any perishing sinner? Have I invited anyone to come to Him? Have I given away a religious tract, magazine or book to anyone, with prayer for the Spirit's blessing?
16. Have I prayed for the prosperity of the church and the conversion of sinners, and considered all I have as given me for the promotion of the Lord's kingdom among men?
17. Have I felt with increased intensity that I am a sinner, and that my only hope is in Christ?
18. Have I avoided all appearance of evil, and set a holy example before those with whom I have come in contact, leaving no men but God?
19. In a word, have I made any advance in the divine life today? Ponder this. O my soul, as in the immediate presence of thy God.—Selected.

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

K. B. C. Pills Cure Chronic Constipation.

GRANDPA AND THE DOG.

"A young girl of my acquaintance," says Dr. G. W. Wilson, "keeps house for her grandfather, who is a farmer; she has a Scotch collie dog which she can send or call her grandpa to his meals, or bring him to the house at any time no matter on what part of the farm he may be. All she needs to do is to point in the right direction and say to the dog, 'Go and bring grandpa.' With a bark to let her know that he understands the order, he bounds off as fast as his legs can carry him, finds the object of his search, jumps up against him and continues to do so until the man starts for home. He does not leave him and hurry home, but comes along with him. Reaching home, he barks at his mistress, and she says, 'Come, as much as to say, 'I have brought him.' If he meets grandpa in the fields upon any other occasion, he does not jump against him as when sent especially for him. The dog was trained to do this as follows: Grandpa was in the barn one day, with the door open, and so the girl could see him. She told the dog: 'Go and tell grandpa to come to dinner.' The latter heard it; and when the dog came to him, she said, 'Did you come for me, Colonel?' The dog jumped against him, barked and seemed much pleased, and proceeded with him to the house, when he was immediately rewarded with something to eat. Then grandpa and the girl came to an understanding to improve upon this, until now the dog will find him, not only anywhere on the farm, but at other places, a mile away, where grandpa is in the habit of going. For this purpose he is better than any boy. He goes quicker and never stops to play by the way."

PHOTOGRAPHY WITHOUT LIGHT.

It is rather startling to the ordinary mind to be told that photographs can be taken without the assistance of light. Photography has always been so associated with the action of the sun's rays and bright light that a new departure in the direction of similar results produced by other waves set by the working of an electrical machine is a genuine surprise. A scientist, however, gives the following facts: "Lay a coin, like a half dollar, on a plate of glass, and let a few sparks from an electric machine fall upon it. Remove the coin, and the glass surface will not appear to have been affected. But if it be broken up on the image of the coin will at once be seen. That it is really engraved upon the glass is evident, for it will not easily rub off. If a piece of photographic paper takes the imprint of the glass, it will have the impression of the coin upon it. It is not needed to have the sparks fall upon the coin, for if it be enclosed in a dark box and brought near to an electric machine having short sparks passing between its knobs, the other waves set by the action will be sufficiently short to effect the photographic surface, which may be developed and printed in the ordinary way." The idea is new, but susceptible of great development and utility.

Watch your Weight

If you are losing flesh your system is drawing on your latent strength. Something is wrong. Take

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-Liver Oil, to give your system its needed strength and restore your healthy weight. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Bown, Belleville, All Druggists, etc.

Physicians endorse them, and Physicians make them.

M. D. Waldo, M.D. I am pleased to recommend

Skoda's Discovery

and Skoda's other remedies, as I know them to be articles of true merit, and the physicians who compound them, to be men of integrity and ability. Skoda's Discovery is unlike any other proprietary medicine—it cures disease by removing the poison, and at the same time SUPPLES GOOD BLOOD to wasted parts. No other remedy has performed so many wonderful cures or relieved so much suffering.

Skoda's Little Tablets cure constipation, sick headache and dyspepsia. 25c.

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., LTD., WOLFFVILLE, N. S.

When Economy is Wealth 'Tis Folly To Be Extravagant.

OUR 1894 CATALOGUE (Just issued) shows how you may

SAVE MONEY ON

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silverware

You get best goods and lowest prices. Catalogue free.

L. L. SHARPE, 42 Dock Street

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Broken in Health
That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back
Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Two lions in bronze modeled by Edward Kemeys, and cast in Chicago, have been placed in front of the new Art Institute. They are the gift of the widow of Henry Field.

"A stitch in time, etc." Take a bottle of Putner's Emulsion at once. Fifty cents spent on that now may save much suffering and loss of time, as well as a large doctor's bill, bye and bye.

A handsome monument to the memory of Von Bodenstedt, the famous German poet, "Mira-Shafy," was unveiled a few days ago in Wiesbaden, where the genial writer spent the closing years of his life.

Don't selfishly deprive your friend of cheerful company by remaining a dull, gloomy Dyspeptic. Restore your spirits by using K. D. C., the King of Dyspepsia Cures. It conquers every time.

The Hungarian government has commissioned the painter Munkacsy to paint a picture representing the appeal of Maria Theresa to her subjects in 1741, when her country was menaced by Frederick the Great.

When the hair begins to come out in combing, it shows a weakness of the scalp that calls for immediate attention. The best preparation to arrest further loss of hair and restore the scalp to a healthy condition is Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Miss Anne Whitney, the sculptor, has completed a bust of Keats in marble, which is to be placed in the parish church of Hamstead, London, as a memorial from the American and English lovers of the poet.

President Cleveland's brother, the Rev. Wm. N. Cleveland, writes to Mr. John D. Row's sickness and cure. Mr. Row's statement is as follows:—"I, the undersigned, feel constrained to bear testimony to the value of your remedy for Dyspepsia. Last summer my stomach failed so entirely that I was unable for weeks to digest any food except an occasional cracker, and I became so weak as to be unable to walk without staggering. Having seen in a Toronto paper your remedy advertised, I procured through my sister, a bottle of your medicine. Upon trying it I began at once to mend, and in a short time entirely regained my health, which is to be placed in the parish church of Hamstead, London, as a memorial from the American and English lovers of the poet.

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Yours truly, JOHN R. DOW, Chasmont, New York.

R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CONQUEROR OF PAIN

FOR RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR RIBS, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE OR ANY OTHER INTERNAL PAIN, a few applications rubbed on by the hand act like magic causing the pain to instantly stop.

CURE AND PREVENTS
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Influenza.

Headaches, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Swelling of the Joints, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

ALL INTERNAL PAINS, PAINS IN BOWELS OR STOMACH, CRAMPS, SPASMS, SORE STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHOEA, COLIC, FLATULENCE, FADING SPELLS are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking internally a half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in half a tumbler of water.

MALARIA,
Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other Fevers, added by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

Price 50c. per bottle. Sold by druggists

RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Catarrhes, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or Deliberate Drugs.

RADWAY & CO., 415 St. James St., MONTREAL.

For Immediate Relief after Eating Use K. B. C.

Broken in Health
That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back
Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out about half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any of them."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and I feel like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla. CHARLES STEELE, with Eric F. Irving, St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Intercolonial Railway.

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

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:
Express for Campbellton, Pictou, Pictou and Halifax. 7:10
Accommodation for P. du Chen. 7:30
Express for Halifax. 7:50
Express for Quebec and Montreal. 8:10
Express for Montreal. 8:30
Express for St. John. 8:50
Express for St. John. 9:10

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:
Express from Montreal and Quebec. 5:30
Express from Montreal. 5:50
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton. 6:10
Express from Halifax and Sydney. 6:30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are run by Messrs. Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager,
Railway Office, Montreal, N. B.,
25th June, 1894.

SAVE MONEY Buy **California** and **Time** in **Great Central Route Excursion**

Get a heart clearing trip, a week's holiday and a grand view of the coast. The excursion will include California, Time, and a grand view of the coast. The excursion will include California, Time, and a grand view of the coast. The excursion will include California, Time, and a grand view of the coast.

STAINED GLASS
and Decorations.
Castle & Son,
30 University St., Montreal.

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A Dictionary of English, Geography, Biography, Etymology, etc.

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The Great LIGHT

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Catarrhes, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or Deliberate Drugs.

RADWAY & CO., 415 St. James St., MONTREAL.

For Immediate Relief after Eating Use K. B. C.

*The matter which is actually selected from us we guarantee that, to you or otherwise, the contents from week to week during the year several times the amount of the paper.

HOW COULD I

BY FANNIE B. D. I
So many flowers bloom
day sun
I could I know
That when I tried on
And crashed it again
Now wandering in
and see,
The tiniest faded bloom
How could I know
There was so many d
kisses
How could I know
When one I lay my
And laughing let me
That in long watches
night,
Dawn's dulcify in
ly bright?
How could I know
So many dear ones in
How could I know
That when I looked
And left them, I
In lonely, barren soil
For weakest touch
away?
How could I know

THE H
PHYSICAL

Few intelligent many physical defects countenance of individuals traceable to neglect their mothers in early months. The saggy eyebrows, as are such traceable legs and knock knees cases of curvature of direct from the new-born fragile little creature and half-formed organs are encased in the human body, less of all young ones, care to save its existence "grow" like tops formed limbs and plainly the result slight fall in the membrane as broken that of a Guinea pig. The habit that is handling their nose coarse and large a delicacy from toward making plain or ugly. A manly diagnosis, lying bones, behind the ears, naturally project, be flattened to a wearing a little skin in babyhood. The chief about the face because the ear is nature to be open. The coarse eyebrows suit of atter r of the face. The smoothly in place coarse, long hairs, superfluously, as. Where the eye-little vaseline r tenance the face. Every mother the infant child three or four months. Failure to do so most distressing for the legs, the which generally standing too soon common trouble due to excessive weight of the for the legs, the of the very nervous walk before the strong for it to the. The precocious at ten months ago. Nothing gained in strength. If the child waxes. No rule can be a safe period. make much of the legs, the of the worse for a Tribune.

Women's wo dressed more to-day. There the carefully c a charming face, giving of a look of youth. For some y been but little taken better of the consequence average woman dition than of do not have who cannot heavy tresses, trows by the clip, and other healthy order poos depend and the amou scap. Mr. B. administrator. once a month, with pe will answer. whose hair is If the head b as small as a balloon, and Common set idiosyncrasy care of the h

Health
Stipation
ack
otored by

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.

HOW COULD I KNOW?

BY FANNIE B. DILLINGHAM.
So many flowers bloomed in that noon-day sun,
How could I know
That when I tried on one
And craved its golden glow,
Now wandering in dim lowlands brown
and sore,
The faintest faded blossom would seem
dear?
How could I know!
There was so many days the sunshine
kissed
How could I know,
When one I gaily missed
And laughing let it go,
That in long watches of some solemn
night,
Dawn's dulcify ray should call heaven-
lyly bright?
How could I know?
So many dear ones in those happy years!
How could I know,
That when I mocked their tears
And left them, loving so,
In lonely, barren after-time I'd pray
For weakest touch of hands I flung
away
How could I know!
—Lippincott's.

THE HOME.

PHYSICAL DEFECTS.
Few intelligent people reflect how many physical defects in the form and countenance of individuals are directly traceable to negligence on the part of their mothers in child-rearing. The coarse heavy nostrils, the projecting ears, the shaggy eyebrows, and enlarged joints, are as much traceable to neglect as bow legs and knock knees, or these unhappy cases of curvature of the spine that come direct from falls.
The newborn babe is an exceedingly fragile little creature—a bundle of flesh and half-formed bone in which the vital organs are encased. As scientists tell us, the human baby is the most helpless of all young animals, and is in continual need of intelligent and watchful care to assure its existence. Children that "grow" like Topsy, usually have malformed limbs and various deformities, plainly the result of neglect. A very slight fall in childhood may break the cartilage of the nose and render that membrane as broad and spreading as that of a Guinea negro.
The habit that some children have of handling their noses makes the nose and the delicate cartilage takes away all the delicacy from a feature that goes far toward making the man or woman plain or ugly. Another habit that permanently disfigures the adult is that of tying bonnet and cap strings tightly around the ears in babyhood, as it causes the ears to project. Ears that naturally project from the head may be flattened to a desirable degree by wearing a little skeleton cap over them in babyhood. Tying a silk handkerchief about the ears is not so desirable, because the ear is an organ intended by nature to be open to the air, and not to be sweltered under a close covering. The coarse eyebrow is usually the result of a neglect of this feature of the face. They could be brushed smoothly in place in babyhood, and come, long hairs, that sometimes grow superfluously, should be pulled out. Where the eye-brows are wanting, a little vaseline rubbed in places will produce the desired growth of hair.
Every mother knows that the back of the infant child must be supported for three or four months after he is born. Failure to do this may produce the most distressing malformations of the spine. The curvature of the legs, which generally comes from the child standing too soon on his feet, is a very common trouble. This is sometimes due to excessive flesh in the child, the weight of the body being too heavy for the legs, but it more often occurs in the very nervous child, who begins to walk before the muscles are sufficiently strong for it to stand firmly on its limbs. The precocious child that would walk at ten months is always to be discouraged. Nothing is lost and much is gained in strength and grace of carriage if the child walks several months later. No rule can be laid down, however, as a safe period. Many children do not make much use of their limbs until they are two years old, and are none the worse for their tardiness.—N. Y. Tribune.

WOMAN'S HAIR.

Women's locks were certainly never dressed more beautifully than they are to-day. There is an easy grace about the carefully careless waves that lends a charming feminine softness to the outlines and expression of the face; and the latitude allowed in the height and width and placing of knots, braids and puffs makes a becoming arrangement possible in all cases. The N. Y. Tribune believes that the wavy strands just slightly covering or shading the ears furnish an attractive frame to the face, giving quaintness to the girl and a look of youth to the older woman.
For some years past false hair has been but little worn, and women have taken better care of their own locks. The consequence is that the hair of the average woman is in much better condition than of yore. Many women who do not have personal attendants, but who cannot well care for their own heavy tresses, go at regular intervals to trustworthy hairdressers, who shampoo, clip, and otherwise keep the head in healthy order. The frequency of shampoos depends upon one's constitution and the amount of natural oil in the scalp. Most hairdressers protest against administering a shampoo more than once a month, and for most women this, with persistent daily brushings, will answer. But there are women whose hair is naturally so very oily that if the head be not washed once a week the scalp becomes uncomformable in sensation, and the hair begins to fall. Common sense and one's own physical idiosyncrasies must make rules for the care of the hair.

WHITE CAKE.

"A Housekeeper" asks for a special recipe for white cake. The old-fashioned white cake, silver cake, or delicate cake, as it is variously known, was a rich pound cake, made with the whites of eggs and without fruit. It is now generally a plainer cake, and instead of being raised chiefly with the whites of eggs it is raised with baking powder or soda and cream of tartar.

There are two ways of mixing a white cake. One is to mix the butter and sugar to a cream, add the other ingredients and the flour, adding the whites of eggs beaten to a stiff froth last of all. A less common way, but one that makes the cake of exceptionally fine and delicate grain, is to mix the butter and flour first. The rule for the ingredients in either case is as follows:—A pound of powdered sugar, three quarters of a pound of butter, a pound of pastry flour, the whites of three eggs, the juice of a lemon, and the scant half teaspoonful of soda. The soda is not essential, but it makes the cake more delicate, and with the juice of the lemon assists in the raising. Cream the butter, sift the soda through the flour twice or four times, and add it to the butter, working it to a smooth paste with the hands. Then beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and mix the powdered sugar with them. Add the egg and lemon gradually to the flour and butter, beating the batter smooth with an egg-whip. Pour the cake into a square loaf-pan, set it in a moderate oven and gradually increase the heat, so that the cake will rise steadily and slowly to the top of the pan before it bakes. Bake it about one hour.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.
As much
THE INTERNAL AS EXTERNAL USE.
In 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician.
Think of it. In use for more than 60 years. After generations have used and blessed it, it should have a better name than "Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Neuritis, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Stomachic Pain, Stiff Joints or Strains, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Swellings, Itch, and all other ailments." It should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for a name. It is the only Liniment that cures Croup, Colds, and Hoarseness, and is the only Liniment that cures all the ailments mentioned above. It is the only Liniment that cures all the ailments mentioned above. It is the only Liniment that cures all the ailments mentioned above.

Do you find it an effort to get out of bed in the morning? Does your back sometimes feel as if it would break? While not too sick to work have you that dreary all-over feeling as though you might break down at any minute? If so you are suffering from nervous exhaustion, and need a course of Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills, the greatest nerve restorer, health giving and regulating remedies before the public.
TOOTHACHE, that bane of humanity, is instantly relieved, by rubbing freely on the gum around the diseased tooth, some of Dr. Manning's German remedy, the universal pain cure. Sold by all druggists.
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At the speed of an electric current, which is nearly the same as that of light, 180,000 miles per second—suppose a message to be sent at this speed from a point on the earth's surface, it would go seven times around the earth in one second. In eight minutes a message would get to the sun, but to reach Alpha Centauri, the nearest of all the stars, it would take three years.

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Is a dangerous condition directly due to depleted or impure blood. It should not be allowed to continue, as in its development the system is especially liable to serious attacks of illness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for such a condition, and also for that weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life.
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I was entirely cured of a scrofulous ulcer on my ankle by the use of B. & S. and Burdock Healing Ointment.
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THE GUINEA FOWL.

There are a good many varieties of this bird, all of which are supposed to have originated in Africa. The two kinds most generally known are the speckled or pearl, and the white, the former being the more common variety. They are prolific layers during the summer season; they mature early, and the flesh is fine and tender. The meat of the white Guinea is white, the skin being yellow; the speckled have dark flesh; both have a gamey flavor.
The birds mate in pairs. They usually come to lay in May or June. The eggs, though small, are rich in flavor. The shell is very hard, and if the eggs are set under a hen, the nest should be filled with dirt and set in a cool, moist place. The period of incubation is 28 days. When young they are delicate, like turkeys, and continue so until they change their coat of soft down for one of feathers. They should be fed and managed like young turkeys, and like them, will be inclined to seek high roosts, but should not be permitted to do so.
Guinea fowls are very useful as protectors of other young fowls from the attacks of hawks, crows or rats, as they are quick to give the alarm in a loud, shrill cry, much unpleasant to the unwelcome intruder. The only objections to be urged against these birds are their noise and quarrelsome habits. In the poultry yard they are spiteful (especially the cocks) to young chicks, and are generally the cause of a very pugnacious disposition.
The young can easily be trained to run with hens, and when reared will be no apt to quarrel with them. When first hatched they are quite wild, but when kindly treated and often fed, they will become sufficiently tame to eat from the hand, and will not wander far from home. The white variety are more tame than the speckled.
It is advisable to start keeping guinea fowls by hatching the eggs and hatching them under the domestic hen, or procuring them when young, when they are more likely to localise themselves to their owner's wish than if purchased as older birds. If adult birds be purchased they will require boxing up for three weeks or four months and feeding carefully to tame them, otherwise they are liable to wander off at their own sweet will, possibly never to return.
But in spite of these disadvantages, and as a semi-domesticated bird, it is very profitable upon a farm or anywhere where it can save free range and plenty of liberty, clearing the ground of myriads of insect life, and being a small feeder in comparison with ordinary poultry.

SMALL FRUITS AND POULTRY.

Fred Grundy, in the Prairie Farmer, says: The facts in the matter are simple these: It is useless to attempt to raise small fruits and poultry, because the two are incompatible, and the amateur may just as well know it first as last. From the time plants are set out until the fruit is ripe they will constantly work injury to it. Chicks weighing less than a pound may be permitted to run at large among raspberries, blackberries and grapes after the fruit is gathered up to blossoming time again, and they will be of considerable benefit by destroying insects injurious to these fruits, but from the time the fruits begin to form until they are gathered they must be kept out, if a crop is desired. And there is no season or time when chickens of any age or size will do a strawberry plantation any good whatever. When the job is small—less than two acres—it is best to divide it into two equal parts by means of woven wire fencing and grow fruit on one part and poultry on the other. The poultry house should be on or near the dividing line, and the crops may be raised on the fence when it is desired to have the little chicks run in the fruit lot.
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SUMMARY NEWS.

Domestic.

—Hon. Mr. Laurier is receiving a warm reception in the North West.

—Tullin has been chosen Provincial Treasurer in place of Hall resigned.

—The bye-elections in Newfoundland have resulted in favor of the government.

—Mereier ex-premier of Quebec, though expected to die daily, is reported slightly improved.

—Alexander Gibson's store at Marysville was broken into and his safe blown open, and \$3,300 taken therefrom.

—The Bostwick-Hetherington case has been again postponed, and both have been released on bail to appear at some future time.

—The house and barn of Mr. John Spragg at Springfield, K. Co., was destroyed by fire on Saturday. There were fifteen tons of hay in the barn.

—Rev. D. M. Gordon was elected last week, almost unanimously, to the professorship of Systematic Theology in Pine Hill Presbyterian College, Halifax. He has accepted.

—At Dartmouth on the 5th, Mr. and Mrs. McEachern were found poisoned. It is supposed he gave poison to his wife, and then took it himself. They were English people, and leave four children.

—Sir Henry Strong, deputy governor general, has signed the order in council appointing W. R. Meredith Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Ontario. The appointment dates from Oct. 5th, when the salary, \$6,000 per year, also begins.

—Mrs. Glazier, widow of Senator Glazier, died at her home at Lincoln, Oct. 4, after an illness of two or three weeks. Deceased was in her 78th year. She leaves one son, Arthur Glazier, ex M. P., and one daughter, both of whom live at the homestead.

—Mr. F. W. Mount, electrical superintendent of the gas works, in a fit of mental despondency, shot himself in the breast at his residence, King Street East, St. John, on Friday morning. He was a man of good habits, and leaves a wife and three children.

—Members of the Winnipeg grain exchange are enthusiastic over this season's samples. Of two rows barley grown in this country it weighs 56 lbs. to the bushel as equal to English grown barley in quality of matting, while surpassing it in color.

—A well-known hunter's guide, Oran Forbes, who belonged to Kempt, N. S., was accidentally shot through the head and killed while out with a party of hunters. They were all firing at a moose and he rose to get a second shot. At the instant a rifle behind was discharged.

—The government of Canada has made John McAllister, M. P. for Westmorland, Geo. V. McLennery, M. P. for Kent; H. A. Powell, M. P. P. for Westmorland Co.; A. H. Hanington, Thomas Millidge, John L. Carleton and J. B. Armstrong, of this city, Queen's Counsel learned in the law.

—A recent English telegram says the announcement is made that the Hon. Mr. Foster, Canadian finance minister, is coming to England to float a new Canadian loan. This visit is regarded as an opportunity, because just now Wilson, a writer in the Investor's Review, states that Canadian finances are in a perilous state.

—The sale of the Times office, Moncton, has been postponed until Thursday, Oct. 11, at 2 p. m. The staff was served with a number of affidavits from the employees, which he said would have to take precedence. The proprietors of the Times have assigned to J. E. Masters, and consequently all proceedings in equity have been stopped. It resumed publication on the 4th inst.

—Frank Dupre, a Rochester commercial traveller, was sandbagged and robbed of \$1,200 on Spadina avenue, Toronto, on the 4th inst. Dupre is still in a dazed condition, and may die from his injuries. He was struck on the base of the skull, and is unable to give an account of his assailants. His pockets were turned inside out. He was to have been married on the 5th inst.

—On the 29th ult. the dwelling of C. W. Pearce, of Cambridge, Q. C., was burnt. But little of the furniture was saved. Bedding, clothing, money, notes and valuable papers were burnt. Mrs. Pearce, who is treasurer of the Women's Missionary Aid Society, had some \$50 or \$60 of mission money burnt. By timely aid of the neighbors the barn was saved. Mr. Pearce had no insurance, and his loss is heavy.

—A brutal murder occurred at Fairville on the 1st inst. A man by the name of Crawford killed a young man named Branton. The latter was asleep in bed, and his assailant with an axe struck him several blows on the head, from which he died in a few hours. The cause assigned is that Crawford was jealous of Branton as being too intimate with his wife, for which there seemed no justification.

—Mr. C. J. Weldon, of California, a prospector, who has been in this country for some months, has engaged in his occupation on the old manganese mines near Sussex. He has been thinking, found that ore in good quantities. Application was made to the government and a survey made. A lease has been asked for and is expected to arrive to day. The site is immediately adjoining the place where the old mine was. If the lease arrives a gang of men will be at once set to work, probably a night crew and a day crew. The work will be pushed ahead this winter.

—Fully 30,000 barrels of apples have gone forward already from Annapolis Valley to the English market via Halifax, besides the large quantity of early fruit sent to Halifax, St. John and elsewhere. The steamer Damsel last week took 6,000 barrels, the Ulunda last week took 14,000 and the Halifax City now loading will take 10,000 barrels more. There is no doubt now that the crop is above the average one. The railway people for the past few days have been running three or four apple specials each day and are working hard to keep the crops on the move. Speculators are very hopeful that prices across the water will be better for early shipments than last year.

—Master Harold Blyea, and Fred Lawrence had an experience the other day, that should last them a lifetime. They loaded up a small cast-iron cannon, and, having laid a train of cotton waste, set it on fire. The oil on the waste burned, but the cannon did not go off, the boys went up to investigate, with the bottle of powder in the hands of one of them. On stirring the waste it burned up with a flash, setting off the cannon and the bottle of powder. Blyea, who was nearest, was blown some distance, his clothing set on fire and his face badly burnt. Lawrence escaped with the burning of his hands, some of which he received while pluckily pulling off the burning clothes of his irresponsible companion, who, after recovering his senses, was able to get home. They are now rapidly recovering.

—A Prohibition Convention for the Maritime Provinces will be held at Annapolis Royal, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 17th and 18th. The first session will be called to order at 2 p. m. on Wednesday. All Churches, Lodges, Divisions, Councils, W. C. T. U.'s and Religious and Temperance Societies of whatever name, are requested to send representatives. The prominent temperance workers in the three provinces are expected to be present. W. W. Buchanan and other temperance leaders from Ontario and Quebec have announced their intention of attending. The objects are stated to be to prepare the temperance forces for action in view of the near approach of a general election; to prevent the supreme issue from being ignored in the coming campaign; to consider the advisability of putting independent candidates in the field in certain constituencies; and to complete the formation of a central bureau on political action, thus securing uniformity of method and effort among our workers. The usual reduced fares have been secured from all railway and steamship companies for the transportation of delegates. Hotel accommodation can be had at very reasonable terms. Delegates will be met at all trains.

United States.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes, one of the most celebrated of American literary men, died at his home, Boston, on the 7th.

—Assistant Secretary Hamlin has decided that salt fish are dutiable under the new tariff law at the rate of half a cent per pound.

—The recent cyclone in Little Rock, Ark., did a great deal of damage. The total loss will reach one million dollars. The insane asylum was damaged to the extent of \$150,000, and it will take a month to clear the streets of wreckage and repair damage to demolished buildings.

—Wednesday, Sept. 26th, was a gala day in the town of Loupas, Southern California. It was the occasion of the marriage of two esteemed citizens. The bride, Miss Lois Rebecca Dimock, is a native of Newport, Hants Co., N. S., and the bridegroom, Dr. Ernest Maynard Freeman, son of Rev. Augustus Freeman, of Marguerville, Sunbury Co., N. B. The Baptist church, in which the ceremony took place, was most profusely and beautifully decorated with flowers, evergreens and a wealth of roses, and filled with hosts of friends of bride and bridegroom. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Alexander Grant, pastor of the church. After a sumptuous luncheon at the home of the bride's parents the happy couple started for their new home in Hemet, amid the prayers and good wishes of all who knew them, and highly esteem them for their Christian worth.

—Capt. J. H. Camp, of Lima, Ohio, who has been in the Congo Free State in the interest of the American Baptist Missionary Union, was at the Parker House, Boston, Mass., Oct. 1. The Captain, who has been in Africa for several years, and who has just arrived in this country, told an Associated Press reporter that he had travelled more miles in the interior of Africa than any white man. He was constantly in communication with Stanley, and claims the credit of being the first to give reliable information regarding the tragic end of Emin Pasha. Captain Camp said it was impossible to determine whether Emin was killed by Arabs or cannibals, or whether his slayers were actuated by the prospect of plunder, or by some insidious injury done them by their victim. The remains of Emin lie between Bopoto and Stanley Falls. Captain Camp said much of the goods stolen at the time of his death had been recovered, while large quantities still circulated east of the lake region. The captain also said that King Leopold and the Congo Free State officials were doing all in their power to stamp out lawlessness and advance civilization. There were excellent prospects for the development of a large American trade in the country.

British and Foreign.

—Sir Joseph Renals, senior candidate for the Mayoralty of London, has been elected by ballot of the Guilds, after a severe struggle.

—Her Majesty has at last confessed

her growing infirmities by having elevators put in at Balmoral. One is from the Queen's own apartments to the dining room. The same improvement has been quietly added to her other palaces. She is almost crippled by rheumatism.

—The correspondent at Vienna of the Telegraph says that he has learned from a trustworthy diplomatic source that the condition of the czar is hopeless. Temporary improvement is only possible by a complete abandonment of state business.

—The applications for the Japanese war bonds have exceeded seventy million, more than double the amount called for. The highest bidder made an offer of 20 per cent premium. Eight millions were bid for at an average of six per cent. premium and fifty-five millions at par.

—The Japanese government has decided to prohibit the export of coal from the empire. The Chinese man-of-war Iaso-Kiang, captured by the Japanese July 25th, has been added to the Mikado's navy, and is to be known as the 'Yoshida,' the name of the island off which she was taken.

—According to a Yokohama despatch printed in the St. James Gazette, the Japanese government has decided to foster a foreign loan, presumably for the purpose of prosecuting the war against China, and a bill authorizing such action will be introduced in the imperial diet without delay.

—The 'Post' publishes a despatch from Shanghai saying it is reported there that Chinese soldiers who escaped from Ping Yang position at Nyan, where they were joined by troops that were landing on the bank of the Yalu river, and by others from the province of Shun King. They are said to be entreaching themselves, and it is possible a decisive battle may be fought.

MARRIAGES.

JONES-TEMPER.—At Annapolis Royal, Sept. 29, by Pastor G. J. Colter White, William A. Jones to Delilah Trimmer.

PRICE-KIETH.—At Sussex, Oct. 4, by Rev. E. J. G. White, Miss A. P. Price to Miss LeVina J. Kieth, both of Halifax, N. B.

GRAVES-MCGINNIS.—At Dover, Halifax Co., Oct. 4th, by Rev. Maynard W. Brown, Amos Graves, of Dover, to Florence McGinnis, of St. Margarets Bay.

LEIDSTONE-TARRIS.—At the Harvey Baptist Church, on Oct. 3rd, by Rev. W. Camp, Mr. George L. Leidstone, of Coverdale, to Miss Minnie J. Tarris, of Harvey, Albert County.

HATFIELD-HURDER.—At the residence of the officiating minister, in Carleton, on Oct. 3, by Rev. J. H. Hughes, Mr. James Hatfield, of St. John, to Miss Estella Hurder, of North End.

HAY-RENNIE.—At Truro, N. S., Sept. 19, by Rev. W. F. Parker, Pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church, David Hay, to Maie, eldest daughter of Councillor A. M. Rennie, all of Truro, N. S.

CALKINS-CHAMBERS.—On the 26th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. P. G. McDonald, B. Th. Mr. Robert DeBlois Calkins to Miss Ethel Chambers, both of Sackville, N. S.

DUBLIN-McPHERSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, Clarence, N. S., Sept. 26, by Rev. R. B. Kinley, Fred. Dublin, of Annapolis Co., to Miss A. M. McPherston, of Clarence, N. S.

TURNER-EMMER.—At the Baptist parsonage, Port Egin, Oct. 4, by Rev. A. H. Lavers, Mr. Woodford E. Turner, of Chipman Settlement, N. S., to Miss Nina B. Emmer, of Amherst Shore, Cumberland Co., N. S.

CHARLES-JACKSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, Henry Jackson, Esq. of Clarence, N. S., Sept. 26, by Rev. R. B. Kinley, Dr. T. B. Croaker, of Middleton, N. S., to Lillie A. Jackson, of Clarence, N. S.

WHIDDEN-GANONG.—At the residence of the bride's mother, St. John, Oct. 4th, by Rev. W. C. Goucher, B. Th. Rev. Howard P. Whidden, B. A., of Morden, Manitoba, to Miss Katherine L. Ganong, of St. Stephen, N. B.

SCHURMAN-GOOD.—At the Baptist Church, Jakesontown, Carleton Co., N. B., Sept. 13, by Rev. W. C. Goucher, Mr. Isaac N. Schurman, of Summerside, P. E. I., to Miss Clara E. Good, daughter of Charles Good, of Jakesontown, N. B.

DALTON-HEMPHREYS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, St. James street, on the 3rd Oct., by Rev. J. H. Hughes, uncle of the bride, Mr. Henry E. Dalton, Miss Bertha May, daughter of William and Martha Humphreys, all of St. John.

he came and cried out, 'What must I do to be saved?' and he believed in Jesus and was saved. I have no doubt he lived a happy Christian life until the day of his death; and all who knew him were led to say, 'What a changed man!'"

BREMNER.—On the 17th Sept., a call to higher service came to a beloved member of the North Baptist Church, Halifax, in the person of Mrs. Susan Bremner. Sister Bremner was born at Chester sixty-five years ago, and when yet in her youth was baptized on a profession of her faith, by the late Father Dimock. This profession she honored with Christian consistency, during all the windings of a life that had its shadows as well as its sunshine. On her removal to Halifax she became a member of the North Baptist Church where she adorned the doctrine of God her Saviour until called to the church above. Two weeks before her death she was stricken with paralysis from which she did not recover. She died peacefully fell asleep in Jesus. Her two sons and daughter who watched with her with unusual tenderness and devotion, are left to mourn the loss of a mother far more than ordinary unselfishness, but they "sorrow not like others who have no hope." "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

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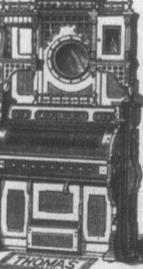
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THE CHRISTIAN MESSANGER AND VISITOR
Vol. X., No. 10

—The Wesleyan announcement that after a year's subscription it says it will have subscribers to guard loss. The other will have to consider reduction of rate for loss if the Wesleyan should make the demand is strong I but it must be remembered that the paper stock is now the prospect of a rise.

—The two ex-patriate Britons, Gladstone and recently been writing perhaps not duplicate. Though their tactical they have not to be narrowed down former especially his classical studies and all others. The latter self to be absent investigation, and bright in defending Congratulation on a moral and religious tallies in such respect.

—REV. DAVID E. held a commanding as a religious force, formerly was pastor terian church, but preferred against the President of Princeton were discussed for ferat was excited if not sustained, but ed to withdraw from and Central Music 1878, and since that tered there to large al sermon was pre rows, of the 1st P. The writer was pre Prof. Swing's view got the impression heretic.

—SENATOR HOAR the president of the once at its recent is credited by the giving an address, and rich in its app nature," but adds, nor anybody else o cians believe. Dr. abient theologian man may be a pan and if he calls him is not immoral in Unitarian Confer good eclesiastical conservative believe der that a denom an should grow at time. Its increm belief becomes a sates any true re have. Its disbeli disintegrating and

—The Independ repudiates the sta tion that, "a m Methodist, a Presb palian, but must Baptist." Such less rather startle it only emphasise tist tenet. If we c and witness the p baptist brethren, ing forms child church and receiv Westminster Conf consists of all th true religion and Baptist teaching regeneration must baptism and chu that infant baptis church relationship by all Protestan of Rome, its orig not on the grou church decre.

—DR. BROADB uctor and pres lately spoke at a ing, and in a v urged them not fere with the Christian work justification for "I have so many tie, how can I is expected by t than his best w and if an hone humble reliance the Holy Spirit be wonderful. a lad, in a me some one he sa saw a half-wit