

Messenger and Visitor.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1892.

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—PEACEABLE and law-abiding people do not care to make their homes in communities in which human life is held in so little value and homicides are so frequent as in the case in some of the Southern States of the American Union. South Carolina is said to be complaining that she is not receiving her due share of the immigration which is coming to the country. That fact need not excite surprise when taken in connection with the fact that a Charleston newspaper recently published a list of fifty-two homicides which had taken place in that State within twenty-eight weeks. People who do not want either to murder or to be murdered will naturally seek elsewhere for a home.

—BAPTISM AS SEEN BY A PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. Dr. J. L. Withrow, a Presbyterian minister of note, writes in the *Interior* a strong article in praise of the Baptists for their work in obtaining religious liberty for the people, and for other good deeds. His article closes as follows:

"The Baptist church is in repute for thorough-going piety; a piety which takes the Bible as God's book, rather than as a book with some stray breathes of God through it, no one being sure where to find them; a piety which grasps the doctrine of justifying and sanctifying and glorifying grace with a grip which holds as a vice; a piety which one hundred years ago, before any other Protestant soul or society began it, arose to the divinest enterprises of Christianity, the enterprise of sending the Gospel to all the ends of the earth. It was Baptist piety which did that. It was Baptist believers who began that monthly concert of prayer for foreign missions which has been heard of in prayer before the throne of God for a century, and adding to them every month petitions by the million. What a church it is to the glory of the Son of God and the good of this needy world."

—THE prospect appears to be that in Great Britain, under the new parliament, matters will be decidedly less comfortable for the people who are engaged in the liquor business. In the recent campaign its strength was arrayed principally against the party which has come out of the struggle victorious. It is said that the brewers contributed no less than \$2,000,000 toward the campaign fund of the Conservative party. It is evident from this that they looked for little sympathy from Mr. Gladstone if he should return to power, and the fact that the announcement of the Liberal victory has been followed by a heavy decline in brewery stocks indicates that the impression is general that, under the new government, less favor will be shown to the business of liquor making and liquor selling than heretofore. It is said that parliament is likely to pass a local option bill, and that more stringent legal measures for the restriction of the liquor traffic than have hitherto been employed are to be adopted.

—RELIGIOUS statistics recently published in the United States show that seven religious bodies—the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic represent more than 90 per cent. of the churches and more than 80 per cent. of the aggregate church property, leaving the remaining ten and eleven per cent. to be divided among 184 other religious bodies. In 1850 there were 38,183 churches in the United States, with property amounting to \$87,446,871; while, in 1890, the figures were 142,256 and \$641,221,303 respectively. Nearly one-third of all the church edifices belong to the Methodists and more than one-quarter to the Baptists. The number of communicants, all told, is estimated by Superintendent Porter to be about 20,000,000; 6,250,450 of whom are credited to the Roman Catholics. The statistics of the colored religious bodies are very significant of progress, they having a total membership of 2,379,100, and church property valued at \$16,462,000.

—THE Right Hon. G. Osborne Morgan, in the *Contemporary Review*, says of those who call themselves "London Society" that they are "drowsy, showy, noisy, and an unspeakably vulgar clique of men and women." The editor of *The Baptist*, in criticizing this article of Mr. Osborne Morgan's, says: "Verily, no writer could well exceed the bounds of legitimate criticism in dealing with all the pomposity and hollowness that underlies the modern circle of West End fashion going by the name of pheme of Mrs. Grundy. Ere the millennium dawns we may yet hope that some apostle of Jesus Christ will be raised up—may, a whole army of sanctified evangelists—who will make a dead set on behalf of the old gospel against this sickening side of life in our modern Babylon." If this society is an affliction to

common-sense and decent Christianity in London, what shall be said of it when transferred to Canada? In London it has on its side the hereditary class distinction, the culture and the accumulated wealth of past generations. Here it is a mushroom. What would the Right Hon. G. Osborne Morgan say of the opening of this London West End Society in our small Canadian towns and cities, especially when they are afflicted in social life by the presence temporarily or permanently of the officials of the army and navy? Here we have women who a little while ago were milking cows and gathering hens' eggs—a most honorable occupation—and men who not long since were piling hay and hoeing potatoes—a most worthy and kingly calling—who have really descended into the very depths of this society, or rather a bad imitation of it, and are as much the objects of compassion to Christian people as is the London society to worthy saints like Mr. Morgan and the editor of the *Baptist*. But in London these people whose reform and Christianizing the editor of the *Baptist* thinks cannot be hoped for till the dawn of the millennium were born and bred in the condition in which they are found. But among us all are cases of recent falls. Hereditarily, therefore, in their favor, but it is against the London society. Here we may hope for reform at an early day.

PASSING EVENTS.

EARLY last week the personnel of Mr. Gladstone's government was published. On Monday, the 15th inst., the veteran statesman made the journey from London to the Isle of Wight, to answer the summons of the Queen at Osborne House and to lay before her majesty the names of the members of his cabinet. Following are the names of the new ministry as announced in the despatches: Mr. Gladstone, lord of the privy seal and first lord of the treasury; Lord Rosebery, foreign secretary; Baron Hesketh, lord chancellor; Sir Wm. Vernon-Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer; Herbert H. Asquith, home secretary; Right Hon. Henry H. Fowler, president of the local government board; Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of state for war; Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty; Right Hon. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland; Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, president of the board of trade; Sir Charles Russell, attorney general; Right Hon. Samuel Walker, lord chancellor; Earl of Kimberley, secretary of state for India and vice-president of the council; Marquis of Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies; Sir Geo. O. Trevelyan, secretary for Scotland; Arnold Morley, postmaster general; Arthur Herbert Dyke, acting vice-president of the council on education; Baron Houghton, viceroy of Ireland without a seat in the cabinet; Mr. McDermott, attorney general for Ireland; Right Hon. Edward P. C. Macdonald, patronage secretary to the treasury; Alexander Asher, solicitor general for Scotland; Right Hon. J. B. Balfour, lord advocate for Scotland.

THE state of Michigan and Wisconsin are to be congratulated on the way in which their Supreme Courts have dealt with the gerrymandering exploits of the legislatures of those states. These courts have declared in effect that it does not lie within the constitutional power of the legislature to pass an act of distribution, which shall make electoral districts large or small according as the interests of a political party may demand. Chief Justice Morse, of Michigan, in delivering judgment in the matter said: "The time has arrived for plain speaking in relation to the outrageous practice of gerrymandering, which has become so common and has been so long indulged in without rebuke, that it threatens not only the peace of the people, but the permanence of our free institutions." Since the action of the legislature in arranging electoral divisions has been declared unconstitutional, an apportionment bill is in course of preparation by a committee composed equally of Republicans and Democrats. Such an example is well worthy of imitation, not only in the other states, but in Canada. In the State of New York also, Judge Rumsey, of the Supreme Court, has pronounced unconstitutional the gerrymandering lately perpetrated in that state by the Democrats. The case goes to the general term of the Supreme Court, now in session, and thence to the Court of Appeals. What its ultimate fate will be remains to be seen. As a New York paper remarks, "it will be a splendid vindication of republican institutions, if it shall be proved everywhere, as it has been proved in Michigan, that there lies inherent in the very

constitutions of the states a power that can prevent unfair partisan division of the states into legislative districts." We heartily agree with the *Montreal Star* when it intimates that, if Canada does not possess a constitutional safeguard against the injustice of the so-called gerrymander, then there is the best of reasons why such a safeguard should be provided. It is but a simple matter of justice that a thousand electors in one part of the country should have as much influence in making or unmaking the parliament as an equal number in any other part of the country, and when any political party is permitted, in violation of this right, to carve the constituencies so as to serve its own ends and keep itself in power, there is involved a very serious menace to the rights and liberties of the people.

Letter from London.

Among the many objects that have interested me in England and Scotland, the cathedrals and abbeys, have not been the least. During the Reformation all the cathedrals and abbeys in Scotland—about ten in all—perished, except that of Glasgow, dating from the twelfth century. I visited the ruins of four, and many of the lofty columns and arches are grand even in their decay. It is truly sad, that through religious fanaticism such wonderful works of art should have been so needlessly destroyed. A prominent Scotchman in Edinburgh told me: "The people would do everything John Knox told them to do." I spent some hours in the cathedral at Glasgow, now nearly 800 years old. It is 320 feet long and 70 feet wide. The tower is 220 feet high. Of the 80 windows, 44 are 30 feet in height, and are marvels of artistic beauty. Each one illustrates some event of Biblical history. The crypt is greatly admired by artists, both for its beauty and the magnificence of its architecture. The Melrose Abbey is called the grandest ruin in Scotland. It was founded in 1136 by David I, partly destroyed and restored several times, but finally laid waste by the Scots during the reformation. The Dryburgh Abbey and cloisters covered two acres. It was founded in 1144 upon the site of a Druid temple. One cannot gaze upon these majestic columns and arches, telling, as they do, such a mournful history, without deep regret that the world has lost so much.

But St. Paul's Cathedral in London stands, and is destined to stand. I spent several hours during my first visit, not thinking hardly of the architecture, but reading the inscriptions of the illustrious dead. Nelson and Wellington sleep near each other. The funeral car which carried Wellington's remains to his resting place is in the crypt, and cost twenty thousand pounds. It is made mostly from the cannon taken from the French at Waterloo.

Sir Christopher Wren's inscription, as well as many others, is in Latin, and ends, when translated: "If you wish to see his monument, look around you." This is very appropriate, as he was its distinguished architect, and the great cathedral is his monument.

But Westminster Abbey, while not so grand or majestic as St. Paul's, is more beautiful, warm and artistic. The style of St. Paul's architecture has an air of coldness. Not so with Westminster. This wonderful structure is said to have been founded by Sbert in the sixth century, and afterwards destroyed by the Danes. Edward the Confessor rebuilt it in 1065. Henry III. and Henry VII. made additions and improvements. The abbey is 375 feet long and 200 feet wide. It contains the tombs of twenty-eight kings and queens. I think it would require several days to read the inscriptions describing England's illustrious dead.

Church architecture in England may be divided into four periods. First, the Introductory period. As an example, I might refer to the small stone church of St. Martin's, at Canterbury, now 1300 years old, and the church at Jarrow, in which presided the renowned Venerable Bede, who at one time, it is said, had 600 pupils from various countries sitting at his feet.

Second, the Norman period. The best examples of Norman architecture are the cathedrals of Durham, Peterboro' and Ely. They were begun soon after the landing of William the Conqueror, in 1066, and some of them were hundreds of years in building. The Norwich cathedral was begun in 1094. Its spire is 315 feet high.

Third, Early English architecture. In the Norman style the prominent features are the round arch, massive piers, and small windows with simple tracery. In the early English we find architecture growing lighter, piers less massive,

arches becoming pointed and the windows larger, with more attention paid to tracery. Ornament and carving become more apparent. The Norman period might be characterized, in the words of Dr. Samuel Johnson, by its "rocky solidity and its indeterminate duration"; the early English by its finer tracery, and the aspiring reach of its arches. The cathedrals of York, Canterbury and Lincoln are good examples. Some of these are more than 500 feet in length. The great eastern window in the York cathedral is 76 feet high, and much of the glass was made in the thirteenth century. It is the largest window in England with its original glass. The floors in all of them are of stone or marble, and in many of them parts are laid in mosaics of colored marble or tiles. The Lichfield cathedral, for example, has the floor of the choir laid in beautiful encaustic tiles, that is, tiles burned in colors.

Fourth, Decorated period. The Lichfield cathedral, last mentioned, is a good example at this time. Church architecture becomes rich, almost lavish in its ornamentation. The interior of the Winchester cathedral is unrivalled for grandeur and beauty, and for wealth of exquisite decoration. It was built in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, has three spires that make a matchless group. The central one is 258 feet high, and is incomparable for lightness and elegance. One is struck with the massiveness of the stone pillars and arches of some of these wonderful structures, as well as with the towering heights of others. In the Lincoln cathedral, for instance, the central arches lift aloft a most beautiful tower 275 feet high. The stone ceiling in the York cathedral is 100 feet above the marble floor. The Salisbury cathedral was begun in 1220 and finished about 1260. The spire is 406 feet high, the highest spire in England, and is remarkable for its beauty. The Canterbury cathedral occupies the site of an ancient church of the Roman period, destroyed by the Danes in 1011, restored by Canute in 1023; burned in 1067, rebuilt from 1070 to 1089 by Lanfranc, the first Norman archbishop. It was partly taken down and rebuilt on a far grander scale by Anselm, the next archbishop. Dedicated in 1130. In 1170 it was the scene of Becket's murder. In 1495 the great central tower was added. The windows are of the thirteenth century, and as works of art, in drawing, harmony, coloring and design, are considered unequalled. Among the monuments in this cathedral are those of Edward, the Black Prince; Henry IV; and Archbishop Langton, who divided the Bible into chapters.

During next month I shall visit many of the cathedrals in Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and France, and, if time permits, will write again.

Geo. E. Tufts.

A gentleman stopping at a noted watering-place, went one morning to one of the springs for a draught of water. While there, a lady came also for a draught of the cooling, sparkling water; the aged Christian turned to her and asked her if she had ever drunk at the Great Fountain. The lady turned and walked away without answering the question. Not many months after, the gentleman was attending a meeting for religious conference and prayer; while there a request came for him to visit a lady in the town, who was dying. As he entered the dying lady's chamber, she fastened her eyes on him, and said with a smile: "Do you recognise me?" The gentleman was forced to answer in the negative; when the lady said: "Do you remember asking a lady, last spring, if she had ever drunk at the Great Fountain?" "Yes," said the gentleman, "I remember that." "Well, sir, I am that person. I thought at the time you were very rude, but your words rang in my ears and I was without peace or respite till I found Christ; I now expect to soon pass to my Saviour. I wanted to encourage you by telling you that, under God, you were instrumental in bringing me to Christ. Be faithful to others as you have been to me."

Selected.

W. B. M. U.

NOTO FOR THE YEAR.

"Do not weary in well-doing."

PRAYER FOR THE YEAR.

For the annual meetings of the W. B. M. U. and the Convention, that a spirit of unity and the power of the Most High may pervade each gathering.

Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary of the W. B. M. U.

It is with mingled feelings of gratitude and humiliation that we come to the close of another year—gratitude because of the preserving care of our heavenly Father in sparing the lives of those composing our band of missionaries; humiliation that our efforts have not been more characterized by devotion to God. When "holiness unto the Lord" shall be written on money, time, talents, then will truest devotion be ours, and the whole earth will then be speedily filled with the redeeming, enlightening and saving knowledge of God.

In November last, Mrs. March, corresponding secretary, resigned her office. She had served in that capacity, and with marked ability, for a period of sixteen years. We all very deeply regret that she is no longer able to continue the work which was so faithfully and successfully done; but hope that some of our number will be found to take her place and carry on the work which has ever been dear to her heart, lovingly and cheerfully for the Master's sake.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford have been compelled, on account of ill-health, to come home for a rest. Mr. Sanford has had almost uninterrupted good health ever since going to the east; but at length he has been obliged to lay down the work at least for a time. We can only hope and pray that these faithful workers may, after a year or two, be able again to return to their field.

Mr. and Mrs. Churchill are still on the field. Mrs. Churchill's school in B-hill has been much the same as in preceding years. The number on the roll at the close of the year was 63. In the boarding department there have been three boys and five girls supported by the mission, and two little ones by Mrs. Churchill.

Miss McNeill, sent out by our Board last year, is with Mrs. Churchill, and is engaged in studying the language. Miss Gray writes: "On April the 6th, I, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, arrived here—Ootacamund, a beautiful station, 8,000 feet above the sea level—where we hope to be till June 23. It was very difficult for me to make up my mind to leave Bimil this year, owing to the changes that have taken place there, and yet felt it my duty to come aside and rest awhile. I trust the change will be beneficial and enable us to do better work the remainder of the year. The boarding children and others under my care are provided with food and clothing, and with the necessary oversight from Mr. and Mrs. Morse. I trust all will go on satisfactorily, and yet not too great a burden to the new missionaries while studying the language. During the eight years in India, this is my third holiday in the hot season, and I do appreciate the change very much. This hot season is more trying than usual owing to the scarcity of rain and sickness among the natives. We hope and pray that the lives of our fellow-workers will be spared."

Mr. and Mrs. Higgins are at present at Chiscole holding the fort, together with Mr. and Mrs. Bars, who arrived on the field in November. Mr. and Mrs. H. will go to Kimeday, and Mr. and Mrs. B. to Palconda on the return of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald to Chiscole, their old station. We are pleased to learn that the Board has authorized the erection of substantial buildings at these new stations, and that the work of building is being rapidly carried forward under the direction of Messrs. Churchill and Higgins. It is expected that the buildings will be ready for occupancy by the close of the year.

Mr. Shaw, of Visianagram, says: "This will be the first yearly report from a Baptist missionary stationed at Visianagram. The past year has been full of joy, full of work, and with many encouraging features. Our attention has been chiefly directed to the acquisition of the language." Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have been fortunate in going direct to the field on which, as designated by the Board, they were to labor. By this they have been enabled to become acquainted with a large number of the people among whom they are to toil, as well as the field over which they are to travel, and thus become familiar with the practical experiences of their missionary life while studying the language. Mr. and Mrs. Archibald have been visiting the churches and Aid Societies of our home constituency, and

thus have become better acquainted and have materially increased the interest in mission work among the people. While listening to Mrs. Archibald we have been made to realize more than ever the degradation of heathen women, the need there is on our part of greater earnestness as to the throne of grace in prayer for our sisters in the far-off heathen land. At the same time we have realized that we are a highly favored people, and according to our knowledge and privileges so is our accountability to God. Where much is given much will be required, and in order to do more efficient work, there must be more humble walking with God, and less conformity to the world. These missionaries turning their faces again eastward will be followed by our prayers.

Miss Wright will also return to her work this autumn. She has been resting since coming home, and the health which she has been seeking seems fully restored to her. During the winter months she attended the Mission Training School in Chicago. We trust that she may return to her work at Chiscole strong in the strength which God alone supplies.

We deeply sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Morse in their sore affliction—the death of their first-born—and pray that the abounding grace of the heavenly Father may be their consolation.

The reports from our North-west mission are most encouraging. Our missionary (Mr. King) says of the work in Regina: "Our church, organized Sept. 8th, '91, with fifteen members, has now a membership of forty. Sixteen of these have been baptized during the year, the others received by letter and on experience." Although this church is not a year old they have raised for all purposes \$500. A house of worship has been built, which, together with a lot of land, on which it is their purpose to build a parsonage, is valued at \$2,100. This property is freehold, with the exception of \$650. An appeal comes for aid in support of a mission at Edmonton, an entirely new field—a very gold mine," says the superintendent.

Our work is growing, my dear sisters, and although we meet with discouragements, we know that it must go on until "the whole earth shall be filled with the knowledge of God." The greatest need in mission work to-day is not more money, not more talent (though both are needed), not more consecration on the part of our missionaries, but more prayer on the part of those who stay at home; we must hold the ropes for those who go down into the dark places. Dr. Hendrick Johnston says to Christian women at home: "You can give, and serve and pray. You can give self-denyingly; you can serve lovingly; you can pray conqueringly. The best example of self-denying liberality in the Bible is recorded of a woman. The best example of loving service in the Bible is recorded of a woman. The best example of conquering prayer in the Bible is recorded of a woman. It was no great gift, no great service, no great prayer. The gift was a widow's mite. The service was the anointing of Jesus with a box of ointment. The prayer was a mother's prayer for a daughter possessed with a devil. But the gift and service and prayer were in self-denial and love and faith, and so in the sight of God were of great price. Jesus never let fall such words of royal commendation as concerning these three women. Surely such giving, such service, such prayer is possible to every woman." There are treasures of the Lord that wait our mites; there are alabaster boxes we may break for Jesus, if not upon Him. The cry comes to us from over the water:

"Hark! the wall of heathen nations
Lift, the cry comes back again.
With its solemn, and reproaching,
With its glorious refrain:
'We are dying fast of hunger,
Starving for the Bread of Life!
Haste, oh, haste! ere 'tis past,
Send the messengers of life!
'
'Sound the trumpet! wake God's people!
Walk not Christ amid His flock!
Sit He not against His treasury!
Shall He stand without and knock—
Knock in vain to come and feast us?
Open, open, heart and hands!
And as surely His best blessings
Shall overflow all hearts, all lands.'"
C. A. GATES.

St. John, August 10th.

—The true home for us lies beyond those waters, and, oh! the rudder needs a firm hand, and the voyager a stout heart. So, then, when we have gazed from the stern on the shores that fade behind us, and afterwards, as we turn away again to look on the misty uncertainties of all that may assist us in our future course, let us pray that touching prayer of the Breton mariners, "Save us, O God! Thine ocean is so large, and our little boat so small."—Frederic W. Farrer.

Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

THIRD QUARTER. STUDIES IN ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. (Condensed from Philolett's Select Notes.)

Lesson X. Sept. 4. Acts 8: 5-25.

THE QUARTERLY MISSION LESSON.

PHILIP PREACHING AT SAMARIA.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"And there was great joy in the city."—Acts 8: 8.

EXPLANATORY.

I. PHILIP'S MISSION TO THE SAMARIANS.—5-8. THE MISSIONARY. 5 Then when the disciples were scattered abroad by the persecution of our last Lord...

15. They... prayed for them that they might receive. They asked definitely for the gift of power for these Samaritans...

16. For as yet. This verse is a parenthesis in the sense. Only they were baptized. They had been truly converted by the Holy Spirit...

17. Then laid they their hands on them. A symbolic expression that the gift came through the apostles, in answer to their prayer...

18. And when Simon saw that he was given power by the laying on of hands, he offered him money...

19. Simon the Magician. An obstacle to missions.—9-13. SIMON WAS A HINDERANCE TO THE MISSION WORK IN TWO WAYS.

First, opposition from without. 9. A certain man, called Simon. Neander, Alfred, Farrar, and others identify this Simon with one mentioned by Josephus as living ten or twenty years after this...

12. But when they believed Philip. When they saw the true light, they turned from the feeble worldly light that had attracted them before...

13. Then Simon himself believed also. Not merely professed to believe, but really believed, only he believed with his mind, not his heart...

14. Now when the apostles which were at Jerusalem. Not, as this might seem to say, those of the apostles which were at Jerusalem, but all the apostles, for all were still at Jerusalem (ver. 3)...

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Children always Enjoy It. SCOTT'S EMULSION. of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. A MARVELOUS FLESH PRODUCER.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO. Genuinely the best medicine in the world. I have tried with scrofulous sores upon my face. I have spent hundreds of dollars trying to effect a cure, without any result. I am happy to say one bottle of RICHARDS' LINIMENT entirely cured me, and can heartily recommend it to all as the best medicine in the world. ROSALD McLEWIS.

This Baking Powder (WOODILL'S GERMAN) is WELL-SUITED FOR FAMILY USE. It has been used in MY OWN HOUSEHOLD FOR MANY YEARS. GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., L. L. D., F. L. C. G. B. and Ireland.

BBB CURES DYSPEPSIA. Dyspepsia arises from wrong action of the stomach and is the cause of much misery and misery with the most distressing results. It is caused by indigestion, biliousness, flatulence, headache, dizziness, etc. It is cured by the use of Woodill's B.B.B. Baking Powder, which is a natural and healthy food, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is the only food that is perfectly adapted to the human system, and is the only food that is perfectly adapted to the human system.

LIFE WAS A BURDEN. "Life seemed a burden, the simplest food I could get was a relief. I was cured by the use of Woodill's B.B.B. Baking Powder, which is a natural and healthy food, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is the only food that is perfectly adapted to the human system, and is the only food that is perfectly adapted to the human system."

The Smiling Muscles. The story of Nanny Falconer's experiences, as told by Mrs. Clara Doty Bates in the Wide Awake, is an instructive lesson not only to young people, but to many of the little girl's elders who have fallen into the bad habit of frowning. Though she had the advantage of beginning early to train the right muscles, much can be done in later years, by continual and conscientious efforts, to remove those traces of worry and irritability which so disfigure the face. Here in the latter half of the story: Her mother took Nanny's hand and led her to the mirror. "Look in there, my child. What do you see?" "I see your lovely face," sobbed Nanny. "First, dry your eyes. Now look at yourself. That is not an ugly face, even when it is wet with tears. Those lines are full of sweet temper. The laughing muscles are strong and flexible—you see they make dimples," as Nanny half smiled. "They like smiling best of anything. The shadow of crossness is all a bad habit. It is quite a new one too, Nanny, not settled and hopeless. . . Here, pointing between the brows, "is the trouble. You use these muscles too much. You will soon have a mark there that will stay, I'm afraid."

"Yes, Don says it will surely freeze the first cold morning." "Don't listen to the boys. Listen to me. We can make our faces, like our manners, largely what we wish, as we can be rude and abrupt, or gentle and considerate, so we can be dark and forbidding in countenance, or open, fair and sweet. Keep the right face muscles in training, and the mood will be pretty certain to follow their action."

Nan laughed merrily. "What do I know about muscles, mamma? You are so scientific." "What you do not know you can learn. A doctor's advice need never show a sour face."

"Please tell me how. Often when Don and Rick call me cross I don't feel so. I may be only thinking." "Sit down. It has seemed to me that if you would think to a little better purpose, you might avoid being found so much fault with—as you call it."

"But isn't thinking of one's self vanity?" "Not if you think with the hope of making yourself more lovable to those about you. To study to be pleasing is not vanity."

"But when I haven't thought of feeling hateful, why do I look so?" "Because you are not on your guard. I have myself often got an unconscious look at myself in the glass and have seen looks of worry when I wasn't ill. Ah, these muscles you know so little about, Nanny—they are very ready talkers."

"They are story-tellers, you mean. They tell what isn't so." "They get into bad ways. And if you do not want them to make mistakes, you must educate them."

"But I might study physiology a whole year and yet look cross all the time." "So you might if you didn't take the trouble to rule your face from within."

Nanny discerned her meaning. "I should be like an idiot if I always laughed, shouldn't I?" "Don't be perverse, daughter. You know very well what I mean. Try this rule for a week, and see what the result will be: Whenever you feel irritable, even in a slight degree, go to the glass and straighten every drawn line into repose. You need not laugh, nor smile, but relax the tension of the worry and see to it that there is not one visible trace of it left. By that time your fret will have vanished."

Nanny tried the rule, with varying success, but with a general result of good. While she did it she never had reason to complain that people called her cross.

In later years Nanny Falconer had a famous face. "You never have any trouble," some one said to her, even when she was passing through bitter waters, "you always look glad."

An old negro describing her called her "The lady with the glory-to-God face." And everywhere she went the sunshine of happy looks was shed broadcast about her.

She herself told me this story, of how she came to realize that a pleasant countenance is largely a matter of will, and that worried looks, and cross and sad looks, are things of habit which can be educated away.—Lava's Life.

Light in the Land of the Midnight Sun. We have all been greatly interested in reading about the "Land of the Midnight Sun." It seemed so strange to think of the long night which the people of the northernmost villages of our continent in Europe, have to endure. The night, you know, begins on the eighteenth of November and lasts until the twenty-third of January, so for sixty-six consecutive days that light which separated day from night is not known. But modern science has lighted up the darkness, and Hammerfest has an electric light introduced in every house and in the streets. It has about two thousand inhabitants, and I am sure every one of those villagers feel that brighter days have come into their hazy lives.

The power which generates the electricity is obtained from three small streams not far from the village, whose currents are so strong and rapid that the water does not freeze, even during the long and Arctic winter. From the sixteenth of May to the twenty-sixth of July, the sun never ceases to shine, and for about six weeks on either side of this period, the only night which is really known there is a little more than a twilight, the sun being just below the horizon.—Sci.

If you desire a luxuriant growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer.

That ruddy river of life, the blood, must be regularly purified and cleansed to maintain perfect health, use Burdock Blood Bitters to do this.

St. Jacobs Oil. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. A SAFE, SPEEDY SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA. Ask your Druggist for it, and take nothing else.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. Portland, Maine.

INCORPORATED 1848. Assets, Jan. 1, 1892, - \$6,301,010.8. Surplus, estimated by the American Experience Table of Mortality with interest at 4 1/2 per cent., \$713,000.00.

Payments to Policy-holders since organization of the Company, \$25,813,432.94.

LIBERAL TERMS TO GOOD AGENTS. C. B. WELTON, Manager, 103 1/2 PRINCE-WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Rhodes, Curry & Co. AMHERST, N. S., Manufacturers and Builders.

EMULSION. IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER.

NEW GOODS. Gentlemen's Department, 27 King Street.

James S. May & Son, MERCHANT TAILORS, Domville Building, Prince Wm. St., SAINT JOHN, N. B.

A Sewing Machine Given Away. We want AGENTS for CANADA, the only magazine published in the Maritime Provinces.

LIFE INSURANCE AT COST. Mutual Relief Society OF NOVA SCOTIA. Home Office, YARBOURTH, N. S.

THE OHIO WOODEN-WARE FACTORY. Is fitted with the most perfect machinery for the manufacture of Clothes-Pins, Hay-Rakes, Washboards, Children's Wagons and Sleds.

NEW GOODS. Gentlemen's Department, 27 King Street.

James S. May & Son, MERCHANT TAILORS, Domville Building, Prince Wm. St., SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Central House, 75 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. Conducted on strictly Temperance principles. Mess A. H. FAYBOUR.

HOTELS. CENTRAL HOUSE, 75 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. Conducted on strictly Temperance principles. Mess A. H. FAYBOUR.

HOTEL OTTAWA, NORTH SIDE KING SQUARE, SAINT JOHN, N. B. Terms, \$1.00 per day. This Hotel is conducted on strictly Temperance principles. Every attention paid to guests' comfort.

Messenger and Visitor.

\$2.00 per annum; When paid within thirty days, \$1.50.

Editor: G. McC. Black, 7, 11, BARRINGTON, Business Manager.

OFFICE: 85 GERMAIN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for the paper to be addressed to the Editor. All communications in reference to advertising, business or subscriptions to be addressed to the Business Manager.

ADVERTISING: The Messenger and Visitor must be sent in registered letter, otherwise at the risk of the sender. Acknowledgment of the receipt of money will be sent to agents remitting, and the date on the address label will be changed within two weeks.

TERMS: The Messenger and Visitor will be sent to all subscribers until an order to discontinue is received. Retaining the paper is not sufficient notice. All arrears must be paid when the paper is discontinued.

CHANGES: A change of address will be made provided the old and new address are given. No charge can be made unless the old address is sent.

ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1892.

WHY THINK OF SEPARATION?

An article on separate conventions, which appeared in a recent issue of this paper will, we presume, have attracted the attention of a considerable number of our readers.

Then, as another argument, for separate conventions, we are told that "the territory of the Maritime Provinces is not compact."

The example of our Baptist brethren in the Northern States is cited in favor of smaller conventions.

But if Bro. McIntyre is alarmed at the proportions of a convention which represents eight associations, less than 400 churches, and some 43,000 church members, so conveniently situated for co-operative work as are the Baptists of these Maritime Provinces, what does he think of the great Southern Baptist convention with its 634 associations, 8,824 ordained ministers, 16,091 churches, with a membership of 1,235,000?

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not increasing so rapidly in numbers as to encourage the belief that our Convention will rapidly grow upon our hands; and further, what increase of population there is, is shown to be largely in the towns, so that the Baptist population, in the places where Convention is usually held, may be expected to keep pace with the demands which will be made upon them.

Again, it is said that the Convention as at present constituted has a very large amount of business on its hands. This is true. But if there were two conventions instead of one, would not each have its foreign mission, its home mission, its educational fund, its Ministers' Annuity Fund, etc.,—not to mention special issues—each claiming time and consideration, and would a smaller convention be able to transact much more business in the same time than the large one?

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the magnitude of the enterprises in which we are engaged, the time is just at hand when it will be necessary to sever the bonds which so long have bound us together in one convention and in united service for one common Lord.

There are some other points upon which we had intended to remark, but this article has already become much longer than we had intended, and what more we have to say in this connection must be reserved to another occasion.

NOTES FROM BRIDGETOWN.

PRELIMINARIES OF CONVENTION.

In company with quite a large number of Baptist friends who were making their way to Bridgetown, we crossed to Annapolis in the City of Monticello on Thursday morning.

Reverend J. A. Gordon expressed his sense of the value of the paper which had been presented, and particularly emphasized the point which had been made as to the importance to the student of the Bible of getting a good intellectual grip of the purpose of the writer of the particular book upon which he may be engaged.

Reverend I. E. Bill presented a paper entitled, "Spurgeon: the Secret of his Success." Mr. Bill stated that for many years he had made a study of Spurgeon and his work, and he had also for a time acted under his ministry.

On Friday evening there was a meeting in the interests of the young people's movement, which called forth much interest.

The Baptist Institute which has become a regular feature of the annual gathering—though not a part of the Convention proper—met at 7:30 on Thursday evening, and continues its sessions Friday morning and afternoon.

The first paper presented was by Rev. S. B. Kemper, and was entitled, "Studies in the Acts." The lack of definite and systematic knowledge of the Bible by Sunday-school teachers and pastors was alluded to.

In taking up the book of the Acts, the aim should be at the outset, the essayist said, to get a good idea of the general scope of the work. What was the purpose of the author? It is evidently not to write a complete history.

of example which were rich in suggestions to the student of the book. As e. g. the disciples being first called Christians at Antioch; the dispute between Paul and Barnabas concerning Mark; the confirmations in the epistles of the history in the Acts.

This paper was well received, as being thoughtful, suggestive and valuable. In the discussion that followed Dr. T. A. Higgins suggested that much might be done, working on a plan somewhat similar, if we understood him, to what is known as University Extension, by which those who had enjoyed the advantages of advanced education could become teachers and directors of literary circles, thus aiding others while they kept themselves in sympathy with intellectual pursuits.

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The officers elected for the year are as follows: President, Bro. J. K. Ross, of Charlottetown; Vice-Presidents, Bro. H. E. Haley, Yarmouth, and Bro. I. A. Keirstead, St. John; Secretary, Bro. J. D. McDonald, Amherst; Advisory Committee—Rev. C. W. Williams, W. F. Parker, and R. H. Bishop.

THE CONVENTION.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces assembled with the church at Bridgetown on Saturday, the 20th inst, at ten o'clock a. m.

The nominating committee presented its report, and its adoption resulted in the choice of Rev. J. A. Gordon, of Charlottetown, as president; vice-presidents are J. W. Spurlin, Esq. of Fredericton, and Rev. J. W. Bancroft, of Aylesford; assistant secretaries, Rev. W. G. Goucher and Rev. F. D. Crawley; treasurer, J. S. Tritts, Esq.

Reverend Mr. Gordon was welcomed to the chair by President Whidden who, in retiring, spoke 36, the Convention very briefly, reminding the delegates that they were here as representatives of the churches and servants of Christ.

The report on the State of the Denomination was read by Rev. Dr. Saunders, and was adopted by the Convention with the exception of a clause making certain recommendations in respect to the time of meeting of societies not holding their annual meetings at the time of the Convention, which clause was referred for consideration to a special committee.

Whereas, the First Moncton Baptist church in the year 1889, granted to Geo. T. Shaw a license to preach as a member of this church; and whereas, Geo. T. Shaw severed his connection with the First Moncton Baptist church in the year 1889, thereby invalidating said license; and whereas, the said Geo. T. Shaw is now claiming to be a licentiate of the First Moncton Baptist church; Be it therefore resolved, that this church does not recognize the said Geo. T. Shaw as a licentiate of the First Moncton Baptist church since his withdrawal; as proof of which see annual report of the First Moncton Baptist church to the Eastern N. B. Association, marked no. licentiate.

And further resolved, that as a church, we are not prepared to recommend the said Geo. T. Shaw in any way as a man to preach the Gospel of Christ.

And further resolved, that the clerk be instructed to forward a copy of the above resolutions to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR for publication.

C. E. NORTHROP, Clerk First Moncton Baptist Ch.

Sickness Among Children.

Especially infants, is prevalent at all times, but is largely avoided by giving proper nourishment and wholesome food. The most successful and reliable is the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk. Your grocer and druggist keep it.

Ontario Letter.

In name only. The writer has not seen Ontario for three weeks. He is now a sojourner in that summer city known to everybody, the fountain of popular education, at the streams of which a million readers have been drinking during the past fourteen years, and the birth-place of the National W. C. T. U.

As with every other great and good enterprise, this assembly cannot be described in a letter, yet I will try in a few lines to give an idea of the place. Lake Chautauqua lies among the hills of Western New York, ninety miles from Niagara Falls, 450 miles from the sea, and eight miles from Lake Erie. It is 400 feet higher than the lake, and 1,400 feet above the ocean. On the shores of this lake is the Chautauqua Assembly Park. It is at this season of the year (June 30th to Aug. 26th) a town of between 5,000 and 6,000 people; fully equipped with all municipal appliances, markets, post office, fire department, etc., etc. Anything that civilized man can want may be purchased here as in other towns. The main characteristics of the place are:

1. Its cosmopolitan population. Here are white people and black people; tall people and short people; Northerners, Southerners, New Englanders, Westerners, Canadians and Europeans, all dwelling together in peace, for no racial distinctions are recognized.

2. Its religious influence. Christianity without sectionalism is ever kept to the front. At 8 a. m. each day, large audiences gather in the chapel for prayers, and a short address is delivered by some distinguished visitor.

3. Its educational facilities. Many are here simply for rest and entertainment. Chautauqua spreads a rich feast. Let the public programme of to-day stand as an example of the daily feast: 8:30 a. m., Lecture on Ephesians, by Bishop Vincent. (I wish every Baptist in Canada could have heard it.) 9 a. m., Missionary Conference for women. 11 a. m., Lecture on the Republics of South America. 2:30 p. m., Lecture on Woman Suffrage. 4 p. m., General Missionary Conference. 7 p. m., Open Air Band Concert. 8 p. m., Last of four illustrated Lectures on Painting and Painters.

Many are here for study. The choice of learning is simply bewildering in its variety. Schools of languages, ancient and modern, schools of pedagogy, schools of music, vocal and instrumental, schools of science, schools of art, painting and sculpture, schools of photography, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, manual training, dactyl, and last, but by no means least, cooking. Schools of gymnastics and calisthenics. The instructors are men and women drawn from the best institutions of the land, and the chief director is Dr. W. R. Harper, that walking steam engine who has built up the new Chicago University, and will open it next fall with 100 professors, 1,200 students, and an endowment of \$7,000,000.

Baptists are well represented. Here are, besides President Harper, Dr. Burnham of Colgate University, the prophet of Old Testament truth; Dr. Gates, of Amherst College, the eloquent lecturer; Dr. Schurman, of Cornell University, the Christian philosopher; and Dr. Gilmore, of Rochester University, the interpreter of Tennyson and Browning.

The Baptist residents are moving in the direction of a building. The Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians have handsome headquarters where they can meet for social and religious purposes. The Baptists are literally out-of-doors. One prayer meeting night they met in the children's temple, where there were not chairs enough for the ladies. The leader and his brethren sat on the edge of the platform or stood against the wall. The next week they gathered in the College chapel—a building pleasant and commodious; but as it is never used at night, there were no lamps, and the solitary light, borrowed from a neighboring cottage, cast a sickly gloom over the scene.

Resolved, that this Convention with the utmost satisfaction Seminary building of the Baptist Education Society this is nearing completion opened with an efficient staff of teachers at an early day. It is an institution and its prayers, sympathies, and churches, believing that it is an important auxiliary of the college, and prove a most useful means for the promotion of higher education in these Maritime Provinces.

Again, in 1889 and in resolutions were moved Saunders, seconded by Myer, and adopted unanimously. Our disaffected brother truly "numbers of churches held contributing as they done before the Convention was introduced." What let the reports speak.

In 1879—the year before the plan of raising funds for national objects was put

Union—Not Separation.

Very few readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR will be inclined to an actual dismemberment of the body in the Maritime Provinces as a result of the movement of the Western Association of the wick at its recent session.

Estimates for the coming year for foreign missions, \$7,000,000, \$2,000,000. The various appear next week. Other begun, but must be left to issues, as the meeting of morning will probably see in order.

One of the supporters of resolution moved by Rev. McIntyre, has written a letter published in Fredericton to promote a sentiment in separate convention. No statement made in the letter called in a question; but to perhaps be a waste of time.

The writer alleges that "in favor of a separate convention—largely shared members in Nova Scotia at ward Island." Does he mean wish to get rid of us? Or sons given for the "intense" the action of the Convention matters in this province, grievances such as this see they should be frankly stated.

The "centralization" at the Acadia institutions, position to our own Sem. Martine, are also put for the reasons. The former, I not understand; that the la fiction may be inferred that resolutions commended seminary have been proposed by the Convention. For 1888, when the meeting Wolfville, the following passed:

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hitis

of a medicine... Ayrer's Cherry...

IN THE NIGHT.

'Tis midnight and the house is still, And by this cradle am I sit...

SOMEWHERE.

Somewhere the wind is blowing, I thought as I toiled long...

THE HOME.

Green corn is distinctively an American vegetable...

THE FARM.

Moving Evergreens Every Month. I have moved them every month...

TEMPERANCE.

The Medical Brief says: "Without doubt man who drink no spirit...

EDUCATIONAL.

The St. Martins Seminary. This school provides every home comfort...

Boys and Girls, Read This.

WHISTON'S Commercial College. STANDS among the first schools in the Dominion...

Acadia Seminary.

THIS SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will enter on the next year with greatly improved accommodations...

HORTON ACADEMY

THE Autumn Term of this Institution opens September 7th, 1892...

GRODER'S BOTANIC DYSPEPSIA SYRUP

IT IS RESERVED FOR THE "AD" OF GRODER'S BOTANIC DYSPEPSIA SYRUP...

WATCH THIS SPACE

IT IS RESERVED FOR THE "AD" OF GRODER'S BOTANIC DYSPEPSIA SYRUP...

GIRLS

who are seeking for a superior School of Music and Elocution...

St. John Conservatory of Music

84 PRINCESS ST., ST. JOHN, N. B. No combination of Departments, but each teacher a SPECIALIST...

The Leading Dyspepsia Cure

"The Leading Dyspepsia Cure" OF "The World!" Sold Under an Absolute Guarantee.

GRODER DYSPEPSIA CURE COMPANY

(LIMITED)

time specified remove them one by one. Put on the rubbers, screw down the tops as tight as you can...

With the best of care corn is a very difficult vegetable to prepare, but for some reason or other, it is put up with tomatoes, the acid of the tomatoes seems to assist in preserving it.

Okra and tomatoes are also stewed in the same way before they are canned. It seems to us, however, that it is simpler and easier to cook all vegetables in the can.

Considerable trouble is experienced in canning asparagus, a vegetable which requires to be cooked a long time. A great many canners prefer to return the cans to the boiling water after the rubbers are put on and the vent closed...

When the vegetables are gathered fresh from the dew of country fields and are canned in a clean kitchen, there need be no fear of their spoiling if ordinary care is used.

The old Saxon word home has a far higher significance than a mere habitation or an abiding place. In the original Saxon "ham," from which the English word is derived, is a place of rest as well as a domicile.

The greatest art of a true housekeeper is to "conceal her art," to make the abiding place of peace, on which the demons of unrest and sickness never enter. In these houses, where strict order prevails, the friction of the kitchen-work is never felt beyond its walls.

It requires continual tact and sedulous care on the part of the house mother to allot to each one in the household his share of the work, and yet arrange so that no jar in the domestic machinery can affect the quiet atmosphere of the home.

It is a shame to any mother who fails to train her daughter to take a serious view of life, instead of that frivolous, selfish view, to remember that their highest duties, whether they be married or single, is to be home-makers.

That Tired Feeling. Is often the forerunner of serious illness, which may be broken up if a good tonic like Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken in season. This medicine invigorates the kidneys and liver to remove the waste from the system, purifies the blood and builds up the strength.

Constipation is caused by loss of the peristaltic action of the bowels. Hood's Pills restore this action and invigorate the liver.

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

should give it a high place among the red raspberries—hardy and prolific, excellent flavor, and of more average size. Shaffer is a home berry for table and canning is entitled to all that has been claimed for it...

THE FARM.

Moving Evergreens Every Month. I have moved them every month...

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Okra and tomatoes are also stewed in the same way before they are canned. It seems to us, however, that it is simpler and easier to cook all vegetables in the can.

Considerable trouble is experienced in canning asparagus, a vegetable which requires to be cooked a long time. A great many canners prefer to return the cans to the boiling water after the rubbers are put on and the vent closed...

When the vegetables are gathered fresh from the dew of country fields and are canned in a clean kitchen, there need be no fear of their spoiling if ordinary care is used.

The old Saxon word home has a far higher significance than a mere habitation or an abiding place. In the original Saxon "ham," from which the English word is derived, is a place of rest as well as a domicile.

The greatest art of a true housekeeper is to "conceal her art," to make the abiding place of peace, on which the demons of unrest and sickness never enter. In these houses, where strict order prevails, the friction of the kitchen-work is never felt beyond its walls.

It requires continual tact and sedulous care on the part of the house mother to allot to each one in the household his share of the work, and yet arrange so that no jar in the domestic machinery can affect the quiet atmosphere of the home.

It is a shame to any mother who fails to train her daughter to take a serious view of life, instead of that frivolous, selfish view, to remember that their highest duties, whether they be married or single, is to be home-makers.

That Tired Feeling. Is often the forerunner of serious illness, which may be broken up if a good tonic like Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken in season. This medicine invigorates the kidneys and liver to remove the waste from the system, purifies the blood and builds up the strength.

Constipation is caused by loss of the peristaltic action of the bowels. Hood's Pills restore this action and invigorate the liver.

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

should give it a high place among the red raspberries—hardy and prolific, excellent flavor, and of more average size. Shaffer is a home berry for table and canning is entitled to all that has been claimed for it...

TEMPERANCE.

The Medical Brief says: "Without doubt man who drink no spirit...

The demon of drink grapples with a man in his physical, civil, and spiritual life. It is a sin, to commence with, and after having passed through its first stages and fastened itself securely upon its victim, it becomes both a sin and a disease.

Alcohol is a poison; infused into the veins it produces instant death; taken into the stomach it courses through the system and puts all its parts out of order.

Minard's Liniment is used by physicians.

WATCH THIS SPACE OF GRODER'S BOTANIC DYSPEPSIA SYRUP.

IT IS RESERVED FOR THE "AD" OF GRODER'S BOTANIC DYSPEPSIA SYRUP.

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IN THE RUSH OF BUSINESS

We have "barely" time enough to say that we shall lose no time in our effort to reach the topmost branches of the trade.

We have "barely" time enough to say that we shall lose no time in our effort to reach the topmost branches of the trade. We are climbing up as rapidly as we can, and hope to soon announce from a safe perch that we have escaped the claws of our envious competitors.

We have some Bargains in Broken Lots selling at half-price. Suits that sold at \$10 sell now on our Bargain Table for \$5.00.

R. W. LEITCH, New Royal Clothing Store 47 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

EDUCATIONAL. The St. Martins Seminary. This school provides every home comfort for its students. It is beautifully situated and fully equipped.

Boys and Girls, Read This. WHISTON'S Commercial College. STANDS among the first schools in the Dominion, and is ever increasing its efficiency as a means of preparing young gentlemen and ladies for the Business World.

Acadia Seminary. THIS SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will enter on the next year with greatly improved accommodations—new Class Rooms, a new Dining Hall, a fine Art Room, a new Library Room, and a large number of new and pleasant rooms for students.

HORTON ACADEMY. THE Autumn Term of this Institution opens September 7th, 1892. Winter Term January 4th, 1893.

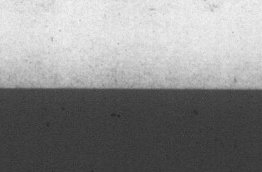
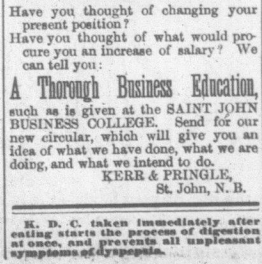
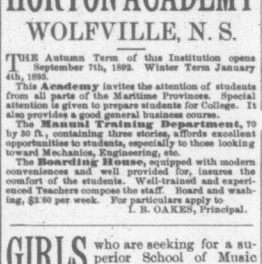
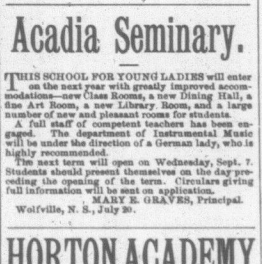
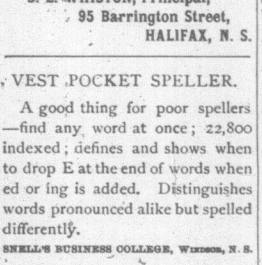
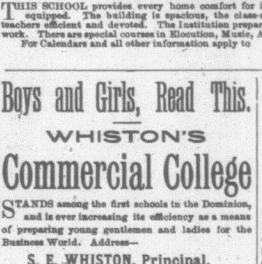
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GIRLS who are seeking for a superior School of Music and Elocution, should send for a circular to the St. John Conservatory of Music, 84 PRINCESS ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Leading Dyspepsia Cure OF "The World!" Sold Under an Absolute Guarantee.

GRODER DYSPEPSIA CURE COMPANY (LIMITED)



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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWS SUMMARY.

Provincial.

—At the recent provincial elections in Manitoba a candidate was fined by the court \$200 for treating an elector to a drink of whisky.

—In the St. John circuit court yesterday, in the case of Gavin Hamilton, the St. John City Railway, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for \$1,500 damages.

—A motion making English compulsory in the North-west schools was adopted on division with the proviso inserted that the primary courses may be taught in French.

—From reports based on the authority of members of the legislature, it is estimated that wheat throughout the territories will average from twenty five to thirty bushels per acre.

—The latest addition to the Yarmouth shipping list is the steel ship *Lillian*, L. Robbins, about 1,700 tons capacity, launched at Greenwood in July. She is owned by John Y. Robbins and others.

—The town of Middleton, N. S., is to have a paper, *The Valley Scriber*, edited by G. S. Hutchison. The new paper does not appear to favor either political party, but comes out for free trade unreservedly.

—Gold is now in a most flourishing condition in this province. Actual mining work is being pushed, and good prospects are in demand. There is equal activity in other branches of mining, and the 1892 prospecting which is a notable one.—*C.M.*

—We understand that the wholesale liquor dealers and others interested in Upper Canada have sent an agent down to St. John for the purpose of marshalling the rum forces so as to be prepared for the royal prohibition commission which will sit here on the 24th inst.—*Advertiser.*

—A new canning factory (owned by W. S. Leggie) for putting up blueberries is about starting operations at the Tabusintac bridge. This, together with Messrs. Wiggin & Green's new steam saw mill at that place, ought to make it quite a busy business centre.—*Advertiser.*

—The Yarmouth Electric Street Railway is now in full operation. It extends from Milton to "South End" along Main street, a distance of nearly three miles. The enterprise is purely a Yarmouth one, the stock being held by citizens of that thriving town.—*Yarmouth Times.*

—The colonial secretary has notified the governor general that the Spanish government has reduced the duty on cod and stock fish to eighteen pence on every hundred kilograins or 230 pounds avoirdupois. Twenty per cent of the present time is equal to one pound sterling.

—The burial permits issued by the board of health in this city for the week ending August 20, were as follows: Cholera infantum 0, diarrhoea 2, still born 2, cholera morbus 1, cancer 1, congestion of lungs 1, found dead 1, inflammation of bowels 1, inflammation of brain 1, liver complaint 1, typhoid fever 1, old age 1.—*22.*

—On Friday afternoon, in Moncton, Mr. James Cummings, proprietor of the Louisville brick yard, had a very narrow escape from being killed. He was driving down the Main street, in a load of brick, when the seat slipped forward, precipitating him under the wheels. One wheel passed over his leg and side, injuring them badly.

—There is a great boom at Sudbury, Ont., in nickel. The seven mines are working full blast, and many more are being opened up. About fifteen hundred men are employed, and miners are flocking in from all over the continent. Old miners predict great things for this region within a very short time, and the cause for nickel is so great that the large deposits of copper ore are untouched.

—The St. John Telegraph says that at a meeting of the Provincial Executive at Fredericton on Friday an order-in-council was passed agreeing to grant authority from the Legislature to ask the city of St. John to buy a year for twenty years in aid of the projected improvements at Sand Point, and \$1,500 a year for a like period of twenty years to aid in the erection of the proposed grain elevator of three hundred thousand bushels capacity.

—The small-pox epidemic in British Columbia is virtually over. The last official report gives a total on the mainland of ten cases, divided as follows: Vancouver, four, in quarantine on Dead Man's Island, completely isolated from city property; New Westminster, three cases, all convalescing, and will be discharged in a few days; Hastings, one case, almost cured; Moodyville, one case. At the Jubilee Hospital quarantine grounds, Victoria, two miles distant from the business centre, there are 54 cases. No new cases are reported for the past week.

—D. G. Harrington, grocer, of Antigonish, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon. Alexander McDonald, a customer, called to see Harrington on business between 12 and 1 o'clock, and waited in vain for him to come to the shop. He was there and entered a room over the store used as a place of practice for the Antigonish band. McDonald was horrified to find Mr. Harrington dead, with an old-fashioned revolver by his side. He shot himself through the heart. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide. The deceased was a brother of Customs Collector Harrington of Halifax. Financial troubles are supposed to have produced temporary insanity.

—The schooner *St. Martins* has been seized at Moncton for smuggling.

—During the seven months of this year, 15,000 immigrants have arrived and settled in Manitoba.

—The first barrel of apples sent from Berwick Station the present season was shipped by Alex. DeEll on August 9.—*Register.*

—Premier DeBoucherville has notified the promoters of the Province of Quebec Lottery that the government has decided to wipe every lottery in the province out of existence.

—Mackerel have again struck in along the St. Mary's Bay shore, and large quantities of fish were taken last Thursday in the weir. About 900 barrels were caught in six traps.—*Free Press.*

—The Windsor and Annapolis railway will send to the World's Fair drawings and photographs of scenery along the route. The Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia will make a grand exhibit of fruit.

—\$200 of gold will be given in five prizes to agents selling the largest number of our Models of Palestine before March 1st, 1893. For circulars, terms, territory, address Palestine Model Co., St. Thomas, Ont., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

—Hunters of the sword fish sometimes meet with adventures. Antonio Dexter, of the Portland schooner *George F. Keen*, had succeeded in harpooning a large fish which, as usual, made for the bottom; he then commenced to haul in the warp, but when he had the fish nearly up, the warp suddenly slackened, and the fish turned and made with lightning rapidity for the dory, and before Dexter was aware of what was about to happen the long sharp sword came crashing up through the bottom of the dory, penetrating his foot, striking and glancing from the bone of the heel, thereby causing a deep and ugly wound, necessitating the immediate sailing of the vessel for the nearest port, where he was placed in a hospital for treatment.

British and Foreign.

—The crops in Ireland have been seriously injured by heavy rains during the last week.

—The intense heat on the continent is very unusual. Many fatal sunstrokes are reported. All labor is suspended in several German cities. At Vienna the mercury Friday was 110 in the shade, the hottest ever known there.

—The official cholera report states that there were reported from the various districts of Russia yesterday 8,458 new cases of the disease and 3,907 deaths. This is an increase over Tuesday's figures of 649 new cases and 535 deaths.

—The French Trans-Atlantic Company has taken up again the project relative to ocean lights which was dropped a few years ago. The proposal is that lightships connected by telegraph cable be stationed at intervals of two hundred miles across the Atlantic.

—The British Medical Journal announces that it is the intention of the Secretary of State of the Home Department to appoint a committee to inquire into the question of habitual drunkenness, with special reference to the working of the Inebriate Acts. The information such a commission will obtain will doubtless be valuable, but an inquiry as to how most effectually to prevent the making of habitual drunkards would be still more valuable.

—The Associated Press has authority to state that the new federal government is likely to add one delegate, a prominent nonmonettalist, to the delegation announced by Lord Salisbury to represent Great Britain at the International Monetary Conference. The appointments announced are considered satisfactory. Sir W. H. Houldsworth is an ardent bimetalist, and Mr. Currie, who is a member of the council of India, also has a leaning to bimetalism. Sir C. W. Fremantle was nominated solely on account of his official position in the Mint, and will take no active part in the conference.

—Princess Beatrice had a narrow escape from death from fire in the castle at Heiligenberg recently. Her maid carrying a candle approached too near a mosquito net covering the bedstead, setting fire to the net. Princess Beatrice, who was in the bed, had no time to dress, but ran out of the room and alarmed the household. The hose fire was destroyed before the firemen arrived. Princess Beatrice lost all of her jewels.

and clothes. Her husband, who was sleeping in a hunting box in the neighboring woods, hastened to the castle as soon as he learned of the fire. Two firemen were injured.

—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge has delivered judgment regarding the right of way in an action in which the plaintiff, a workman, sued the Duke of Rutland, because of the latter's gamekeepers stopping traffic on the highway, while they were driving grouse. His lordship in delivering judgment said the days of high-handed interference with the rights of the people had passed. If the duke could not conduct his shootings without meddling with the right of the public to use the highway, he must select other places to hold bathees. The evidence given showed that the gamekeepers knocked the plaintiff down on the highway, and then when the plaintiff complained of the treatment to the duke's Lord Edward Manners, the latter replied, "Go to the devil; if you are shot your wife will be on your own head." This, the lord chief justice said, could not be tolerated from any person, not even a duke's son.

United States.

—A strike of switchmen on New York railroad is in progress. The state militia of New York has been notified to be in readiness.

—The government bought 100,000 ounces of silver this week at \$23.93 an ounce, the lowest price ever paid. At that rate the bullion requisite to make silver a legal tender, a fraction over 64 cents.—*New York World.*

—The American troops are kept busy of late. On Tuesday morning a mob of miners attacked the stockade at Oliver Springs, Tennessee, to release the convicts stationed there, and a detachment of troops had to be sent to the relief of the benighted guards who had to fight desperately to defend themselves against the mob, with the result that several were badly wounded on both sides.

—Temperance congresses are to form a prominent feature of the World's Fair. Temperance reform will be advocated by both men and women, and special conventions have been arranged for each. Archbishop Ireland is chairman of the committee on a temperance congress to be composed of men. Miss Frances E. Ripley is chairman of the women's temperance congress, which, if it is expected, will bring together the leading women of the old and new worlds. Archbishop Ireland said that millions of Catholics were interested in the religious and temperance congress, and that the greatest number of Catholics ever witnessed would be held.

—A treasure train left San Francisco, August 4, for Washington. The coin was loaded on two Union Pacific cars built of wrought steel, and supposed to be bullet and bomb proof. They were escorted by a military force, assisted by thirty railway mail clerks brought from the East were reinforced by nine men, selected from the route agents on the Pacific coast. There were given a month's pay in advance by Postmaster General McCullough, to take a special trip that might last three weeks. All approaches to the train were carefully guarded. The coin was in 500 small boxes; each box was a registered mail package. It took ten days for the entire treasure force, assisted by five experts, to count the money.

The Best Blood Purifier.

—Mrs. H. Lebout, Muskegon, Mich., writes: "I have used your Pink Pills, and am convinced they have no equal as a purifier of the blood. I was afflicted with a skin eruption, and was cured by mail on receipt of \$4 a box. \$2.50 for 6 boxes. Dr. Williams, Med. Co., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations."

Wanted—Good House-keeping.

Young women make a big blunder if they do not learn to take care of a home. It is a grievous, social and moral wrong when girls are brought up, helpless in household life. How often we see mothers busily engaged in domestic duties, like a slave in order that the girl may enjoy every luxury and do nothing; indeed, many hardly let their daughters soil their hands. No woman ought to marry who cannot look well to the ways of her household in case the man may himself be required to work, she ought to be able to see whether the work is done in a proper manner. A woman is out of her element unless she is acquainted to a certain extent with science of house-keeping, botany, geology, sociology, make-up and menuology. There never was a greater blunder than to substitute good looks for good qualities.

The reason why so many men do not make homes for themselves in these days is because they cannot afford it. The women are too much averse to working and too extravagant in all their tastes. We want more frugality, industry and system; if we could induce these virtues into our higher society we should diminish the crime of pauperism, the misery of the single, and the wretchedness, bickering and the divorces of the married. Every girl ought to be brought up to have regular domestic duties. Idleness should be forbidden her. The only dignified life is a useful life.—*Labor Tribune.*

ACADIA SEMINARY RECEIPTS.

Principal: J. C. Dumarecque, Halifax, \$20; Intendant: E. M. Beckwith, Chatham, \$10; W. N. Hutchins, Halifax, \$2; Miss Welth Crosby, Ohio, \$2; R. O. Morse, Thorpe, Wis., \$5; Rev. A. H. Hayward, Florenceville, \$5; J. S. Dodd, Wolfville, \$5; "From a Friend," \$100; Mrs. A. Condon, Hebron, \$25. Furnishing: Hebron church, \$18.50.

A. CONDON, For Com.

Hebron, N. S., August 16.

The protraction after the Grip is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It really does make the weak strong.

Halifax, N. S., August 1.

Mr. Whiston, Principal, Whiston's Commercial College, Halifax, has engaged two of your graduates in shorthand and typewriting to do work for me on the Royal Commission, I am pleased to state that I found them thoroughly proficient in every way.

(Signed) G. S. SPENCE, Secretary Dominion Alliance.

—Fretful people always shut out the sunshine and grumble about the darkness.

—Indigestion. Dizziness. Take Beecham's Pills.

Marriages.

CONNORS-LAWRENCE.—At the Baptist parsonage, Falmouth, July 28, Frederick J. Connors, to Mary E. Lawrence, of Brooklyn, Hants Co., N. S.

RECTOR-McLELLAN.—At Athol, Cumb. Co., N. S., by Rev. D. MacKeen, Aug. 8, Charles Rector, of Chignecto Mines, to Flora A. McLeellan, of same place.

BROWN-KNOX.—At Chipman, N. B., on 17th inst., by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, Wm. H. Brown, of Chipman, to Thelma K. Knox, of Northfield, Sunbury Co.

McISAAC-CANNON.—At Athol, Cumb. Co., N. S., August 17, by Rev. D. MacKeen, Joseph A. McIsaac, of Athol, to Sadie G., daughter of Mr. Alfred Cannon, of Athol.

TINGLEY-REED.—At the Baptist church, Port George, August 10, by Rev. E. E. Locke, Joseph B. Tingley, master mariner, of Riverside, Albert Co., N. B., to Evangeline L. Reed, only daughter of the late Granville Reed, of Port George, Annapolis Co., N. S.

Deaths.

GRAY.—At Falmouth, August 9th, Stewart Gray, aged 21 years.

CHURCHILL.—At Lockeport, August 2nd, after a life of suffering, Ormond Audin, son of Enos and Helen Churchill, aged nine months and 23 days.

CLEVELAND.—At Godhavn Parish of Cardwell, Kings Co., N. B., August 4, after long and patiently borne illness of consumption, Rebecca, aged 62 years, wife of Moses Cleveland. Our sister departed leaving good evidence of faith in Christ. She leaves a loving husband, one son and three daughters, and many friends to mourn the departed. (Telegraph please copy).

TAYLOR.—At Blisfield, July 27, Mrs. Mary Taylor, aged 75 years. Our sister was a member of the New Salem Baptist church, and was a faithful Christian woman. A week or two before her death she was at a conference meeting and gave her last testimony in public for Jesus. She leaves four sons and three daughters to mourn their loss. Her end was peaceful.

DIXON.—At Catalone, Cape Breton, on Monday morning, the 8th inst., after a few days' illness, Ann, beloved wife of Joseph Dixon, aged 64 years. She united with the Baptist church at Mira valley early in life, of which she remained a faithful member till her death. She leaves a husband, two sons and four daughters to mourn their loss.

GOODWIN.—At Yarmouth, N. S., August 22, consumption, George D. Goodwin, aged 22 years. Bro. Goodwin was a member of the Argyle Baptist church, having been baptized by Rev. Isa. Wallace some five years since. His last moments were bright with the Christian's hope, and he passed to an unseen world victorious over the power of sin and death.

BAKER.—At Port Medway, August 5, Bertha, beloved wife of Edward C. Baker, aged 36 years, leaving a husband and four children to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother. Sister Baker was baptized into the fellowship of the Port Medway church about eighteen years ago by Rev. P. A. Shields. During the greater part of her life our sister took an active part in all church work. Her was a leading voice in our choir. Having left the church militant to join the church triumphant we believe our sister sings the songs of the redeemed here before the family. The family and friends have the heartfelt sympathy of the church in their sad bereavement.

POWELL.—Died of consumption, after a lingering illness, on the 22nd of July, Mrs. Lizzie M. Powell, beloved wife of

NOTICES.

The new Baptist church at Lower Cape, H. Jewell, Albert County, N. B. will be dedicated on the 23rd inst., at 10 a. m. Rev. J. H. Hugh is expected to preach the opening sermon. Ministering brethren and friends are cordially invited.

The next session of the Queens Co. quarterly meeting will be held with the Upper Newcastle church, on Friday, Sept. 9th, beginning at 7.30 p. m. Delegates by the May Queen on Saturday will be met by teams at Newcastle wharf. A Woman's Aid Society meeting will take place on Sunday at 2.30 p. m. All the circles of the county are requested to send delegates.

W. E. McINTYRE, Secy.

The next session of the Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties Baptist quarterly meeting will be (D. V.) held with the Baptist church, Jackman, on the second Friday in September, at 7 p. m. Preaching by Bro. Estabrook; missionary sermon by Rev. A. H. Hayward; quarterly sermon by Rev. C. Curtis. The regular annual meeting officers will be appointed for the ensuing year. We hope there will be a large attendance of ministers and delegates present. THOS. TODD, Centerville, Aug. 15. Sec-Treas.

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BYE AND BYE

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OAK HALL. OAK HALL.
Scovill, Fraser & Co.,
Cor. King and Germain Sts., St. John, N. B.

W. E. Powell. Mrs. Powell was born in St. John, N. B., the youngest daughter of E. J. and M. Hopkins. The family removed to Seattle, Wash., where Lizzie was married to W. E. Powell, who had formerly been a student in H. C. Academy of Wolfville, N. S., and Theological Institution, Minneapolis, Minn. During her girlhood she struggled earnestly and vigorously for the truth, and especially during the last three years of her life. Her earnest, honest study brought her out of the Methodist church, and she boldly came out against many oppositions for the truth as she found it in God's word; she was buried with Christ in baptism by Rev. Dr. Chapman, and united with A. C. church at Columbus, Kikikot County, Wash. "She fought the good fight, she finished the course, and henceforth there is laid up for her a crown of righteousness, which the Lord the righteous judge shall give her at that day."

Paralysis Defeated!
BLEEDING PILES,
Headache and Dyspepsia
CURED BY SKODA.

Mrs. MELVIN is a lady of INTELLIGENCE, ENERGY AND THURTEENNESS, AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED BY ALL HER NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS. SHE WILL CORROBORATE ALL THE STATEMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

GENTLEMEN—Four years I had a terrible trouble with my stomach—my food souring immediately after eating, together with a severe headache, which would be a priety, many sensations in my arms, and during my sleep, I would wake up with a terrible tremor, and I became very nervous, and I was unable to sleep. I had tried many remedies, but I had not found relief. I had read of SKODA'S REMEDIES, and I bought a box of SKODA'S PILE CURE, and I took it, and I found relief. I had read of SKODA'S REMEDIES, and I bought a box of SKODA'S PILE CURE, and I took it, and I found relief. I had read of SKODA'S REMEDIES, and I bought a box of SKODA'S PILE CURE, and I took it, and I found relief.

Teas! Teas!

W. FRANK HATHEWAY,
17 & 18 South Wharf,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

To Alexander Russell, Henry Russell and James Russell, and all others whom it may concern:

I HEREBY give you notice that in default of payment of certain mortgage moneys owing to me, the undersigned Margaret Anne Parham, by virtue of the Indenture of Mortgage executed by her, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1889, I shall, on Saturday, the third day of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, at Chubb's Corner, in Prince William Street, in the City of Saint John, in the County and County of Saint John, proceed to a sale of the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture, in execution of the powers thereby vested in me.

Dated the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1892.

A. H. DEWELL, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

To Robert Love and all others whom it may concern:

I HEREBY give you notice that in default of payment of certain mortgage moneys owing to me, the undersigned Margaret Anne Parham, by virtue of the Indenture of Mortgage, executed by her, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1889, I shall, on Saturday, the third day of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in Prince William Street, in the City of Saint John, in the County and County of Saint John, proceed to a sale of the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture, in execution of the powers thereby vested in me.

Dated the second day of July, A. D. 1892.

A. H. DEWELL, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the Great German-American Remedy for Heart, Nerves, Liver, Kidneys, Blood. Guarantee contract with every bottle. Pay only for the good you receive. At all Druggists, \$1.00 per bottle, six bottles \$5.00. You want to know about SKODA'S REMEDY, send postal for "Morning Light."

WANTED—Good wide-awake agents to sell for the Fonthill Nurseries of Canada. Good pay and regular and constant employment to the right man. No extra need apply. We have 700 acres under stock, every department fully equipped. Address: STONE & WELLSINGTON, Temple Building, Montreal, J. W. BEALL, Manager. Name this paper.

DIABETES FLOO.
Also (Guten Dyspepsia) and (Barley Crystals).
UNRIVALED IN AMERICA OR EUROPE.
Cleanses and Purifies the Blood.
Write Fawcett & Hildesheim, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE GREAT CHURCH LIGHTS FOR OIL GAS OR ELECTRIC LIGHT.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Isaac McFarlane, of the (formerly town) now City of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick, carpenter, and Tamson, his wife, and all others whom it doth, can or may concern:

I TAKE notice that there will be sold by public auction, at Chubb's Corner, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, All that certain piece or parcel of land and premises, lying, situate and being in the said town, now City of Moncton, and described and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the north-west corner of land donated to James W. Pittsfield, by the said John L. Harris and associates, and following thence southerly along the east side of said street a distance of thirty feet, and thence southerly along the east side of said street a distance of thirty feet, or until it strikes the north-west corner of land donated to the said James W. Pittsfield, as aforesaid, thence along the said James W. Pittsfield's northern boundary to the place of beginning.

Together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances thereto in anywise connected.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, made by and between McFarlane and Tamson, his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned Isaac McFarlane, of the other part, and bearing date the 10th day of July, A. D. 1888, and duly registered in the office of the Registrar-General for the County of Westmorland, in No. 4823, folio 425, Libro 2, records of deeds. Reference being thereunto had will more fully appear. Default having been made in payment of the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage.

Terms of sale cash.

Dated the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1892.

(Sgd) SAMUEL DUNN, Mortgagee.

Morr, McDonald, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Meetinging troubles with your stomach, in a healthy condition, using McFarlane's Discovery.

Short-sighted

—the woman who doesn't use *Pearline*; the woman who fails to have her servants use *Pearline*. She fails to see what is good for her; she fails to have what is best for her.

Without *Pearline*, washing and cleaning is drudgery and toil, and wear and tear, and rub, rub, rub. With it, there is no hard work, and no harm to the finest things; there is little or no rubbing. Use *Pearline*, and rest from your labor; the rest of your labor—the hardest part—is done by *Pearline*.

The woman has foresight who refuses the imitations of *Pearline* offered by peddlers and unscrupulous grocers, which they claim to be "same as *Pearline*," or "as good as *Pearline*." IT'S FALSE—besides, *Pearline* is never peddled.

JAMES PSYLE, New York.

—We are requested by Sawyer to state that he will open September 7 public exercises in connection with the formal opening of the new hall place September 15.

—The name of Dea. L. inadvertently omitted from last week's issue of the committee on Obituaries Convention. The report is in the next issue, and the services he rendered are in the next issue.

—PRINCIPAL OAKES called to a typographical error in the Training Fund, in our issue in the sentence, "The need over \$10,000 to expend of the new depot. Instead of \$10,000 read \$100,000."

—In order to give our report as possible of the Convention, the matter is delayed in this issue as much as we have been unable to report this week, and the report of Monday evening, Wednesday, as well as a full report of the Y. P. Union and the held over to another issue.

—We would call the attention of our church members who forward money for the Convention in another collection of Convention in finances, whereby a change of the treasurers. Instead of money to Dr. Day, as has been in many years, it will be in N. B. and P. E. I. sh. Rev. J. W. Manning, St. John's, N. S. to Rev. Hebron, N. S.

—The universal feeling delegates appeared to be of the Convention was most pleasant and profitable history. Several things of this end. The weather, which much to do with the comfort of the Convention, was not so good, though pretty hot for two, became cool and dry, thus enabling the delegates to rest and to come rested to the meetings. An exception prevailed from the first. The Convention appeared helpful to its spiritual needs, morning meetings were most interesting and their church members on behalf of their fellow men were brought to light during these meetings, there were others, doubtless deep impressions. There felt a strong desire to guidance in all the business matters. As at other Conventions were matters to be dealt with which differences of opinion were known to exist, and the which it was feared might friction, but through all this a spirit of harmony and fellowship was preserved. It came to us from the West Rev. A. Grant, of Winnipeg, Wilkins, of Chicago, added to the interest of the meeting familiar faces were missed that of the late Mr. Selden, who had for so long been a attendant upon our annual gathering, of St. John, the Rev. M. E. Board, was unavailing for the first time, as we are 35 years. A good many were absent who were brethren and who would have derived enjoyment and profit from meetings had they been present. Gordon guided the Convention with tact and charging the difficult duties with courteous impartiality, on whom so much depended, as always, prompt and efficient performance of the most valuable work from year to year he has given to Pastor Young and for their indefatigable and noble efforts to entertain the brethren to render their visit to be agreeable as possible.

—Stanley told his hearers donkey and pony show in his chief reliance in passing of the most savage district used to buy in the most manner at the word of command great consternation of the recalls an old proverb and a new one.