

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER, VOLUME LV.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, VOLUME XLIV.

Vol. VIII., No. 20.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1892.

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

Our paper is this week much too small for our needs, a good deal of matter, both editorial and contributed, being crowded out.

As one of our exchanges intimates, it is a very unfortunate thing for a man not to be able to discriminate between a criticism applied to his work or his opinion and a denunciation hurled at his own head. It is very possible to entertain a great regard for a person whose opinions on some subject you cannot endorse, or may even feel called upon to combat. The man who cannot recognize this fact will be apt to have a pretty uncomfortable time of it and to make other people around him uncomfortable as well.

Among recent inventions is a new ribbon loom, which works automatically and needs no surveillance. If a thread breaks the shuttle is stopped instantly and the attention of the weaver, who could by this system attend to many looms, is called to the defect. If it were thus in the loom of life—if, when a mistake is made, the loom stopped until it could be made right, we might afford to be less careful how we weave. But it is not so. The shuttle flies ceaselessly as we weave the web, and whether the threads are entire and smooth and the colors harmoniously blended, or whether there are breaks and discords in the web, every day and every hour is making character which we cannot unmake again. How vastly important then that we give attention to the character which we are making.

Dr. A. J. Gordon, in speaking at a meeting of the Boston Baptist Social Union recently, by way of tribute to the memory of Dea. H. S. Chase, of Boston, said: "Deacon Chase was a man of peace. I never saw him in all the twenty-two years I was his pastor, lose his temper even under severe provocation. I once asked him how it was he could always compose himself with such serenity. He said: 'It has always been a maxim of my life never to take anything as personal except what is complimentary.'" It goes without saying that people are not all constituted like Deacon Chase, and it would be too much to expect everybody to exercise his charitable discrimination, but if a larger number could be induced to adopt Dea. Chase's rule it would make things more generally pleasant.

A FEW SYRIANS, during the past few years, have found their way into Canada. There are said to be about 1,000 of these people in the City of New York and there as here their condition is one of extreme poverty and squalor. This condition is owing probably to the poverty-stricken condition in which they reach this country and their ignorance of the language rather than to indolence or inability to earn a living. The New York Sun reports that there are signs of intellectual activity among these people. They have now a weekly paper printed in Arabic, and they also have formed an organization known as the Syrian Society of New York, which will have a free reading room and school for the benefit of those who need them. A good many more of these immigrants are said to be coming to America this year.

The Baptist young people of Ontario appear to take a patriotic interest in the political well-being of their country. Among certain resolutions passed at a convention of the Young People's Unions lately held in Toronto, was the following:

Resolved, That this convention put on record its sense of regret that there is such manifest bribery, corruption and self-seeking connected with our political life, and that we call upon our young people to protest in every legitimate way against anything calculated to lower the moral standing of our country.

The convention also placed on record its appreciation of the noble life of the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and the faithful service which he rendered to the country. It likewise expressed its disapproval of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, the sale and use of tobacco and especially cigarettes.

A GREAT FAVORITE in the quadrennial Council of Episcopal Methodists now in session at Omaha, according to one of our Methodist exchanges, is Chaplain McCabe. One day, it is said, he convulsed the audience by saying: "I am an optimist constitutionally. If I had been with Caleb and Joshua when they went up to spy out the land, the report which would have been made would have read: 'And Caleb, the son of Jephunneh, and Joshua, the son of Nun, and Chaplain McCabe, the son of his father, say that we are able to go up and possess the land.'" The Caleb, the Joshua, and no doubt the Chaplain

McCabe, are valuable factors in the church of the new as well as of the old dispensation. What we want is more of that courage and faith which make the Christian host eager and confident in the name of their Lord to go up and possess the land, attempting and expecting great things in His name.

Rev. E. T. Miller, of Groton, Conn., occupied the pulpit of Leinster street church last Sunday and is expected to do so on Sunday next. Bro. M. tells us that he is very pleasantly situated at Groton, but has by no means lost his interest in his native province.

It is stated that Mr. Moody, who has been holding evangelistic services in Scotland during the winter, has gone on a visit to the Holy Land. He expected to spend the passover season in Jerusalem. It is also stated that Mr. Moody, in connection with the Rev. John McNeill, known as "the Scottish Spurgeon," will later undertake work in connection with the Columbian Exhibition.

Rev. Robert MacDonald, pastor of the Warren Avenue church, Boston, preached his first anniversary sermon last Sunday evening before a large audience, and gave the hand of fellowship to sixteen new members, nine of whom were baptized on the preceding Sunday evening. It has been a year of marked prosperity along all lines of church work. Audiences have more than doubled, averaging about eight hundred people morning and evening. Seventy new members have been received, thirty-eight of this number being admitted by baptism.—*Watchman*.

Mr. MacDonald was born, raised and received a part of his education in Nova Scotia, and it is a pleasure to us to note the success attending his ministry in one of Boston's important churches.

The London Freeman for April 29 contains some information in reference to the arrangements which have been made for supplying the Metropolitan pulpit. Dr. Pierson, whose ministry has been greatly appreciated and attended with gracious results, will return to America in June. But at a meeting in which nearly 3,000 members of the church were present it was resolved, almost unanimously, to request Dr. Pierson to return in October and continue to supply the pulpit for one year from that date. That this may lead to a closer and more permanent relationship perhaps not improbable. During the summer months, while Dr. Pierson is absent in America, Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, of Australia, son of Charles H. Spurgeon, will supply the pulpit.

As will be seen by the interesting letter from Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, Dr. Rand takes a month to consider before accepting the Chancellorship of McMaster University. The *Canadian Baptist* thinks that the appointment will be heartily endorsed by all who are acquainted with the history of the institution during the last two or three years. The *Baptist* speaks in high terms of Dr. Rand's work as an educationalist in these lower provinces and especially of his work for the past two years in connection with the new Arts department of the university, and says:

To his persistent and untiring zeal it is, we believe, owing, more than to any other agency or influence, that now, at the close of the second year of Arts work, not only are the branches in Toronto and Woodstock in admirable working order, but the Arts department in particular has already attained a better position than its best friends could have hoped for—certainly a better position than we, though among its most earnest advocates, expected to see it reach in three or four years.

In the last issue of the *Golden Rule* we find an article from Miss Willard under the heading "Around the Evening Lamp." Miss Willard tells in a very interesting way, how young people may spend their evenings with pleasure and advantage. We quote a paragraph to show the quality of the whole:

"Around the evening lamp it is good to discuss the reasons of things. There is nothing more fascinating than to try to learn the 'how' of all these occurrences that are most common. How is paper made? type? ink? pens? pencils? Where are they made? Who make them? What great names are associated with them? How did there come to be a postage stamp on your letter? Who first thought of it? When? What great name stands at the very centre of that movement? And so on, ad infinitum. Then there are games that are most helpful to young people—games of history, of literature, chronology; almost everything nowadays has been put into a game, and one can fasten and rivet in his mind a great many things in this way, instead of playing at cards that teach nothing, and absolutely squander time in a way that is mentally unwholesome to mention its moral qualities. Do you know the succession of the kings of England? There is a verse you can learn that would hold it forever in your mind. Do you know the succession of the presidents of your own country? There is a verse that would teach you that 'for keeps.'"

PASSING EVENTS.

THE importance of England maintaining friendly relations with Afghanistan in view of the aggressive spirit of Russia toward the east is well understood, since it is through Afghanistan territory that Russia must advance if she shall carry out the ambitious schemes which she is believed to cherish in reference to India. A recent speech of the Amerer, Afghanistan's ruler, has accordingly attracted much attention and caused no little satisfaction in England on account of the friendly spirit which it indicates. In this speech the Amerer intimated that he placed little confidence in Russia's protestations of friendship, and declared that the Russians are interested in Afghanistan because they want to make it the basis of an attack on India, and their friendship means that if they are permitted they will arrange matters so that, when the time appears to be ripe for Russia's advance to India, Afghanistan will become a battle-ground for the two powerful nations and the Afghans will be placed at the forefront and have to bear the brunt of the conflict. This being made a cat's-paw of Russian intrigue is not according to the mind of the Amerer, and he announces in explicit terms that his policy will be to maintain close and friendly relations with England.

A PECULIAR case, if the newspaper accounts are to be credited, is that of a Mississippi negro who was accused of wife-murder, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was carried out in regular form and the man, after hanging about half an hour, was pronounced dead by a physician who, it is to be presumed, was officially appointed for the service. It therefore seems to be a fair inference that the man, having satisfied the demands of the law, had paid the penalty due to his crime, and in the eyes of the law was a dead man. But, as a matter of fact, the negro was not dead at all; for having been put into a coffin and handed over to his friends for burial, he presently revived and, as the story goes, is now quite "peart" again. And now the newspapers are grappling with the question whether the law has any further claim upon the man, a question in which the negro himself may be supposed to take a lively interest. If the law officially declared that its own sentence was carried out, it is difficult to see how it can regard the man as anything else than dead. But if he is legally dead, of course he has no rights under the law. He has no name, no place among those who were his fellow-citizens. If he had any property, it has passed to his heirs. One paper suggests that his wife is a widow, but as the man was hanged for killing his wife that particular equation at least would appear to have been eliminated from the problem, though undoubtedly his children must be orphans. If any one should complete the work, unsuccessfully undertaken by the hangman, it is difficult to see how the law could call him to account, for how could murder or any offence against the law be committed upon a man who is legally dead?

THE Anti-Chinese bill which has recently become law in the United States is provoking no little hostile criticism in the religious press. The Geary bill which was passed by the House was so extremely hostile to the Chinese that it was unable to obtain the endorsement of the Senate. It was accordingly amended by that body in such a way as to eliminate its most severe features, and in its new form not only passed both the Senate and the House, but also straightway received the assent of the President. This measure, known as the Dolph-Geary bill—which has now become law in the United States—provides for a ten years' extension of the "Chinese Exclusion Act," of 1882, and was enacted between that date and May 6, 1892, when the act of 1882 expired. In addition there are certain restrictions in reference to the entrance and residence of immigrants from the Celestial kingdom, which are well adapted to make things uncomfortable for the Chinaman. It was contended by Senator Sherman, during the debate, that these restrictions are a violation of the treaty between the United States and China, inasmuch as by the terms of that treaty the United States government is bound to accord to the subjects of China, lawfully in the United States, all the rights, privileges, etc. that are accorded the citizens of England, France, Germany, or any other country, whereas the effect of the bill is to treat the Chinese laborer as if he were a convict or a ticket-of-leave man. How this

legislation will be received by China remains to be seen, but it is not improbable that in yielding to the demands of the "Chinaphobes," the United States will find itself involved in unpleasant complications with the Celestial Empire. The refusal, a few months ago, of the Chinese government to receive Minister Blair was a pointed hint that it is not indifferent to the action of the United States in reference to these matters, and it would not occasion surprise if the policy pursued by that country should lead to the severance of diplomatic relations with China. It is feared, and not without reason, that the unfair treatment of Chinese subjects in America, in opposition to guaranteed treaty rights, may make it difficult, if not impossible, for American missionaries to continue their work in China. It is well known that missionary work in that country has of late been carried on not without some opposition and danger. The Chinese government cannot be supposed to have any sympathy with the work of the missionaries and is hardly likely to take pains to protect the subjects of a country which accords so little hospitality to Chinamen.

Ontario Letter.

The special interest of this month centres about

McMASTER UNIVERSITY. The first few days were filled to repletion with exercises of various kinds. On Sunday, May 1, Rev. E. W. Dudson, B. A., of Woodstock, preached before the Fyfe Missionary Society in the Jarvis street church. His text was 2 Tim. 2: 3—"Endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ"—and the sermon was a powerful appeal to the students who are going out for the summer.

Monday afternoon, May 2, was a season of rhetoric, when the following programme was rendered:

"The Sailors' Chorus" (Emerson) University Quartette; reading, "The Eagle and Serpent Wreathed in Fight" (Shelley), Edwin Seldon; "Brutus and Cassius" (Shakespeare), Ralph Trotter; "Death of Little Dombey" (Dickens), O. G. Langford; "Legend of Bregenz" (Proctor), C. B. Freeman; music, "Big Ben," solo (Fontel), T. B. Warnicker; readings, "The Sky" (Ruskin), Miss E. P. Wells; "Defence of Othello" (Shakespeare), B. W. N. Grigg; "King Volmer and Elsie" (Whittier), L. A. Therrien; finale, "Glorious Love to the Men of Old" (Gounod), University Glee Club.

This was a new departure in the matter of College commencements, and it was thoroughly appreciated.

In the evening Rev. W. T. Tapscott, of Woodstock, spoke before the Alumni on "The reflex influence of Missions"; and Dr. A. Murdoch, of Waterford, gave an address on the Atonement, advocating the substitutionary theory.

On Tuesday, at 4 p. m., the annual COLLEGE was held in McMaster Hall. Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont., occupied the chair. Toasts were proposed and honored to the Queen, the University, the Faculty, the Alumni and kindred institutions.

In the evening the following programme was presented, consisting of addresses by Dr. Goodspeed (to the graduating class) and Messrs. J. E. Chute, T. J. Bennett, L. H. Steinhoff, A. P. McDonald, and A. White. The following diplomas and degrees were conferred:—T. J. Bennett, English course; J. E. Chute, bachelor of theology; A. P. McDonald, bachelor of theology; L. H. Steinhoff, English course; A. White, English course; Rev. D. Reddick, B. A., Bachelor of theology; Rev. H. C. Speller, Aedumund gradum (graduate of Theological Department, Woodstock); Rev. W. J. McKay, B. A., bachelor of divinity. Honorary degrees—Rev. J. McLaurin, Bangalore, India, doctor of divinity; Rev. J. Denovan, Toronto, doctor of divinity.

You down by the sea will be glad to know that Dr. Rand has been appointed Chancellor of the University.

THE R. Y. P. U. CONVENTION began Wednesday afternoon, May 4, and closed Thursday evening. The attendance was large and the enthusiasm intense. The programme included, besides the regular routine items, such topics as "Benefits of organization;" "Aims, difficulties, needs and successes of the Young People's Society;" "Opportunity and responsibility of the hour;" "Home Missions;" "Obligations in Missions;" "Skill and power in successful work;" "Ideals in Work"—all of which were ably presented and fully discussed. The guest of the convention was Dr. D. McLaurin, of the Epiphany church, New York, and he delighted and edified all who heard him. The Young People's movement is attaining to gratifying proportions and the convention will do not a little to help it on.

The Fyfe Missionary Society has supplied four mission stations and opened three new ones during the past year. Forty-four students from Toronto and twenty-four others from Woodstock will go out to mission work during the long vacation.

At the recent half-yearly meeting of the Foreign Mission Board, Rev. S. S. Bates, B. A., of College St. church, Toronto, to represent the society at the World's Fair Congress in '93, and Revs. Dr. Thomas, Toronto; Upham, Montreal; Gibson, St. Catharines; and Boville, Hamilton, as delegates to the May meetings in Philadelphia.

Secretary McEwen called for a week of self-denial, from April 10 to 17, the proceeds to go to home missions. The churches responded to the amount of \$743.74. P. K. D. Strathroy, May 6.

W. B. M. U.

MOVO FOR THE YEAR: "Be not weary in well-doing." PRAYER BOOK FOR MAY: "That the command, 'Go work,' may be heard and three young women offer themselves for the foreign field, to go out next September."

Hants Co. W. M. A. Convention.

The Baptist Women's Missionary Aid Society of Hants County held its annual convention on Wednesday of last week in the Baptist Sunday-school room. The afternoon session opened at two o'clock, and was a very interesting and encouraging meeting. Delegates from various societies in the county were present, and gave reports showing a good degree of progress in the work. Miss Young, of Falmouth, gave interesting reminiscences of her early life, when her father read to his family news from Burmah, telling of Jackson's imprisonment, etc. She spoke of the formation of the Mite Societies in 1838, when the sisters pledged themselves to give a penny a week for missions.

The time between the services was spent in social converse and partaking of a bounteous collation, served in the beautiful upper room. Mrs. Manning, on behalf of the visiting ladies, presented a vote of thanks to the Windsor ladies for their warm Christian greeting and hospitality, which was replied to in a fitting manner by Mrs. Greeno, president of the Windsor W. M. A. Society.

At eight p. m. a public meeting was held, which was well attended, and proved extremely interesting. After the devotional exercises, the hymn "I gave My life for thee," was sung. This was followed by a reading by Miss Young, of Falmouth, the subject being "Women's Work in the Tabernacle." At its conclusion, Mrs. Nalder, who occupied the chair, called upon Mrs. Edgar DeWolf for a few words in reference to the missionary work now being done by her sister, Mrs. Gray, who is laboring in India. Mrs. DeWolf said that she had the cause deeply at heart, and was glad to contribute in any way to its success. She enjoyed a privilege not possessed by many, that of being in direct communication with one of the missionary workers sent out by this Society—her sister, Miss Gray. Mrs. DeWolf read a number of extracts from letters received by her from her sister at different periods since her departure for India, which gave those who listened an insight into the trials and hardships of a missionary's life, such as they had never had before.

At the close of this very interesting address, Rev. Mr. MacEwen, at the request of Mrs. Nalder, offered prayers for the success of missionary labor in general, and for Miss Gray's work in particular.

Mrs. Manning, of Halifax, president of the Women's Baptist Missionary Union, gave the next address. She related a story of a trial by jury, in which the judge, after waiting a long time for the verdict, inquired of the foreman the cause of the delay. The foreman said that it was impossible for the jury to agree, as four were in favor of a verdict of "guilty," six in favor of "not guilty," one was undecided, and one refused to vote at all.—She thought that every Christian congregation might be divided in a somewhat similar way. The four might represent those actively interested in missions; the six those indifferent to the work; the one who was undecided might be a class which is found everywhere, consisting of people who at times are very enthusiastic and eager to help in every good cause, but whose zeal soon cools; and the remaining one might represent a class which is openly opposed to missionary work. Every community contains more or less of this class, who claim that it is utter folly to send money to people who are well enough off as they are, and do not want the Gospel.

The question is, how are we to know the interested ones, those who think the Divine command is for every one, small and great, and feel the responsibility to be a personal one, the people whose minds have been broadened till they feel that the whole world is their mission field? The question is, how shall we increase this class by drawing from the ranks of the indifferent ones? There could be no better way of doing this than by decreasing the supply, which in the future must swell the numbers of the second class from the Sunday-schools in the land. Let us educate the young in foreign missionary work, so that their place will be on the right side. In every church there should be a missionary band to instruct the children in their duty. Children who are interested in missionary work will almost always give, gladly and willingly. The Sunday-school libraries should be supplied with missionary literature. But this must all be the work of years, and meanwhile there is something demanded of us now. We need faith first, and the works will follow. Success is not to be gained without effort or without earnest prayer, but with these combined we will have a tidal wave of missionary enthusiasm which will lift us so high that we shall never recede.

While the collection (which amounted to about seven dollars) was being taken up, the hymn "Work, for the night is coming," was sung. It had been expected that Mrs. Young, of Wolfville, would be present and deliver an address, but owing to indisposition, she was unable to attend. Mrs. Kempton, of Wolfville, corresponding secretary for Kings Co., next spoke on Home Mission Work and its Needs, giving some interesting personal experiences of her work in the island of Cape Breton. The meeting was then brought to a close by singing the Doxology. Rev. Mr. MacEwen pronounced the benediction. Mrs. Nalder, the County Secretary, under whose supervision the convention was arranged, deserves great credit, as its success may be attributed to her untiring efforts. We want many such earnest, devoted workers in all our churches.

From Wittenberg, Col. Co. N. B.

We have read with deep interest the reports, letters, etc., from the missionaries on the field, and realize that we have much to cheer us. God is on our side, so we cannot fail. Just now we feel keenly the loss of our president, Mrs. I. R. Skinner. Instead of sorrowing, perhaps we should rejoice, that she so soon has heard the welcome "Well done." She was with us in our meeting in January, and spoke such cheering words of the faithfulness of our Father in heaven, and asked that we trust Him as did the widow of Zarepath. It was her last meeting on earth. We cannot estimate the help she has given us, and still gives us, "for she, being dead, yet speaketh." Cheerful, happy and helpful, her life was a glad song of praise for the blessings of redemption. At our last meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That, whereas, The all-wise Father has seen fit to remove our beloved president from her earthly home among us, to a glorious mansion prepared by Jesus our Saviour, in the better land; Therefore resolved, That we place on record this tribute to her unflinching zeal in the missionary endeavor, and our appreciation of her high ideal of Christian living, as shown in her life; and also the loss this society has sustained in her removal from among us." M. H. STEVENS, Secy.

Literary Notes.

With its May number the *Arena* closes its fifth volume, being now two and a half years old, and we are told that its circulation already exceeds that of any high-priced review published in America, with one exception. Its publishers report that since November its subscription list has increased a little more than 33 per cent. Among its contributors are found the names of many of the foremost thinkers and writers in America, and a number of noted names from beyond the sea. The *Arena* admits a wide range of subjects, and almost all phases of thought and belief find representation in its pages. Much of its space is given to the discussion of social, economic, ethical, religious and educational problems, and the review is especially hospitable in what are known as "advanced ideas" on these subjects. Intelligent readers will be likely to find a good deal in its pages from which they will dissent, but all will acknowledge the freshness and ability with which, generally speaking, the subjects discussed in its pages are handled. The current number appears well to sustain the reputation already won. A portrait of Miss Frances E. Willard forms the frontispiece. Emil Blum, Ph. D., writes of "The Austria of To-day"; Rev. Minot J. Savage of "Psychical Research"; Prof. James T. Bixby, Ph. D., of "Zoroaster and Persian Dualism"; Miss Willard discusses the proposition, "Woman's Cause is Man's," and the editor "The Broadening Horizon of Civilization." Several other more or less important articles go to make up a very interesting number.

May 18
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Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER.
(Condensed from Voluuet's Select Notes.)
Lesson IX. May 29. Dan. 2: 36-49.
NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S DREAM.

GOLDEN TEXT.
"All things are naked and opened up to the eyes of Him with whom we have to do."—Heb. 4: 13.

EXPLANATORY.
THE INTERPRETATION. Vers. 36-45. There are two widely different views of the application of the history of Daniel's interpretation of the vision. Both are agreed in regarding this vision of the four kingdoms as parallel with the vision in chapter 7, where the same kingdoms are represented by the four beasts. Both are agreed that four kingdoms are what are called "world-kingdoms" having away over a large part of the known world. They were military kingdoms seeking universal dominion by force. Both are agreed that the fifth kingdom is the kingdom of Christ, and its final triumph is here foretold.

THE FIRST VIEW regards "the wicked king at the end of chapter 8 as evidently the same person with the wicked king at the end of chapter 7 (and so of chapter 11), but in chapter 8 (vers. 21-23) it is stated that this king is one of the later successors of the great king of Greece, Alexander the Great; and we may therefore conclude that the fourth beast in chapter 7 is Greece (including Syria), and the iron kingdom of our lesson the same." The four kingdoms would then be (1) Babylon, (2) Media, (3) Persia, (4) Greece, or Macedonia. Others, with Cowles, count them thus: "The first is the Chaldean empire; the second, the Medo-Persian; the third, the Grecian (Macedonian), under Alexander; the fourth, the empire of Alexander's successors; the fifth, the Gospel kingdom of the New Testament."

THE SECOND VIEW. History shows that there have been just four universal kingdoms in the world, and only four: (1) The golden head, the Assyrio-Babylonian monarchy. (2) The silver breast and arms; the Medo-Persian empire. (3) The brazen belly and thighs; the Greco-Macedonian kingdoms, especially after Alexander, the king of Egypt and Syria. (4) The legs of iron; the power of Rome, bridging the East and West, but broken up into a number of states; the ten toes, which retained some of its warlike strength (the iron) mingled with elements of weakness (the soft pottery), which rendered the most imperial structure unstable. (5) The stone cut without hands out of the Living Rock; the spiritual kingdom of Christ.

THE FIRST KINGDOM.—BABYLON. THE HEAVEN OF GOLD (vers. 36-38). THE LION WITH FOUR HEADS (vers. 39-43). This kingdom lasted, as a world kingdom, about 68 years, B. C. 605-538. Daniel and we will tell the interpretation. Daniel associates his friends with him in this interpretation for it was by their prayers with his that the revelation came to him. He was the speaker for all. Daniel sought no honor at the expense of his friends.

37. Thou, O king, art a king of kings. The Babylonian empire covered its vassal kings by scores. For the God of heaven hath given thee. "Daniel is careful to remind Nebuchadnezzar that great as his kingdom might be, his power came only from God. This was the great truth, his forgetfulness of which brought upon him the judgment of God." Power... and glory. Modern research has shown that Nebuchadnezzar was the greatest monarch that Babylon, or perhaps the East generally, ever produced. Of all the seats of empire, of all the cities that the pride or power of man has built on the surface of the globe, Babylon was the greatest. Far as the horizon itself, extended the circuit of the vast capital of the then known world. If the imperceptible circumference of our modern capitals has exceeded the limits of Babylon, yet none in ancient times or modern can be compared with its definite enclosure, which was on the lowest computation 40, on the highest, 90, miles round. Like Nineveh, or Ecbatana, it was, but on a still larger scale, a country or empire enclosed in a city.

38. Wherever men dwell. Not over the whole earth, but perhaps over the whole civilized world of Asia, over all the historical nations of his time. Beasts... and the fowls. Meaning to enforce the idea that he reigned over the known world and all that was upon it. Thou art the head of gold. The golden head, as the connection shows, represents the Babylonian world-kingdom or universal monarchy, but is interpreted of Nebuchadnezzar, because it was he who raised this kingdom to its greatest height of power and glory, and he mightily be called "the king."

THE SEVENTH KINGDOM.—THE MEDO-PERSIAN EMPIRE. THE BREAST AND ARMS OF SILVER (vers. 39). A BEAR MOLDING THREE RIBS IN ITS MOUTH (7: 5). From B. C. 538 to 333, almost two centuries.

39. And after thee. Following the kingdom you represent. Another kingdom inferior to thee. This could not well be the kingdom of the Medes, which alone never was a world-kingdom. The world-empires that followed the Babylonian were the Medo-Persian, which began with Cyrus, who captured Babylon in 538, and ended with the battle of Issus in 333, when the Persian forces were defeated by the army of Alexander the Great. Inferior to thee. Just as the Medes were inferior to the gold; of greater territorial dimensions, but of less national splendor and magnificence. Cyrus himself, the first king, was not inferior to Nebuchadnezzar, but the kingdom as a whole was inferior. Cyrus was succeeded by a man, Cambyses, and by a race of kings eminent among princes for folly and crime. "The kings of Persia," says Prideaux, "were the worst race of men that ever governed an empire."

THE THIRD KINGDOM.—THE MACEDONIAN EMPIRE. THE BELLY AND THIGHS OF BRASS (vers. 39). A LEOPARD WITH FOUR HEADS AND FOUR WINGS (7: 6). This kingdom lasted from B. C. 333, when Alexander conquered Persia, to the conquest of Syria and the East by the Romans, B. C. 65, nearly 270 years if we count the successors of Alexander as belonging to this kingdom. If we

limit it to Alexander's own reign, then it lasted at c. 333-323, ten years. Another third kingdom of brass. All admit that the third empire is the Macedonian, "which rose to pre-eminence in the days of Alexander the Great, and which latterly assumed the form of two separate monarchies, the one in Syria under the descendants of Seleucus, and the other in Egypt under the Ptolemies. The kingdom is not inaptly symbolized by brass (or bronze) inasmuch as the Greeks were famous for their brazen armor."

THE FOURTH KINGDOM.—THE LEGS OF IRON AND FEET OF IRON AND CLAY (vers. 40-43). THE STRANGE BEAST WITH IRON TEETH AND TEN HORNS (7: 7, 8). There are two principal views as to the kingdom thus symbolized. They are each held very strongly by great scholars. 1. THE FURTH KINGDOM IS THE EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER'S SUCCESSORS (B. C. 323-65). If the little horn on the strange beast of chapter 7 refers to the same thing as the little horn on the goat in another version two years later, in chapter 8, the question would be decided. It is expressly said that the goat was the Grecian king, and the description is an exact photograph of the history, the little horn being Antiochus Epiphanes.

2. THE FOURTH KINGDOM IS THE ROMAN EMPIRE. Those who thus interpret the symbol deny that the little horn of chapter 7 is the same with that in chapter 8. That chapter is only an enlarged picture of the second and third kingdoms. Certainly it is nowhere stated in the Bible that the two horns are the same. History shows that there have been four universal empires, and only four. The Roman empire fitly represented by iron as well from its immense strength as from the sternness, hardness, and valor of its people, and the vigor, perseverance, and oppressive consequences of its military achievements. It was an iron crown which was worn by its emperor, and an iron yoke to which it subjected the nations. The Romans were pre-eminently men of the sword. The empire was at length divided into the western and eastern empires, symbolized by the two legs, in which there was still vast strength, but also much weakness, the eastern being harassed by incursions of the barbarians. Now it is said that this last kingdom was to be split into ten divisions. We have the fact clearly predicted, that it was to be split or divided into ten kingdoms. Here is a broad prediction, of which palpable facts can alone be regarded as the fulfillment. Is it, then, matter of prophetic declaration, that this Roman empire has been divided into ten kingdoms? Here is a tall or decline? That this has been so, every historian will tell you. Gibbon speaks of the ten kingdoms; Muller, the German historian, alludes to the ten kingdoms of the Roman empire; and I might quote from historians innumerable, all speaking of this tenfold division, not as a prophetic announcement, but as an historical and actual fact. In this case "the little horn" of chapter 7 refers, not to the Roman Catholic church, but to the political and persecuting power of the pope. The description is wonderfully fulfilled.

43. They shall mingle themselves with the seed of men. By alliances and marriages and mixture with other nations. But even this failed to make a real union.

THE FIFTH KINGDOM.—THE KINGDOM OF GOD. THE STONE CUT OUT WITHOUT HANDS (vers. 44, 45). THE ANCIENT DAYS (7: 9-14). 44. And in the days of these kings. Of the kings of the fourth monarchy, or before the last of these great kingdoms should disappear. Shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom. By sending Jesus Christ, His Son, into the world. Which shall never be destroyed. The kingdom has been growing ever since, and was never so large or so strong as to-day. It is the standing, invincible proof of the divine inspiration of the Bible. Shall not be left to other people. The dominion shall never pass away from its rightful possessor. The government shall never change hands. But it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms. Not by physical force, but by a mightier power—the power of truth, the power of the Holy Spirit, the power of character wrought in the hearts of men. The principles of the new kingdom shall destroy the principles on which the world-kingdoms were based. The people of those same countries shall acknowledge Jesus Christ as their King.

45. The stone was cut out of the mountain. From its native bed, wherever that might be. From the great universal principles of the universe; it was a part of the divine nature and therefore indestructible. Without hands. It had none of the agencies by which the other kingdoms came into power; no wealth, no throne, no army. The great God hath made known... what shall come to pass hereafter. After that which is at present, and it embraces the future declared in the dream, from the time of Nebuchadnezzar till the setting up of the kingdom of God in the time of the Messiah.

RESULTS. King Nebuchadnezzar fell upon his face. The usual posture of deepest worship. And worshipped in the dust. As the ambassador and interpreter of the true God. He was full of awe and reverence for the courage, the wisdom, the character of one who was so visibly the friend of God, and so far above all the other wise men.

49. Daniel requested of the King. In behalf of his three friends who had joined him in devotion to God's service, and in prayer, for the revelation of which Daniel had been the mouth-piece. This was right and generous and wise. A truly good man could not do differently. The men were eminently fitted for their places. Over various branches of the government; perhaps in different parts of the country. But Daniel sat in the gate of the king. He remained in the city, at the court of the king. The gate of a city in the East, being a chief place of concourse, was the place where courts were held, and public business was usually transacted. The phrase "Sublime Porte," that is, "the Sublime Gate," is still employed at Constantinople to denote the government of the Sultan.

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Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

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Meet Spring troubles with your stomach in a healthy condition by using G. C. No other tonic needed.

Among the Sissetons.

BY MARIE DUNCAN.
On my table as I write there lies a tiny newspaper, to me a marked evidence not only of the progress of the religion of the Christ, but a token of the progress of the race. It is such a little sheet, so simple in its style, so childish in some places in the matter which has deserved place in its pages, and yet it has in it a potency that not all the newspapers of a nation could imitate. It is the Good Will Press, a paper printed upon the Sisseton Indian reservation, printed by the hands of the Indians, edited largely by the intelligence of Indians. It isn't the most pretentious sheet in the world, with its four cramped pages, but it is splendidly creditable to the ones whose meagre resources have made it what it is.

What a story this paper tells me! A story of the century of strife, of persecution, of oppression, of massacre, of mutilation, of repudiation, of treaty-breaking, of retaliation, of Christianization of education. What a commiserate, what a mixture, what a travesty, and yet what a triumph. Has it been a century of dishonor? Well, it is those who are qualified make adequate answer. The little paper will no doubt continue its publication under the new arrangements incident to the opening of this Sisseton reservation; long may it be a monitor, an exemplar, if you will permit the change in terms and the usage of the word. The reservation which the Sissetons have made occupies a tract of a century consists of about a million acres of land, a vast territory in South Dakota at the border of Minnesota, about due east from this city from which I write. It was selected by these Indians for its natural beauty of location and fertility of soil. It is a splendid tract, suitable for grazing, for wheat raising, for diversified farming. These Sissetons have been loyal to the white people, if ever there was loyalty. In 1862, when the terrible Sioux massacre occurred in Western Minnesota, when hundreds, and it may be thousands of white people were killed and maimed and mutilated and held in cruel bondage, the Sissetons, a band of Sioux, too, stood by the settlers, aided them, cast for the control, helped these in bondage, argued and pleaded with their ferocious brethren. For this they were given this great reservation.

Now, after years of holding, they give it up by treaty, receiving what amounts to be a most generous return. They have 160 acres of land each, the choicest lands if there be choice, they are paid \$2.50 per acre for the 600,000, and more acres which the treaty gives up to the settlers. They are allowed an annual \$70,000 claim, which adds another dollar per acre. They will now draw an annual interest of \$85,000 per year and \$18,000 in addition under an old treaty. The act of Congress which opened this reservation to the public on April 13 of the present year, and, in fact, all the prior enactments for and arrangements with the Sissetons, appear, at least on the face, to have been conducted in the interests of these loyal adherents of the people who made the reservation. And it is no common band of Indians that has thus been helped. Something there has been in their nature, possibly something in their treatment too, which has made the Sissetons torch-bearers for their savage brethren. They have been quick to catch and fast to hold the spirit of Christianity. They have been more sharp-sighted too, in their dealings with their white brethren; they make better bargains than some of the poorer painted fellows who have lost all the confidence they ever had in the honesty and fairness of the whites. The missionaries have found among the Sissetons a fruitful field. The schools which have been under the direction of the Presbyterians and the schools of the government have proven most successful. I wish you might see some of the photographs which it was my pleasure to see the other day, showing these Indians in their civilized dress; Indian boys with bright, cheery faces; Indian girls carefree and happy; Indian young men earnest, intelligent and honest; Indian young women clear-eyed and strong of face. It did me good to just look at these object lessons. The only good kind of a dead one? You could not say it before these photographs. No doubt there will be scenes of excitement, possibly bloodshed, before this reservation is peopled with the white race; possibly the intermingling of the two races on the reservation may be attended with difficulties; perhaps civilized greed may take advantage of aboriginal credulity; but whatever the results of the opening of this great reservation is full of significance. Out of the 600 Indians who will be located now upon their own farms the greater portion have been farming for years, and farming successfully; another object lesson for the Indian-bater.

The Sissetons, now breaking the tribal bonds, now advancing toward still higher civilization, now coming into closer and closer Christian fellowship, have demonstrated their inalienable right to be counted among the citizens of the nation.—Chicago Standard.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere. Puttner's Emulsion has a delightful flavor, and agrees with the most delicate stomach—is free from dangerous minerals and narcotics—and works wonders in restoring the sick to health.

—ALL THAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT.—Justin Miller, Mount Elgin, Ont., writes: "K. D. C. does all you describe in the ad." It is only justice to say to you that I have found K. D. C. all you have recommended it to be." H. D. McMillan, Sydney, C. B., writes: "K. D. C. is all you claim it to be."

—If you have a hacking cough that keeps you awake at night, send 12 cents in stamps to G. A. Moore, chemist, St. John, N. B., for a box of Hackamores. He will send them to you by mail. They give immediate relief.

—TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of deafness and noises in the head of 25 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John St., Montreal.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

EXCELLENCE.

RHEUMATISM.—Mr. W. M. HOWES, 68 Red London, Eng., states he had Rheumatism 20 years, suffered intensely from swelling of hands, feet and joints. He used St. Jacobs Oil with marvellous results. Before the second bottle was exhausted the pain left him. He is cured.

NEURALGIA.—Mrs. JOHN McLEAN, Barrie Island, Ont., March 4, 1889, says: "I suffered severely with neuralgia for nine years and have been greatly benefited by the use of St. Jacobs Oil."

SCIATICA.—Grenada, Kais, F. S. A., Aug. 8, 1888. "I suffered eight years with sciatica, until five bottles of St. Jacobs Oil was permanently cured."

STRAIN.—Mr. M. PRICE, Tabernash Square, E. C., London, Eng., says: "I strained my wrist and the severe pain yielded like magic to St. Jacobs Oil."

LAMEBACK.—Mrs. J. RINGLAND, Kibodah St., Brockville, Ont., writes: "I was confined to bed by severe lameness. A part of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil enabled me to go about in a day."

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ALL CORRESPONDENCE intended for the paper to be addressed to the Editor.

A CHANGE IN ADDRESS will be made provided the old and new addresses are given.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1892.

SHOULD CHRISTIANS FAST?

(SECOND ARTICLE)

From such passages as 1 Cor. 7: 2-5 and Acts 13: 3 and 14: 23, it appears that fasting was practiced with more or less frequency in the times of the apostles and that it was regarded as a means of grace.

In reference to the subject under discussion as well as to all questions which have to do with Christian conduct, the precept and example of our Lord are especially to be considered.

The passage in Mark 2: 18-22, and its parallels, Matt. 9: 14 and Luke 5: 33, are worthy of special study in this connection.

As most of our readers know, Acadia Seminary is situated at Wolfville, a place which combines many advantages.

In a recent issue of this paper some account was given of the fine structure now in course of erection, designed to meet the growing needs of the school.

fasting be forced or formal or a matter of religious parade. We believe that our Lord would have His followers live such lives that an occasional season of fasting and prayer would be quite natural and spontaneous.

THE PROHIBITION COMMISSION.

The commission is reported to be at its work in an earnest and systematic manner. The inquiries addressed to professional men and leading business managers indicate an intelligent appreciation of the task in hand.

You will remember that the estimates then submitted and adopted, as the minimum amount required for our work during the current Convention year, was, in round figures, twenty thousand dollars.

ACADIA SEMINARY.

A copy of the recently issued catalogue of Acadia Seminary lies before us. It contains nearly fifty pages of matter, and affords a large amount of information respecting the Seminary.

From its elevated position on College Hill, we quote from the pamphlet before us, "The Seminary commands a charming and extensive view of the Basin of Minas, the distant shores of the Bay of Fundy, the promontory of Blomidon, the broad-dyked meadows of the Cornwallis Valley, and the legendary scenes of Grand Pre, the home of the early Acadians."

The day has arrived for sending the quarterly remittance to India, and at least two thousand dollars are needed. This means that the balance on the wrong side is to be increased to at least \$6,500 at once, and that by the end of the year a sufficient amount will have been paid for interest on bank loans to pay half the salary of a missionary in active work on the foreign field.

spect to heating, ventilation and drainage are being provided for at large expense and with promise of most satisfactory results. Both in the building itself and in the laying out of the ample grounds for purposes of recreation, and in all that pertains to the school it is the intention to spare no pains "to adapt the structure and its surroundings to the work for which it has been designed, and to render it an attractive, healthy and desirable home for young ladies seeking an educational training."

It may be taken for granted that a large number of young ladies will be eager to avail themselves of the advantages which will next year be offered them at Wolfville, and we hope that results may fully justify the large expenditure, and the efforts of the commissioners should meet with a worthy response from all who can in any way aid the work.

Statement and Appeal.

TO THE BAPTISTS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Dear Brethren,—The Foreign Missionary Board at its last meeting requested me to lay before you a statement of the present condition of its finances, and appeal for an immediate and liberal provision of the means to carry on its work along the lines approved by Convention at its last meeting.

Up to to-day, covering nine months of the Convention year, our expenditures have amounted to the sum of \$14,900.60, covering the following services: Salaries of missionaries, \$6,806.99; outfit and travel, \$3,578.05; general purposes of the mission on the field, \$2,609.22; on account of new buildings, \$1,000; home expenses, including salary, rent, stationery, travel and postage, \$404.69; interest (including that on bank loans and amounts payable out of interest received from trust funds), \$500.65.

However, the present writer happens to know something about music, and is capable of discovering some of the pearls in the much-maligned "Bristol," and sincerely hopes that the compilers of the new tune book will make free use of them.

"Traveller" seems to have the impression that wherever the "Bristol" is used the congregations do not sing. I can assure him that such is not the case. I am pastor of a church where the "Bristol" is largely used. It would do "Traveller's" heart good to hear a congregation of four hundred Sunday evening singing the grand old "Bristol" tunes—all the people sing.

The above are all from part first and they are tunes that you do not often meet with in any other book. They are well adapted to our Hymnal. The "Bristol" is thus full of tunes that we, in our congregation, delight to sing. The congregation that "Traveller" mentions as having been using the "Bristol" for sixteen years, must have very poor ears for music. Our congregation have not used the "Bristol" two years yet, but we have learned a large number of its tunes. "Traveller," if he travels much, must know a number of important congregational tunes in which the "Foodist, Daisies, Germaine Sacra," etc., are used, and the people do not sing. So that the "Bristol" is not at fault, but the congregations that use it.

thing to do, to clear off this indebtedness of the Board at once, to relieve the members from the necessity of carrying such financial burdens in addition to those incident to all our membership, and to use all the money contributed for the Lord's work, rather than to expend it for raising loans?

This is the centennial year of modern missions. It is also the jubilee year of Baptist missions in the Maritime Provinces. It is still further the year in which the Baptist Foreign Missionary Board in its present form reaches its majority. A notable year truly! Surely there is inspiration enough in all that is covered by these three statements to develop such a spirit of benevolence among our people, that henceforth no such statement and appeal as the foregoing will be needed.

Invitations to Associations.

As the time is at hand when the churches will send letters to their respective associations, it may be well to call attention to the fact that the place of meeting should be decided by invitation.

Entertainment at our yearly gatherings has come to be a somewhat perplexing question. If this can be accounted for by the growth of the body, it is not serious; for it can be remedied by decreasing the delegation. But if, along with an increase in membership, our churches are experiencing a corresponding decrease in the grace of hospitality, there is cause for alarm.

Two years ago the N. S. Western Association went a-begging for a place to hold its meeting nearly the whole of the year, causing no little trouble and chagrin to those having the matter in charge. Last year only one invitation was received. This record seems to indicate that the desire for a session of the association is not very strong in the churches. It is to be hoped, however, that this coldness is due to neglect or has simply happened, and that when the communications from the churches are read this year the association will have more difficulty in deciding where it shall not hold its next session than in determining where it shall be held; for our principles are such that when we cease to be hospitable we shall cease to be Baptists.

The "Bristol" Tune Book Again.

Please allow me, as a musician, to say a word on the above subject.

The correspondence that has thus far appeared on it seems to take it for granted that the compilers of our new tune book are going to make all their selections from the "Bristol." I am not aware that they are, neither do I expect that they are. I suppose that their policy is to select the best and most appropriate tunes from the many in the market, which is the best policy. But what is the matter with the "Bristol"? One who is not acquainted with the "Bristol" might think by the way it has been berated that it has nothing good in it. When I take a tune book in my hand I examine it on the principle that "there is some good in the house of Jeroboam." And one might do the same with the "Bristol." I confess that there is a great deal of irrelevant matter in it. But will we keep our eyes open to this and shut them to the excellencies of the book? That is what the "Chorister" and "Traveller" have been doing. "Traveller," at the end of his paragraphs, has a refrain which seems to be the outburst of an over-elated heart, and it overwhelms the reader with its tremendous power, (?) and it is this: "They do not use the 'Bristol' there."

The above are all from part first and they are tunes that you do not often meet with in any other book. They are well adapted to our Hymnal. The "Bristol" is thus full of tunes that we, in our congregation, delight to sing. The congregation that "Traveller" mentions as having been using the "Bristol" for sixteen years, must have very poor ears for music. Our congregation have not used the "Bristol" two years yet, but we have learned a large number of its tunes. "Traveller," if he travels much, must know a number of important congregational tunes in which the "Foodist, Daisies, Germaine Sacra," etc., are used, and the people do not sing. So that the "Bristol" is not at fault, but the congregations that use it.

There are certain needs pressing upon the university at present. At the recent meeting of the Board \$1,200 was voted

From Toronto.

Baptists did a good many things last week, and we had our full share of space in the daily papers. On Wednesday and Thursday the first provincial Baptist Young People's Convention was held in the Bloor street church. Nearly 800 delegates were enrolled, about 350 of them coming from more than 100 cities and towns outside of Toronto.

This introduces a problem. More buildings are needed, and more land. Fortunately land can be obtained now adjoining McMaster Hall, and as Dr. Rand has been anxious that enough of this should be secured to provide for future enlargement, it is likely that his acceptance of the chancellorship may be conditioned on such action on the part of the Board as will enable him to see his way clearly to work out the problems which the growth of the university will create.

Our greatest need of the Arts department of McMaster is made apparent by a study of the list of graduates of the Theological department for the last few years: In 1891 there were 7 graduates, not a B. A. man among them; in 1890 there were 13, of whom 4 held the degree of B. A.; in 1889 there was one B. A. man among 6 graduates; in 1888 four graduates and one B. A.; while this year—1892—there were 5 graduates, not one holding the degree of B. A. Those who believe in a thoroughly educated ministry can hardly regard this showing with satisfaction.

But a change is approaching. In our Arts department we now have eighteen in the class of 1894 and twenty-one in the class of 1895, while the indications promise that a large class will enter the university next fall. When it is known that nearly all of these students are preparing for the pulpit, it will be felt that the department of Arts has a most important relation to the ministry of these provinces.

I visited Woodstock a few weeks ago and was surprised and delighted with what I saw there. The Baptists have buildings of such size and character, and with such surroundings, in Woodstock, that with but a comparatively small expenditure accommodations could be provided for three or four hundred students. There is no reason why this school may not become within ten years the peer of the great New England academies; and if, then, its masters are in thorough sympathy with the university, large classes will be turned into the Arts department yearly.

The existence of two faculties, each with a separate and distinct head, had been found to have some drawbacks, and one important step taken by the Senate last week was to change this duality into a unity, and henceforth there will be but one faculty instead of two, Dr. T. H. Rand being the head of this.

This solved one problem. But the chancellorship was still vacant. Dr. Thomas had refused it, a step which some quite approved, believing that, notwithstanding his great ability, his want of knowledge of the history and problems of Canadian educational life, and especially of Baptist education in the Upper Provinces, might prove seriously detrimental to his greatest usefulness. Many had freely said that Dr. Rand was specially qualified, by reason of his intimate acquaintance with the whole movement which had eventuated in giving us McMaster University, and of his high educational ideals and fine administrative abilities, to serve in this honorable and important position. But the active part he had taken in securing the establishment of the university, at a time when labor to this end involved opposition from many of the leaders in the denomination, made it improbable that he would receive the appointment. Success, however, changes affairs and minds. Within the last two years it has been growing clear to many, who in the past were compelled to doubt, that the decision to establish an Arts College was wise and peculiarly advantageous to us as a denomination; and therefore when, a week ago, an influential member of the Senate proposed that Dr. Rand be offered the chancellorship, the proposition was received with marked general favor, and after a full discussion, this action was taken.

Dr. Rand was taken by surprise, and asked for a month for deliberation. This was granted. If he decides to accept the appointment of the Senate, he will be chancellor of the university and principal of the faculty of arts and theology. It is understood that one reason which makes him hesitate to assume the responsibilities of chancellor is the condition of his health, which has not been firm since last winter, when he suffered from a severe attack of la grippe.

There are certain needs pressing upon the university at present. At the recent meeting of the Board \$1,200 was voted

to increase the outfit in the Manual Training department at Woodstock, \$800 to make temporary provision for work in the chemical laboratory at McMaster Hall, \$500 to add new books to the library, and it was voted to provide a gymnasium for the young ladies of Moulton College. And McMaster Hall, though a large building, is no longer adequate for the students of the arts and theological departments. During the summer months will be finished on the fifth floor, which will increase the capacity considerably. Besides, the rooms which have been used hitherto by a resident professor will be utilized for class rooms, sleeping rooms, etc. By these changes provision can be made for the students next year, but by the following year, when there will be four classes in arts, the accommodations will not be sufficient.

This introduces a problem. More buildings are needed, and more land. Fortunately land can be obtained now adjoining McMaster Hall, and as Dr. Rand has been anxious that enough of this should be secured to provide for future enlargement, it is likely that his acceptance of the chancellorship may be conditioned on such action on the part of the Board as will enable him to see his way clearly to work out the problems which the growth of the university will create.

Our greatest need of the Arts department of McMaster is made apparent by a study of the list of graduates of the Theological department for the last few years: In 1891 there were 7 graduates, not a B. A. man among them; in 1890 there were 13, of whom 4 held the degree of B. A.; in 1889 there was one B. A. man among 6 graduates; in 1888 four graduates and one B. A.; while this year—1892—there were 5 graduates, not one holding the degree of B. A. Those who believe in a thoroughly educated ministry can hardly regard this showing with satisfaction.

But a change is approaching. In our Arts department we now have eighteen in the class of 1894 and twenty-one in the class of 1895, while the indications promise that a large class will enter the university next fall. When it is known that nearly all of these students are preparing for the pulpit, it will be felt that the department of Arts has a most important relation to the ministry of these provinces.

I visited Woodstock a few weeks ago and was surprised and delighted with what I saw there. The Baptists have buildings of such size and character, and with such surroundings, in Woodstock, that with but a comparatively small expenditure accommodations could be provided for three or four hundred students. There is no reason why this school may not become within ten years the peer of the great New England academies; and if, then, its masters are in thorough sympathy with the university, large classes will be turned into the Arts department yearly.

The existence of two faculties, each with a separate and distinct head, had been found to have some drawbacks, and one important step taken by the Senate last week was to change this duality into a unity, and henceforth there will be but one faculty instead of two, Dr. T. H. Rand being the head of this.

This solved one problem. But the chancellorship was still vacant. Dr. Thomas had refused it, a step which some quite approved, believing that, notwithstanding his great ability, his want of knowledge of the history and problems of Canadian educational life, and especially of Baptist education in the Upper Provinces, might prove seriously detrimental to his greatest usefulness. Many had freely said that Dr. Rand was specially qualified, by reason of his intimate acquaintance with the whole movement which had eventuated in giving us McMaster University, and of his high educational ideals and fine administrative abilities, to serve in this honorable and important position. But the active part he had taken in securing the establishment of the university, at a time when labor to this end involved opposition from many of the leaders in the denomination, made it improbable that he would receive the appointment. Success, however, changes affairs and minds. Within the last two years it has been growing clear to many, who in the past were compelled to doubt, that the decision to establish an Arts College was wise and peculiarly advantageous to us as a denomination; and therefore when, a week ago, an influential member of the Senate proposed that Dr. Rand be offered the chancellorship, the proposition was received with marked general favor, and after a full discussion, this action was taken.

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Sights and Sounds in

For Boys and Girls in C

Dear Girls and Boys: "The in India, somewhere, a man was well. Away down under came to a man's head. C dug around it and found it and the man was alive. Buri the earth without food, or breath, he had been living knows how long. When, in his hair and ears, he had of the hole, up into the light looked around, said 'Oh!' peared, nobody knows who people all said that this m a life so pleasing to the g had given him power to ground."

This is a story which our us he had read lately in a T. And he said he believed it w

Sitting under a tree, on the the sacred river Ganges, in great city of Benares, is a m been sitting there for over years. There he sits a only of God and never di there, doing nothing and th nothing except God; and t tensity—thinking constantly he never will die until by the thinking of God he is suck drawn back anyway into G he is no longer himself, b fall just as a drop of mist fall into a wave of the sea, and lose itself,—a drop of mist—lose itself in the ocean, and part of the ocean. When squating dreamer gets back Great Spirit when he came, up with Him, then he is save salvation; and there is no tion on the earth or under t

Moreover, to sit there sacred tree, on the banks of river, in the precincts of the city, away from wife and child, from work and play, away from thing that would keep him from God—this is the best vation ever known among leaset all this story is about munnish told us yesterday.

How much this is like from Jesus! How much it is! This story suggests that man God. To be away from God To be away from God is to back to Him is salvation. teaches that God is our hom every boy should live in G every day. He who is awa is away from home. He w back toward God has his destruction. If the God of self is not in a boy's heart, heart is empty. No earth- ever stirs its mysterious de bottom. Without God, h hollow, aching, ulcerating, his own soul the worst that

This Hindu story teach best way to get back to God a far-away city and think God. Jesus teaches that w to Benares or Jerusalem, t ing house of the river or any must be converted and bec child; and then you are h child in God's arms. You do hunt for God nor climb to Ee not gone away. It is nea make any heart beat; and to make it pure. If the S is not in a boy's heart, it boy has shut Him out. "Be at the door and knock, if a My voice and open the door, in." When the sun is shi all around a man, and glist dew-drop laden grass at hif that man is in darkness i his eyes are shut. If he op they will be full of light. If they bright all around me. is blooming in the flowers of His love is singing in the birds. If my heart is op flooded with His light and l is the open-hearted boy who ble eloquence can honestly

"The offense of Thy light divin Perceiving worlds has reached my eye, in my own death Thy Spirit. As shines the sunbeam in a drop"

All this comes not by sitt tree, but by sitting at the feet and it is kept not by hidd the world a hundred years, about doing good.

With the Hindu, the en the best of all is the hope sweet by and bye he shall and become a part of G shall never come to himse own salvation. This is i hope. He who can hope death is, the most blessed But Jesus teaches that eve always be himself. Jee "Come to Me and I will part of Myself," but "I like Myself, I will rest you give you living water for spirit." He says, "I am t to our Father"; but He back to God, not to mak God but to make him a And in the sweet herafter people hope, not that the part of Christ, but that with Christ, which is fa now while on this earth, the a boy follows Jesus, the ne

S. B. KEMPTON.

*. The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this single page, from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

"WE ARE BUT MINUTES."
We are but minutes—little things,
Each one furnished with sixty wings
With which we fly on our unseen track,
And not a minute ever comes back.

We are but minutes, yet each one bears
Its little burden of joys or cares;
Take patiently the minutes of pain—
The worst of minutes cannot remain.

We are but minutes, when we bring
A few of the drops of pleasure's spring;
Taste their sweetness while yet we stay—
It takes but a minute to fly away.

We are but minutes—use us well—
For how we are used we must one day tell.
Who uses minutes, has hours to use,
Who loses minutes, whole years must lose.

THE HOME.

Hints About Home.

The assumption that a large amount of property is essential to enjoyment leads many to expend all their energies in efforts to get rich, intending, when wealth is secured, to supply themselves and families abundantly with comforts and luxuries. They tug and toil without rest or recreation, deny themselves many pleasures easily within reach, till hoarding becomes a habit, a passion, a mania—they get money for the sake of getting it, and having it, not for the good uses it may be put to. Finally they die from worry and over-work, victims of deplorable avarice, "which is idolatry." We should enjoy life while living it; comforts and pleasures should not be postponed to an uncertain future; money is valuable only in its uses. Comforts are needed and appreciated while health, vigor and vitality are unimpaired, and, especially, while the children remain at home; neglected opportunities never return. A happy home is not necessarily a costly one. Its architecture may be unpretentious, its adornments simple, its furnishings plain. But it must be neat, orderly, arranged with good taste and adapted to the wants of the occupants. There should not be too much of it—a very common fault; rooms may be too large and too numerous. It is indispensable that we live within our means. Debt has blighted many otherwise happy lives; it may promise relief, but it ends bring ten times more distress and damage.

Whoever would be thoroughly furnished into every good work, must set his standard high. Intelligence, moral and social culture, increase capacity for enjoyment and wonderfully aid in giving enjoyment to others. School privileges are greatly to be prized, but far more important are suitable books, and the disposition to make the best possible use of them. A good public library will be in every school district if the inhabitants are considerate and progressive. More families are deprived of home comforts by thoughtlessness and criminal neglect than by poverty. Heads of families could lighten the labors of wives and housekeepers very materially without much expense, if considerate and obliging. If possible keep a pony and a buggy for the women and children, a good musical instrument, and many things too numerous to mention. Some must be content with very humble abodes; but if these be neat and orderly, with the help of vines, shrubbery, flowers and simple adornments, they may be made very enjoyable. But whatever the surroundings, best of all is a strong bond of affection, a gentle loving spirit, that leads every member of the family to minister to the comfort and happiness of every other member.—Hugh T. Brooks.

Orders of the Kitchen.

There are a great many people at the present time who are building houses for themselves and take an interest in the best methods that can be employed. Yet it is strange to note how many people fail to observe the simplest rules of caution, mislead, no doubt, by builders more anxious to secure a job than ready to give the best advice. Houses are being put up all over the country in direct opposition to what would appear to be common sense.

One of the first considerations in building a home is the location. A sunny slope is always one of the most desirable places to build a house, so that one may have the advantage of good drainage and the wholesomeness of a cheerful exposure. One can hardly have too much sun in the house, in spite of the old-fashioned prejudice against it. The house should face the sun, and the southeast is considered the best exposure.

This will bring the kitchen and pantries on the north side of the house, where they should be. The kitchen should always be located a little one side of the main building, when it is on the same floor as the dining and living room, as it usually is in the country, so as to prevent a direct draught when the front doors are open and bring in the odors of cooking. Too little attention is paid to this one item in building, though it is essential to the healthy and agreeable atmosphere of the house.

Where a house is built exclusively for summer occupancy the kitchen is frequently apart from the main house, and many country houses which are occupied all the year around have a special building apart for a summer kitchen. This is one of the best ways of bringing the kitchen into the house, with the heat of the kitchen fire, which is sure to be brought into the main part of the house, with the kitchen odors, which are especially disagreeable in summer and apt to hang about the carpets and furniture of the living apartments, and give them that indescribably stuffy odor which is always intensely depressing.

Some houses are built in such a way that it is impossible not to perceive what has been the menu of the last meal on entering the front door, and there is a blending of all the past meals hanging about the rooms. Such an atmosphere as this must be unwholesome. The door which communicates between the kitchen and main house should have a strong spring on it, so that it cannot be left open through the negligence of

derelict servants unless it is hooked back, a thing which should be expressly forbidden unless necessity requires it. There should be no other communication between the main rooms and the kitchen but this door. Windows opening between the kitchen and the dining-room are but foolish contrivances, which save but a few steps and bring in the heat and atmosphere of the kitchen as readily as an open door. There should always be a ventilator in the kitchen window, which should be open at all times, and there should be abundance of windows for light and ventilation.

Unhappy, indeed, is the mistress who has a cook who cannot bear air. Trained cooks usually keep one window at least open at the top in all seasons, for ventilation as well as for carrying off odors.—N. Y. Tribune.

Hair Mattresses and Feather Pillows.

At this season of the year, before the general house-cleaning, it is a good time to look over the hair mattresses. It is safe to say that a bed which has been in continual use for five years needs making over. The best way to clean them is to do a small portion—ten or twelve pounds at a time—washing it thoroughly with good borax soap. This makes it springy and curly. It may then be pulled over, thoroughly rinsed through water once, hunch by hunch, and then spread on sheets in a warm room where all moisture will be dried out of it. Very few upholsterers who make over hair do it properly. Unless the bed-tick is very much soiled, it can be washed, and when the mattress is made over will be as good as new. It is better to intrust this part of the work to the hands of an expert upholsterer, who will come to the house to do it, and make over several beds in a day.

The old-fashioned way of renovating feather pillows was to hang them in the rain till they were thoroughly soaked in every part, shaking them well and turning them daily, bringing them in at night to avoid the dew. Steam renovators now do this work so expertly and at so low a price that it hardly pays to do it at home. The most thorough way of renovating feathers at home is to rinse them thoroughly in clear, cold water, spread them in a large bag made of mosquito netting and hang them out in the hot sun till they are thoroughly dry and fluffy. Then put them into clean, new ticks. The unpleasant odor sometimes found among feathers is due to the decayed animal matter in the quill of the feather. After the feathers have been in use for a long time and have been renovated, this may disappear, though it is by no means certain. Fortunately very few people now use the feather bed. It has long been condemned by the physicians as unwholesome. More objectionable than the feather pillow, though more expensive, is the ordinary "Arctic" down pillow, made from the plumes stripped from the stems of German feathers. This down, unlike the genuine down, which remains cool and soft where it is put, will force its way through the stoutest ticking or muslin, filling the air in the vicinity of the pillow with infinitesimal particles which are very unwholesome to breathe.

Things Worth Knowing.

- Save your cold tea; it is excellent for cleaning grained wood.
- Wild mint scattered about the house will rid it of rats and mice.
- Hot solution of salt and vinegar brightens copper and tinware, also bathtubs.
- Mirrors should not be hung where the light shines directly upon them.
- Warm soap-suds will keep the bugs from house-plants and make them grow very fast.
- To removeinger marks, putty stains, etc., from glass, put a little soda in the water with which you wash it.
- New tins should be set over the fire with boiling water in them for several hours before food is put into them.
- To remove rust from knives, cover the blades with sweet oil for a day or two and then rub with a lump of fresh lime.
- To keep linen from turning yellow put it away rough dry after washing, and bleaching well and rinsing in blue water.
- My mother, best of cooks, occasionally divulges a secret. Her cold boiled ham is delicious, and, unlike that at restaurants and hotels, never gets dry and scrappy. "After boiling, leave the ham in the water until cold," is the simple reminder. And, ah! such sandwiches it makes!

THE FARM.

Raise Some Mushrooms.

Although not in general use in this country, the consumption of mushrooms is larger than is commonly supposed, the demand coming chiefly from hotels, restaurants, and the wealthy in large cities. The production not being sufficient to supply this demand, thousands of pounds are annually imported from France and England. In nearly all the temperate regions of Europe mushrooms are a common article of food with rich and poor. They grow wild abundantly in the fields in many places, and these wild mushrooms are said to have a finer flavor than those grown artificially in the dark and fed with strong stimulants. When wanted in quantity for market they have to be grown artificially. Caves, cellars, spaces under the arches of railway spans, tunnels, etc., are utilized for their growth in Europe. One cave at Mery, in France, produces in the season 3,000 lbs. daily. No doubt mushrooms can be made a profitable crop in this country. The high prices at which dealers hold both the native fresh and the foreign canned product are proof that the supply is not sufficient. Fresh mushrooms can be cooked in a greater variety of ways, and their flavor is superior to that of the canned; hence, their use is better. Although very perishable, the shortness of their season keeps up the demand, and loss from even a small portion of the crop by spoiling is not likely to occur near cities or the larger towns.

Among requisites for success with these strange, rootless, stemless, leafless plants are a knowledge of their requirements, the most favorable season for forcing, and a ready market. Mushrooms are not difficult to raise, and certainly very interesting. The following is one of many methods used by gar-

deners in their cultivation: Mix fresh horse manure thoroughly with an equal weight of pasture soil, or garden soil full of old manure should not be used, as it is likely to contain seeds of poisonous fungi. This compost must not be allowed to get wet. As soon as mixed it is ready to be made into beds, if all that is needed is been collected; if not, it will do to wait a few days till sufficient has been added, provided the mass has been kept from heating too much by being forked over daily. A stable, a shed, or any convenient place, will do for the beds, where a uniform temperature can be maintained of from 40 degrees to 60 degrees. They should not be so wide that the crop cannot be gathered without stepping into them. They may be made on the ground or floor, and if economy of space is desired they may be made in frames put one above another, like shelves. A thin layer of the compost is spread evenly over the bed and firmed down with a brick, then another layer is before and so on till a depth of eight inches is obtained. The top layer must be left firm and even. Insert a thermometer into the bed; in a few days the heat will probably rise to over 100 degrees; when it goes down to 80 degrees the spawn may be planted; make holes with a sharpened stick a foot apart each way and 4 inches deep; drop into each a piece of spawn about the size of a black walnut, fill up the holes with the compost, and cover with a smooth board.

If all has gone well, in ten or twelve days the spawn will have vegetated and spread through the beds in every direction. About two inches of fresh soil—mixed with manure—should now be spread over the beds and gently firmed with the back of the spade; on this, some three or four inches of straw is scattered. All that remains to be done is to watch the temperature, and if the surface of the bed seems dry sprinkle with water heated to 100 degrees. Patience is required in waiting for the appearance of the crop; if the temperature falls below 40 degrees, the growth is more or less delayed. A certain novice in the business became disgusted at the non-appearance of the mushrooms at the expected time, and decided to give up further attempt. Shortly after the kitchen-maid ran upstairs and informed him with horror that the cellar was "rotting to pieces." And so they nearly always come unexpectedly, sometimes sooner, more frequently later, on account of their sensitiveness to varying temperature. Raising mushrooms is no more difficult than raising strawberries or cauliflower, and a woman might find it pleasant and profitable, sometimes which is not overstocked. To be sure, a demand would have to be developed in many localities—but let a bright woman raise a crop for home consumption, and she will be able to get a good price in delicious ways, and invite her friends to the feast. After the manner of hungry Oliver, there would soon be a call for "more." A reliable word on the subject, of which several are printed in this country, and some practical knowledge gained by growing them on a small scale, are necessary before entering the business.—Mrs. J. M. Milligan.

Seed Facts.

Mr. J. J. H. Gregory's recent address before the Boston Market Gardeners' Association, reported by *The Massachusetts Ploughman*, contains the following among other data from his long experience and observation:

"One of the worst of the many irreparable things done in the seed trade is the habit, quite common in Europe, of spreading over the beds and gently firmed with the back of the spade; on this, some three or four inches of straw is scattered. All that remains to be done is to watch the temperature, and if the surface of the bed seems dry sprinkle with water heated to 100 degrees. Patience is required in waiting for the appearance of the crop; if the temperature falls below 40 degrees, the growth is more or less delayed. A certain novice in the business became disgusted at the non-appearance of the mushrooms at the expected time, and decided to give up further attempt. Shortly after the kitchen-maid ran upstairs and informed him with horror that the cellar was "rotting to pieces." And so they nearly always come unexpectedly, sometimes sooner, more frequently later, on account of their sensitiveness to varying temperature. Raising mushrooms is no more difficult than raising strawberries or cauliflower, and a woman might find it pleasant and profitable, sometimes which is not overstocked. To be sure, a demand would have to be developed in many localities—but let a bright woman raise a crop for home consumption, and she will be able to get a good price in delicious ways, and invite her friends to the feast. After the manner of hungry Oliver, there would soon be a call for "more." A reliable word on the subject, of which several are printed in this country, and some practical knowledge gained by growing them on a small scale, are necessary before entering the business.—Mrs. J. M. Milligan.

Mauring Bean Ground.

It used to be the popular idea that beans did best on poor ground. They do not succeed in black, mucky soil, not because it is too rich, but because such soil adheres to the vines and pods, rusts and injuring them. But the chemical analysis of beans shows that they require nitrogenous and mineral fertilizers more than most soils furnish. Manure for beans should be well composted and in available form. For early beans, to be used or sold as string beans, a dressing of nitrate of soda will pay. It gives a more vigorous early start than any other manure, as it furnishes nitrates in available form when it is hard to supply them.

Nature Improved by Art.

It is noted as an interesting fact that the wild fruits that formerly grew in out-of-the-way places, owing nothing to cultivation, are in these later days found of larger size and better quality than ever before. Seeds of the strawberry and raspberry from cultivated grounds are carried into the woods and dropped beside stumps and fence corners by birds, and such seeds produce better wild fruit than was ever before known of that species. It is probable that some of the wildlings that have lately been discovered, especially of the raspberry, are from seeds of fruits that have been given as good cultivation as plants could possibly receive.

TEMPERANCE.

—Mrs. Hitchcock, president of the W. C. T. U. of Nebraska, says that they have already 8,000 children who have placed their names on pledge cards proposed by Anna Gordon, world's superintendent of juvenile work, to form the "Sons of Temperance." The white ribbon department of the Columbian Exposition. As is known to all active workers there will be a children's exhibit, for which Miss Gordon has provided and in which children of all nations are manifesting a most encouraging interest.

—The World's Temperance Congress, to meet in Chicago during the World's Fair, will hold a four days' session, discussing the following phases of the temperance question, one on each day, respectively: "Scientific and Medical"; "Educational and Economic"; "Legislative and Political"; "Religious and Miscellaneous." Specially prepared papers will be discussed, but no resolutions adopted. The following named organizations will also hold a world's temperance one day each during the Fair: Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, National and World's W. C. T. U., and Non-partisan W. C. T. U.

Our Method of Feeding Ducks.

The young ducks that we have selected for breeding stock, together with the old birds, we turn out to pasture about September 1st, being careful not to mix them. As they feed sparingly at this time, as the young birds would begin to lay at once, lay twenty or thirty eggs, and then begin to moult, a thing we do not want them to do, as they would only moult in December and begin laying the second time so much later in consequence, so we feed sparingly on corn and soft food, and about November 10 we mate them and locate them in their winter quarters. We now begin to feed heavier, giving the birds all they will eat of two parts corn-meal and two parts of whole wheat bran and turpins in the morning and at night, feeding them on corn and oats at night, feeding refuse cabbage or green rye once each day. We keep oyster shells, ground bone and sharp sand by them, and two parts of red top mud will usually begin to lay in three weeks or about the first of December, keeping it up without intermission till about the first of August following. They are watered when they are fed, three times a day, during the extreme heat, and we water them four times. With this treatment we get about 140 eggs from each bird. They are let out into the yards every day when not too cold. The snow is no disadvantage providing it does not freeze too hard. In feeding young ducklings I usually start them off with bread-crumbs and mix

with the infertile eggs boiled hard and chopped fine. About one part egg to four or five parts bread-crumbs, fed every two hours for the first two or three days—never more than they will eat—then four times a day till the birds, are six weeks old, when three times each day will be sufficient. We use equal quantities of whole bran and corn meal at first, gradually increasing the meal until the birds are eight weeks old, when we use about 5 per cent. of the bran, especially during the last few days, when 5 per cent. of Bowker's Animal Meal or ground beef scraps may be used to advantage when the birds are young, increasing it to 10 per cent. the last few weeks before marketing.

One thing is necessary, to mix some 2 or 3 per cent. of sharp sand or finely-ground oyster shells with their food, or they will suffer from leg weakness, from inability to assimilate their food. Feed all the birds will eat once per day of green rye, corn fodder, or refuse cabbage, according to season.—James Rankin, in *Farm Yournal*.

Feeding Vermin in Orchards.

As a result of practical experience, fall pruning of trees, allowing their branches to lie on the ground through winter, is advised as a preventive of injury by mice and rabbits. It is best, however, to take the greatest care to clear as possible from the tree. In that case it will gather snow and make a refuge for mice that they will not desert.

Nests for Sitting Hens.

With a little care hens may be trained to sit in nests on the ground rather than elevated above it, as is generally the case. The moisture rising from the soil prevents the eggs getting too dry, as they will in nests where contact with soil is not possible. Many people who do not appreciate the importance of this point have no luck with hens that they set, and only get full hatches of chickens when hens steal their nests, and often hatch every egg they sit on.

Good Garden Tools.

So much of the work of the garden is done by hand that a farmer is inexcusable who does not provide himself with the best tools that are made. Some farmers do not appear to realize that as much improvement has been made in tools for garden work as for cultivating the investing farm crops. What the sees the weeder and cultivators operated by horse power he will find that what is needed to be done laboriously by hand has been greatly reduced, and is not at all burdensome.

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The young ducks that we have selected for breeding stock, together with the old birds, we turn out to pasture about September 1st, being careful not to mix them. As they feed sparingly at this time, as the young birds would begin to lay at once, lay twenty or thirty eggs, and then begin to moult, a thing we do not want them to do, as they would only moult in December and begin laying the second time so much later in consequence, so we feed sparingly on corn and soft food, and about November 10 we mate them and locate them in their winter quarters. We now begin to feed heavier, giving the birds all they will eat of two parts corn-meal and two parts of whole wheat bran and turpins in the morning and at night, feeding them on corn and oats at night, feeding refuse cabbage or green rye once each day. We keep oyster shells, ground bone and sharp sand by them, and two parts of red top mud will usually begin to lay in three weeks or about the first of December, keeping it up without intermission till about the first of August following. They are watered when they are fed, three times a day, during the extreme heat, and we water them four times. With this treatment we get about 140 eggs from each bird. They are let out into the yards every day when not too cold. The snow is no disadvantage providing it does not freeze too hard. In feeding young ducklings I usually start them off with bread-crumbs and mix

THINK IT OVER

whether it is wiser to go where they are sure to have shop-worn garments to dispose of, or to come direct to us, where you can rely on getting Fresh, New, Stylish Garments, all marked in plain figures at **Rock Bottom Prices?** We will leave you to be the judges. As strong evidence in our favor we find our business rapidly increasing. What more can we desire, only to impress you with the fact that **Our Goods were all purchased this Spring?** We have some more **MEN'S SUITS** at \$3.75. **Come Early.**

NEW ROYAL CLOTHING STORE, R. W. LEETCH, Prop.
47 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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MY METHOD OF BUSINESS.

If you get anything from me or any of my agents that is not just right in every way, you shall have your money back again, every cent of it. I get the best I can find. If I make a mistake I lose, not my customer.

What do you think of a business conducted on that plan?

SPECIAL OFFER.

Send 75 cents for the lot—worth \$1.05.

- Dozen pens for expert writers.....15c
- Oblique holder used by all penmen.....15c
- Set of business capitals, worth.....25c
- Set of written copies, worth.....50c

Total worth.....\$1.05

Instruction in writing, bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, three months, \$15 (usual price \$25). This course is as thorough and complete in all its requirements as given by any business college or teacher.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B.
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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWS SUMMARY.

Dominion.

—There is a great influx of Chinese into British Columbia this spring. The revenue from the Chinese poll tax at Victoria last month reached \$13,970.50.

—A new iron bridge on the I. C. R. spanning the Mississippi, the boundary line between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, was successfully placed in position on Saturday.

—The seat for East York, made vacant by the death of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, has been won by the Conservative, Mr. McLean, of the Toronto World, being the successful candidate.

—It is announced that it is the intention of the Quebec government to introduce a bill giving to the bishops full liberty to collect the tithes as they think proper, either as an allowance or as a tax on real estate.

—Now it is said the ship railway will be under full work in July. Some of the contractors are expected here in a day or two. It is to be hoped this grand undertaking will be at last pushed to a successful issue.—*Amherst Press.*

—The department of agriculture has leased the building and plant belonging to the New Brunswick Dairying Co. at Kingsclere, York Co., and the creamery there will be run as one of the Dominion experimental dairy stations.—*Telegraph.*

—It appears that some of the people who recently left Sackville for the Northwest have not found the prairies of the West as the whole more attractive than the mud and uplands of Westmorland, and have accordingly announced their intention to return.

—Mr. George Kitchen, the contractor for the construction of the Woodstock N. B. bridge, has commenced operations with vigor. A large party of men are working quarrying granite at Sugar Brook, on the C. P. R., and a considerable quantity has already been brought thence to Woodstock by rail.

—A Chatham, Ont., despatch says: Owing to the heavy rain-fall, Halden Plains in this county are covered with water. Probably 4,000 acres are flooded and the crops are almost wholly destroyed. The loss will amount to \$75,000. Maritime farmers have not been troubled with any surplus of rain. The latter has ruled cold and dry. Fortunately, the losses to the farmers in crops and cattle are likely to be heavy, there are but few casualties to human life reported thus far.

—The planters of a large section of Arkansas are alarmed by the preparations of great bodies of colored men to leave that State and settle in colonies elsewhere. The recent lynchings and other acts of injustice are the causes of dissatisfaction, and unless the negroes get assurances that they will get justice in the courts, just as white men do—or are supposed to do—the planters will be practically without help when the time of harvesting comes. The negroes began to run away from bondage before the war, and as a race they can run well, now, it driven to it by justice.

—The new catalogue of the St. John Conservatory of Music and Elocution, 84 Princess street, presents a neat appearance. This school has been established in St. John for the past two years, and provides a liberal education in music—piano, voice, violin—elocution, painting and English. Free instruction is given in harmony, theory, and singing. The Saturday recitals are given for the benefit of pupils. Certificates in third, fourth and fifth grades are given, the fifth grade admitting them to the New England Conservatory, Boston. The school is doing good work and the catalogue compares favorably with other schools.

United States.

—Disastrous floods occurred last week in the State of Missouri, causing some loss of live stock and great damage to crops.

—Hattie Adams, convicted of keeping a disorderly house, on the exposure made by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, has been sentenced to nine months in penitentiary without a fine. The extreme penalty is one year and \$500 fine.

—The anthracite coal mined in the United States amounts to between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 tons a year. Almost all of this is now in the control of the managers of the Reading deal. Supposing the coming year's product to be only 40,000,000 tons, if the combination advances coal ten cents a ton it will make \$40,000,000 for the average advance of sixteen cents a ton made already is a profit of \$6,400,000.

—There are numerous reports of disasters by rain and floods in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and other points in the West. As meteorological troubles of this character are usually expected at this time of the year, precautions are taken along such rivers as the Illinois and Mississippi against damage, but the storms this season seem to be of unusual severity, rendering these precautions of little avail. Fortunately, the losses to the farmers in crops and cattle are likely to be heavy, there are but few casualties to human life reported thus far.

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CONVENTION FUNDS RECEIVED.

Westport church.....	\$12 23
Capt. Maurice Haycock, Westport	5 00
Mrs. Lucinda Brown.....	5 00
Yarmouth South, Chelogue.....	10 25
Second Elgin church.....	9 32
Sydney church, for G. L. M.....	3 10
Nashuaik, for N. W. M.....	1 00
D. McDonald, N. E. Margaree, for N. W. M.....	2 00
Mr. and Mrs. D. Macdonald, Tor	2 00
Com. Fund.....	2 00
Miss M. G. Hatfield, Somers-	1 00
ville, Mass., for N. W. M.....	1 00
Springhill.....	15 00
Miss Rebecca J. Blackadar, Heaver	5 00
River, for F. M.....	10 00
Nictaux, for N. W. M.....	10 00
Truro Station, N. W. M.....	6 32
First Hillsboro church.....	5 57
Dartmouth.....	24 69
First Horton, Wolfville, for N. W. M.....	35 67
Second Cornwallis, Berwick.....	5 42
Clyde River, F. E. L., for N. W. M.....	3 44
North River.....	8 10
Aylesford Centre.....	13 61
Morristown Sec.....	6 23
Onslow, West.....	15 69
Alexandra, P. E. L.....	11 25
Innamuch church, Truro.....	50 00
Upper Sheffield, N. B., May 6.....	1 00

British and Foreign.

—The *Safdar* says that Mr. Timothy Healy has frustrated the renewed efforts supported by the Gladstonian leaders to re-ignite the warring Irish parties.

—A Riga despatch of May 15 says: The American steamer *Comenough*, Capt. Spencer, loaded with flour, grain, and provisions, sent from Philadelphia for the benefit of the starving Russian peasants, arrived in the Riga roadstead at midnight. At five o'clock this morning the work of discharging the vessel commenced and is being pushed as rapidly as possible. This afternoon the municipal council and residents of Riga proceeded in steamers to the roadstead, where most hearty greetings were extended to those on board the *Comenough*.

Acadia University.

GRADUATE EXERCISES, ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

Thursday, May 31—7 p. m., meeting of the Senate.

Wednesday, June 1—9 a. m., meeting of the Senate.

24 p. m.—Anniversary Exercises of Horticultural Academy.

4 p. m.—Meeting of the Governors.

7 p. m.—Anniversary Exercises of Acadia Seminary.

Thursday, June 2—9 a. m., meeting of the Alumni.

11 a. m.—Public meeting of the University for conferring degrees.

3 p. m.—Meeting of the Alumni.

8 p. m.—Concert by the Olmie Turbett Concert Company of New York.

Friday, June 3—9 a. m., meeting of the Governors, to be continued through the day.

1792-1892.

CENTENNIAL NOTICE.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Day, treasurer of the Convention, an arrangement has been made so that all donations for "Memorial Fund" are requested to be sent to the undersigned, secretary of centennial committee. Kindly begin the sending of your "Memorial" gifts.

G. O. GATES, Secy.

St. John, May 16.

"MEMORIAL FUND" ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A friend, "for bricks in the new building at Palcoada and Kimey,".....\$5 00

G. O. GATES.

FOREIGN MISSION RECEIPTS.

Moneys received by Rev. I. C. Archibald from April 1st to May 4th, 1892:

Springfield, Ann. Co., N. S.....\$6 50

Lunenburg Co., N. S.....

New Germany church.....\$9 30

New Germany.....

Foster Settlement.....9 31 18 61

Bigswater.....4 73

Lunenburg town church.....14 00

Lunenburg church—Mahone.....13 15

Chester church.....

Chester Basin.....\$3 50

Chester.....16 50 20 00

Tanook.....34 50

Queens Co., N. S.:.....\$115 49

Mill Village church—T.....

M. Steadman, 83—T.....

Hunt \$2.....\$5 00

Port Medway church.....10 00

Liverpool church—Liver-

pool, \$19.80; Brooklyn,

\$4.75.....24 55

Milton.....19 00

Greenfield.....4 14

Kemp.....9 08

Colodick.....3 33

Brookfield.....20 29

Leinster street church, St. John:

Mrs. Alfred Seaborn.....\$50 00

Mrs. Geo. N. Robertson.....12 00

.....\$62 00

J. MARCH, Treas. For. Miss. Bd.

.....\$273 48

W. B. M. U. RECEIPTS.

Weston, per Sophia Skinner, F. M. \$4.80; H. M., \$1.....\$5 80

Oak Bay, per Alma Towle, F. M., 3 00

Cambridge Narrows, per Mrs. C. W. Pearce, F. M., 5 50

Moncton, per S. E. Ross, F. M., 25 00

Hartford, per Louise A. McKim, F. M., \$8.89; H. M., \$1.11.....10 00

Amherst, per Mrs. D. A. Steele, F. M., 25 00

St. John (German St.) per Mrs. C. A. Gates, F. M., \$24; H. M., \$2.66.....26 66

East Onslow, per Mrs. A. F. Fulton, F. M., \$1.25; H. M., 75c.....2 00

Amherst, T. B. Black, constitute member, for mission building at Palcoada.....25 00

Cambridge Narrows, per Mrs. C. W. Pearce, collected by Mrs. W. H. White, an invalid sister, on an autograph copy, to constitute Mrs. M. P. King, constitute member, for mission building at Palcoada.....25 00

Hantsport, per Jennie Blenkhorn, F. M., \$4.25; H. M., \$4.17.....8 42

Halifax (North church), per Mrs. W. Manning, to constitute Mrs. David Ellis a life member.....25 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR QUARTER ENDING APRIL 30, 1892.

Received from:	F. M.	H. M.	TOTAL.
Nov. Society.....	\$287 95	\$105 11	\$393 06
New Brunswick.....	63 30	4 64	67 94
P. E. Island.....	63 30	4 64	67 94
Mt. Pleasant and Sunday	.....	.....	.....
Schools—Nova Scotia.....	172 65	28 26	200 91
Mission Bands and Sunday	.....	.....	.....
Schools—N. Brunswick.....	14 30	2 50	17 80
Draft sent J. March, Treas. F. M. (Bank).....	\$1,480 00	.....	\$1,480 00
Dr. H. A. Colborn, Treas. H. M. (Bank).....	187 50	.....	187 50
M. Board.....	.....	.....	.....
Draft sent Mrs. Manning to pay "Rent".....	100 00	.....	100 00
Miss Johnston's postage.....	2 75	.....	2 75
Drafts discount, postage.....	116 00	.....	116 00
.....	\$1,778 35	.....	\$1,778 35

ROYAL HEALTH-GLOWING CHECKS FOLLOW THE USE OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

nature's remedy for driving out disease, enriching poor or watery blood, and building up the nerves. They promptly correct all irregularities and its peculiar effect on females. Sold by dealers, or by mail post paid on receipt of price—50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—by addressing the Dr. Williams Med. Co., Brockville, Ont., or Morristown, N. Y. Beware of imitations.

KID GLOVES.—We have reached a time in the history of trade, when it behooves every intelligent woman to keep quick step with the business march and methods of the day. We have much pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to the Kid Glove House of W. H. Fairall, St. John, N. B., who are direct manufacturer's agents for this important article of a lady's dress. The advertisement is certainly novel in its character, and the inducements offered to test the value of their goods is quite as remarkable.

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

False Economy

Is practiced by many people, who buy inferior articles of food, because they are cheap. Standard goods. Surely infants are entitled to the best food obtainable. It is a fact that the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant food. Your grocer and druggist keep it.

Marriages.

UPHAM—CROWE.—At Acadia Mines, Col. Co., N. S., May 10, by Rev. H. A. Giffin, William Upham to Etta Crowe, both of Acadia Mines.

YOUNG—MCDONALD.—At Sunbury, April 16, by Rev. W. T. Corey, Joseph A. Young, of Chipman, to Edith Laura McDonald, of Sunbury, all of Queens Co., N. S.

FELTMATE—HENDRICK.—At Upper Wilkeson, May 1, by Rev. James Scott, Augustus C. Feltnate to Abigail Hendrick, of Half Island Cove, Guysboro Co., N. S.

SPEAR—BALCOM.—At the home of the bride's parents, Bear River, May 3, by Rev. D. H. Shingon, M. A. Judson, Spear to Laura Balcom, both of Bear River.

BEATTY—BARNETT.—At the residence of Geo. Barnett, Esq., May 4, by Rev. S. H. Cornwall, Alexander B. Beatty to Eliza Barnett, both of Hillsboro, Albert Co., N. B.

RINDRES—SEAMAN.—At the home of the bride's father, May 4, by Rev. C. H. Haverstock, James H. Rindres to Minnie A. Seaman, all of Middleboro, Cumberland.

Deaths.

STRANGE.—In Carleton, April 27, suddenly, of diphtheric croup, Eva McDonald, eldest daughter of Edwin L. and M. Alberta Strange, aged 4 years, 2 months and 1 day.

AKERLY.—At Cambridge, Queens Co., April 21, Margaret Akerly, widow of the late George Akerly, in the 76th year of her age. Sister Akerly leaves four daughters with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

KEMPTON.—At Harmony, Queens Co., N. S., April 30, H. Nelson Kempton, aged 45 years. Bro. K. was baptized in 1868, by Rev. Isa Wallace, and was received into the Kemptons church, and was peace. May the Lord comfort the bereaved wife and two children.

WATERS.—At Hebron, April 26th, Charles Kent Waters, aged 14 years. He had been afflicted from early childhood with a nervous disease, which two years ago resulted in complete prostration. He bore his suffering with a patience not often seen in one so young, and by word and act gave evidence of trust in the Saviour.

DICKSON.—At Bonora, Guys Co., N. S., April 31, Mrs. Hannah Dickson, aged 84 years. Sister Dickson was baptized into the fellowship of the First St. Mary's church, in 1846, by Mr. Hobbs, of which church she was a true member in every sense of the word until she passed over the river of death, and entered the gates of eternal happiness.

FERRIS.—On April 28, at White's Cove, Queens Co., in the 81st year of her age, Sarah Ferris, widow of the late John Ferris, M. P. Our dear sister was the mother of twelve children, ten of whom, with a loving husband, preceded her to the heavenly home. A mother, in Israel, a woman of fortitude and faith in a marked sense; at her home God's ministers were ever welcomed and kindly ministered unto.

BIANSOMB.—At Waterboro, Queens Co., April 27, of pneumonia, Capt. Geo. M. Branscomb, aged 45 years. Our dear brother leaves an aged and almost broken mother, four sisters, and three brothers, with a large number of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of a loving son, affectionate brother and kind friend. The family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community in this great sorrow.

HUTCHESON.—At Kennebunkport, Me., May 7, William Hutcheson, formerly of Canoe. Mr. H. took a deep interest in the churches of which he was at different periods a member. Was a faithful teacher in the Sabbath-school; always took his part in the social services, often acting as leader of the meetings in the pastor's absence. He was baptized in Canoe, in 1857, by the late Rev. J. C. Hurd. During my pastorate there I received much help and comfort from this good brother. He leaves a widow in Kennebunkport, Me.

D. A. S.

SAUNDERS.—At Hebron, April 13th, Eleanor, wife of Deacon Joseph Saunders, in the 32nd year of her age. Our sister united with the Hebron Baptist church during the ministry of Rev. E. N. Harris, about thirty years ago. Quiet and unassuming in manner, devoted to her family and to the church, she well adorned her Christian profession. Her illness was long and protracted, but was endured with patient submission to the end. The memory of her life and death cannot but be helpful to the sorrowing husband and children on their journey to meet her above.

GERMAIN.—At Smith's Cove, Digby Co., N. S., March 9, after a brief illness, Maria, widow of Thomas Germain, and youngest daughter of the late Stephen Jones, a loyalist who settled on east side of Grand Joggin, in the above county, in 1784, aged 87 years. Deceased professed Christianity in early life, was impressed by Rev. David Harris and joined the First Clements Baptist church about 1826. March 16, 1842, Mrs. G., with eleven others, united in forming the Second Hillsboro church, located at Smith's Cove. She lived a consistent follower of her Redeemer, and was interred with appropriate services by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Richan.

LITTLE CHILDREN!

We are thoughtful of the wants of little children, in fact we have to be. Our Children's Department is a most important branch of our business, and we study to please the little folks and to dress them in a becoming style. Whole Suits from 87c. upwards.

Oak Hall Clothing House.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.

FARMERS!

TRY THE CELEBRATED FERTILIZERS

MANUFACTURED BY THE

PROVINCIAL CHEMICAL FERTILIZER Co.,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Imperial Superphosphate,

Potato Phosphate,

Bone Meal.

Send for Catalogue, and convince yourself, from the numerous testimonials received, of their value.

SHARPE'S PRICES ARE LOWEST!

WATCHES AT LOW PRICES!

EVERY ONE GUARANTEED!

NEWHAVEN (Key)..... Nickel Case, \$ 4.00

NEW YORK STANDARD (Stem) Do..... 6.25

WALTHAM or ELGIN (Key) Do..... 6.75

P. S. BARTLETT (Key)..... Silver Case, 11.75

P. S. BARTLETT (Stem) Do..... 16.25

P. S. BARTLETT (Stem) 21 yr Gold-Plated Case, 21.00

APPLETON, TRACY & Co. (Stem) Do..... 22.50

These are only a few of the Bargains we give.

Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Spectacles, &c., at equally low prices.

L. L. SHARPE,

42 Dock Street, - St. John, N. B.

FINE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

LIFE INSURANCE AT COST.

Mutual Relief Society

OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Home Office, - YARMOUTH, N. S.

A. C. BORDEN, President, T. B. CROSBY, Manager.

Commenced business 1881. Has over 9,200 members. Has over \$22,000 cash on hand to meet death claims. Has paid \$175,000 for death claims since its organization. Paid \$34,500 for death claims in 1891. (Cost members in 1891 for each \$4,000 insurance as follows:—

At age 30, \$ 7 50 At age 40, \$ 8 44

At age 50, 11 00 At age 60, 20 00

J. H. HURLEBERT,

General Agent, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Rev. H. MILLS.

Skoda Victorious!

Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Deathly Fatigues and Loss of Appetite

CURED!

THE FOLLOWING LETTER PROVES THE WONDERFUL MEDICAL POWERS OF THE GREAT GERMAN-AMERICAN REMEDY, THE NAME OF REV. H. MILLS (THAN WHOM THERE IS NO BETTER KNOWN MAN IN THE MINISTRY) IS WELL KNOWN IN THOUSANDS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE PINK TREAT STATE.

"I am now 57 years old, and for over 10 years I have been afflicted with weak kidneys so badly at times that I could not rest nights. I could get no position that would be comfortable my sick days.

My Liver also became affected, causing me to become very Bilious. I have been treated by the best Physicians, but have not been cured. I have been greatly troubled with the Hemorrhoids, and in long protracted meetings it would become very serious.

I have used the two courses of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and LITTLE TABLETS, you kindly sent me, and through the blessing of God, am PER- FECTLY CURED—have not felt better for 20 years.

REV. H. MILLS.

Tracy Mills, Carleton Co., N. B.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N. S.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD WITH SKODA'S DISCOVERY.

We will send half a pound of Natlie's Food to any mother sending to her address.

THOMAS LEEING & CO., MONTREAL.

NESTLE'S FOOD

TO BENJAMIN ABRAMS AND ELLYN JANE, his wife, and all others whom it may concern:

WE HEREBY GIVE YOU NOTICE that in default of payment of certain mortgage moneys owing to me, the undersigned Margaret Anne Parbury, by virtue of the indenture of mortgage executed by you, bearing date the thirty-first day of October, A. D. 1886, we shall, on SATURDAY, the eighteenth day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, at Bank's Office, in Prince William Street, in the City of Saint John, in the 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, the said Margaret Anne Parbury.

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

MARGARET ANNE PARBURY.

A. H. DUMMEL, Solicitor for Mortgagees.

TO THOMAS W. KERRIEBEE AND CATHERINE, his wife, and all others whom it may concern:

WE HEREBY GIVE YOU NOTICE that in default of payment of certain mortgage moneys owing to me, the undersigned Margaret Anne Parbury, by virtue of the indenture of mortgage executed by you, bearing date the thirty-first day of October, A. D. 1886, we shall, on SATURDAY, the eighteenth day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, at Bank's Office, in Prince William Street, in the City of Saint John, in the 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, the said Margaret Anne Parbury.

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

MARGARET ANNE PARBURY.

A. H. DUMMEL, Solicitor for Mortgagees.

Rev. H. MILLS.

Skoda Victorious!

Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Deathly Fatigues and Loss of Appetite

CURED!

THE FOLLOWING LETTER PROVES THE WONDERFUL MEDICAL POWERS OF THE GREAT GERMAN-AMERICAN REMEDY, THE NAME OF REV. H. MILLS (THAN WHOM THERE IS NO BETTER KNOWN MAN IN THE MINISTRY) IS WELL KNOWN IN THOUSANDS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE PINK TREAT STATE.

"I am now 57 years old, and for over 10 years I have been afflicted with weak kidneys so badly at times that I could not rest nights. I could get no position that would be comfortable my sick days.

My Liver also became affected, causing me to become very Bilious. I have been treated by the best Physicians, but have not been cured. I have been greatly troubled with the Hemorrhoids, and in long protracted meetings it would become very serious.

I have used the two courses of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and LITTLE TABLETS, you kindly sent me, and through the blessing of God, am PER- FECTLY CURED—have not felt better for 20 years.

REV. H. MILLS.

Tracy Mills, Carleton Co., N. B.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N. S.

Birdock Blood Bitters Cures BAD BLOOD.

Blood Bitters Cures BAD BLOOD.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

SUMMER BOARDERS.

THIS Subscriber is prepared to accommodate for the summer a few BOARDERS at CLARKE'S MILLS—17 miles from St. John City on the Shore Line Railway—with privileges for Trout Fishing on the Musquash River, and camping out if desired. Apply to

C. C. CLINCH, Clinch's Mills, N. B.

When you want to be cured of Dyspepsia try the greatest known cure, Dr. C. C. Free's Sarsaparilla. H. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSANGER

VOLUME LV.

Vol. VIII., No. 21.

—PERSONS expecting to attend anniversary exercises at Wolfville week should read carefully the notices as to travelling arrangements, issue, as some changes and several conditions have been made to the given last week. We are informed Mr. Kempton that the W. C. C. has been asked to begin the issue of special rate tickets on Monday, the same as the W. and A.—probably comply with the request.

—THE readers of the MESSANGER VISITOR will be glad to read in this column the note of Mr. G. S. Sussex, and to hear of the efforts put forth to enforce the Act in that town. Brother G. S. those who have stood with him in the good fight are worthy of all praise. The places which are under the ad. Temperance Act were under the example of Sussex, it was more than anything else to bring a day of a general prohibition law.

—MAKING WILLS.—It is worth Mr. Pardee, of Perth, was worth \$100,000 when he died,—a few days ago had been a liberal giver to the College, of which he was a trustee. It was expected that he would bequeath the college, as he had named his intention of doing. He had determined not to make a will, to dispose of his property when ready to die. He died suddenly, and left no will. So the gets nothing. Referring to this Independent says:

"This is not only a reminder every man who has property to be of should make his will, but of those who can do so without their natural heirs should give a portion of their property for the benefit of the community. No man has got wealth out receiving it from society at large is the growth of population, the general industry of the country which he has benefited. He ought to have got this wealth in an unselfish way. Society has done nothing for him. Let him do something for when he dies. The time will come when a man will not feel himself dying creditably who does not generously."

—THE Presbyterian Synod of Acadia and Quebec has held its annual meeting at Smith's Falls, Ont. The increasing salaries of ministers reported to be making progress of great benefit both to the congregation and to those assisting effort of this kind was proposed some time ago, but we have not much about it lately. The report of the state of religion discussed the necessity of the deacons. Some were as faithful and efficient, while others were reported as not what they were. Just imagine our Convention a report that discussed deacons! The hindrances to religion discussed, the following black clouds being read:

"Intemperance, gambling, oress, indifference, lotteries, skepticism, spiritual dyspepsia, contracting with no prospect of paying the debt, and erroneous views of Word, craze after novelties in the and in religious services, causing pleasure in various forms, the tone in the domain of politics; this last named, worldlyness, emphasized again and again by and presbyteries as the greatest hindrances, and therefore the should do its utmost to overcome Goliath enemy."

—THE statement from the First church which appears in this column will not cause surprise to our readers who are aware of the terms to which the statement alludes the damaging statements and actions against Mr. Crawley's church which have been publicly made. To others we may say that in our church in making this statement public has done what it was right to do under the circumstances reference to Bro. Crawley we say, that though he doubtless common with all others some frailties inseparable from humanity yet we believe the facts in the case warrant his church in believing nothing has occurred which should weaken the relations heretofore existing between them, and that he no infirmity of judgment or temperament which should impair confidence in him as a Christian man and a pastor of Christ. We firmly believe the pastor of the Fredericton church is not in any respect unworthy his honored father's name, and worthy of the respect and love his church feel for him, as well as the fullest confidence of all his brethren. Brother Crawley is what we believe him to be, we can scarcely conceive of any thing more base