

Messenger and Visitor.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1890.

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THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR has great pleasure in adding to its list of exchanges the Montreal Daily Star, the Halifax Morning Chronicle, and the Christian Union. The Christian Union is a 32 page religious weekly of great ability and varied excellence. Dr. Hyman Abbott is its senior editor. It is rumored that young Ferdinand Rothschild desires to marry the Princess Maud, youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, and that His Royal Highness favors the union. Late advices from China state that, in the province of Chihli, four millions of people are homeless by reason of the floods, and the misery in Shantung is almost as great. Cholera also is prevalent in Shanghai, and the northern districts. Dr. Talmage's new tabernacle is expected to cost \$400,000. The U. S. Senate has passed the anti-lottery bill. Two Irish members of Parliament, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, were arrested on Thursday last, after they had engaged passage to America. Their intended visit to this country was professedly in the interests of the people who are threatened with famine on account of the failure of the potato crop. Miss Fanny Thomas, formerly a teacher in St. Martin's Seminary, is reported to have accepted a position in Iowa State College, at a salary of \$1,500. We are glad to welcome to our exchange list that staunch, old Baptist newspaper, the Examiner, which occupies a position of dignity and power in the very front rank of religious weeklies.

The business manager of the Messenger and Visitor has returned from a trip to Cape Breton, and the meeting of the N. S. Eastern Association. Mr. Saunders reports the outlook for the paper in the East as encouraging. He succeeded in nearly doubling the subscription list in North Sydney.

Corrected.—We very willingly give place to the following notes, which explain itself:

It appeared in the report from Convention that the class of 1890, Acadia College gave \$500 for gymnastics. This is unjust to the other three classes, since the class of '90 raised \$200 of this sum, while the junior, sophomore and freshman classes raised the remaining \$300.

One of our exchanges says: "As an illustration of the cosmopolitan character of the First Baptist church at Denver, Col., it has been ascertained that at least thirty-six States of the Union are represented in its membership, besides numbers from England, Wales, Germany, Sweden, China, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Mexico." This may also be regarded as an illustration of the cosmopolitan character of Colorado's population generally.

Commendable.—Something that looks like practical church union took place the other evening in Digby, when a benefit concert to the Rev. John Ambrose, church of England clergyman, was given in the Baptist Hall, by the choirs of the different churches. It will be remembered that Rev. Mr. Ambrose recently lost his house by fire. We are pleased to note this evidence of sympathy and good fellowship, and to learn that the concert was a financial success.

The Saint John Exhibition opens to-day, Wednesday, and continues until October 4. Great pains have been taken by the promoters of this enterprise to make it worthy of Saint John and the Maritime Provinces. Every province of the Dominion will be represented in the exhibition, and from the Maritime Provinces—especially New Brunswick—the exhibit is expected to be very full. One of the most interesting features will be the exhibit of West Indian products, which may be said to be a new feature in Canadian exhibitions. No doubt a great many visitors will be attracted to the city, and we hope they will find sufficient interest fully to repay them for their coming.

have come to be quite largely entertained in Chicago as well as in other sections of the West. It will be well if the Christian sentiment of America is found strong enough to close the great World's Fair on Sunday, and thus utter a grand protest against the secularization of the Christian Sabbath.

NEW GLASGOW is a fine town, situated in a district of rare beauty. All around are signs of progress in the rush of young enterprise. When the time comes to finish up, and more time is given to details, the better taste now seen in many private residences will dictate streets and sidewalks, and make a town that any provincial may be proud of. Not the least among the signs of a good future, we notice, is our own little but neat Baptist church, with comfortable parsonage hard by. The former has accommodation for a congregation of 350. The Rev. A. T. Dykeman guides our interest here in a way that leads to success.

An interesting episode in connection with the Methodist General Conference in session in Montreal is thus reported in a despatch to the St. John Globe:

The touching incident of the conference was the introduction of a black Bishop. "Mr. President," said Bishop Hawkins, "Mr. President," (and here he paused a moment), "will you suffer me to call you brothers?" "Yes," "yes," "yes," burst from the conference like the voice of one man. "Thank God," said the black Bishop, simply. Many of the ladies of the gallery put their handkerchiefs to their eyes. "You let me call you brothers in Christ; it seems like a dream. Here I am in this beautiful church, and in the presence of the best intellects in the country. You were born to all the advantages and refinements of Christian civilization. I was born a slave. I have heard that heaven is a beautiful place. I can well believe it. I must be near heaven now. Yes, it seems just like a dream to be standing here. You were indeed in the midst of every elevating influence. I come from the auction block, an' dunno most how I got here. I am a little bicker than you are, but—(here he paused and placed his hand on his heart. His eyes grew moist.) "but my soul is whiter than snow; washed in the blood of the Lamb six or seven years ago." (Loud and prolonged applause.) "We are on a level, as far as Christianity is concerned, and I am looking forward to a time when complexion will be done away with. I'm a little darker, but we're one in Christ Jesus. I remember when I first heard that a negro might have a soul, and that if he were good to his master and mistress he might get in to the kitchen of heaven. But I propose to go into the parlor of heaven with the president and the brethren." The recital of the above remarks touched the conference, which smiled, applauded, laughed and became visibly affected alternately.

The following, clipped from the Boston Watchman, is here republished by request. It is "an oath of secrecy" which represents the true position of the Jesuits in relation to Protestant governments, it is very evident what kind of a citizen the Jesuit in this country may be expected to make. If, on the other hand, this "oath" is a fraud and a libel on the Jesuits, our columns are open to any one who will declare the truth in the matter:

JESUITS OATH OF SECRECY.—"I, now in the presence of Almighty God, the Virgin Mary, Michael the Archangel, and St. John the Baptist, St. Peter and St. Paul, all the Saints and the Sacred Host of heaven, do declare from my heart, with out any mental reservation, that his Holiness (Pope Pius the IX.) is Christ's Vicar General, and the true and only head of the Roman Catholic Universal Church throughout the earth; and that by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing, he hath power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, commonwealths and governments; all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may safely be destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my power I shall and will defend this doctrine and his Holiness' rights and customs against all usurpers of Protestant authorities whatsoever, especially against the now pretended authority and Church of England. I do renounce and disown any allegiance as due to any heretical king, prince or state named Protestant, or obedience to any of their inferior magistrates or officers. I do further declare the doctrine of the Church of England, and others of the name Protestant, to be damnable. I do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of his Holiness' agents, in any place wherever I shall be, in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or any other territory or kingdom I shall come to, and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestant doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended powers, regal or otherwise. I do further promise and declare that, notwithstanding I am dispensed with to assume any disguise to promote the interests of Mother Church, I will keep all her secrets inviolate. So help me God! Amen!"

Ninety-third page of "The Testimony of a Convert from the Church of Rome," by Rev. W. J. Gossalves. Published in Boston in 1859.

Of the entire human race, 500,000,000 are well clothed—that is, they wear garments of some kind; 250,000,000 habitually go naked, and 700,000,000 live in houses, 700,000,000 in huts and caves, and 250,000,000 virtually have no shelter.

PASSING EVENTS.

NOW THAT PEACE IS RESTORED between Guatemala and Salvador, it is rumored that Nicaragua and Honduras have a mind to try conclusions on the battle field. "The relations between the two republics," we are told, "has been strained for some time, and the feeling has been intensified by the late war between San Salvador and Guatemala."

A PROMINENT QUEBEC SHIPPER is reported as saying that the lumbermen of the Maritime Provinces would profit by the reduction of the duty on lumber produced for in the McKinley Bill, as it would enable them to work off large quantities of spruce lumber and the coarser grades which the two dollar duty now shuts out of the American market.

MUCH SURPRISE AND INDIGNATION is being expressed over the action of the Germans in Africa in authorizing traffic in slaves. The proclamation, it is said, was signed by the commanders of the several stations. Slave traders expelled from Zanzibar have established themselves at Bagamoyo. The news of the proclamation has spread over the whole coast, and the traffic has revived to an extent unknown in thirty years.

SIR AMBROSE SHEA, governor of the Bahamas, has been recently on a visit to Ottawa, and it is rumored that his visit may have had something to do with a scheme for bringing Newfoundland into the Canadian confederation. Sir Ambrose is spoken of as the acknowledged leader of the Catholic party in Newfoundland, and is said to favor confederation. Sir Charles Tupper's name has been mentioned, by way of rumor, in connection with the governorship of Newfoundland.

ACCORDING TO THE ESTIMATE OF THE LONDON Economist, England will require to import this year 76,000,000 bushels of wheat. The surplus of the United States is estimated at 40,000,000 and that of India at 24,000,000. The total crop of Canada is estimated at about 40,000,000 bushels, and the surplus at something over 10,000,000. Russia's surplus, it is believed, will not be more than sufficient to supply the deficiency in the other countries of Europe, and England will require all the surplus of India, Canada and the United States. The world's crop this year is considerably below the average, and the price of breadstuffs is likely to rule somewhat higher than for some years past.

MR. R. G. MCCONNELL, of the geographical survey, has lately returned from an inspection of supposed petroleum fields in the Athabasca district. He thinks it probable that there is in that region a petroleum area greater than any other in the world. Along the river, he found vast beds of sand about 250 feet thick saturated with tar. These tar beds cover thousands of miles, and indicate that immense quantities of petroleum have in the past oozed out to the surface and evaporated. Mr. McConnell will recommend the government to spend \$20,000 or \$30,000 in sinking wells, believing that the oil will certainly be found. The tar may in time be utilized for pavements or mixed with lignite for fuel. If Mr. McConnell's expectations are realized, a region, otherwise almost valueless, will become of importance to the Dominion.

THE MCKINLEY BILL has finally passed the Senate and, with its numerous amendments, returned to the House of Representatives, by which the amendments have been referred to a joint committee of the two Houses. According to latest advices it has not yet been finally disposed of. There cannot be the least doubt that the immediate effect of the bill if passed will be to inflict serious injury on the trade of Canada. Whatever markets might eventually be found in England for the products which we have been sending to the United States, and whatever trade may be worked up with the West Indies, South America and China, the development of this commerce would necessarily be a matter of time, and in the meantime the agricultural industries of Canada would be sadly hampered and crippled.

ANOTHER FAILURE OF THE CROPS THROUGH DROUGHT in parts of Dakota has pretty thoroughly ruined the farmers who are so unfortunate as to have settled in that region. Farms, stock and implements are covered with mortgages at ruinous rates of interest. Many are abandoning the country—taking what they can with them, and leaving the rest to their creditors. A Kingston, Ont., man, who recently visited South Dakota, says there are, in two counties of that state, 200 Canadian families who would gladly return to Manitoba if they only had the means, and many of them will return.

Manitoba's magnificent crop this year is a grand contrast to Dakota's barrenness. Failure of crops through drought in Manitoba is indeed by no means to be considered as a remote contingency; but in a part of the Dakota country, at least, failure seems to be the rule and not the exception. Irrigation by a system of artesian wells is believed to be the only salvation of the country. We should have but little confidence in artesian wells as a means of irrigation; but "irrigate or emigrate" is the word among the farmers.

THE GOLD MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA have become a source of no little revenue. From a late article in the Sun, we learn that the gold industry gives direct employment to some 1,000 men a part of the year, and to not less than 700 the year round, besides giving indirect employment to many others. At \$18 an ounce, last year's output amounts to \$470,000. In Nova Scotia gold has been a steadier and more reliable industry than in most other countries, but it has not been free from considerable fluctuations. High water mark was reached in 1867, when the product was 27,314 ounces. It is believed, however, that the yield of the present year will equal if not exceed that amount. The gold counties are Halifax, Guysborough, Hants, Lunenburg, Colchester, Yarmouth and Queens. Cape Breton also has valuable deposits. The most extensively worked and productive fields are in Queens Co., from which the export of gold last year amounted to \$160,000. Discoveries of gold bearing quartz in large quantities have also been made recently in York Co., New Brunswick, which leads to the belief that this Province also may have a golden future before it.

ELECTIONS ARE TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER and November in all the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States on the question whether women shall be eligible for election to the General Conference. All members in full connection of the age of 21 years and upwards are qualified to vote. This vote, however, will simply be a test of popular sentiment in reference to the matter. The constitutional question will not be settled by a three-fourths vote of the General Conference. The New York Christian Advocate of Sept. 18 has an extra double sheet devoted to a discussion of the subject. Women eligible for the General Conference will mean, of course, women eligible for the ministry, and if in the ministry, why not in the bishop's office? It is, of course, a little difficult to see how, according to Paul's view of things, a woman could be eligible for the office of bishop—though there are, no doubt, a great many things which a woman can do better than a man, it is not easy to see how she is going to manage to be "the husband of one wife," which is one of the qualifications considered necessary by the apostle. But Paul had a good many ideas, to be sure, which it is difficult to harmonize with 19th century methods.

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE has been in session in Montreal since the 10th inst. This body, to a very considerable extent, takes the public into its confidence, and quite extensive reports of its proceedings reach us through the daily papers. The conference does not seem to exercise any undue censorship upon the reporters, as strong expressions spoken in the heat of debate, and even indignant remarks uttered by one member to another by his side are not withheld from the public. A number of the important questions before the Conference have been settled. In regard to Victoria College, the policy of federation with Toronto University has been reaffirmed by an increased majority—the vote standing 171 for and 76 against. A committee report recommended the extension of the pastoral term to four years. This, after discussion, the Conference refused to ratify, and the three years' limit is retained. A proposition was made to amalgamate the Halifax Wesleyan with the Toronto Guardian, and make the Halifax concern a branch of that in Toronto. Action on this matter was deferred until after the eastern delegates should meet in special session. A deputation from the Dominion Temperance Alliance was introduced to the Conference at one of its sessions, and warmly received. Mr. Fraser spoke on behalf of the Alliance. Telling addresses followed, and the Conference heartily adopted a resolution strongly endorsing the Alliance. The reception by the Conference of a bishop of the African Episcopal Methodist is referred to in a note elsewhere. The question concerning the establishment of a Methodist sisterhood or order of deaconesses has not yet so far as we are at present informed—come up for discussion in the Conference. It is a subject which we imagine will meet a pretty stiff opposition.

From England.

Although somewhat late, I wish to congratulate the late editor on the manner in which he has conducted the MESSENGER AND VISITOR since he entered upon his important and responsible duties; and further to congratulate him upon the still more important and responsible duties upon which he enters. Doubtless during his editorship he has had opportunities of studying human nature, and making discoveries therein, and of gaining experience which such a position affords and which he will find of much service in his new sphere, wherein may it please God to grant him abundant success and abounding joy; and may the same blessings fall to the lot of his successor and his conferees Bro. Saunders; I need not say more, I will not say less. I notice with delight that the Lord is blessing His Word in different parts of the Provinces. May the brethren who send reports of baptisms have the joy of having still larger numbers to report and may the brethren who have been laboring hard and long and apparently in vain, soon experience showers of blessing. With us here in England the kingdom of our Lord advances but slowly, so far as visible results are a criterion. In the Willis and East Somerset Association, containing twenty-eight churches, and about three thousand members, seventy-eight have been baptised during the year. In three churches averaging three-hundred and twenty-three members each, the average number of baptisms is two each, while the actual numbers are 4, 3, 0, the last containing a membership of over four hundred members. This is a sad showing, and I can only hope it does not represent the general state of the denomination. Be that as it may, it shows that there is something wrong somewhere. When will the millennium come at this rate of progress? Pray for us that the church of Christ in England, and that part thereof as represented by the Baptist body may perform faithfully and well its part in helping forward the long looked for but coming time. Sometimes in our prayers we ask, "When shall the time come, etc.?" Perhaps the question may be more appropriately put to ourselves.

While on this subject of the millennium, it may interest readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to read some of General Booth's ideas thereon. He says: "Many of the closest students of prophecy concur that we are upon the very eve of the fulfillment of prophecies which encourage the expectation of a world filled with peace and plenty."

This is interesting certainly, but somehow when one calls to mind the many occasions within the last thirty or forty years when we have been "upon the very eve" of something marvellous that would astonish the world, and "the eve" has not given place to the morning of the predicted event, one is disposed to think that the prophets are out of their reckoning, and tempted to pass the prophecies by as idle fancies. I heard a friend tell this morning that some seer has predicted a plague of locusts in 1911, when some one remarked that it would be nice to have a change, as we have been long troubled with a plague of prophecies.

In the happy going time the General believes (or dreams) that "First we should have Hyde Park roofed in, with towers climbing towards the stars, as the world's great, grand central temple." Should the General by and by have the Army headquarters in New York, he will probably fix on Prospect Park as the site of the "grand central temple." But let the General proceed:

"Only think," he says, "what this would mean. And then what demonstrations, what processions what mighty assemblies, what grand reviews, what crowded streets, impassable with the joyful multitudes marching to and fro!"

"The bells of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, and every other sanctuary, together with the trumpet call from the roof of every Salvation Army Barracks, would announce to the people the hours of prayer and praise. Methinks," says the hopeful and enthusiastic General, "that at the summons for the 12:30 daily service the whole city would be prostrate, business and traffic, buying and selling, discussions and conversations, would all cease, and for a season five million hearts, whether in home or factory, shop or exchange, warehouse or street, would turn to God with the voice of thanksgiving and with shouts of praise."

Diseases of every kind having been all but annihilated by moderation, frugality and happiness, the lunatic asylums and the hospitals will be to let.

"And upon all, and through all, and over all, like a soft, warm, bright atmosphere, will be a spirit of tender sympathy. In the houses, shops, factories, and all changes in the parks, fields, and streets, may everywhere, men, women, and little children will greet and help each other. Cruelty to men and women, and as to animals, will only be known as a thing of the past dark ages. Poverty will have fled before the plenty which

the angels of industry and economy will have introduced to every home, and consequently the workhouses will be empty, pauperism extinct, and slumdom with its wretched denizens will be no more."

A good deal of this and more than the General says will no doubt prove true in the good glad time that is to be, and we can only wish it were as near as he seems to think; and however one may be disposed to criticize the General or to bring about the time that their leader so hopefully anticipates. J. Brown.

W. B. M. U.
Ye see your calling brethren,
Ye loyal sons of God,
Your elder brother Jesus,
Redeemed you by His blood.
He set His love upon you,
From all eternity,
And chose you for His people,
Zealous of purity.
Ye were not wise or worthy,
But vile and full of sin,
His compassions will make you,
All glorious within.
Oh, what a debt you owe Him,
Love ye can never requite!
Spirit, and soul, and body,
Are His by solemn right.—Selected.

Mass Meeting.
A mass meeting of the W. B. M. U. was held on Saturday, Aug. 23rd, at 2.30, in the Free Christian church, Yarmouth, President Mrs. J. W. Manning in the chair. Meeting was opened by singing the hymn beginning, "To the work, to the work." Chapter 17 of John was read and prayer offered by Mrs. Nahler. An address of welcome was made by Mrs. A. L. Murray, and was responded to by Mrs. J. W. Manning. The president made an excellent opening address, which will be published in full.

Rev. Mr. McLaurin, a returned missionary of the Ontario Board, being present, was called upon, and coming to the platform spoke briefly of the needs of the heathen, and dwelt particularly on the distressed condition of the women and children of India, and of the importance of the work in which the Aid Societies were engaged—sending the Gospel to them, and urged with all his vigorous powers our hurrying with this work.

Mrs. Archibald, our own returned missionary, said she was glad to be with us in such a meeting. She wanted to talk to them of the work in the foreign lands, and also in the home land. She referred to the work in which she had been engaged for nearly twelve years, and a most touching way corroborated the statements made by the previous speaker. In speaking of the ignorance of the girls in India, she said there was only one per cent. of them ever went to school. She appealed to the young ladies to help the Aid Societies, and to go out and do this work of bringing the story of the love of Jesus to those perishing millions.

Miss Wright's interesting report of the work done for the year was read by Miss King.

A paper prepared by Mrs. M. W. Williams, the first president of the Union, on the necessity of missionary work being done by the Sunday schools, was read by Miss Johnstone.

A letter was read from Mrs. Higgins, of Chicopee, by Mrs. Estey, of Fredericton. Mrs. Emerson spoke on the work of the Aid Societies as a means of spiritual growth; and Rev. Mr. Shaw, missionary-elect to India, on his own feelings in going to the work, and the vastness of it. Mrs. Gray's annual report was read by Mrs. Marshall.

Mrs. Marshall spoke on home missions in connection with the foreign work. The greetings of the Maritime Woman's Christian Temperance Union was read by Mrs. T. H. Porter.

The above-named papers and letters, which were of a very superior order, will be published, so that those who had not the pleasure of hearing them may have an opportunity of reading them.

Monday, Aug. 25.—Met in the parlor of the Baptist church, Yarmouth. After opening exercises a vote of thanks was passed to Miss Mary Cramp, of Wolfville, for the history of the Aid Societies, which she had so kindly prepared. On motion the president and secretaries were appointed a committee to arrange for the next annual meeting. On motion resolved that any member of the Aid Societies attending the annual meetings of the Woman's Missionary Societies of Ontario should be considered a delegate to such meetings. On motion, Mrs. Archibald was appointed a delegate to the above-named meetings.

Mrs. Massé, of the Grande Ligne Mission, was introduced to the meeting, and gave a description of the way that mission is carried on; spoke of the recent fire, and of the great loss they then sustained; stated that anything would be acceptable, and could be made use of, even to second hand clothing, or money. The sisters will please bear this institution in mind.—M. E. MARON, Cor. Secy.

MESSANGER and VISITOR.

When paid within thirty days, \$1.50; 50c per annum.

S. McC. HARRIS, Editor. J. H. SAUNDERS, Business Manager.

Messenger and Visitor

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1890.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The Rev. J. W. Bancroft presented the report on education.

A representative of the MESSANGER AND VISITOR made some references to the secrets of Acadia College, and her kindred institutions, as these were rehearsed in the full and able report just presented.

The Rev. A. Colchon gave an able review of our educational institutions at Wolfville, as to their beautiful location, the comfortable accommodation, and the ability of the staff of instructors to further the intellectual, moral and religious culture of our young people.

The Rev. D. A. Steele gave a characteristic speech, presenting in a clear, terse way the motherhood of Acadia College—the great variety of manual work had raised up—such as her founders could not have foreseen—statesmen, jurists, physicians, scientists, professors, poets, preachers and missionaries.

Wm. Cummings, Esq., who is ever seeking with pleasure to himself and profit to the denomination, a foremost place in Baptist enterprises, referred to the support given by Acadia's Alumni as a most hopeful indication of success and enlargement in the future.

The report was passed by the Association with an enthusiasm which proved that our educational work occupies a large place in the heart of the Baptists of these Maritime Provinces.

SATURDAY MORNING.

The social service from nine to ten, presided over by Rev. P. R. Foster, was full of spiritual life and power.

At ten, the Association sermon was preached by the Rev. John Clark, of Antigonish—both the appointed preacher and his alternate being absent. The devotional exercises were conducted by Revs. D. A. Steele and J. E. Goucher.

The Committee on Denominational Literature reported by the chairman, Rev. C. H. Haverstock. This was discussed and passed.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The committee appointed to confer with the Second St. Mary's church, in reference to some difficulties existing in it, reported.

The committee on Sabbath-schools reported. This subject called up an earnest discussion, much of it wise and some of it otherwise. The desirableness of a more general attendance of older members of the church as a means of securing the universal attendance of young men and young women in the Sabbath school, had a prominent place in the report.

The Circular Letter was read by the writer, Rev. J. Clark. Subject, "What is involved in church membership." It was voted that this letter be published in the MESSANGER AND VISITOR. The thanks of the Association were voted to Bro. Clark for his excellent sermon, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for the MESSANGER AND VISITOR.

The committee on Obituaries reported on the life and work of departed brethren.

The report on Systematic Giving was presented by Rev. D. A. Steele. This report urged systematic and frequent giving. The steady increase of the Convention Fund shows the value of systematic giving. Weekly giving was commended as an equitable arrangement bearing alike upon all.

QUESTIONS.

1. Is it proper for a church, in seeking a pastor, to give a call to a pastor of another church without first asking him if he is in a position to accept a change of pastorate?

2. What is the true relation to be sustained between pastor and people?

3. Should the pastor be considered a "hireling"? If not, should he be "hired"?

4. Upon whom does the responsibility for the efficiency of our churches rest?

5. Is the old adage, "Like priest, like people," true?

QUESTIONS.

1. If a church is fully persuaded that in their giving a call it is opening to the pastor a door to greater usefulness, we see no impropriety in giving the call in this manner.

2. The pastor is etymologically and scripturally a shepherd. Certainly, the flock does not hire its shepherd.

3. The pastor is also spoken of in the New Testament as a "bishop" or "overseer," and as an "elder." From these terms the idea of "hireling" is evidently far removed.

4. The modern pastorate, it is true, is in some respects different from that which obtained in New Testament times, but the general idea as to relationship must remain the same.

5. If the old adage is taken to mean that the people will become like their minister, there is some truth in it.

It is said that of all historical persons Moses exhibited the most self-denial. Well, next to Moses comes our Manitoba Baptist sister, who reported at the Convention such noble efforts on behalf of the Redeemer's cause.

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QUESTIONS.

1. Is it proper for a church, in seeking a pastor, to give a call to a pastor of another church without first asking him if he is in a position to accept a change of pastorate?

2. What is the true relation to be sustained between pastor and people?

3. Should the pastor be considered a "hireling"? If not, should he be "hired"?

4. Upon whom does the responsibility for the efficiency of our churches rest?

5. Is the old adage, "Like priest, like people," true?

1. If a church is fully persuaded that in their giving a call it is opening to the pastor a door to greater usefulness, we see no impropriety in giving the call in this manner.

2. The pastor is etymologically and scripturally a shepherd. Certainly, the flock does not hire its shepherd.

3. The pastor is also spoken of in the New Testament as a "bishop" or "overseer," and as an "elder." From these terms the idea of "hireling" is evidently far removed.

4. The modern pastorate, it is true, is in some respects different from that which obtained in New Testament times, but the general idea as to relationship must remain the same.

5. If the old adage is taken to mean that the people will become like their minister, there is some truth in it.

It is said that of all historical persons Moses exhibited the most self-denial. Well, next to Moses comes our Manitoba Baptist sister, who reported at the Convention such noble efforts on behalf of the Redeemer's cause.

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there are four male church members, all young men just beginning life's battle, and one of these lost most of his property by fire one year ago.

But while there are only four members, there are others who are Baptists in principle though members of other churches, apparently because they do not know what Baptist doctrines are. One instance: We asked one of such why he had his child "baptized." His reply was "that was not baptism but christening; when my child grows up and makes a profession of faith she will be baptized." And yet the father is a local preacher in the Methodist church. Do we not need in Boisvevain a place in which New Testament doctrine may be taught?

At Minza, a small village eight miles east of Boisvevain, a branch of the Boisvevain church are building a small chapel. We are helping them so far as we can. They expect to dedicate it to God's work in a few weeks, when Bro. Jenkins, who has lately come to the Brandon church, will officiate.

We wish to begin our church early in the new year, and we ask you to help us now; even if amounts are small they will aid us. We are confident that if one sister in each church interests herself on our behalf our church will be strengthened and her individual church not weakened. All donations will be received with more than ordinary pleasure and duly acknowledged in MESSANGER AND VISITOR by the undersigned.

You will have read of the grand time we had at our Convention in Brandon. The nature of my work prevented me from being present longer than one day. The chief points observed in that way: That the attendance was large, the delegates meant business, the student missionaries were a consecrated and noble band of young men, and that the Baptist cause in Manitoba under God's leadership is progressing.

It is said that of all historical persons Moses exhibited the most self-denial. Well, next to Moses comes our Manitoba Baptist sister, who reported at the Convention such noble efforts on behalf of the Redeemer's cause.

After a church building we want a pastor to lead us. Personally we prefer a man who has been moulded in the foundry of Acadia College. As it has been our privilege during the past six years to hear the ablest and best men of Canada at least, we do not hesitate to state that the sons of Acadia are as deep, broad, and logical a class of thinkers as are being graduated from any institution in Canada. And we need the best men for the new country, so that the channels of thought which are being formed may be turned in right directions.

MINNESOTA LETTER.

DULUTH AND ENVIRONS.

Your correspondent had a vacation this year, and thought he would spend it in the zenith city of the great Northwest, hard by the great insulated sea, built upon a great ledge of a species of granite rock, which slopes back rather abruptly to a great height above the level of the water. We were not long in Duluth before we discovered it was a great city, of great pretension and great expectations. Duluth is named after a French explorer of that name, who was one of the first white men to visit this region a couple of centuries ago.

The critics sometimes passed on preachers and other speakers is that their addresses are vague; that their hearers fail to grasp the leading idea which the speaker intends to convey. To avoid a similar criticism, I shall state in plain words, that the leading theme of this letter is to request you to help us build a temple at Boisvevain to God's holy service.

Some will no doubt say that this is another call on our pocket-books. Well, brother or sister, "You struck it the first time." Your sympathy will cheer us, but unless your sympathy takes the practical form of dollars or cents, it will not aid us in our difficulty. Our wish is not to erect a magnificent structure, but a modest building in which the various ordinances of a New Testament church may be conducted.

I had a friend with me, who, by the way was a real estate man by profession, and whose mind naturally ran on "distances from the centre of the city," "sizes of lots," and "prices per front foot," and who was always on the lookout for a "snap." This being the case we took in the city pretty well. One afternoon, feeling our pockets laden with superfluous coin, we got a livery team for a drive around the "Boulevard," which is situated on the top of this chain of hills on which the city of Duluth is built.

It was a most beautiful ride, and when we reached the highest point a most gorgeous view of the great lake could be had, and the new cities of New London, West Duluth, West and South Superior, and old Superior lay before us a panorama of enterprise and growth of this head of the lake district.

velopment, I could not help feel a conviction that most of its expectations were to be realized. They have a splendid harbor—could hardly be better. It is formed by a long narrow point jutting out into the lake. This point is some eight miles long, and at no point is more than one could not throw a stone into the water on either side.

On Sunday we visited the First Baptist church, a cosy structure, and heard the pastor address his flock in a practical sermon on the Christian's hope; heard him pray for the "strangers within their gates;" and were given a hearty shake of the hand and were made to feel a cordial welcome. There are three Baptist churches in the city, of which this is the largest. They also have one at West Duluth.

West Duluth is situated about five miles from Duluth proper, to the west of course. It is a new interest which has sprung up inside of two years, and is a city all by itself, with all the paraphernalia of city council, police, etc. The location, there of large car shops gave an impetus to the place, since which time other important industries have gone in, and at the present time they must have from ten to twelve thousand inhabitants.

Right across the arm of the Bay on the Wisconsin side are the towers—such a sight they would insist upon being called cities—of Superior and West Superior. Here there is a boom also, although the eager "dealer in dirt" will tell you there is no inflation in values, and that property is on the rise. West Superior is a good town, and business seems active and lots of it, and it is recognized on all hands as a healthy rival of Duluth. But old Superior—we want to be Episcopalians long enough to say, "Good Lord deliver us." It is a dead town, with the emphasis on dead. There isn't life enough in it to raise a respectable funeral.

But after all, these cities at the head of the lake form together an exceedingly important business centre, and in time will aggregate a large population, and control very important business interests. For the most part they are a wide awake lot of business men, public spirited and enterprising, and although they may never outstrip Chicago, as some of them have even dared to hope, may surpass anything that is expected of them by disinterested parties.

At Dulungeon our steamer ran up a flag for a pilot, for here all vessels that hail from foreign ports must by law secure a pilot, or else be liable to pay double pilotage on their arrival at London. As we neared the point on which the lighthouse was situated, we observed that the main tower was about half a mile back from the shore, while a small iron frame structure containing a light occupied the extremity of the point.

We were informed by the captain that in this vicinity the sand is thrown up by the action of the waves, and since the erection of the main tower, which then stood upon the extremity of the point, the shore had advanced seaward nearly half a mile. Off in the channel were three pilot vessels, and the passengers amused themselves in trying to decide which one ours would be. On the sail of one was printed in large letters "Dun-kerque," and we decided that must be French. On another vessel, which by the way was a fine one, floated the German ensign. A plain vessel soon neared us, which carried a red and white flag. There appeared to be, however, an air of importance about this one which the others lacked. They seemed, to use a common phrase, "to stand back." We soon knew the reason, for on this vessel was printed that awe-inspiring combination, London.

A small boat put off from the pilot vessel, containing the pilot and two oarsmen. They soon were alongside and the pilot came on board, closely scrutinized in the meanwhile by the passengers, who were gathered about the side of the steamer, hungry for excitement of any kind. Poor fellow, I pitied him, for he looked so uneasy and self-conscious as he quickly escaped to the bridge. The mate volunteered some information concerning the education of a London pilot, which surprised me. He said, "A pilot must serve four years at sea as a common sailor, two years as mate, and one as captain of a vessel. He must understand how to manage different kinds of ships, for when he comes on board the control of the vessel is given entirely up to him. This pilot takes us to Gravesend, and there we engage another for the river. A pilot is well paid, and makes from \$50 to \$75 per week."

Turning our eyes landward again we could see the chalk cliffs of Folkestone and Dover. As we passed Dover we came quite near to the shore and saw what was quite a "loyalty to some of the passengers, an English train of cars

gliding along until tunnel. Here also castle and many Just ahead of our own bows, was one steamer which ply Calais. She had raking funnels out smoke poured incessantly made over two that in conjunction the English and French from London to nine hours.

TRAVEL NOTES.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.

The morning succeeding our entry into the channel was a counterpart of the previous one in calmness. The shore was still in view and the town of Eastbourne lying opposite to us in a curve of the bay. Beachy Head was behind, we having just passed it. Eastbourne is a pretty watering place and can boast of a splendid stone promenade. The white buildings and red terraces looked very inviting in the morning light. Along the shore here we noticed through our glasses many small towers. On inquiry, we found these to be the famous Martello towers, erected nearly a century ago, and some of them before. They are built of granite and concrete, stand about twenty feet high and hold one large gun each. They are chiefly interesting to us from the fact that they were placed along the South coast to protect it from invasion by the French, when Napoleon I. at the summit of his power was massing large bodies of troops and gunboats at Boulogne. What a time Napoleon would have had with those towers had he landed on the English coast! The towers were not needed, however, and to-day they serve but to remind us of that spirit of patriotism which animated and still animates the British heart; a spirit that would resist unto death the intrusion of a foreign element into the quiet June life of England. The French tri-color might float triumphantly and defiantly at Madrid, Vienna, Berlin and in fact at all the great centres of Europe, but never should it be seen on British soil above the grand old banner of St. George. Such a spirit actuated Nelson, as with his veteran frigates he swept these waters and prevented his enemy from even making a start from Boulogne.

Another place of historic interest. My mind seemed to go back through the years and I saw a curious fleet approach this shore. The vessels looked like those of the Vikings, but the flag of Normandy floated at the mast-head, and there on the deck of one of the largest ships surrounded by his officers in glittering coat of mail is stout William the Conqueror himself. Behind Hastings we could see Senlac Hill, where the famous battle was fought which brought England under the power of William I. and which marked the beginning of the Norman period.

I thought as I looked over the channel, what a multitude of vessels had ploughed these waters.—Phoenician traders, Roman warlike, Norse galleys, and here too had passed the proud Armada as it floated on to its destruction. But no record of these things the waves retained. They rolled on and foamed and sparkled in the sunlight this morning as they had in the time of Caesar, nineteen hundred years before. Time changes not the "pathless woods," for "ten thousand fleets sweep over it in vain."

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SEPT. 24

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After passing Dover gradually subsided gently from the north now making the most south easterly in the distance we Outside the town we castle, surrounded, full lawn, and just of the late Sir More latter is truly a beautiful trees, gardens, turn of our glasses Kingsgate castle which a painter would earnestly watch H. M. S. warships growning black gun their white turrets.

In a short time 'sides of us and it is are in the Thames river see Kileigh, grate- ably disappointed its mouth to Graves On each side we farm houses with noble trees, and walled to us the mown hay. The ahead of instead of been all the way as were sailing we ers, colliers, sailing Thames barges and their vanished side at dark we were the long continued ceased, and the g From the bows pul its rattling chains, had become a We retired that hearts feeling that ended. The ocean London with all its row would bring Berlin, Aug. 22.

I wish to give you a Baptist. I was born in England, where I got parents and largest National so I was thirteen year put to the trade of I served for four a which I was seven sea, during which There I labored soul at last brought sea and entered in where I worked about three years country in March, into a contravene Nova Scotia upon tion, and the Church on confirmation to resign, which I of the time I was I fell in with two Bap earned to love for all Christians, whe or not. It was whi ministers that I a question of bap against very strong ing left the Church to work for God, as tion Army the be into it. Here I th the doctrine altho had some one cla time the Almighty Here I acknowle mension, but arg essential; but I ha being dissatisfied the Salvation Arm the Baptist chur ordinance of bap did so, I found I h and with God whi nearly two months to open my Bible in believing. I th me into the light, more blessed work tist church (wher would accept me done in the Salvat

MIXED MENTHO I heard a minister of God, say:—"I the stony heart solving influence." A short time ago, let them well up fountain."

Frederick C. Boylly Baptist Church acknowledging the donations toward church from Truro \$5; M. Richardson \$4; A. J. Walker \$3; E. Eaton, \$1; N. Bonnie, \$1; Thomas \$1; Mr. J. C. Faulkner, \$1.

gliding along until it disappeared in a tunnel. Here also we saw a fortress and castle and many beautiful residences. Just ahead of our vessel, rushing across our bows, was one of those fast mail steamers which ply between Dover and Calais. She had side wheels and two raking funnels out of which the black smoke poured incessantly. These steamers make over twenty miles an hour, so that in conjunction with fast trains on the English and French side, the journey from London to Paris is made in nine hours.

After passing Dover the high cliffs gradually subside and the shore rises gently from the sea. Our steamer is now making the turn around England's most south easterly point and that city in the distance we are told is Ramsgate. Outside the town we can see Richborough castle, surrounded by trees and beautiful lawns, and just beyond the residence of the late Sir Moses Montefiore. The latter is truly a beautiful place with its tall trees, grasses, and green lawns. A turn of our glasses to the right brings Kingsgate castle in view, a place in which a painter would revel. While we are earnestly watching the shore two of H. M. S. warships glide past, with their frowning black guns pointing out from their white turrets.

In a short time we see land on both sides of us and it is now evident that we are in the Thames river. I was prepared to see it with a steady stream, but was agreeably disappointed to find this river from its mouth to Gravesend, truly beautiful. On each side were green fields, old farm houses with ivy covered porches, noble trees, and from the shores was wafted to us the grateful odor of new mown hay. The setting sun was now ahead of instead of behind us as it had been all the way across the Atlantic, for we were sailing westward. Past steamers, colliers, sailing vessels, tugboats, Thames barges and Dutch cut boats, with their varnished sides, we went, until just at dark we were off Gravesend. Here the long continued throb of the engine ceased, and the great steamer lay to. From the bows plunged the anchor, with its rattling chains, and in a few moments we had become a fixture in the stream. We retired that night with grateful hearts feeling that our long voyage was ended. The ocean lay behind us and London with all its attractions the morning would bring. CHAS. H. DAY.

Berlin, Aug. 22.

How He Became a Baptist.

I wish to give you my reasons for being a Baptist.

I was born in the City of London, England, where I was brought up by godly parents and educated in one of the largest National schools in that town till I was thirteen years of age, when I was put to the trade of cabinet-maker, where I served for four and a half years, after which I was seven and a half years at sea, during which time I was converted. There I labored for God and saw one soul at last brought to Christ. I left the sea and entered into the Church Army, where I worked for God and souls for about three years. I came out to this country in March, 1888, where I entered into a controversy with the Bishop of Nova Scotia upon baptismal regeneration, and the Church of England teaching on confirmation. At last I was asked to resign, which I did. The latter part of the time I was in the Church Army I fell in with two Baptist ministers, whom I earned to love for their charity towards all Christians, whether of their opinion or not. It was while I was with those ministers that I first had to meet the question of baptism, which I fought against very strongly and bitterly. Having left the Church Army, I still wanted to work for God, and thinking the Salvation Army the best method, I entered into it. Here I thought I had escaped the doctrine altogether, but I found I had some one else to answer, and this time the Almighty God and His truth. Here I acknowledged the truth of immersion, but argued that it was not essential; but I had no peace. And now, being dissatisfied with the methods of the Salvation Army, I determined to enter the Baptist church and accept the ordinance of baptism. The moment I did so, I found I had peace in my soul and with God which I had not had for nearly two months. I now am not afraid to open my Bible anywhere. I have joy in believing. I thank God for leading me into the light. I feel I shall do a far more blessed work for God in the Baptist church (where I asked God if He would accept me as a minister) than is done in the Salvation Army.

W. A. SRELLING.

MIXED MATTERS.—A few weeks ago I heard a minister speaking on the love of God, saying: "It is that which will grind the stony heart to powder by its dissolving influence." Against another said a short time ago, "Let your hearts burn, let them well up again and flow like a fountain."

Frederick C. Bowler, clerk of the Trinity Baptist Church, Tracadie, wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations toward repairs upon the said church from Truro, N. S.: W. Cummings, \$5; M. Richardson, \$1; F. M. Walker, \$4; A. J. Walker, \$2; Mr. Callum, \$1; C. Eaton, \$1; N. J. Taylor, \$1; A. D. Beattie, \$1; Thomas Hay, \$1; T. Crosscup, \$1; Mr. J. Cummings, \$1; William Faulkner, \$1.

Union Baptist Seminary Appeal.

Since Aug. 14th, a report up to which date appeared in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of September 3rd, the following churches have been visited: Petitoctid, Havelock, New Canada, First Elgin, Salisbury, First Hillsboro, Sussex Baptist and F. C. Baptist, Central Norton, and Hampton Village.

At Central Norton, Bro. G. W. Titus encouraged his brethren to act, by saying he would give one dollar (up to fifty), for every one the church would raise. The parties appointed said they would make it possible for Bro. Titus to give the whole amount. He will give it whether the church raises one dollar per member or not, but not to relieve them. Who will be the next in the churches to do likewise?

Amounts pledged, and received are as follows: Petitoctid, \$25—cash, \$1; Havelock, \$24.50—cash, \$8; New Canada, \$6; First Elgin, \$27—cash, \$9.50; First Hillsboro, \$27.25—cash, \$9.25; Central Norton, \$8; G. W. Titus, \$50—cash, \$1; Hampton Village, \$34—cash, \$13; total amount pledged, \$201.25; total cash received, \$41.75. Before received and reported, pledged, \$139.33; cash, \$39.08. Sum total pledged, \$339.63; sum total cash received, \$80.83. All of the above is on the one dollar per member plan. Cash collected from stock subscribers, list of 1888, \$14; list of 1889, \$2; before reported, \$120; total, \$136; amount pledged and collected in all, \$475.63.

The certainty of raising one dollar per member very much depends upon the pastors, and leading members of the churches. If they say it can be done, and set themselves earnestly to work to do it, success will certainly be the result. Let all rally and do their best, and it will be found that there are very few who are not willing to give the small sum of one dollar to the U. B. Seminary.

Sept. 10. J. H. KING.
P. S.—Please forward all cash collected by P. O. order, or registered letter, to Amos A. Wilson, St. John, N. B.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Baptist Quarterly meeting was held with the Lower Woodstock Baptist church. Preaching on Friday evening (the 23rd inst.) by Rev. A. H. Hayward. Prayer meeting at nine on Saturday morning, followed by business at 10 o'clock. Officers elected for the ensuing year: Rev. A. H. Hayward, president; Rev. C. Henderson and Deacons R. Hannah, Isaac Wark, vice-presidents; Rev. Thos. Todd (re-elected), secretary-treasurer. Next quarterly session to be held with the West Florenceville Baptist church, on the second Friday in December. Rev. Thos. Todd was appointed to preach the quarterly sermon. Important subjects of a denominational character were discussed very harmoniously, and plans laid for advanced work of a religious nature in these counties under our watch care. A very good conference was enjoyed in the afternoon, and in the evening a very excellent missionary meeting, at which spirited and enthusiastic addresses were delivered. Sabbath services as follows: Sabbath-school in the morning, preaching at 11 by Rev. Geo. Howard. A grand Sabbath school service in the afternoon, at which Rev. J. C. Blakney presided. A number of very fine addresses were made, accompanied by well selected music. Preaching in the evening by Rev. J. C. Blakney.

The ministers in attendance a part of all of the time were: Revs. J. A. Porter, J. W. S. Young, A. H. Hayward, C. Henderson, J. C. Blakney and Thos. Todd. Some of the brethren had to leave on the Sabbath to fill appointments previously made elsewhere. Collections for Convention plan, \$78.96.

THOS. TODD,
Woodstock, Sept. 17. Sec'y-Treas.

Lunenburg District Meeting and S. S. Convention.

The Lunenburg Co. District meeting assembled at Chester, on the 10th inst. There were present: Pastors Brown, Williams, Whitman, Raymond, March, and McNeil. After encouraging reports from all the pastors, the meeting gave way to the business of S. S. Convention. A good representation of the teachers and superintendents of the county were present, and reports were received from over 20 schools. In the evening a full house was assembled to hear an interesting programme on Sabbath-school work. The "Motel Class," taught by Miss Carob, was a feature of itself sufficient worth to repay any person for making the journey to Chester. Then followed two addresses, one by the Rev. C. W. Corey, "The aim of the modern S. S.," the other by the Rev. J. S. Brown, "The relation of the teacher to the scholar outside the school." The meeting was enthusiastic and a collection of \$0 was taken, to be devoted to S. S. work in the county. The Convention completed its organization on Tuesday morning. The officers appointed are Chas. A. Smith, of Chester, president; Leander Delong of New Germany, vice-president; C. W. Corey, of Bridgewater, secretary-treasurer; H. T. Ross of Bridgewater, G. A. Parker of Mahone Bay, and Joseph Ham of Lunenburg, executive committee. The Convention proposes to meet semi-annually in March and September; and judging from the good interest exhibited in this session, the organization will do much for Sabbath-school work in the county. C. W. COREY, Secy.

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Doing business on a CASH BASIS, I am prepared to make the lowest prices to the Trade and I guarantee satisfaction to purchasers.
I carry a very large stock of SUGARS, bought in Monson, Halifax, and Montreal at bottom prices. TEA is a specialty to which I give closest attention in buying and matching. Qualities second to none.
SPRING ORDERS SOLICITED.
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Religious Intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN.—The Lord is doing great things for us up here. Since Aug. 24th, about sixty-five have started for the kingdom. Thirty-three have been baptized—thirteen by Bro. Curry (Free Baptist), of Moncton, and twenty by myself. Four have been baptized by Bro. Howard, of Salisbury. The interest is still good.
G. W. SCHURMAN.

UPPER GASPOING, N. B.—Our meetings continue interesting and God is evidently moving on the hearts of the people. On the first and second Sabbaths of September we had baptism, when four candidates were received into the church, after having obeyed the Saviour in His ordinance. We trust that many others will yet decide to follow Christ.
W. E. M.

SUSSEX.—We have much reason for gratitude to God for the great encouragement given in the work here. Twenty-six have been baptized and four letters and experience—having been received into our membership since the beginning of our pastorate, ten months ago. This, in view of all the circumstances, is most cheering to all. Two more were baptized on the 14th inst.
E. J. G.

LITTLE GLACE BAY, C. B.—The Lord is blessing the labours of his people at Little Glace Bay, C. B. A number of captains of vessels in port, have been attending our meetings with much delight. Many seamen have also come in, some twenty or more of which have requested an interest in the prayers of the people. Some of them have found Christ as their Saviour. Some in our community have been awakened. We hope the work may still go on.
Sept. 15th. WILLIAM WETMORE.

NEWCASTLE, GRAND LAKE.—Rev. E. K. Ganong closed his present labours in connection with this church last Sabbath evening, in the presence of a very large assembly of people, who listened attentively to his closing address, which was based upon the words of St. Paul, recorded in Acts 20: 32, "And now, brethren, I commend you to God and to the word of His grace." Our bro. and sister Ganong leave to-day for their new home in Nova Scotia. They carry with them the best wishes of the people of this community, that heaven's choice blessing may attend their future labours.
Sept. 11. D. J. BAILEY.

LOWER BLACKVILLE, Northumberland Co., N. B.—The little church here has been much strengthened under the labours of Bro. O. S. Stevens, who has been spending his summer vacation with them. I baptized two for him last Sabbath, and others, I believe, will soon follow. Bro. Stevens has done an excellent work, and is much beloved by the people. I expect to baptize in Newcastle next Sabbath. The work is going on well here. The people of the former place have recently almost completed a very comfortable little building, with a seating capacity of about two hundred and fifty. The latter, where I have spent the most of my time, is a thriving country town, pleasant, and has a large number of wealthy people. It is contemplated in the near future, erecting a spacious edifice for the worship of God. This interesting field is now open to a faithful minister of Christ.
A. F. BAKER.

ACADIA MINES, N. S.—At nine o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 13th, a little company assembled on the bank of Folly Lake to witness the baptism of five believers in Christ. Rev. M. W. Brown, of Onslow, was the officiating clergyman. In the evening a meeting was held in the hall, at which the writer, in name and behalf of the Acadia Mines church, gave to the baptized and two others who were received upon experience, the right hand of fellowship, welcoming them into the company of baptized believers in Acadia Mines. One of those received by experience had been a deacon in the church which at one time existed at the Lake, and he was taken into the Mines church bearing the same title.
W. J. RUTLEDGE.

GREENFIELD, QUEENS CO., N. S.—Three persons were baptized on Sabbath, Sept. 14, at Greenfield, N. S., by Rev. Isa. Wallace. One of the candidates, Barnabas Miles, well and favorably known throughout the county, is over 82 years of age. Seven persons were also baptized here two weeks previous by Rev. J. E. Bleakney, who has been supplying the church monthly for several years past. Bro. H. S. Wright, secretary of Clementevale church, has spent his last summer's vacation at Greenfield and Acadia Mines, and has by his faithful work greatly endeared himself to the people. It is hoped that a good minister may be settled at Greenfield at an early date to extend his labors to surrounding settlements, including Melville Mines, a most desirable field, with ample financial support and fine opportunities for aggressive work.
COM.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY, HALIFAX CO.—We have held a protracted meeting at Mill Cove, a branch of the Second St. Margaret's Bay church. There are a few Baptists in the vicinity, and we have been working with us during a part of last week, and preached three evenings in succession. He faithfully and earnestly presented the truth, which was listened to with great interest, and we have reason to believe that while a number are under conviction a few have rejected in the Saviour, but it demands great moral

courage oftentimes for Pedobaptists to follow the Lord Jesus in baptism. Last Lord's day we had the privilege of administering the ordinance to two believers. The day was fine and our baptism a beautiful sandy beach, directly in front of our meeting-house. We have a little cash on hand, and if we can collect enough more we hope to coil and seat it, and make it fit for use during the winter.
Geo. TAYLOR.

THE HAYMARKET SQUARE MISSION.—The annual meeting of the Haymarket Square Mission was held on Thursday evening, Sept. 4th. Pastors Gates, Stewart, and Mellick were present, and delivered stirring addresses. An excellent report was presented by Rev. A. E. Ingraham, city missionary, the account of the year's work being prefaced by a brief sketch of the mission. The report made special mention of the improvements recently made in the mission, hall, and it was stated that the whole cost, amounting to \$130, had been provided for. The Juvenile Temperance Society and the Sabbath-school have rendered valuable aid in the matter. Bro. Ingraham expressed his thanks to the friends who have so kindly rendered aid, and the report closed with the statement that one want still remained, and that was chairs to replace the cumbersome benches now in the room. A liberal collection was taken up, and before the meeting closed a number of chairs had been promised by those present sufficient to insure that Bro. Ingraham's wishes in this matter would be carried out.
ST. ANDREWS.

It has been my pleasure to spend the past three months laboring for the cause of Christ in the beautiful "old-new town of St. Andrews," and in the neighboring places, Cobac and Bay Side. We trust the labor has not been in vain. At first the outlook seemed dark, but soon the clouds began to break, until the Master's Spirit shone in good measure upon us. The meetings in town and country church have been well attended; each service characterized by an increased zeal on the part of God's people. A kinder, more appreciative people could not wish to meet. Every one on the churches' part to make my stay pleasant has been nobly done. It is indeed a happy group these churches by the sea, so convenient in every way. Just now their greatest desire is that God would send them a permanent pastor. He would be gladly welcomed, a generous support, and a deep, sincere sympathy in his work. Bro. Todd, of Oak Bay, who had faithfully administered the word at Bay Side previous to my coming, will continue to do so until a settled pastor can be secured.
Sept. 10. E. J. LINDON READ.

NEW HARBOR.—About three months have been spent on the New and Seal Harbor, N. B., with some profit we trust. The good people are willing to come and hear the word, though there are numbers yet to lead. God's spirit has been with us many times; and amid some setbacks, the work has gone on. A few new voices have been heard, and one or two have expressed a wish to follow the Saviour in baptism, which, ere long, we trust they will be able to do. This field certainly needs the continuous labor of a strong servant of the Lord. Pray that such an one may be sent hither. Many kind hearts are to be found along this shore, and personally I can say that the greatest kindness has been shown me. There is still a debt on the church building at New Harbor. Will any who are interested in the Master's cause in this part of the vineyard kindly send along something which will help to remove this burdensome debt. Addresses: Albert Sangster, New Harbor, Guys Co. H. P. WHIDDEN.

PERSONAL.
Dr. MacVicar, late of McMaster University, has gone to New York to enter upon his duties as Superintendent of the Baptist Educational Institutions in the South.

W. C. Burnham, son of C. E. Burnham of this city, a graduate of Colby University, has been appointed a professor in Fairfield Academy, New York, over eight other applicants—quite a compliment to Mr. Burnham. For the last two years he has been a teacher at Media Academy, Pennsylvania.—Sax.

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LEVEL-TREAD HORSE POWERS.

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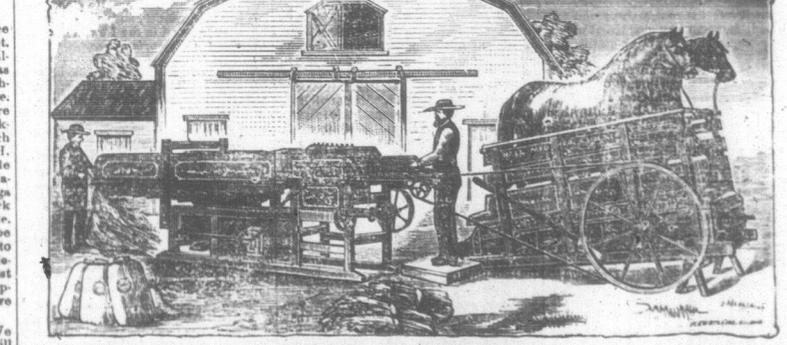
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RAILWAY. ment. '90. AY, 9th JUNE. Railway will be as follows: Amherst, 7.00; Chene, 11.30; Montreal, 16.30; and Mul-ti-ple, 22.30. x will arrive at with the ex-press, but neither y. A train will be at, arriving in al Railway to by electricity. locomotive. Super Standard TNGER. Superintendent. R.

ROOM, all, N. S. LONDON: BLES, and Smaller teachers' use. ARIES, 00. edit. ID STATES. EWELS, FOR SUNDAY Informa Sample copy. Songs, R. D. S. er Lesson. brary, nner. DONALD, 'Seey'-Teary.

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ONE AFTERNOON.

Papa and mamma went out to row, And left us alone at home, you know—
Roderick, James, and me.
"Now, dears," they said, "just play with your toys,
Like dear little, good-little, sweet little boys,
And we will come home to tea."

We played with our toys the longest while!
We built up our blocks for nearly a mile,
Roderick, James, and I,
But when they came tumbling down, alas!
They fell right against the looking-glass.
Oh, how the pieces did fly!

Then we found a pillow that had a rip,
And all the feathers we out did slip,
Roderick, James, and I,
And we made a snow-storm, a glorious one.
All over the room. Oh, wasn't it fun,
As the feathery flakes did fly!

But, just as the storm was raging around,
Papa and mamma came in a sudden bound,
Roderick, James, and me.
"Oh, terrible, terrible things they said,
And they put us all three right straight to bed,
With the empty pillow case under my head,
And none of us had any tea."
—Laura E. Richards, in St. Nicholas.

THE HOME.

The Home and the Children.

The wants of the children, too, must not be left out of sight, unless we determine to legislate them away, and make Mr. Malthus our saint. There's no indoor romping-ground for a child like a great garret, with dormers to let in sunlight like a deluge, and a quaint, big old house, we have shown, had them; and a healthy child without a chance for rainy-day forays in such must grow up with a large domestic element of its nature undeveloped. Home ties of these young folk grapple to a bare root-tree in the tops of the house very clingingly. And if country life is not to be subverted altogether, and turned adrift on the wastes of cities, it must be the clinging child-love, wakening in manhood, and re-awakening in age, which is to ensure and enable its best development.

By the same rule, there must be out-of-door regalement and comforts of the child-age. "Out-of-doors" is a very large part of a well-balanced country house; this is an Irishman's saying; but it is a wholesome one to consider and act upon. "Out-of-doors" in this sense, means the dwelling; it lacks privacy; it lacks concealment; it is every man's; and so no man's. There should be tennis-ground; there should be coasting-hill; there should be skating-pond, snow-fort and fortresses of stone; cabins—for cooking—for roasting, for leaning the dainties that belong to the offices of hostesses. "Home" is the word; to give great quickening sense to it, to enable it, to endure it, to justify it; this, or ought to be, the aim where root-trees are planted in the open of God's country. One of the greatest lacks, as appears to me, in the pretty Bellamy programmes of social fixures, is that they disjoint and fling apart all old and reliable ideas of home, leaving no place for their development. Such schemes legislate away need for it; for what is home with-out its tea-positions on the hearth; without its rallying-place at the fireside for family council; without its "table-round," where books, games, games, singing, talk—unhindered by over-critical ears—fill up the eventide; without, maybe, its household manager of kitchen or parlor, bawling the management and compelling virtues of self-denial—of gracious reticence—of quiet, brave reconciliation with the accidents of life?

—Donald G. Mitchell, in September Scribner.

Autumnal Illness.

The following paragraph concerning a house of household satisfaction, taken from the Boston Journal, calls to mind a measure recommended by the English Society of Engineers for preventing epidemics, which are occasioned by impure air. It is that all gratings connected with sewers should be filled with stout wire boxes filled loosely with coarse charcoal, which absorbs the dangerous gases passing to the street. Proper attention to all such matters without the house, as well as within, would save many a doctor's bill.

It often happens that when people return from a summer spent at the mountains or by the sea to their homes in the city there occur cases of sickness of a diphtheritic or malarial type, which are promptly attributed to sanitary defects, real or imaginary, in the places of summer resort. The origin of these cases may sometimes be what is supposed to be, but it is suggested that it is quite as likely to be due to the neglect of certain important sanitary precautions in closing the city house. A New York writer, who has looked into this subject and has taken the views of an expert plumber thereon, attributes a good deal of this autumnal illness to the asphyxiated, dried-out traps in the city houses. It is said that traps will hold seal as long as six weeks or two months. If no fresh water is added during this time the trap was originally in the house, it becomes dry, and there is no obstacle to the rise of gases and their escape into the surrounding atmosphere. Opening the windows of a house shortly before the return of its occupants can hardly be sufficient to rid the house of the unwholesome gases which may have been escaping for weeks from the practically untrapped drain pipes. What should be aimed at is prevention, and this can be had by the simple expedient of arranging with some one to flush thoroughly all the refuse pipes of a house by allowing the water to run from all the faucets for five minutes at a time, as often as once a week. This could be done with very little trouble, and it might prevent a good deal of sickness often of a dangerous type.

—The Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, &c., act as so many waste gates for the escape of effete matter and gases from the body. The use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery helps them to discharge their duty. Mr. W. H. Lester, H. M. Curtis, Toronto, writes: "I have personally tested the health-giving properties of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and can testify as to its great value."

Hints for the Housewife.

MINT SAUCE.—For a half teacup of vinegar take a tablespoonful of sugar, and two tablespoonfuls of green mint, chopped very fine. Serve with roast lamb.

TOMATO BREAKFAST CAKES.—One pint of milk, two eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, a little salt, make a batter with flour with which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder to every quart has been sifted. Peel large ripe tomatoes, slice them, cover each slice with batter and fry on a griddle.

GREEN TOMATO CATSUP.—Put on a kettle of green tomatoes, boil them to pieces, and strain through a colander; measure them, and to six quarts put one pound of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one tablespoonful of whole black pepper, a double handful of salt, one table-spoonful of celery seed, and a tea-spoonful of powdered cloves; boil all together until it becomes thick like marmalade; then can as usual.

BAKED OYSTERS.—Boil a dozen fine, white-skinned oysters in seawater, and take out the pungent taste, peel them and slice them; have a pint of bread-crumbs, a quarter of a pound of butter, and a tea-spoonful of milk or cream. Put the oysters in a baking dish in alternate layers with bread-crumbs, adding the butter and pepper and salt to taste. Have a thick layer of bread-crumbs on top, then pour on the cream and bake three-quarters of an hour.

GINGERBREAD.—Half a cup sugar, a cup of New Orleans molasses, half a cup of butter, a teaspoonful of ginger and cinnamon, half a tea-spoonful of cloves, two level tea-spoonfuls of soda in a cup of boiling water, add two well-beaten eggs and flour to make a thin dough, about three cupfuls. Bake in gem tins or in cake pans. If for dessert serve with a nice sauce, which may be made thus: The juice of one lemon, a cup of water, a little salt, four table-spoonfuls sugar, boil all together, and thicken with a table-spoonful of corn starch dissolved in water.

CODFISH BALLS.—Cut the codfish in pieces, soak in lukewarm water for an hour, pick into small bits and put it over the fire in cold water enough to cover it. When it begins to boil, pour off the water, cover again with cold water and bring it again to a boil. Have ready potatoes boiled, mashed, seasoned, and hot. To a quart of potato use a pint of the prepared codfish, and mix thoroughly together while both are hot. Add an egg well beaten, and form into balls, fry in a skillet till a light brown, or fry like crullers in hot fat. This prepared cod fish balls are very toothsome.

GAME BIRDS.—Game birds should not be washed unless absolutely necessary, as water dulls the flavor. If the dressing is carefully conducted, wiping with a cloth wrung from clean cold water will suffice. Plain broiling is as good a way of cooking game as any; next to this is roasting. The birds should be split down the back, the breast covered with a cloth, and pounded with a rolling pin, over a brick fire will suffice to cook them. If they are roasted, season with salt and pepper and put a bit of butter inside. A plain bread-stuffing will not injure the flavor, and a bit of salt pork may be skewered to the breast. Thirty minutes in a quick oven is the time required. Pigeons should be parboiled and then broiled or roasted. Currant jelly, sliced oranges, apple sauce, and barberries, fresh or preserved, make acceptable garnishes for game.

THE FARM.

One of Many Evils.

Fowl houses are usually too small for the number of fowls crowded into them. Many well-meaning poultry men adopt the idea, begotten of our grandfathers' days, that the greater the number of warm blooded animals in a given space the greater the bodily and surrounding heat; consequently, when cold weather sets in, in place of making the house warm and comfortable and allowing only enough birds for individual comfort and health, too often they are crowded and packed like herrings in a keg, regardless of sanitary laws and the experience of every veteran breeder.

It is true that "the blood is the life," yet the blood must be pure to be so, else sickness or ailments ensue. Blood, deprived of the oxygen for even a short time, becomes deoxygenated, and the only way the oxygen is supplied is through the air which is breathed into the lungs. If this air be impure—filled or impregnated with foul or noxious gases—the body, through the blood and circulatory organs, must become impaired in a greater or lesser degree.

The house should be large and well ventilated for the number of fowls that are accommodated, for when in some parts of the country, the ground is covered with snow, the fowls are confined and seldom go outside, and therefore need more attention. The keeper should bear in mind all through the year that a house large enough for fifty fowls to roost in nights, is by no means large enough when confined for months, day and night. No matter how thrifty they be when gathered from out of door freedom, the loss of pure air, agreeable exercise, grass, and their "pickings," will tell on their cleanliness unless good care and management follow.

Cleanliness in and about the fowl house is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of health, and of course prolificacy. Experience and observation will bring to mind and recollections of habitual neglect and carelessness, for when a hen in ten receives proper attention one year with another. There are far too many houses which do not get but one or two cleanings in a month, and some not over half a dozen in a year. The droppings accumulate like soft mounds, and every warm and damp day, even in winter, they throw off gases and poison the air. This of course enters the blood and deranges the whole system. And yet there are fanciers, many of whom consider themselves good authority on such matters, who will say, "Leave the doors open in the daytime, and the cold will freeze the droppings so that there will be no disagreeable nor deleterious effects from it." As well might one advise a maker

FOR DYSPESIA, Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of \$5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth."
—F. F. McNulty, Hackman, 20 Summer St., Lowell, Mass.

FOR DEBILITY, Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which, in cases of this kind, restores me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases."
—C. Evick, 14 E. Main St., Chillicothe, Ohio.

FOR ERUPTIONS

And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scurf, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only

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of flint to have his workshop in a powder magazine. One is about as safe as the other from evil consequences."—Ohio Poultry Journal.

Hints to the Farmer.

SHIPPING CATTLE TO ENGLAND.—It is chronicled as an interesting fact that cattle, as a rule, lose little or nothing in weight in transit from the United States to England, and that they walk from the vessels to the stock pens without apparent difficulty, notwithstanding the cramped position in which they remain during the long voyage, and the fact that they stand almost throughout the journey. It is a remarkable proof of their powers of endurance, as the motion of the vessel necessarily keeps the muscles of the legs at a constant tension.

RAISE AND NOT RACE HORSES.—An anonymous writer, who evidently possessed good sense, observes that it is the custom with many farmers whose horses show any degree of speed in trotting or pacing to take them around to all the county fairs as a means of raising them on the market as roadsters and getting fancy prices for them. In doing this they spend time and money on them, generally get little or no return for it, and often ruin the horses. A farmer should stick to his business and let others raise the racing stock. His business is to raise and not race horses, and whenever he gets out of his sphere he is almost certain to lose money.

ORIGIN OF THE PONY.—According to an equine authority the pony is the horse of hardships, and one that has sprung from some poor country where he has ever seen purely the child of neglect, and all predecessors of his race. In a rich country, like the horse regions of Kentucky, for instance, his pony character would invariably run out in the course of a few generations. He is not a distinct strain, for they would seem to support the view of the child of neglect, and as good a strain of horses as the world knew of at that time, and his present reduced size and characteristic toughness have resulted unquestionably from local circumstances.

EGGS BY WEIGHT.—A Boston contemporary declares that it would be extremely difficult to change the custom of selling eggs by the dozen to one of selling by weight. And then he tells of seeing a man of Quincy Market weigh a basket of five dozen Brahms eggs ordered by a Boston hotel. The net weight of the eggs was 124 pounds, nearly 23 pounds in the dozen. Some of these eggs would weigh one-quarter of a pound each. The writer adds that he selected the smallest dozen in another package, and the scales showed a weight of but little over a pound. An average dozen of ordinary eggs weighs one pound five ounces. It seems ridiculous to sell eggs by the dozen when some specimens weigh four ounces each and others less than one ounce, but such is market custom. The producer is thus encouraged to keep that breed of poultry which lays eggs in the greatest number, even if comparatively deficient in size and weight.

THE YIELD PER POUND OF MILK.—The range of yield per pound of milk is very wide, says a dairy authority, it taking from six to eight pounds of the richest milk up to 30 and over of the poorest to make a pound of butter. The average content of fat in the cream of milk is 25 pounds. Anywhere between that and 20 pounds of milk for a pound of butter is good. Below this is very good and

extra down to ten pounds, which is extraordinary. Yet the record shows that some of the Jerseys and Guernseys give milk as rich as this. From reports made in England, it is judged we have either better dairy stock or better feed than the English. Professor Long, of England, says Jersey and Guernsey cows seldom make less than a pound of butter from eight quarts of milk, but less is required in autumn—how much less some of them take he does not specify. At 10 pounds to the imperial gallon, eight quarts would be 20 pounds of milk. The professor says the same is true of some of the Shorthorns, of the Red Poll, and of the Devons; but ordinary cows yield a pound of butter in summer from three gallons of milk, or 30 pounds. In autumn it takes 10 to 11 quarts of milk, or 25 to 27 pounds to make a pound of butter. If these figures can be depended upon, and we estimate the weight correctly, American cows give considerably richer milk than the English cows yield.

TEMPERANCE.

Substitutes for Alcohol.

The list of substitutes given below is taken from an article contributed to the British American Temperance Journal in January, 1888, by Dr. James Ridge, of the London Temperance Hospital, and afterwards published in the quarterly of the National Temperance Hospital at Chicago.

Alcohol as a Stimulant. Properly speaking alcohol is not a stimulant, but a narcotic. It has, however, an apparently stimulating effect, because it paralyzes the nerves which control the small blood-vessels which hold in check the flow of blood to the heart.

If we desire a drug, we have in ether a rapid diffusible stimulant quite as powerful and rather more rapid than alcohol. In cases of severe shock or collapse, a condition, in which stomach absorption is at a low ebb, we can eject a draught of ether subcutaneously, or give an enema of turpentine and hot gruel.

Ammonia and its carbonate are valuable stimulants, both by the reflex action of the ammoniacal gas on the branches of the fifth nerve when inhaled; and by their direct action on nerve centres when absorbed.

Camphor is a powerful cardiac stimulant, very useful in cases of incipient inflammatory action and in the depression of fever. When there is spasm of the cutaneous vessels, as in some cases of shock and depression by cold, nitrate of amyl or other nitrates will speedily relax them, especially if assisted by external warmth. Dover's powder is of great value under such circumstances.

As a cardiac stimulant, small doses of digitalis or strophanthus, repeated every hour or half-hour, will prove useful. In the intervals, a small quantity of beef-tea or meat-extract may be administered. Such treatment is far more suitable in cases of severe hemorrhage, with fainting, and even collapse or convulsions, than the alcohol which is so commonly given. The latter relaxes arterial spasm, and tends to renew the hemorrhage, while digitalis assists in sealing the arteries up.

Alcohol as a Sedative. We are all aware that alcohol, chiefly in the form of spirits, is often given to procure sleeping and to relieve pain, such as that of neuralgia, dyspepsia, colic, diarrhoea, dysmenorrhoea. It is as a sedative that alcohol is so conditionally and seductive in cases of chronic disease, as if frequently resorted to, the drink craving is almost certainly developed. Hence the importance in many cases of rather bearing patiently the ills we have than of flying to others that we know of. It is clear that other narcotics, such as opium, morphia, chlorodyne, chloral, are open to the same objection, and the victims of these drugs are terribly numerous.

Alcohol as an Anti-Spasmodic. We have in chloroform, ether, hydrocyanic acid, in nitrate of amyl and nitro-glycerine, in castor oil, and in various essential and monobromide of camphor; in saffordia, valerian, musk and aromatics, substances which will diminish spasm, whether of voluntary or involuntary muscle.

Alcohol as a Tonic. Alcohol can only be called a tonic in the limited and lucid principle. For its action in relaxing unstriated muscular fibre, which entitles it to be called an anti-spasmodic, disintitles it of all claim to give tone. The sense of exhilaration which follows small doses of alcohol has been mistaken for real strength and increase of vitality. It is well known that relaxation of the blood vessels throughout the body is one of the first effects of alcohol. The arteries of the retina have been observed to dilate after very small doses of alcohol; the diminution of tone is well seen in the tracings of the pulse under the influence of alcohol. If one needs a tonic, therefore, alcohol is one of the things to be shunned altogether.

The external use of cold, either by a dripping sheet, cold sponging, or a shower-bath, according to the power of the reaction, is a valuable means of giving real tone. Iron, quinine, nuxvomica, and other drugs, are useful in appropriate cases.

ACADIA SEMINARY, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Business, Short-hand & Type-writing, and Telegraphy Department.

Each conducted by experienced and successful teachers, open all summer. These are established in a valuable means of giving to the unequalled summer climate of St. John.

Students (day or gentleman) can enter at any time. NO VACATIONS. I. O. O. F. Hall. S. KERR, Prin.

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thoroughly taught by mail & personal instruction. This Institute. SITUATIONS procured for competent pupils. STENOGRAPHERS furnished business men. TYPE-WRITING instruction and practice on all the standard machines. Short-hand and Type-writing Supplies. Send for Circulars. Address, Short-hand Institute, St. John, N. B.

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DEALER IN HIDES and CALF SKINS, AND SHEEP SKINS. STOREROOMS—15 SIDNEY STREET. Where Hides and skins of all kinds will be bought and sold. Residence—11 Paddock St., St. John.

Parsons' Pills

These pills were a wonderful discovery. They are a cure for all the ailments which can be cured by any other pills. They are the best for all the ailments which can be cured by any other pills. They are the best for all the ailments which can be cured by any other pills. They are the best for all the ailments which can be cured by any other pills.



The clearest around each bottle contains the full and complete directions. Also how to get the pills. This information alone is worth ten times the cost. A handsome illustrated pamphlet sent free contains valuable information. Send for it. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. One box sent free. Sold for 25 cts. or five boxes for \$1 in stamps. 50 Pills in every box. We pay duty to Canada.

Make New Rich Blood!

KENDRICK'S MIXTURE!

NATURE'S Remedy for all SUMMER COMPLAINTS. For Children and Adults. Use it promptly. Purely Vegetable. AGREEABLE to take. Safe and effectual. THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, CHICAGO. CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS AND PAINS IN THE BOWELS. Price 25 Cents.

EDUCATIONAL.

The ordinary idea of a school is entirely lost when they get into Snell's Business College; it seems more like a large workshop, and in fact it is. A large cheery room, overlooking the business part of the city, where each one is doing just what he will do later as a business. Some are becoming skillful penmen, some expert book-keepers, and others are learning typewriting or drawing.

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WHO READS THE MESSENGER & VISITOR?

Boys, Girls, Young Men or Women, or to every subscriber who will take the pains to write us during the next thirty days and give the number of members of their family who are regular readers of this paper. We will send by mail a pack of perfect ILLUSTRATED NAME CARDS, and our 1000 engraved picture catalogues. All sent free of charge.

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In stock or made to order from genuine EXTRA, or very Best Alaska Seal skins, in latest London and New York styles, and perfect fitting garments guaranteed.

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In latest styles and variety of patterns.

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Of Persian Lamb, Bk's Marten, Seal, Australian Opomut, Beaver, Nutria, Lynx, and variety of other furs.

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ACADIA COLLEGE, WOLFVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA.

The next session will open on THURSDAY, September 25.

Matriculation Examination on WEDNESDAY, September 24, to begin at 10 a. m. Applications may be addressed to the President, Wolfville, N. S.

HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, WOLFVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA.

HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY opens SEPTEMBER 25, 1888. There are two Courses of Study: a Matriculation Course, to prepare young men for college, and a General Course, to furnish a student for Teaching or for Business. The situation of this school is beautiful, healthy, and central, and its past record commends it to boys and young men who are desiring of a liberal and practical education. Students have the privileges of a Gymnasium, Reading Room, and a well equipped Library. Board and Washing, \$2.00 per week. For particulars write for Catalogue. I. B. OAKES, Principal.

ACADIA SEMINARY, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

THIS SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES opened on the 1st of September, 1888. There are two Courses of Study: a Matriculation Course, to prepare young ladies for college, and a General Course, to furnish a student for Teaching or for Business. The situation of this school is beautiful, healthy, and central, and its past record commends it to boys and young men who are desiring of a liberal and practical education. Students have the privileges of a Gymnasium, Reading Room, and a well equipped Library. Board and Washing, \$2.00 per week. For particulars write for Catalogue. I. B. OAKES, Principal.

WANTED

STAMPS of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, Newfoundland, etc., used before 1869. I will pay from 1c to 50c each for them, besides 10c per volume for those who have used them in all parts of the country. They will make a very profitable business. Beware of imitations; get the genuine. Sold everywhere at 50c per bottle, \$5.00 per dozen. L. HART, 200 Messinger & Visitor, St. John, N. B.

LOOK HERE!

IF YOU ARE SICK, GET GATES' Family MEDICINES.

They are the oldest and most reliable preparations before the public. Their LIFE OF MAX BITTERS have made more cures of chronic diseases than all other combined. As a proof of this, see certificates from those who have used them in all parts of the country. They will make a very profitable business. Beware of imitations; get the genuine. Sold everywhere at 50c per bottle, \$5.00 per dozen. L. HART, 200 Messinger & Visitor, St. John, N. B.

STANTON BROS., STEAM MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS, SOUTH SIDE KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

BAER & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT WILL APPEAR NEXT WEEK.

Have You? Many Millions Have

accepted James Pyle's invitation to try his wonderful discovery, *Pyle's Pearline*; for easy washing and cleaning. You couldn't count them in a lifetime. Some of the twelve million housekeepers in this land must have accepted very often. That's the way with Pearline. The wise woman who investigates, tries it; the woman who tries it continues to use it. A daily increasing sale proves it. The truth is, there's nothing so acceptable as Pearline. Once accept its help, and you'll decline the imitations—they don't help you. It washes clothes or cleans house. It saves labor and it saves wear. It hurts nothing, but it's suited to everything. Try it when it suits you, for it will suit you when you try it.



Beware

Readers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as" Pearline. IT'S FALSE! Pearline is never peddled, and if you proceed send you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—send it back. 175 JAMES PYLE, New York.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

W. H. FAULKNER, No. 243 MAIN STREET, MONCTON, N. B. Importer and Dealer in Ready-made Clothing

CRANDALL'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM, Dore's Block, Gerrish Street. Custom Tailoring neatly and promptly done.

TRICYCLES!



GEM TRICYCLES for Girls from \$10 each up to steel suitable for Ladies or Gentlemen.

C. E. BURNHAM & SON, 83 & 85 Charlotte St., St. John, N. B.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS THE KEY TO HEALTH. Cleans all the clogged secretions of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY. For rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, etc.

DEARBORN & CO'S SPICES & CATTAR. Absolutely Pure. See our guarantee on every package.

UNION CITY HOTEL, No. 40 King St., St. John, N. B. It is now open to the travelling public.

WANTED. MEN, local or travelling, to sell my guaranteed Nure-Dine. Commission paid weekly.

News Summary.

DOMINION. Nova Scotia's plum crop this season is a failure. Two much rain for the potato crop.

There are nearly fifty new dwelling houses in course of erection in Truro, valued at about \$70,000.

According to a commercial authority we have already shipped more cheese to England this year than last.

The Joggins railway has been and is doing a remunerative business.

The proposed new wooden factory at Port Elgin is to be 14 by 81 and one story high.

The steamer Beatrice, of the Halifax and P. E. Island line, which sailed from Halifax on Monday night.

Canada's National Song. Play by Gilman's famous band also to be played by the Royal Artillery.

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys a world-wide reputation for restoring the hair to its original color of youth.

Molasses has advanced three cents at St. John, N. B., owing to heavy purchases in Montreal and Halifax.

Although all the looms of the Marysville cotton mill are in operation, the numerous orders that have been received at the office.

The heavy rains of the past week have had a bad effect upon the standing grain, which is reported to be badly sown in many of the provinces.

Pickford & Black have opened negotiations with New York and Boston parties for a steamer to take the place of the Princess Beatrice.

A fatal accident occurred at Dalhousie on Monday. Mr. Michael Hogan, an old and respected inhabitant, had been out gunning.

The management of The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association, St. John, N. B., has been marked by integrity and ability.

The balloon proposed for polar explorations is 99 feet in diameter and 500,000 cubic feet in volume.

A piece of land in Melbourne, having a frontage of 132 feet, was recently sold for \$300,000.

Under the current Fortification Act of the United States, \$235,000 will be expended in the construction of gun and mortar batteries for the defence of Boston harbor.

Notices of Meetings.

District Committee No. 1 will meet at Lower Aylesford, Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 10 a. m.

The Digby Co. Ministerial Conference will meet at Little River, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 2 p. m.

The P. E. Island quarterly meeting will be held with the East Point church, the third Tuesday in October.

Mira Bay church, \$2 00; Mrs. Martell, Little Glace Bay, 1 00; Miss Martell, do, 1 00.

Among the attractions in the forthcoming number of Harper's Bazar (published September 19), will be a story by Kate Upson Clark.

That indefatigable Shakespearean scholar and editor, Dr. William J. Rolfe, has prepared a new edition of Shakespeare's Poems.

The birth of a great industry—the production and marketing of petroleum—will be described by Professor J. S. Newberry in an article on "The First Oil Well."

Under the above heading the Boston Herald has the following: Prof. A. H. Sayce reports in the London Guardian that a man has been granted by the Turkish government.

Under the current Fortification Act of the United States, \$235,000 will be expended in the construction of gun and mortar batteries for the defence of Boston harbor.

GRAND SALE! 1890—EXHIBITION.—1890

Men's, Youths', Boys'. Low Prices, Good Goods, Large Assortment.

COME ON! MAKE A DOLLAR!

REEFERS from \$4.00 up. OVERCOATS from \$4 to \$15. PANTS from \$1.25 up.

Genuine Mackintosh Waterproof Coats, Gent's Furnishings, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas.

OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE, Cor. King and Germain Sts., ST. JOHN, N. B.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

Marriages.

LETZ-PRIOR—in Baptist church, Petitedocia, by Rev. G. W. Schurman, George Letz, of Pollet River, to Lavinia G. Price, of Petitedocia.

POULLEY-McLELLAN—At the home of the bride, Sept. 17, by Pastor J. M. Parker, Clinton N. Pugsley, to Minnie L. daughter of Mr. Samuel McLeellan, all of River Hebert, Cumberland Co., N. S.

KNOWLES-McKENZIE—At Rawdon, N. S., Sept. 10, in St. Paul's church, by Rev. W. J. Ancient, rural dean, assisted by Rev. J. M. Wittycornbe, Fred. R. Knowles, son of Councilor W. H. Knowles, of Avondale, to Mary McKenzie, of Rawdon.

Deaths.

PALMER—At Dorchester, Westmorland Co., N. B., on Sept. 10, 1890, Hal G., infant daughter of Samuel and Della Palmer, aged nine months.

STRONACH—At Melvern, N. S., Sept. 7, Rachel Stronach, daughter of the late Rev. Ebenezer Stronach. She has been for some years a member of the Upper Wilmot Baptist church.

SMITH—At Bellevue, Washington, Sept. 2, of cholera infantum, Mary Pearl, infant and only daughter of Jennie and Wm. E. Conway, aged four months and five days.

SHAW—At Dallas, Colorado, U. S. W. L. J. second son of Willard T. and the late Susan Smith. Deceased was born at Upper Dorchester, Westmorland Co., N. B. in early life he was baptized by Rev. J. L. Shaw, and united with the Dorchester church.

SMITH—At Bellevue, Washington, July 23, Eliza, wife of Whitfield Church, aged 67. Our sister was baptized about eighteen years ago by Rev. Isaiah Wallace, since which time she has been a consistent member of the Baptist church.

Under the above heading the Boston Herald has the following: Prof. A. H. Sayce reports in the London Guardian that a man has been granted by the Turkish government.

Under the current Fortification Act of the United States, \$235,000 will be expended in the construction of gun and mortar batteries for the defence of Boston harbor.

HALL'S BOOK STORE, Fredericton. BAPTIST HYMNALS, SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES, PAPER, CARDS, GOSPEL HYMNS.

WHITE CROSS GRANULATED SOAP.

A Pure Soap in Fine Powder, for all cleaning purposes. Specially good for house cleaning.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSINGER AND VISITOR. VOL. VI.

This very interesting Sanford, which appears to illustrate the fact that something for a caste Christian.

On Thursday.—The poem on our sixth page, by Rev. J. C. Clark, is found on the second page reading.—A poem on our sixth page, by Rev. J. C. Clark, is found on the second page reading.—A poem on our sixth page, by Rev. J. C. Clark, is found on the second page reading.

GATES.—At Kingston, Kings Co., N. S., Sept. 4, of consumption, Minnie R. Gates, aged 21. Her end was peace. She professed faith in Christ, and was baptized into the fellowship of the Melvern Square Baptist church by Rev. J. W. B. Young, Feb. 7, 1886.

KNOWLES-McKENZIE—At Rawdon, N. S., Sept. 10, in St. Paul's church, by Rev. W. J. Ancient, rural dean, assisted by Rev. J. M. Wittycornbe, Fred. R. Knowles, son of Councilor W. H. Knowles, of Avondale, to Mary McKenzie, of Rawdon.

FACTS—TEA!

I always purchased Teas in London, until 1886, when friends in Ontario told me that they bought their FIRST CROP and Choice Teas direct from China.

Many of the United States dealers and most of the leading houses in Upper Canada now buy in China. Their Spring orders, together with the St. John direct orders, go to the same firm, which is the largest and wealthiest Tea House in China.

Please note the savings I make By NOT buying in London: LONDON CHARGES—On an invoice of \$100, 200 lbs. Tea: London, 2s. 9d., Corking, 4s., 20s. 10d., B. L. 2s. 6d., Ins. 18s. 7d., Dock dues, 20s. 10d.—In all, 23 18s. 6d.—\$100 = \$102.34

W. FRANK HATHEWAY, ST. JOHN N. B. GOLDEN EAGLE FLOUR, milled by E. W. B. Snider, St. Jacobs, Ont., makes white Bread that keeps moist six days.

His Honour Judge few lay members of reference who take an abate, but he is a fact his short, pointed good that they might for the utterances of The other day his oratory as well as eloquence did not deny the self-judge might have ad unsuspicious scheme to the ministerial proposed for by the self a dozen hard-worked schemer who thinks but is not able to keep can do more to keep tributing to funds of ministers are special dozen ministers can raising funds. The ministerial profession