

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LV.
Vol. VIII., No. 49.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.
SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1892.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLIV.
Printed by G. W. DAY, North Side King St.

—MR. IRA D. SANKEY, says the *Chicago Advance*, was lately interviewed on matters of interest connected with the great Moody revival campaign. Among other things Mr. Sankey said: "When we were in England Gladstone attended our meetings. I don't mean to say that he came to every one of them, but he was present quite often at the great meetings in Agricultural Hall in London, and I will remember the way in which Gladstone addressed Mr. Moody when Lord Kinnaird introduced them. Said the old statesman, 'Well, Mr. Moody, you have a splendid physique for your work.' "Yes," said Moody, "if I had your head on top of it I would do more." "Oh," replied Mr. Gladstone, smiling, "you have head enough and you are doing a very excellent work." "The Princess of Wales attended a number of our meetings at Her Majesty's Opera House in the Haymarket, and so did the Duchess of Sutherland. The Duchess of Teck and Princess May came too."

—THE Continental Congress recently held by the Salvation Army in New York was composed of representatives of the organization from 462 cities. The meetings were attended by multitudes, and the report of the work of the Army along various lines of effort have attracted a good deal of attention. Many prominent religious workers of New York city were present, and at the meetings of the conference. We are not able to endorse all the methods adopted and all the doctrine preached by the Salvationists, but regarding their work as a whole, it is impossible, we think, to deny that it is bearing good fruit. If the strange and grotesque methods of these people seemed out of keeping with the spirit of Christianity, as to most of us they certainly did, the earnest, persistent spirit of self-sacrifice which they have manifested has not failed to win approval. It is in the cities and among the ruder and less educated classes that the Army has been most useful. The work which it has done in reclaiming the drunken and outcast is a work which too often it seems that the churches cannot or will not do. All honor to the Salvationists if they obey the Lord's behest by going out into the highways and hedges and compelling the halt, the maimed and the blind to come in.

—Among some notes on the Grande Ligne work, printed in connection with the lately published annual report of that mission, we find the following: "Nearly every English speaking church in the Province of Quebec has more and more each year to contend with the influence of an increasing French population. If we are to reach them with the Gospel it must be, as a rule, through their native tongue. "In no way can our English churches become so aggressive as through the instrumentality of English pastors who speak fluently the French language. If some of our churches are to live it must be by such a course. "Where are the English young men that we expect to devote their lives to this work with as great enthusiasm as do the foreign missionaries. Surely the call is as great to learn the language of more than a million of people who are ignorant of the pure Gospel, people who are our neighbors and fellow citizens, as it is to go anywhere else to learn the language of those who are without Christ. "The French language can be acquired at Grande Ligne while pursuing the regular course there of Greek and Latin or other studies preparatory to entering university. "We have in preparation for the press copies of various letters which have been written by priests, editors and others to our converts at Maskinonge, and the replies thereto. We expect to circulate these in French throughout the provinces, and to print them in English for the information of the friends of the mission everywhere. We believe that the arguments presented from the Catholic standpoint and ours will be of general interest."

—A MEETING of much interest to pastor and people was held at the parsonage, Amherst, on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 1. During the recent absence of Pastor Steele on his trip to the Pacific coast, it was arranged by leading members of the church to hold a meeting in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of his settlement as pastor over the church, and also to present him with an address accompanied with some tangible token of the church's love and esteem. Accordingly a very pleasant company of people, old and young, gathered at the parsonage on Thursday evening. Dea. Christie acted as chairman and called the meeting to order. Dea. T. R. Black, on behalf of the church, read an address in which the record and experience of the church during the past 25 years were briefly touched upon, and grateful and appreciative mention was made of the important services which Pastor Steele had rendered to church and community. With the address there were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Steele, on behalf of the church, an elegant and

costly silver tea service, silver and spoons. Mr. Steele, who had been forewarned in reference to the address, but was taken by surprise with the gift, replied in a happy and effective speech, in which he reviewed briefly the years of his ministry in Amherst, and thanked his people for their beautiful gift, which he would highly value as an expression of their affection and a souvenir of the happy and unique occasion on which they were met together. Whatever success he had enjoyed in his ministry he believed was due, under God, to two things—first that he had attended strictly to his own business, and secondly, to the hearty co-operation of a willing people. Brief addresses were made also by Rev. J. H. McDonald and others present; and though sad memories were awakened by the retrospect, the occasion was one of good fellowship and deep interest. May the blessings of the past be continued and multiplied in the future.

—THERE has been a good deal of gossip in reference to the pastorate of the great London Tabernacle church, with remarks in some of the Baptist newspapers not at all complimentary to Dr. Pierson because of his connection with it. It is probable that a good deal of the criticism passed upon that gentleman has been based upon incorrect information. *The Christian World* says:

Rev. Dr. Pierson has written a letter denouncing as "fabrication" the "interview" reported from America, in which he is stated to have made an onslaught upon the religious press for having, "by the influence of the devil, attempted to disintegrate the church"; to have characterized the friends of Rev. T. Spurgeon as "a small seditious faction"; and to have declared, "If at any future time any man should say that I am to be immersed, say to him, in plain Saxon, it is a lie." He adds, "My belief always has been that the coming pastor should be not only an 'immersed' believer, but a Baptist by conviction and life-long association and history. No other man would be fit to command the confidence of this great church, and of the greater denomination which it represents."

PASSING EVENTS.

SO far as can be gathered from the tone of the political press, the people of Canada are fairly well satisfied that Sir John Thompson should hold the position of First Minister. With the exception of a few mild protests, on religious grounds chiefly, he appears to be quite cordially accepted by his party, while the Liberals are not disposed to find fault with the arrangement which calls the ablest man in the government to the post of leadership. Generally speaking, both government and opposition papers agree that the fact of a man's being a Roman Catholic should not in itself be a bar to his occupying the position of Premier. The work of reconstructing the cabinet has been proceeding and the result as given to the public is as follows:

- Sir John Thompson, premier and minister of justice.
- Hon. George E. Foster, minister of finance.
- Hon. McKennie Bowell, trade and commerce.
- Hon. J. A. Ouimet, public works.
- Hon. John Haggart, railways and canals.
- Hon. John Costigan, secretary of state.
- Hon. A. R. Angerm, agriculture.
- Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, postmaster general.
- Hon. Charles H. Tupper, marine and fisheries.
- Hon. J. C. Patterson, militia and defence.
- Hon. W. B. Ives, president of the council.
- Hon. Thomas M. Daly, interior.
- J. J. Curran, Q. C., solicitor general.
- Clark Wallace and Col. Tisdale, controllers of customs and inland revenue.
- Sir John Abbott and Hon. Frank Smith, ministers without portfolio.

As will be seen, there is one less head of department in the new cabinet than before. The department of customs and of inland revenue have been united under Mr. Bowell's management as minister of trade and commerce. Each of these sub-departments, however, has a comptroller who will, to a great extent, relieve the minister of the details of its management. By this arrangement, as will be seen, two new men from Ontario are brought into the cabinet. These are Mr. Clark Wallace, of East York, who is also Grand Master of the Orangemen of British North America, and Col. Tisdale, member for South Norfolk. The department of justice remains in the hands of Sir John Thompson, and ministers Foster, Tupper, Haggart, Daly, Ouimet and Caron retain their respective portfolios. The department of militia, formerly in charge of Mr. Bowell, is taken by Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Costigan succeeds Mr. Patterson as secretary of state. Mr. Carling and Mr. Chaplain go out of the ministry and Sir John C. Abbott surrenders his portfolio, though he remains a member of the cabinet. It appears to be well understood, though the

announcement has not yet been made officially, that Mr. Chaplain is to be governor of Quebec, and it is likewise understood that in the event of his accepting that position, Premier DeBoucherville will immediately resign, as the personal relations of the two men for some years past have not been friendly. In the event of Mr. DeBoucherville's resignation, it is said that Mr. Tallon will be called on to form a ministry.

THE man who called himself Robert Olsen, but was better known as "Buck," and who, having been found guilty of the murder of policeman Steadman, was accordingly sentenced to death, paid the penalty of his terrible crime at Dorchester on Thursday last. In these provinces such dreadful events are happily of rare occurrence. Westmorland County appears to have had more than an average share of murders, yet this is said to be but the third time in its history that the death penalty has been inflicted. A good deal of popular sympathy has been aroused on behalf of Olsen, and a petition, quite numerously signed, asking for the commutation of his sentence, had been presented to the Governor-General. It is probable, however, that a growing sentiment against capital punishment on general principles had more to do with the effort on behalf of Buck than the conviction that his case was one to call especially for the exercise of the executive clemency. It has been urged on behalf of Olsen that his killing Steadman was not a willful and premeditated act. Literally this may be true, but really the man's daily life and occupation involved the crime of murder. Any man who sets out to break into buildings and safes that he may pillage and rob his fellowmen, and also arm himself with the intention of using his weapons against any officer of the law, or other man, who may attempt his arrest, is certainly a murderer at heart; and when in the pursuit of his nefarious business he finds himself confronted with an officer of the law, and actually does take his life in order to escape arrest, it is not easy to see what grounds there are for regarding the crime as anything better or other than willful murder. If there was any reason for the exercise of clemency toward Buck it could hardly be that his crime was any less heinous or involved less danger to society than would have been the case if he had been actuated by personal and premeditated malice toward his victim. Further, it may be urged that in the interests of the public safety there were additional reasons why in this case stern justice should be meted out to the murderer. Until within a few years these provinces have been comparatively free from the operation of professional criminals, but of late, during the summer season, they have with increasing frequency made their presence known in various parts of the country, generally managing to escape punishment for their crimes. If the experience of these criminals should be so as to convince them that they might commit burglaries and robberies with impunity, and that even when they commit murder and are found guilty the death penalty will not be inflicted, we might expect a very large increase in this class of summer tourists. Nor could it be expected that officers of the law would be anxious to imperil their lives in attempting to apprehend men of so desperate a character, if the public were ready to encourage them in their villainy by paying that the penalties of the law should not be enforced against them. Whether or not it is desirable that the practice of capital punishment should be retained is another question, and one on which we may have something to say in a future number.

"THE rich man also died." One of the notable events of the past week is the death of Jay Gould. He died at his home on Fifth Avenue, New York, on Friday, Dec. 2nd, of pulmonary consumption—the end being hastened by repeated hemorrhages. Mr. Gould was born in 1836, and was therefore at his death only 56 years of age; but he had been for many years a great figure on the New York stock market, and widely known in the financial world. The sum of his wealth probably no one accurately knows. It is variously estimated at from sixty to a hundred millions. Gould started as a bare-footed boy, the son of a small farmer of Delaware County, New York. But he early tired of farm life, and when fourteen years of age left home, his father consenting to his going because, as he said, the boy was not worth much on the farm. Jay went to school for a time, paying his way by keeping the accounts of a blacksmith with whom he boarded. When he left school he set out to earn money, but met with difficulties which, however, he soon over-

came, and in a short time, by shrewd enterprise, industry and foresight, he had obtained a good start in the world. With the great crisis of 1857, when values of all kinds were immensely depreciated, came Gould's opportunity, and it did not find him unready. He invested his savings in railroad stocks that had fallen to ten cents on the dollar, and soon realized handsomely on the transaction. Into the stock market he carried the same sagacity and business energy that had laid the foundation of his fortune, and soon he was accumulating millions instead of thousands. Mr. Gould was a man of domestic habits; he possessed intellectual tastes, and the home which he made for himself bore evidence of culture and refinement. He died in the bosom of his family, and by the members of his family and his immediate friends he was no doubt respected and loved. But beyond that limited circle Jay Gould has been admired principally for the genius he possessed for manipulating the stock market so as to control great financial interest to his own personal advantage. Neither the uses which he made of his wealth nor his methods of getting it were such as to win for him much love or even popularity. The men who construct railroads, or by other means develop the resources of a country, often thereby acquire great wealth for themselves, yet if their enterprise results in the improvement of the country, they are to be regarded as public benefactors, since all the people share, to some extent, in the advantage. But as for the men who employ their genius and their wealth to depreciate the property of others in order that they may enrich themselves by the purchase of it at a mere fraction of its real value, or on the other hand, through the arts and tricks of the stock market, inflate the value of property in their own possession in order that they may unload it at a fictitious price upon their neighbors—such men are no more honest or really honorable in their dealings than burglars and highwaymen. And such were the methods whereby Jay Gould accumulated his fabulous wealth. Mr. Gould was not, in any real sense of the word, a benevolent man. No doubt he devoted some money to charitable uses. An occasional ten thousand dollar cheque found its way from his hands to the treasury of some church or benevolent society, but he seems to have acknowledged no obligation to employ for the good of his fellowmen the immense wealth which he had been permitted to accumulate. He has himself related how, at the outset of his career, he found himself penniless and in debt, disappointed in his hope of obtaining employment, and not knowing where his next meal was to come from. In these straits the young man went into the woods by the way side and wept, and prayed to God. His difficulties were removed, a way was opened for him to earn money, and for a few years he continued to gather honest gain. Had Mr. Gould been content to continue in this way, employing his splendid talents for business along legitimate and honorable lines he might without doubt have acquired all the wealth that the heart of a man could reasonably desire; and had he been willing to use that wealth as a trust for God for the benefit of his fellowmen, his name might have gone down to coming generations as a benefactor of his race and his country. As it is, the name of Jay Gould will be to no young man an inspiration to live an honorable and useful life; but such examples, by prompting an insane ambition to acquire wealth by any means, tend to sink many to perdition.

Book Review.

Gospel from Two Testaments, by Rev. Dr. Andrews, President of Brown University, contains fifty-two sermons, the texts being the topics for the International Sunday-School Lessons for 1893. This book aims to increase our understanding of the Scriptures and to assist Biblical students, especially Sunday-School teachers and "ministers engaged in preaching." The writers are prominent Baptists, well known Bible students, among whom are Rev. Drs. Nordell, Judson, Anderson, Elder, King, Andrews and Dickinson; Prof. Hovey, Estes, True, English and Clarke. This volume is prepared particularly for next year's lessons. It is a brainy book for brainy teachers with earnest and interesting pupils or hearers, and will be a great assistance in opening up new lines of thought. Sound judgments and deep insights are given in its pages and much can be gained by careful perusal. For sale at Baptist Book Room, 120 Granville St., Halifax. Price, \$1.15. M. H. P.

The Circular Letter that was Read but not Published.

In 18— a layman was selected to write the "circular letter" for a N. B. Baptist Association. When the association met the next year the letter was handed to the committee appointed to report on it, and afterwards the writer was called before the committee and informed that the letter be read if he would allow the suppression of a part. The brother replied that "the letter must be read as it was or not at all." The committee in due time brought in their report that the letter be read by the writer," and the letter was read before the association. The letter is now in my possession, and I will, for the benefit of all interested, give the readers of the *Messenger and Visitor* the part objected to by the ministerial brothers who formed the committee.

"Having thus far spoken of Christians collectively I now, with some trepidation, approach our ministers. Some may think that before the advent of our Saviour the ministry of the Word was committed entirely to the Jewish priest, but if we read our Bibles more carefully we will find that outside the priesthood there were preachers who had nothing to do with the temple service; that all who felt they were called to preach did preach. Some of them seem to have been called for special occasions, others for a time, and others to devote their whole lives to the ministry. The word prophet, while it sometimes means a foreteller of future events, always means a preacher or teacher. These ministers were very much like those of the present day, and some of them, like Balaam, were not just what they should be in moral department. Their business was to hold up to the people the great truths contained in the written word, and warn the latter to forsake their sins. I have no time to enlarge on this, but the apostles commissioned to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature" are the successors of these and not of the Aaronic priests. While I say this, there is between the Jewish priests and our ministers one thing in common. The Lord separated the tribe of Levi from the other tribes 'to minister unto Him in sacred things.' Jesus, at the beginning of His ministry, ordained twelve apostles to 'be with Him and that He might send them forth to preach.' To these He afterwards added others. At the time of His ascension He gave them the great commission and the promise: 'Lo, I am with you always to the end of the world.' After His resurrection He appeared unto Paul, telling him, 'I have appeared unto you for this purpose, to make you a minister and a witness.' Afterwards the Holy Ghost directed the church 'to separate unto Him Barnabas and Paul for the work.' Paul tells us he was called to be an apostle, 'separate unto the Gospel.' Speaking of ministers he says, 'How shall they preach unless they be sent. Our sufficiency is of God who has made us able ministers of the New Testament. God has given us the ministry of reconciliation.' Ministers, I take it, are called of God, and all the churches have to do is recognize them as so called, and constantly pray that the Lord of the harvest will send more laborers into the field to gather in the harvest of souls ripening for eternity. Good ministers are among the greatest of God's gifts, while bad ones are a curse. Jeremiah says of one, 'I sent him not and he caused you to believe a lie, therefore I will punish.' The Lord says, 'He that cometh not in by the door is a thief and a robber.' The word used by the Holy Spirit in the case of Paul is 'separate.' Paul says of himself that he was 'called to be an apostle, separated unto the Gospel of God.' From all this I infer that ministers should devote their whole lives, time and talent, to the ministry of the word. Nothing has done us Baptists more harm, done more to bring us into disrepute, than our ministers engaging in secular callings. That Lord who entered the temple, 'overthrew the tables of the money changers and the seats of them that sold doves,' cannot approve of trading, trafficking ministers. Is this rule less strict now than when the disciples declared, 'It is not reason that we should leave the Word of God to serve tables?' Certainly it is less reasonable for the modern disciples to leave the ministrations of the Word to act as paid lecturers on secular subjects, insurance agents, brokers, money lenders, lawyers, commission merchants and horse traders. No minister can engage in these callings and not make shipwreck of his ministry. How, I ask, can men thus separated from the world for a

high and holy calling, rush recklessly back into it? Where do they find their excuse for so doing? It is not in the Bible; it has no more place there than sprinkling for baptism. When Demas made up his mind that he could not live without worldly gain, he had still grace enough to step down and out of the ministry. His love of the world was bad enough, but it would have been still worse if poor Paul had been compelled to say, 'Demas has become a horse trader or an insurance agent, and still dares to enter the pulpit and try to preach as an ordained minister.' Take the most charitable view you can of the matter, does the work of the Lord require so little time and attention that it can be thrust aside while one trades horses, another negotiates the insurance of lives or buildings, and another stands at the table of the banquer, &c.? The learned and pious Matthew Henry, in his comments on the passage, 'It is not reasonable for us to leave the word of the Lord to serve tables,' says:

"The apostles urge that they could by no means admit to great a diversion from their great work. The receiving and paying money was serving tables—was to take the tables of the money changers in the temple. This was foreign to their business; they were called to preach the Word of God, and though they had not such occasion to study as we have, it being given them in that same day how they should speak, yet they thought that that was enough business for a whole man, and to employ all their thoughts and cares and time, though one man was more than ten of us—or ten thousand. If they serve tables they must in some measure leave the Word of God, not attend to their preaching work as closely as they ought. These minds of ours admit not of two distinct employments. Though this service of tables was for pious uses, and the serving the charity of the rich Christians, and the necessity of the poor Christians, and in both serving Christ, yet the apostles would not take up so much of their time from their preaching as this would require. They will no more be drawn from their preaching by the money laid at their feet than they will be driven from it by the stripes laid on their backs. It is not reasonable, or fit, or commendable, that we should neglect the business of feeding souls with the bread of life to attend to the business relating to the bodies of the poor. Preaching the Gospel is the best work, and the most proper and needful that a minister can be employed in, and that which he must give himself wholly to. He must not entangle himself with the affairs of this life; no, not even in the usual business of the house of God."

"I am at one with Matthew Henry in all he says about this matter, and it is my sincere conviction that it is wrong for our ministers to engage in even the most honest secular employment, and this compels me to warn them against descending from their high and holy calling into the too often corrupt arena of trade and traffic to buy, sell and get gain, and to contend with the men of the world for corrupting treasures. It is time for our Baptist churches to arise in all the dignity of God honoring organizations and cast out the reproach that they have in their ministry—men who are bringing it into disrepute by engaging in secular occupations. Judgment in this should commence at the house of God. Our ministers should be copies of Christ, 'living epistles known and read of all men.' Jesus said to His disciples, 'Ye are the salt of the earth, the light of the world.' The Word tells us, 'If ye take forth the precious from the vile ye shall be as my mouth.'"

The circular letter was written with a conscientious desire to do some good, as the writer had been thought by unpleasant experience that ministers who attempted to carry on secular business and preach made bad work for themselves and the people to whom they preached. The time has arrived when this matter demands the attention alike of ministers and laymen. It is said in some places that the moment a minister leaves his preaching to engage in secular occupation, he should cease to be recognized by the denomination to which he belongs as a minister. In the near future this matter may, and probably will, come before all our associations and our Convention, and we all should in the meantime give our careful consideration. C. E. K.

Childhood is a high-class monthly magazine, the first number of which has just appeared. It is edited by Dr. George William Winterburn, and covers a field not hitherto occupied. It is addressed to parents, teachers and all who are interested in the welfare of children, and will endeavor to inculcate the most advanced ideas in regard to the moral, intellectual and physical development of children. Men and women well known in literature, prominent teachers, physiologists and biologists have been engaged to write for it, and the editor will spare no effort to make the magazine interesting, amusing and instructive. In order to bring it within the reach of all it is put at the small price of ten cents a copy.

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STRONG SON OF GOD, IMMORTAL LOVE.

Strong Son of God, Immortal Love,
Whom we that have not seen Thy face,
By faith, and faith alone, embrace,

GRAN'S STORY.

"I quite forgot all about him, poor little chap! You see, gran, I was playing cricket here with the other fellows down in the meadow there, and then we strolled home, and I only remembered Bertie was left behind in the farm garden when I had got back."

"Where is he now, then, Tom?"
"Here still. Because I should have gone and fetched him at once, only uncle Joe said he'd look that way in the dog-cart and would pick him up. I'm sorry that I forgot again." And Tom looked pensively into gran's face, with a good deal of affectation, as if he were his own.

"Gran was a beautiful old lady, with snow-white hair and the kindest of smiles, and her grandchildren thought that they almost worshipped her. But for all that, they often managed to give her tender heart, and especially the heedless poplar, Tom. She put away her knitting now, and gazed gravely down on the boy with an expression of deep pain, which somewhat frightened him—and it was not many things that could alarm Tom."

"Why it's no great odds, gran," he ventured. "Bertie would be all right with the little ones at the farm. It's only that I forgot to take the youngster home."
"And how often are you in the habit of forgetting, my boy?"
"Tom flushed uneasily now. "Thousands of times, I expect," he said candidly. "I'm sure I don't want to! It gets me into more scrapes than anything else. If you knew, gran, what it is to have a memory like mine, you might—"

"There he stopped astonished, for gran's soft eyes were full of sudden tears. "I wonder, Tom," she said half tremulously, "whether it would help you to try to get the better of this besetting fault of yours—in I might almost call it—if I were to tell you of something that once happened to me—a terrible punishment that I had to bear for the very same reason—"

"Tell me, please," the boy answered low. "But I say, not if it hurts you, though."
"Wasn't it for Tom when you were one of the kindest of fellows—though full of curiosity as to what might be coming. "Hurt me?" and gran smiled faintly. "Yes, it is bound to hurt, child, in the telling. It has hurt me all my life long and will to the latest day, though, through God's mercy, I have long since been forgiven, the scar remains—the scar remains."

nic can take care of North? It was ever her satisfactory and wondering excuse. But when darkness came it was quite another thing! Then she showed a constitutional and most painful timidity, rather unusual among the unaccountable. Very Nora had once been left in the dark for a moment by her nurse, and had nearly fallen into a fit with fright, paralyzed with fear, and unable to scream or speak. Green care, as you may imagine had been taken after this never-to-be-forgotten thing happen again.

"In those days, Tom, I had a very bad memory indeed, whatever you may fancy now. I forgot things right and left as you would say, I was my most serious failing as a young girl, for which I had been lectured, punished, warned, times without number. How often had I heard my mother say, half sadly, 'Elsie, Elsie, some day you will be a very sharp lesson to me in mind and study, the way ones that are given to you now.' And I would fling my arms around her neck and cry, and say I would try—I would indeed. For a short time I kept my word, and I foolishly believed that victory was mine, when the enemy was but driven back a few steps. Child, remember that a fault must always be watched against! Never suppose it to be actually conquered! For the Christian life is a life of warfare and striving, fighting against all our baseness, we promise to be faithful soldiers as well as servants. Ah, well! We don't learn that all at once, Tom."

"At first I used to fine myself when I had forgotten an errand or a message, but from that I had intended to do and had not done. I was very much in earnest then, you see. But in the novelty of this country visit my good resolves went to the winds—anywhere, completely out of my head. And I made no effort whatever to bear in mind Mrs. Mary's caution about little North, though, at the moment, I had been impressed, and had promised faithfully, but what are promises to those who will not trouble to remember them?"

"One day North and I were having great fun together. It was perfectly wet—the only wet day that came at all into that long visit of mine. Down came the rain steadily for hours and hours. It was toward the end of September then, and the days were shortening perceptibly, and the hedgerows grew damp and cold. We had been frolicking in the cozy fire-lighted nursery till I became restless, and announced my intention of going further afield. Aunt Mary was away for a few days, and had left a note to Mrs. Harris. I ran down to where she was busy in the store-room amongst jam pots and mysterious herbs, and cried out, 'May we go and play in the lumber-room for a little while, North and I?' 'Ready leave was given for half an hour, and away we two ran—I delighted to change my quarters, North happy to be with me anywhere. Her gleeful laugh rang out as clear as silver bells, her blue eyes sparkled joyfully. Long indeed was it ere I heard that laugh again. God help me!"

"The lumber-room was a long, low chamber with hanging rafters, old doors and niches, piles of travelling trunks, many of them furnished with drawers, where and a most medley collection some of it was, I promise you—just the sort of place you would have revealed in, Tom, for all you are listening to me so quietly now. Through the wide lattice window I saw the hills look purple in the gathering twilight, for the clouds were parting now, and a yellow light shone behind them."

"The light deepened into darkness, and my spirits, always rapt and to carry me away, were now reckless with excitement. "One more game at hide-and-seek," I cried. "I've got the most splendid hiding-place in my head. You must get in here, and wait till I call." I pushed open the door, and a long rambling carpet that went almost the whole length of the room, and caught her up in my arms. She screamed, and a great fear came into her little face."

"Not there, Cuthie Elsie, not there! It's all right, but I don't want to get free, but I would not let her go."
"Nonsense! What a baby you are, child! I shall be close by; what harm can come to you?" North shuddered in my determined grasp. I can feel those shudders even now, yet I cannot do but shudder and impatient, and bore her sobbing and resisting into the cupboard, and shut the door, which I knew she was too small to reach up and open."

"I did not mean to be cruel, Tom. I meant to have opened it in a moment, and had sprung away to about and cry next to Mrs. Harris that she would do it in two minutes, when I should be safely hidden, when—a voice from below suddenly called me by my name. My mother's voice! Down the staircase I went, and I was there in a moment. My arrival was unexpected. We had not met for some months, and I poured forth a torrent of eager questions for the next quarter of an hour."

"Why, Elsie, where can little North be?" my mother asked sternly. "You have forgotten to tell me about her." "Forgotten! I started as if I had been stung. Back rushed Aunt Mary's warning too late, maddening me with my guilt as though it had been words of fire: 'Never leave her in the dark, Elsie! Whatever else you forget, remember that!' And I had not remembered. "Mother, I gasped, 'little North is shut up in the closet in the lumber-room. I quite forgot her.' My mother's face had just entered the dining-room heard my exclamation. She turned as white as a sheet. A long, low howl floated down from above, and a sound of vigorous scratching. "Bernard at any rate had not forsaken his little mistress. I darted upstairs in front of the rest, and burst into the lumber-room. The collie ceased scratching at the cupboard door, and looked at me with a look of human agony."

describe—her lips parted in horror. Oh, my boy, if you had once seen such a sight in your life could you ever do any thing but remember?"
"Young as I was, it was burnt in upon my brain. Mrs. Harris pushed me fiercely aside, 'See what you have done,' her gesture said; but never a syllable did she speak. She seized North in a despairing grasp and carried her into the nursery. The doctor was sent for, and Aunt Mary. He stayed a considerable time and looked very grave when he left the house. And my tortures, and left to myself through the long hours that followed. Crunched on the highest step of the staircase, listening as well as my soul would allow for any sound, any whisper from the sick room."

"At last my mother came out softly, and almost fell over Bernard, coiled upon the door-mat at her feet. 'Elsie!—she stooped down and kissed me tenderly—'my child, you must not stay here.' She stroked the wet hair out of my swollen-eyes, and half hid, half bore me to my own room. Her kindness wounded me almost, instead of healing. 'I asked herself, 'is North better?' 'She is conscious, Elsie, but the doctor fears—'mother started, half choked. 'Go on,' I cried, impatiently; 'the doctor says North is very seriously injured indeed, Elsie! So injured, my poor, poor child, that although her life is spared, and although she may live to be an old woman, she will never see, or speak, or hear. God help you to bear it as well as you can.'"

"God did help me to bear it, Tom. But from that hour my childhood went from me in one bitter, bitter wall, never to return. The doctor was right in his dreadful suspicion; that sweet baby never saw, never spoke, never heard me again."

"I have little doubt that in these days something might have been done to repair the fatal shock to nerves and brain. In those far-off days I am telling you of, no cure was known, even, I believe, to two only of her five senses remaining to her."
"Tom's eyes, boy though he was, brimmed with tears as gran paused, and his voice was thick and unsteady. 'But your gran said that North did talk. I wonder you didn't die, somehow.'
'I lived to be a comfort, I trust, to the little darling. I had so irreparably harmed. Grief does not easily kill, especially when you are young, and sorrow is meant to make a stronger, not weaker, better, not worse. As for North, she grew up the sweetest, frailest flower; a serene embodied Peace. She did not seem to miss what she lost so early. When her dear mother died, which happened when North was fifteen, she came to live in my married home. Your grandfather was tenderness itself to her, and I think—nay, I am sure—that she was happy. Her busy fingers were seldom still, and she would talk on for the longest and animated interest. I have often heard it remarked, 'What a wonderful memory Mrs. Seton has!' but few, save myself, as the years rolled on, knew at what a cost."

"Gran, is little North living now?"
"Is in a way, yes, son of Tom."
"No, many, many years ago she left us for the better land. Who could give her for me? I mourned for myself truly; to mourn for her would have been sacrilege. I never saw her again, Tom. Shall it be told you in vain?"
"And Tom vowed in his heart that it should not.—Miss F. Vipin, in the Ensign."

THOUGHTS.
Thoughts do not need the wings of words
To fly to any goal.
Like subtle lightning, not like birds,
They speed from heart to soul.
Hide in your heart a bitter thought,
And it will answer to your thought.
Think Love, although you speak it not.
It gives the world more light.
—ELLA WHEELER WILSON.

The National Temperance Hospital in Chicago, and one of the most important departments of work in the W. C. T. U., is in a most promising condition. It has outgrown its former quarters where it was located for six years, and has been removed to 1619 Diversey St., near the corner of Lincoln Park. The present building has forty-three rooms, delightfully and healthfully situated and is not only attractive in appearance but admirably suited to the requirements of a hospital. Non-alcoholic treatment of disease is a meeting with great success. Only 21 per cent. of the patients died last year. Its principles are being more generally approved and its influence extended.

For pity's sake, don't growl and grumble because you are troubled with indigestion. No good was ever effected by snarling and fretting. Be a man (unless you happen to be a woman), and let Ayer's Sassafras, which will relieve you, whether man or woman.

—Imagination goes a long way in relieving people's ailments. A lady of Detroit, had for six months regulated the air of her room by a glass transom. When the room was too close she opened the transom to admit air, closing it at night to prevent draughts and exclude noise. It worked like a charm until she discovered that there had never been any glass in the transom.

Bartley's Brigade.

"I say, Ted Freeman, you have got to cut school to-morrow; did you hear?" Mr. Laird's boys were waiting, on the broad steps of the school-house, for the bell to call them in.
"Got to cut school?" Ted was a dull fellow, and rather a new comer, too; he was not quite up to all the school slang. "Got to cut school—stay away, you know?"
"Whatever?"
"O, all the fellows have agreed to do it. We asked old Laird for a holiday, and he wouldn't give it to us; so we're going to take it, and you see, if every boy in the school stays away, he just can't do anything to any of us."

"All right," agreed Ted. "I don't see that I've got to, but, if the rest do it, I guess I will, too."
This was a decided relief to the ring-leader and promoter of the scheme, Ned White; he knew Ted to be a particularly stubborn boy, and he had not felt sure of his falling into line so readily.

"You haven't got Bartley Cox, Ned, have you come now?" said Tom Davis, Ned's sworn henchman.
"O, Bartley's all right. Hallo, Bart, come and take your oath of allegiance to this grand alliance."
Bartley came up gaily, a frank, merry-looking lad, with his books, and said down on the top step.
"Whatever's up?" he asked.

Several boys, all talking at once, disclosed their plan of wresting a holiday from their teacher by this highly revolutionary measure.
"Whatever's it for?" asked Bartley, looking puzzled, "anniversary or anything?"
"O, I say, Ned, hold; just because we want it, that's reason enough. What right has one man to oppose the whole school?"
"Isn't reason enough for me," said Bartley, coolly. "I say you are talking boah."

"Angry voices broke out on all sides, threatening violence. Bartley's anger rose, too.
"O, I say," he cried, "go on with your nonsense; I'm not trying to get you out of it, you can stay away all season for what I care; but I'll do as I choose, and I choose to make an inch of your pick-up of a day and trying to force Mr. Laird into giving a holiday; that's his concern and I don't propose to join a rebellion."

"O, good little boy, what Sunday-school is meant to make a stronger, not weaker, better, not worse. As for North, she grew up the sweetest, frailest flower; a serene embodied Peace. She did not seem to miss what she lost so early. When her dear mother died, which happened when North was fifteen, she came to live in my married home. Your grandfather was tenderness itself to her, and I think—nay, I am sure—that she was happy. Her busy fingers were seldom still, and she would talk on for the longest and animated interest. I have often heard it remarked, 'What a wonderful memory Mrs. Seton has!' but few, save myself, as the years rolled on, knew at what a cost."

"I'll tell you what, Bartley, if you set yourself against us in this thing, we'll be within an inch of your life," said Ned, with an ugly scowl.
"Perhaps I'd better have you bound over to keep the peace," answered Bartley, scornfully, and then the school bell ordered them to work.

"It was all very well to set himself against his public while he was facing the crowd, and while his blood was up; but Bartley felt blue enough about it the rest of the day. He didn't say anything about it at home, an invalid mother and two little sisters were rather home, but she wondered why even mother nervous and anxious, so the boy kept his discomfort to himself. He did not know how plain, to those mother-eyes, the signs of trouble were; nor that she was already fighting on every day, that prayer for his protection and support and guidance, which 'availeth much.'"

It was by no means a pleasant prospect. "Bucking," as practiced at High-hill, was catching a boy by head and tail, and holding him against a tree; it was usually done in fun and in cautious moderation, and was not a comfortable experience then. But Bartley knew that, in the present temper of the crowd, he would be roughly handled. "Hold on, my head," he said to himself, "I did the right thing—I'd do it over again, and, in spite of anxious thoughts, that would not stay put out. Bartley tasted that sweet, strong, secure feeling that is the certain privilege of one who can honestly say, 'I did the right thing, I would do it again.'"

Dorothy's Key.

"I want that book. Give me that book, Jack," exclaimed Dorothy.
"Well, so do I want it, too," responded her brother. "You've got to wait till I've finished with it."
Dorothy's face wrinkled up as if she were about to cry, but just then she saw her aunt coming down stairs in her outdoor costume, and a new thought diverted her mind.
"O, I'm going down street, too, Aunt Gracie. You've got to take me, too, so you have. Now you just wait till I get ready."

"No, I can't," answered Aunt Grace, opening the street door and passing out on the stairs in a perfect passion of tears.
"O, dear, dear everybody is ugly and cross me," she fretted. "They never will do as I want them to, and I think it's mean."

"Nobody noticed her tears, so after a little while she dried her eyes and went down into the kitchen to see what she could find to amuse her there.
Cook was making a pie for dessert, and rolling out the crust in delicate layers.
"O, I want to make me a little pie," exclaimed Dorothy. "Bridget, give me a little piece of dough to roll out with my little rolling pin."

"I can't just now," answered Bridget. "The oven's hot, and I must make haste. Wait till I'm done, and I'll save you a bit."
"O, no, I won't wait. I've got to do it right away, this minute," fretted Dorothy. "Give it to me now, Bridget; I want it."
"Will you shan't have it at all if you can't have a little patience," answered Bridget, and as Dorothy began to snatch at a piece for herself, she picked her up in her strong hands and carried her out into the hall, where she put her down, returning into the kitchen quickly and locking the door behind her.
"Lorda in me in," screamed Dorothy, pounding at the door, but Bridget began to sing and did not pay attention to the little girl.

"Dorothy! Come up-stairs!" called her mother. "I have something nice to tell you."
Dorothy ran eagerly upstairs to hear what her mother had to tell her, and when she heard what it was, she was so glad that all the frowns on her face vanished as suddenly as if a fairy had ironed her smoothed over it, and she began to clap her hands and jump up and down in delight.

Dorothy was an only daughter, and she had always longed for a little sister, so she was very happy when she heard that her mother's cousin May was coming the next morning to pass the month with her.
May had not been there many days before Dorothy noticed that it was very seldom her little cousin was reined home, and she wondered why even mother nervous and anxious, so the boy kept his discomfort to himself. He did not know how plain, to those mother-eyes, the signs of trouble were; nor that she was already fighting on every day, that prayer for his protection and support and guidance, which 'availeth much.'"

"I suppose it's because I've got a little key," May answered.
"A little key?" Dorothy asked in surprise.
"O, yes," answered May, smiling at her little cousin's bewildered face. "Mamma told me a little key to use whenever I want a favor, and it almost always makes people do it for me."
"O, how good!" exclaimed Dorothy. "Won't you lend me your little key, May?"

"Always say 'Please,' and that is the key to win favors," May answered.
"Is that all it is?" said Dorothy, rather scornfully; but she tried it nevertheless, and she found that it was just as May had said.
A little girl who said "Please" politely when she wanted a favor, was far more apt to be gratified than a child who cried fretfully, "I want that. Give me this."

"Wont some of my little readers try Dorothy's key?—The Shilling Arms."
—Thousands of lives are saved annually by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In the treatment of croup and whooping cough, the Pectoral has a most marvelous effect. It allays inflammation, frees the obstructed air passages, and controls the desire to cough.
—Do not be persuaded to "try another kind." Putnam's Emulsion is the only original and genuine compound of Cod Liver Oil, Hypophosphites and Pancreatic, and has never been equalled as a tonic and flesh producer.
—A friend recommended B. B. B. to me as a cure for constipation, and three bottles entirely cured me."
Mrs. GEO. FLEWELLING, St. John, N. B.
Baby's croup is cured by Hacknomore

For Constipation

Ayer's Pills
For Dyspepsia
Ayer's Pills
For Biliousness
Ayer's Pills
For Sick Headache
Ayer's Pills
For Liver Complaint
Ayer's Pills
For Jaundice
Ayer's Pills
For Loss of Appetite
Ayer's Pills
For Rheumatism
Ayer's Pills
For Colds
Ayer's Pills
For Fevers
Ayer's Pills

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

Every Dose Effective

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

2 TRIPS A WEEK

BOSTON.

COMMENCING NOVEMBER 10th, Steamers will leave NEW YORK

MONDAY & THURSDAY Mornings

at 7:30 standard, for

Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Returning, will leave Boston same days at 8:30 a. m., and Portland at 6 p. m., for Eastport and Saint John.

Through first and second-class tickets can be purchased and baggage checked through from all stopping stations of all railways, and on board steamers City of Montreal between St. John, Digby, and Annapolis. Also, freight bill through at extremely low rates.

G. E. LAMCHILLER, Agent St. John, N. B.

J. B. COYLE, Manager Portland.

Intercolonial Railway.

1892. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1893

ON and AFTER MONDAY, 17th October, 1892, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.—

Express for Campbellton, Pughwash, Pictou and Halifax, 7:00 a. m.

Express for Halifax, 7:30 p. m.

Express for Sussex, 11:30 p. m.

Through Express for St. John, Digby, Annapolis, Montreal, and Chicago, 12:45 p. m.

A Parcel Car runs each way on express trains leaving St. John at 7:00 a. m., and Halifax at 12:45 p. m. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through sleeping cars at Montreal at 10:40 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.—

Express from Sussex, 8:30 a. m.

Express from Campbellton, Pictou, Quebec, 10:30 a. m.

Express from Point du Chene and Moncton, 11:45 a. m.

Express from Halifax, Pictou, Campbellton, 12:45 p. m.

Express from Halifax and Sydney, 22:30 p. m.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway between Montreal and Halifax are lighted by electricity, and heated by steam from the locomotive.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Rayville Office, Montreal, N. B., 21st October, 1892.

Western Counties Railway.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, 17th Oct., 1892, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

LEAVE YARMOUTH—Express daily at 6:10 a. m.; arrive at Annapolis at 12:30 p. m. Passengers and Freight, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:45 p. m.; arrive at Annapolis at 7:00 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:45 p. m.; arrive at Yarmouth at 4:35 p. m.

LEAVE ANNAPOULIS—Express daily at 12:30 p. m.; arrive at Yarmouth at 4:50 p. m. Passengers and Freight every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at Yarmouth at 11:15 a. m. arrive at Yarmouth at 11:15 a. m. Passengers and Freight Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12:30 p. m. arrive at Yarmouth at 11:15 a. m.

ON EXCURSION—An Annapolis with trains of Windsor and Annapolis Railway. At Digby with City of Montreal for St. John, Digby, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. At Yarmouth with steamer "Yarmouth" and "Boston" for Boston every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings, and from Boston every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday mornings. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted) to and from Harrington, Shelburne and Liverpool. Through tickets may be obtained at 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, and the principal stations on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway.

J. BRIGNELL, Gen. Supt.

Yarmouth, N. S.

JAMES S. MAY, W. ROBERT MAY, Gen. Supt.

James S. May & Son,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Domville Building, Prince Wm. St.,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

P. O. Box 300.

MOTHER'S SONGS

Mother's songs! Across the years
Sweetest words salute my ears
Sings she, singing, when I sleep
Till she is gone, my mother dear
And my infant heart was light
As I lay in peaceful rest
Sitting by the quiet light
Of my lonely life at night,
I often think of you, my dear
Banishing all thoughts of pain
Mother's songs and hymns of praise
Bringing memories of past
And once more her smile I see
For the boyhood I have been
From her spirit unafraid
I often think of you, my dear
From her gentle motherhood
All I know and feel of good
Things she taught when life began
Pierce the conscience of a man
And bring me back to you, my dear
She is still my guiding star!

THE HOME

The Treatment of Nervous

I sincerely advise nervous and debilitated persons to avoid, especially women, I against habitual use of benedictine, however seductively operate at first. In my these means ultimately do than good. Of immemorial age, the best drugs to nervous patients, natural factors of healing water, quiet exercise, etc. thing required is, of course the fundamental cause of an much rest, as possible, a diet. Especially would I against habitual use of benedictine, however seductively operate at first. In my these means ultimately do than good. Of immemorial age, the best drugs to nervous patients, natural factors of healing water, quiet exercise, etc. thing required is, of course the fundamental cause of an much rest, as possible, a diet. Especially would I against habitual use of benedictine, however seductively operate at first. In my these means ultimately do than good. 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The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources, and is presented to you by an intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this single page, from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

MOTHER'S SONGS.

Mother's songs! Across the years sweetest words agitate my ecstasy. Songs she sang, when speech to me Was a wondrous mystery. When my infant heart was light, And my soul was pure and white, I lay my head on her breast, Softly hushed upon her breast.

THE HOME.

The Treatment of Nervousness. I sincerely advise nervous patients to avoid, as much as possible, all drug remedies. Especially would I warn them against habitual use of numbing narcotics, however seductively they may operate at first. In my opinion, these means ultimately do more harm than good. Of immensely greater value than drugs to nervous patients are the natural factors of healing—air, light, water, quiet, exercise, etc. The first thing required, of course, to remove the fundamental causes of the disease. As much rest as possible should be given from without as well as from within; a true religious condition, which a sure faith gives, is therefore of inestimable value to patients. It is self-evident that they must try to be as much as possible in the open air, and mountain air is particularly advantageous to them. Extravagant as they may venture to be in the enjoyment of fresh air, they should be more careful against excessive applications of water. They should always remember that man is not a water animal but an air animal. It is certain that a too indiscriminate application of water is a double poison to nervous patients. It is on the other side, in connection with water applications in the right measure, and in a manner adapted to the character of the patient, are excellent. Equally advantageous for the patient is going barefooted when properly prescribed, and the air bath, in connection with the water and air cures certain respiratory and muscular exercises are advantages, and may, in certain advanced stages of the disease, be applied passively by massage and similar operations to patients. A suitable diet specially adapted to each case, is of great importance in all nervous disease. The best general diet is usually one that is a little stimulating and blood-forming, with frequent changes. The usual courses of meat and wine should be considerably diminished, else the nerves will not be able to get the rest they need. Besides albuminous food the necessary quantity of nutritious sorts should be provided in supplies of fruit, green vegetables, and suitable milk and grain dishes. Very much to be recommended in nervous disorders are a well prepared dish of oatmeal, a strong soup, or other dish of the kind. A suitable mental treatment should go hand in hand with hygienic and dietetic measures if the most favorable results are to be secured. Patience is a particularly valuable medicine to the neurotic; for it is evident that a disordered nervous system can be brought into equilibrium only with time and with the requisite endurance. For the modern world, as a whole, the essential thing to be done is to return to ways of life more harmonious with nature and less vexing to body and soul. The way to do this is clearly pointed out in the teachings of modern hygiene. May society upon this way betimes, for its own good and the salvation of the future!—Translated for the Popular Science Monthly from the German of Herr Dr. Blistinger, in Ueber Land und Meer.

It cannot be obtained at ordinary retail stores because of the competition of cheap knit hannels which crowd the market. These Saxony wools are chiefly furnished by factories to special customers on private orders. Though there is a good market for such goods in England, there seems to be but little call for them in this country, largely because they look exactly like goods which do not shrink.

Where one is a rapid knitter, it will pay her to knit shirts of good Saxony yarn, shrunk before it is used. These shirts are softer and pleasanter than any shirts which can be bought in the stores, but they are so troublesome to make that they must always be ranked as a luxury. It seems as though the problem of obtaining hygienic dainty underwear at a fair price is as far from being solved as it ever was.—N. Y. Tribune.

Dishes in Fancy Moulds.

The art of removing ice-creams, jellies and other congealed dishes is not always understood. A jelly or a Bavarian cream or any dish stiffened by gelatine, must not be moved while it is cooling. Creaming does no harm when it is in a liquid state, but if it is moved when it is half congealed a crack will result when it is finally turned out on the dish. The same result will follow if it is jarred when it is removed from the mould, or jarring or shaking it is quite often resorted to in order to hasten its removal by ignorant cooks, and always with disastrous results.

Gelatine has a glutinous nature, which causes it to stick to the mould, and it requires a little heat to melt it before it will come out of the mould in the clear-out form which it should have. The steam of the teakettle, so often resorted to, gives too much heat at a time and causes the form to be blurred. The best method is to dip the mould into water as hot as your hand will bear comfortably for about half a minute, if it is a tin mould, and for two or three minutes if it is an earthen mould. While it is immersed in the water, press the jelly around the edge of the mould to loosen it at the sides. Invert over it the platter on which it is to be turned out, and turn the two over together. If it fails to come out, wrap a hot cloth around it for a moment. It sometimes requires a little time to remove a jelly from the mould in this way, but its clear-out outlines add appreciably to the appearance of the dish. It requires a little more deftness to remove a frozen pudding or ice cream from the mould. The mould may be immersed in water of the temperature of the room—never in hot water. The difference between the temperature of the frozen dish and the water is enough to start it from the mould. The water is used the frozen dish melts on the outside and the sharp outlines of the mould are lost. The mould may be immersed in water for about two minutes; the cream must be loosened with a knife around the sides, and the mould emptied in the same way as in the case of the jelly. It is not generally known that currant or any fruit jelly may be easily removed from the mould by setting it in water as hot as your hand can bear it for a few minutes. The jelly looks much better when turned out in this way.

Honey as Food.

One of the most nutritious and healthful of foods is honey. It is the one sweet that never clogs and can be eaten with impunity at all times. The markets are now flooded with the white clover honey from up the States, and the delicious California honey made from the orange blossom. Let your children eat all the bread and butter and honey they want. Give them great slices of bread covered with honey for their luncheon. It will do them good. From the time the new honey begins to come into the market until spring I feed my children honey every day. If they have a little cold or cough and trouble with their throats I give them strained honey mixed with a few drops of lemon juice, and it proves most effectual. When they are hungry I give them a generous slice of bread and butter covered thick with honey, and they never get sick, as they would eating sweet meats, jellies and jams. From long years of experience I feel justified in recommending honey as an excellent and nutritious food, not only for children, but for grown people.—Salt Lake Herald.

THE FARM.

Caring for the Cow. Notwithstanding the great value that milk and butter is to the farmer, the many good cows in the land, but few farmers own a cow that gives on the average one gallon of milk a day. This low yield does not prove that the cow is not of the greatest value to the farmer, but proves a carelessness in him of his own interests. It is a serious fact that but few farmers know whether all of their cows or any of them pay the cost of keep. The farmer seems to realize the need of a cow, and when he has one this need is supplied and he gives no thought whether she is yielding him a profit or is an expense to him. Most farmers' cows come in fresh in the spring, and give a liberal quantity of milk most all the summer without any expense to the farmer, and thus he feels that as she is so expensive to him it matters not whether she gives much or little milk if she is large and had good calves.

It is too common for farmers to place a higher estimate on the size than on good milk qualities. Their idea is if she does not give as much milk as some others they can keep her as a milk cow for a few years and then fatten her and her large size will make up in beef all loss for her bad milk qualities. To compare the expense of keeping a large cow through the winter at a large sum above her profit would in a few years amount to many times her value in beef when slaughtered.

The value of milk and butter to the farmer is quite considerable, and is worth keeping an inferior cow if he could do no better. But does this justify him in keeping such when he can, by a little effort, get cows that will not only supply him with milk, but yield him a profit besides? Farmers, study your cows; see if they are kept at a profit or loss. Are they as good milkers as you can get? If not, dispose of them at once and get better ones.—Southern Cultivator.

Farming with Rabbits.

The best profits are procured by having good pens in poor seasons. The man who by most thorough culture grows his land in such a shape as to withstand the bad effect of severe rains or of unusual drouths, and has it so rich that his crops have the power to resist epidemics of insect enemies and of disease, is certainly very few years to fail his profits much greater than the average and accelerated by the misfortunes that have overtaken his less thorough-going neighbors, and in other years, when crops are uniformly good and prices consequently low, his crops are enough larger than the average to leave him yet a profit from their production.—Neb Farmer.

Method of Sowing Wheat.

Through a circular letter sent through Iowa and Nebraska to ascertain facts about the present winter wheat crop, prospective increase in acreage for next year and for other information, it would naturally interest the business public, the evidence credits the press drill method of sowing as responsible for an increased yield of from forty to sixty per cent. over other methods of sowing. The increase in yield in the crop is not increased over other methods beyond the investment in the purchase price of the drill. This is figured at fifteen cents per acre as a safe estimate. The approximate cost per bushel of wheat is \$1.50. The market is \$5.—Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald.

Winter Food for Cattle.

As winter approaches prudent cattle owners will see to it that a sufficient supply of food is stored up to carry their stock well through the cold weather period, but the man who is making rigid but not too severe exercise somewhat more discrimination in selecting winter food for his cows than one who is merely selling milk. If a plentiful supply of goodilage has not been provided, the best method is to select roots, turnips, rutabagas, and pumpkins, which may be purchased in bulk and stored for use later on in winter. Among roots used carrots should always find a foremost place. Pumpkins have a value much beyond their nutritive value, and are quite low, when fed in combination with the dry fodders and meals. Among the meals we especially recommend those who have not been using cotton seed meals to try an experiment with it. Wherever fed with discretion it is found to be highly satisfactory.—Jersey Bulletin.

Dehorning Cattle.

The dehorning craze has had an ignominious decline, the boom of the patent dehorner cranks and the cruelty of the dehorners that traversed the country are subsiding and the local popularity in the stock breeding centres has lost its lustre. All crimes and all forms of criminality are harbored there. There you may find the thief, the murderer, the assassin, the anarchist, the plotter against the home. No form of infamy, no sort of vice can be found that does not frequent the saloon. It breeds all kinds of sin, it is fraught with all forms of iniquities, it hatches out every day a brood of monstrous offences against the home, against the public health, against peace, law, order, morals and righteousness. Its progeny is fraught with peril to all the interests of society. Profanity, indecency, Sabbath desecration, infidelity, murder, theft, disease, fraud, assaultment of public order and scores of other offences, are the product of the saloon. It is fertile in evil things, prolific in vices.

Hackmore cures colds and coughs.

In nearly all cases it will be found more economical to feed a little grain to the sheep in good season and keep them in good, thrifty condition than to allow them to run thin. It is a good plan to keep them up now than to feed them up after it becomes necessary to depend upon dry feed alone. There is no kind of stock that it is more difficult to bring up from a run-down condition on dry feed than sheep, hence the importance of a good winter ration for them. Upon their condition largely depends the profit. A unthrifty sheep cannot grow good wool or mutton, and not only the quantity but quality of these determine the question of profit and loss. In many cases a few days' earlier feeding of a little increase in the daily rations will make a very considerable difference in the profits.

The principal point in profitable sheep keeping is to keep good sheep and to keep them in good condition. It requires less feed to keep them thrifty from the start through the winter than to allow them to run down and then feed them in order to build up. Another advantage in commencing to feed earlier is that less grain will be needed. With comfortable shelter two pounds of hay, one pound of good straw and the same quantity of bran, or its equivalent in grain, making four pounds in all, is an average ration for a sheep. With some, of course, it will require more and with others less, but if they go into winter quarters in good thrifty condition, this ration will keep them thrifty. If exposed, of course more grain will be needed. With sheep, more than any other kind of stock, kept on the farm, the expense of winter feeding, while it necessarily increases the cost, All things considered, the better plan is to commence sheltering at night and feeding a light feed daily, increasing as their condition may seem to warrant, but in all cases this must be enough to keep them thrifty. Better wool and more of it will be secured, and the growing sheep will gain faster.

With the ewes, good thrifty is important in order that vigorous, thrifty lambs may be secured, and keeping the ewes in good condition is now very important if early lambs are expected. With all stock a good growth and early maturity are necessary if the best profit is realized, and for this a vigorous start and good feeding of the dams are necessary. It is always best to begin this feeding early and keep the stock thrifty.—St. Louis Republic.

John A. Kimball, Neuralgia of the Heart, Chronic Dyspepsia, Awful Constipation, Rheumatism, CURED BY GRODER'S SYRUP. I have suffered from the above named ailments for many years, and have tried every remedy known to man, but have never obtained any relief. I am now cured by Groder's Syrup, and I can testify to its efficacy. I can speak in too high praise of the wonders that Groder's Botanic Dyspepsia Syrup has worked in my case. I am now cured of all my ailments, and I can testify to its efficacy. I can speak in too high praise of the wonders that Groder's Botanic Dyspepsia Syrup has worked in my case. I am now cured of all my ailments, and I can testify to its efficacy. I can speak in too high praise of the wonders that Groder's Botanic Dyspepsia Syrup has worked in my case.

The Key to Success

The delicious freshness of eggs, like that of butter, is lost by keeping even a few days, but after this change advances slowly, and with skilful treatment eggs may be made to endure some time. The most convenient method is to bury them deeply in dry salt or grain; in a cool place they will keep five or six months and be in a fair condition for use. If the salt is at all moist the eggs will become soft or not deep enough, and they will spoil. The most successful method generally in use is the salt-and-lime mixture; one lb. salt is added to four quarts of water, and stone lime enough added in it to saturate the water with all the lime it will take up after standing and being stirred three or four days. It is then carefully drained off, and to each twelve quarts of liquor is added one ounce each of borax and cream of tartar. When these are dissolved thoroughly dissolved, it is ready for immersing eggs. Different packers use different proportions of salt, some as low as an ounce to a gallon of liquid; others put in all the salt and lime and dissolve. No more should be used than the lime will neutralize, or the eggs will become watery by standing long. The best eggs are eight months in a pickle and had them in good condition for any use, and I have had them spoil in half that time. The different results were doubtless due to difference in purity of materials used.

I believe in eggs being dated each day as gathered from the nest, and then a guarantee to go with them that the dates are honest, and coupled with a neat furniture for every state egg found. Such eggs would always have a few cents over the market price. Those that have tried this plan are unable to supply the demand.—Germania Telegram.

As a class, farmers seem to feel that money laid away in the soil is dead property. They do not consider that and realized pays in a single year better interest than in a savings bank. In my experience I have determined this over and over again. The abandoned farms are so many monuments of one-failure owners. Show me a man who reinvests surplus money in his farm, and I want no better evidence that he is on the road to success.—N. E. Farmer.

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