

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LV.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLIV.

Vol. VIII, No. 10.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1892.

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

— EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND appears to be popular among college students. He recently delivered an address at Ann Arbor, Mich., and now he has been invited to do a similar service for Yale.

— A NECESSARILY brief, but still suggestive and valuable, report of the meetings lately held in Toronto in the interest of the Centennial movement will be found on our second page. We are indebted for it to Rev. W. H. Cline, of Paris, Ont.

— It is reported that the Russian government has ordered Count Tolstoi, who has been engaged in the work of relieving distress in the famine-stricken districts, to return to his estate, on the ground that a letter on the famine, published in a London paper, was unpatriotic. But Lady Tolstoi writes that her husband was not the author of the letter.

— We have a note from Rev. R. Sanford, dated January 30, saying: "Please do me the favor to tell the friends who read the paper that we propose (D. V.) to sail from Bimilipatan within twenty days from the present date. We wish to go via Singapore, Yokohama and Vancouver. Let all letters and papers intended for us be directed to Wolfville, in care of Bro. G. V. Rand. He will be kind enough to keep them for us in a little box. He has had experience in that kind of thing. We hope, ere long, to see the dear friends face to face."

— THE Premier of the newly formed French cabinet is M. Loubet. He has not hitherto been regarded as a leader. M. de Freycinet, and all the members of the late cabinet, except M. Constans, are associated with M. Loubet in the new ministry. The personnel being so nearly the same as that of the late cabinet, the policy cannot be supposed to differ materially. How long M. Loubet will be able to hold the balance between the opposing forces of Right and Left is a matter of speculation.

— PROF. W. J. TUCKER, of Andover Seminary, has been called to succeed Dr. Bartlett as president of Dartmouth College. The Boston Traveller remarks in this connection:

"Prof. Tucker has distinguished himself both as a preacher and as an educator, and all who know him will predict that if his life be spared, his administration of the affairs of Dartmouth will be a memorable one. Dartmouth is one of the best of the smaller colleges and has on the roll of her alumni the names of many eminent men. Her choice of Prof. Tucker shows that she is determined to take no backward step."

— THERE is something pathetic in the story of Mrs. Jamieson, a young Englishwoman, making a journey to Zanzibar in the hope of procuring evidence to clear the name of her dead husband from imputations cast upon it by his connection with a most revolting story of cannibalism in Africa. There is nothing, however, to indicate that Mrs. Jamieson has been successful in her heroic mission, but, on the contrary, it is reported that African travellers verify Stanley's version of the story.

— COL. ROBERT INGERSOLL has brought suit for libel against Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of a Baptist church in Brooklyn, New York. The supposed libel got itself published in a rather singular manner, it appears. It is said to have been spoken by Mr. Dixon at his phonograph, taken from the phonograph by his private secretary, and by the latter communicated to a reporter. Whether a statement delivered to a phonograph can constitute a libel in law is a question which the courts have not hitherto probably been called upon to decide.

— On a certain Sunday evening a few weeks ago, in one of the Baptist churches of this city, the pastor preached an earnest missionary sermon, and in the after-meeting, a stranger, a seaman, rose and told how when in India, he, then a godless man, entered an eating-house and a young girl, a native and a convert from heathenism, came and spoke to him about Christ and His salvation. Her earnest words and prayers led to his conversion. He could therefore bear grateful testimony, not only to the power of the Gospel, but to the blessed fruits of a Foreign Mission work.

— A VERY interesting dialogue entitled "Our Mission to the Telegus," has been prepared by Mrs. I. C. Archibald. This completes the series begun by Mrs. J. W. Manning. It will be very helpful to Sunday-schools and Mission Bands in getting up concerts, &c., this centennial year, and ought to find a large sale. This dialogue, with others of the series, may be obtained at the Book Room, Halifax. Let the friends note this, and avail themselves of the material by which to increase and deepen the interest in our Foreign Mission work. Get the children and hold them for Christ and His cause.

PASSING EVENTS.

THERE has been unusual excitement in the province of Quebec during the past week while the fiercely-fought political campaign has been drawing to its close. By the time this paper is in the hands of our readers, the people of Quebec will have pronounced their judgment upon the doings of Count Mercier and his government. It is not best perhaps to anticipate the verdict, but, so far as can be gathered from the results of nomination day, that judgment seems likely to be one of condemnation. Of six candidates returned by acclamation, five were supporters of De Boucherville, and only one of Mercier. In two other constituencies, we believe, Mercier's men have since withdrawn from the contest. Mr. Boyer, one of Mr. Mercier's colleagues, has publicly repudiated him, while many of those who are opposing the government are running as independent Liberals, and are pledged to oppose Mercier. It seems pretty certain, therefore, that even if the Conservatives should not secure a majority in the elections, it would still be impossible for Mercier to form a ministry. In this event the situation would be a complicated one. But it is unnecessary to speculate in reference to the result. If the De Boucherville ministry is sustained at the polls, as seems likely to be the case, it can hardly fail to be an improvement on the Mercier regime; but that it will be immaculate is probably too much to expect of any Quebec government. The Montreal Witness, which has joined heartily with the new government in the fight against Mercier, already complains that its "virtual bribery of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and of the Quebec constituencies, by the gift of a valuable property in Quebec to the railway company, is a bad beginning."

THE provincial legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick both met on the 3rd inst. In the speech from the throne, in both provinces, there was sympathetic allusion to the death of the Duke of Clarence. In this province the speech also promises legislation in connection with the Crown timber lands, based on the recommendation of the commission appointed to enquire into the management of these lands, and expresses gratification that the operation during the year of the mining law enacted last session has given a marked impetus to the licensing of mining areas and to mining explorations generally. The failure of the expectation of increased subsidy from the Dominion government through an increase in population is alluded to, and a measure is promised "for augmenting the revenue from sources hitherto undrawn upon" in order to afford "further assistance to the dairy and kindred agricultural interests, so as to diminish, if possible, the outflow of our farming population."

In Nova Scotia the speech expresses regret that the joint resolution of the two Houses on the claims of the province of a refund of moneys expended on certain railways has not progressed as rapidly as was hoped, but trusts that a satisfactory settlement may be reached. It promises amendments to the Municipal act, refers to the success of the provincial exhibition and to the fact that the sale of imported sheep at that time was appreciated by the province, promises additional encouragement to agriculture; refers to the new Nurses' Home in connection with the Victoria General Hospital and to the proposed enlargement of the hospital; congratulates the province on the completion of the Annapolis and Digby link and promises amendments to the Educational and Mines and Minerals acts.

IN the Dominion Parliament, apart from the comparatively brief debate on the address, which was permitted to pass without amendment, no very important business seems to have been reached as yet. Quite an exciting debate occurred in the House on Thursday, on a motion of Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, in reference to the voters' lists of the city of London. The question at issue was whether the appealed votes should be counted in making the returns of the late election, and whether parliament had a right to take cognizance of the matter at this stage of the proceedings. The Minister of Justice contended that parliament had no right of interference, as the votes in question were the subject of appeal and their validity would, in due time, be decided by the Supreme Court. Mr. Laurier held that the returning officer should not have made his returns until the validity of the votes had been decided. Mr. Charlton introduced his bill for the better ob-

servance of the Lord's Day, and Mr. Taylor has introduced a bill containing provisions similar to those of the alien labor contract law of the United States. It is said that Mr. Flint will introduce a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Amendment Act of 1888. The character of the proposed amendment is not indicated. The government's delay in announcing the prohibition commission is explained on the ground that certain persons selected have not been able to act on account of other engagements. It is intimated that the commission will shortly be proclaimed. In view of the expected commission, the Dominion Temperance Alliance has decided not to call for a vote on the prohibition question during this session of parliament. Mr. A. R. Dickey, member for Cumberland, has been elected by the Alliance as its representative in the House of Commons. Mr. Foster held this position for a time, and afterwards Mr. Jamieson. Mr. Foster was made a minister and Mr. Jamieson has been made a judge. Mr. Dickey will be apt to receive congratulations from some quarters that he is on the highway to promotion. But let us wait and see. If the measure in reference to the commission shall be carried out in good faith, it cannot fail to lead to good results.

A MATTER which causes much excitement in England is the announcement that on March 12th 460,000 miners will quit work, and will remain idle for two weeks, with the object of compelling such an advance in the price of coal as will prevent the mine-owners from reducing wages. Considering the effect on associate industries, it is said, that over one million employees will find themselves idle, and five million persons will be more or less directly affected by the strike, while indirectly all consumers of coal will suffer. The cold weather prevailing in England last week, necessitating the use of large quantities of coal, and the prospect of reduced supply, led to something like a panic. Coal is reported to have risen in price seven shillings a ton within a month. Such a condition, of course, offers opportunity to speculators and soulless corporations, of which they are not slow to avail themselves, and the result is that they are enriched at the expense of much hardship and suffering to the poor. It is plain that such results ought to be impossible in a well-governed country. It may be regarded, however, we hope, as an inevitable evil consequent upon progress toward a better state of things.

THE sometime governor, and now senator, D. B. Hill, of New York, is well known to be as astute and indefatigable as he is unscrupulous in the methods he employs to secure his ends. His declared aim is the White House, and no lofty or patriotic consideration will stand between him and the attainment of his ambition. He has stolen a march upon his rivals by calling a mid-winter Democratic Convention at Albany, and securing the nomination of the party in that State. The anti-Hill Democrats of New York will call a convention in May, with what result remains to be seen; but there is little doubt that Hillian dominates the party in New York, not only in affairs of state and municipal government, but also in reference to the approaching presidential contest. His reliance, it is said, is on New York and the South and Southwest, and he will depend largely on a personal canvass to push his interests. It is hardly likely that Hill can secure the nomination of the Democratic party at its Chicago convention next June, but it is not unlikely that he can and will prevent any other Democrat being nominated with any reasonable prospect of election. Canadians in general, we presume, would be glad to see Mr. Cleveland, or some other respectable Democrat in the presidential chair; but they certainly will pray that the United States may be delivered from the rule of "Hill and Tammany."

MANY of our United States exchanges contain pretty severe criticisms of the Indian appropriation bill now before Congress. The bill indicates a reactionary policy in Indian affairs, inasmuch as the appropriation recommended falls short by some \$800,000 of that of last year, and is nearly a million and a half of dollars short of the sum required, as estimated by Mr. Morgan, commissioner of Indian affairs, for the carrying out of the plans, as to educational and other work, for the improvement of the Indian people. The reductions will have the effect to cripple the efforts being put forth for the education of the Indians, and appears to be justly characterized as a "short-sighted policy" and "wasteful

economy." Surely it is every way better to settle the Indian question in the school-room than on the battle field. There are other departments in which the United States government might economize with greater honor as well as greater advantage than in its Indian affairs. Considering how the Indian has gradually receded before the march of advancing civilization, and how little creditable to the dominating race the method of that advance has been, that portion of the white race on this continent with whom moral considerations have much influence, will certainly desire that the treatment of the remnants of the aboriginal races shall be as generous as their best interests demand.

AN occasion of more than passing interest was the sailing from Philadelphia of the steamer Indiana, laden with supplies for the people of the famine-stricken districts of Russia. The steamer, with her 3,300 tons of flour and provisions, was profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and 10,000 people were gathered to give expression to their sympathy for the starving millions across the sea. Music for the occasion was supplied by a German male chorus of 120 voices. The different religious denominations and churches were represented by their leading men. Dr. H. L. Wayland for the Baptists, Bishop Foss for the Methodists, Archbishop Ryan for the Roman Catholics, and Rabbi Marcus Jastrow for the Hebrews, addressed the people. It seemed most appropriate that on such an occasion, so expressive of the spirit of universal goodwill and charity, Catholic and Protestant, Christian and Jew, should cordially unite in the expression of a common sentiment which does honor to the race.

THE silver question continues to excite much interest in the United States, and an exciting light over it is expected to take place in Congress in connection with the Bland Bill, which has been favorably reported on in committee. This bill authorizes the free coinage of seventy cents worth of silver bullion into a legal tender dollar. In the Senate, Senator Carlisle, of Kentucky, voted against the consideration of the free coinage measure. Some years ago, when a silver dollar contained ninety cents worth of bullion, he voted for free coinage, believing that the additional demand thus created for silver would raise this amount of bullion to the value of one hundred cents. But in spite of the fact that the United States government has been purchasing \$50,000,000 worth every year, the value of bullion in a silver dollar has declined to seventy cents; and Senator Carlisle thinks this a good reason for now opposing free coinage. The wonder is that any man of common sense, except those who are interested in the sale of silver bullion, can think any other way. It has been reported from Washington that an international conference is likely to be held before long to consider the wider use of silver. England is not likely, of course, to take part in any conference to consider the free coinage of silver, but it is said that Lord Salisbury and Chancellor Goschen are not averse to sending delegates to an international conference, the object of which should be to consider proposals for an enlarged money use of silver.

THE decision which has at length been given by the United States Supreme Court in the case of the British schooner, the W. P. Sayward, amounts to nothing in the way of settling any of the international questions in dispute. The Sayward, it will be remembered, was seized in Behring Sea by a United States revenue steamer and conveyed to Alaska, where she was confiscated by order of the Alaska court. The owner of the Sayward, supported by the Canadian government, applied to the Supreme Court of the United States to prohibit the enforcement of the judgment of the Alaska Court. It was evidently the desire of our government to obtain from the court a decision upon the question of the right of the United States to seize British vessels engaged in seal fishing in Behring Sea. The court has not, however, taken that question into consideration. The application for a writ of prohibition against the Alaska court was denied on the ground that that court had already pronounced sentence, and that nothing on the face of the proceedings showed a want of jurisdiction. The decision of the case by the Supreme Court did not involve any discussion of international rights in Behring Sea. The court simply held that the proceedings had passed beyond the stage at which a writ of prohibition could be granted. An appeal from the judgment of the Alaska court, it was held, could not be

considered because certain technical conditions had not been complied with. The political question raised by the attorney-general the court did not actually decide, though it conveyed a very broad intimation that if it had not a narrower ground on which to refuse the writ it would have declined to grant the writ on this ground, as the court should not pass on questions which were political in their nature.

Arrow Points.

BY PASTOR CLARK, COBourg, ONT.

— Sin occasions sin.
— Sow well, reap well.
— It is ill when a man's purse outweighs his piety.
— Where the heart is the man is.
— Those who live most for heaven are the best inhabitants of earth.
— Good missionary work may be done at home.
— He is the best Christian who most resembles Christ.
— An evil is all the worse for having a pious name.
— The devil is never more pleased than when he sees professing Christians working out his plans.
— Let the present day be as holy as your last day.
— Those who are greatest in their own esteem may be least in the sight of God.

— Not without abiding love.
Can we shun the Saviour's cross.
If my well intended effort be not destined to succeed,
Though I seem to be the loser, Heaven, at least, records the deed.
Though, amid the march of ages, heaven and earth should pass away,
Yet the word which God hath spoken still must stand, and stand for aye.

— A FRIEND sends us the following notes which, though not exactly new, will probably be news to most of our readers:
(Extracts from "The Nova Scotian" for October 12, 1891.)

"The weather during the past week has been unusually warm in town, the thermometer having varied on Thursday and Friday from 76° to 85° Fahr; in Pictou on Thursday, it was above 80°, and in Truro, on Friday, 82° in the shade. Such weather at this season of the year is without the remembrance of our old inhabitant, and has led to many curious speculations among the wisecracks. A vast many grave folks attribute the heat to the comet! This fine fall weather, however, has been extremely favorable to all kinds of farm labor."
"Several fine clusters of grapes were brought to town from Windsor last week, ripe and equal in flavor to those occasionally received here from the Mediterranean. The gentleman who raised them has besides six or eight bushels of equal quality and in good order. We had lately occasion to see some bunches from Cornwallis; they were of beautiful appearance and most delicious flavor. This gentleman, we believe, raises the largest quantity of grapes of any in the province; and what infinitely redounds to his credit, he was among the first who convinced the incredulous, by his practice, that grapes could be raised successfully in the open air and exposed to all the vicissitudes of a Nova Scotian summer." Then, after speaking of different varieties of imported trees it goes on: "If any man doubts the capability of growing on the former day, stood in him to visit, during the proper season, the pleasure grounds of Mr. Prescott, or the orchard of Capt. Avery, in Lower Horton."

(From "Nova Scotian" of June 1, 1891.)
"FREDERICTON, May 23.—An extraordinary person appeared in this town in the early part of last week, and introduced himself as a preacher of the gospel. He professed not to belong to any particular denomination of Christians, but that he was one of those who believe on the Lord Jesus Christ. He expressed his firm belief that the awful visitation this province experienced last year was a judgment upon it from the Lord for its wickedness, and that if it does not take warning thereby and repent, it will shortly be overtaken by another, still more terrible. He stated that he came to offer his services to the people in preaching the gospel, and that if they were rejected he would depart, 'shake off the dust from his feet,' having performed the duty required of him. His manner, on the former day, stood in the shade at 90°, and on the latter at 93°. On Thursday it fell to 54°, and afterwards became uncomfortably cold. It is a story almost too marvelous to credit; but is confidently affirmed by several men who were working in a field some few miles above Fredericton, that the fence near them was actually set on fire by the heat of the sun. There is now every appearance of a serious drought."

W. B. M. U.

"NOTO FOR THE YEAR"
"Be not weary in well-doing."

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH

For Miss MacNeill, our young lady missionary at Bobbitt, that she may realize the promise contained in Job 1: 9; that she may be successful in acquiring the language, and be filled with power from on high for her work.

Tenth Annual Report of the Women's Aid Society of the Dartmouth Baptist Church.

(Read by the Secretary, Emma Brown, at annual meeting of church, Wednesday evening, Feb. 23)

Another mile-stone along the river of time has been reached and passed, and we pause for a moment to consider our progress. Slow and wearisome has it sometimes seemed, and we've wondered if, after all, the whirlpool of fashion and worldliness would swamp our barque, or the dead calm of indifference would float it on the shore a total wreck. Strength and encouragement comes, however, from the voice of our Commander as it rings out the message, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life."

The missionary cause is a grand one, having marshalled as its leader the King of kings. We have the honor of serving as ambassadors. To every one is given the command of "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature"; also, "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth more laborers unto His harvest." Who dare say the first is more important than the last, or the last than the first? Were we not all touched a few nights ago by Sister Archibald's appeal to pray more? Prayer was a greater inspiration to her than money. Have we been as faithful during the past year as we will wish we had when the call comes to us to lay down our armor? Nine regular meetings have been held, with an average attendance of seven or eight women. There are 93 names on the church books, 31 of whom are members of our Aid Society. Can each one of us render unto Him a sufficient excuse for neglecting or forgetting these privileges? If it is a very great sacrifice on our part to attend, could we not offer unto Him who died for us, that which costs us something? One hour a month is asked by our missionaries for earnest united prayer, that God's blessing may rest upon their work. Our salvation or entrance into heaven does not depend upon doing this. It is only one way in which we can obey the command of "Bear ye one another's burdens."

There is sympathy in numbers, and although the blessing rests upon the "two or three," the promise shall not be withheld because of a larger gathering. It is not for me to suggest to those of you whose hands and hearts are already loaded with burdens not a few. But there may be some who are anxious to do all the good they can while the days are going by, and who do not know of our meetings on the Wednesday afternoon after the first Sunday of every month. Your influence and talents are needed in advancing the work as well as your money and prayers. Appreciation and sympathy is as much required as oil to machinery, to make things run smoothly and prevent friction or premature decay in our work at home.

Our work was commenced ten years ago with a membership of nine. The first year shows a collection of \$5.08. To-day we enrol 31 members with a total collection of \$61.19, which was divided as follows: North-west, 50 cts.; Grande Ligne, 50 cts.; missionary address, \$10.34; envelope thank offering, \$13.85; general collection, \$9.20. Total for H. M. \$34.44; total for F. M., \$27.75. The whole amount is larger than has ever yet been raised, for which we offer thanksgiving, but there remains much yet to be done, and we are the workers. The Mission Band, from which you will have a report this evening, is an offshoot of our Aid Society, and represents the whole Sunday-school. A committee of teachers arrange a concert programme for the last Sabbath in every quarter, which is supposed to educate the children in foreign mission work. They can be greatly aided by the earnest co-operation of all the parents. On their behalf and that of the cause, we ask special help in the one which takes place the last of next month.

We trust the year 1892 will show greater results than ever before in every department of Christian work, and our Father's blessing and approval may rest upon each individual effort. Let us take for our motto this quotation: "I expect to pass through this world but once; any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show a human being, or any word that I can speak for Jesus, let me do it now; I can not defer nor neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

The Runaway.

"Would they put her in the asylum," she wondered, "if they caught her?"

Folks would surely think she was crazy.

She stopped at the stone wall to rest, and looked back timorously at the old familiar scene.

Far behind her stretched the meadow, a symphony of olive and green in the late fall. Here and there the sunken boulder stood soldierly golden-rod, or berry bushes clothed now in scarlet and gold.

At intervals in the long slope stood solitary trees, when fluttering leaves fell in the gentle chill air. In summer time she remembered well the hay-makers reter in the shade, and the jug with ginger water she made for the men as kept there to be cool.

She seemed as she sat there, to remember everything. The house was all right, she was sure of that; the key was under the kitchen-door mat, the fire was out in the stove, and the cat locked in the barn.

She held her work-hardened hand to her side, panting a little, for it was a good bit of a walk across the meadow, and she was eighty years old on her last birthday. The cows feeding looked pleasant and home-like.

"Good-by, critics," she said aloud; "meny's the time I've druv ye home an' milked ye, an' I'llus let ye eat by the way, nor never hurried ye as the boys done."

With a farewell glance she went on again, smooching as she walked the scattered locks of grey hair falling under the pumpkin hood, and keeping her black scant gown out of the reach of the briars.

Across another field, then through a leafy lane where the wood was hauled in winter, then out through a gap in a stump fence, with its great branching arms like a petrified octopus, to the dusty high road.

Not a soul in sight in the coming twilight. John, the children and the scolding wife who made her so unhappy, would not be home for an hour yet, for East Mills was a long drive.

Down the steep hill went the brave little figure, followed by an odd shadow of itself in the waning light, and by the tiny stones that rolled so swiftly they passed her often, and made her look behind with a start to see if a pursuer were coming.

"They'd put me in the asylum, sure," she muttered, wildly, as she trudged along.

At the foot of the hill she sat down upon an old log and waited for the train.

Across the road, guarded by a big sign, "Look out for the engine," ran two parallel iron rails, that were to be her road when the big monster should come panting around the curve.

At last the dull rumble sounded, a shrill whistle, and she hurried to the track, waving her shawl to signal.

This, in the conductors' vernacular, was a cross-roads station, where he was used to watch for people writing articles frantically. The train stopped, and the passenger was taken aboard. He noticed she was a bright-eyed old lady, very neat and precise.

"How fur?" he asked.

"Boston."

"Git there in the mornin'," he said, kindly, waiting for the money, as she opened a queer little reticule, where, under her knitting, wrapped in a clean out-door handkerchief, was her purse with her savings of long years—the little sum Sam had sent her when he first began to prosper in the West, and some money she had earned herself by knitting and berry-picking.

At a cross road, as they went swiftly on, she saw the old store house, the rattling wagon, and John with his family driving homeward. She drew back with a little cry, fearing he might see her and stop the train, but they went on so fast that could not be, and the old horse jogged into the woods, and John never thought his old Aunt Hannah, his charge for twenty long years, was running away.

At Boston a kindly conductor bought her a through ticket for Denver.

"It's a long journey for an old lady like you," he said.

"But I'm peart for my age," she said anxiously; "I never had a day's sickness since I was a gal."

"Going all the way alone?"

"With Providence," she answered brightly, alert and eager to help herself, but silent and thoughtful as the train took her into strange landscape where the miles where the landscape went so swiftly it seemed like the past years of her life as she looked back on them.

"They works as marvelous," she murmured often, sitting with her hands folded, and few idle days had there been in her world where she had sat and rested so long.

In the day coach the people were kind and generous, sharing their baskets with her and seeing she changed cars right and her carpet-bag was safe. She was like any of the dear old grandmas in Eastern homes, or to grizzled men and women, like the memory of our dead mother as faint and far away as the scent of wild roses in a hillside country burying ground. She tended babies for tired women and talked to the men of farming and crops, or told the children Bible stories; but never a word she said of herself, not one.

On again, guided by kindly hands through the great bewildering city by the lake, and now through yet a stranger land. Tired and worn by night in the uncomfortable seats, her brave spirit began to fail a little. As the wide, level plains, lonely and drear, dawned on her sight she sighed often.

"It's a tre'ful big world," she said to a gray-bearded old farmer near her; "so big I feel e'most lost in it, but," hopefully, "across them deserts like this long ago Providence sent a star to guide them wise men of the East, an' I hain't lost my faith."

But as the day wore on, and still the long, monotonous land showed no human habitation, no oasis of green, her eyes dimmed, something like a sob rose under the black kerchief on her bowed shoulders, and the spectacles were taken off with trembling hand and put away carefully in the worn tin case.

"Be ye goin' fur, mother?" said the old farmer.

He had bought her a cup of coffee at the last station, and had pointed out on the way things he thought might interest her.

"To Denver."

"Wal, wal, you're from New England, I'll be bound."

"From Maine," she answered; and then she grew communicative, for she was always a chatty old lady, and she had possessed her soul in silence so long, and it was a relief to tell the story of her weary years of waiting to a kindly listener.

She told him all the relations she had were two grand-nephews and their families. That twenty years ago Sam (for she had brought them up when their parents died of consumption; that takes so many of our folks) went out West. He was always adventurous, and for ten years she did not hear from him; but John was different and steady, and when he came of age she had given him her farm, with the provision that she should always have a home, otherwise he would have gone away, too. Well, for five years they were happy, then John married, and his wife had grown to think her a burden as the years went on, and the children were they grew big did not care for her; she felt that she had lived too long.

"I grew so lonesome," she said pathetically, "it seems I couldn't take up heart to live day by day, an' yit I knowed our folks was long-lived. Ten years back, when Sam wrote he was doin' fair an' sent me money, I begun to think of him; fur he was allus generous an' kind, an' the greatest best boy, an' so I began to save to go to him, fur I knowed I could work my board for a good many years to come. For three years he ain't hardly wrote, but I laid that to the wild kentry he lived in. I said b'ars and injuns don't skeer me none, fur when I was a gal up in Aroostook kentry there was plenty of both, an' fur butchers their horns, cattle don't skeer me none, fur I've been used to a farm allus. But the lonesomeness of these medders has softer up me and made me think every day Sam was further off than I ever calculated on."

"But what will you do if Sam ain't in Denver?" she asked the farmer.

"I hev put my faith in Providence," she answered simply, and the stranger could not mar that trust by any word of warning.

He gave her his address as he got off at the Nebraska line, and told her to send him word if she needed help. With a warm hand-clasp he parted from her to join the phantoms in her memory of folks that had been kind to her, God bless 'em, and then the train was rumbling on.

But many of the passengers had listened to her story and were interested, and they came to sit with her.

One pale little lad in the seat in front turned to look at her now and then and to answer her smile. He was going to the new country for health, and he was poor, but he had had kind to her, God bless 'em, and then the train was rumbling on.

"He probably brought those boys up," he thought, "and denied her life for them. Is she to die unrewarded, I wonder? There cannot be any good in the world if that be so." He thought of her and took out his purse; there was so little money in it, too, every cent made a big hole in his store; but the consciousness of a good deed was worth something. "I mayn't have the chance to do many more," thought the lad, buttoning his worn overcoat.

He slipped off without a word at a station and sent a telegram to his father.

"To Samuel Blair"—for he had caught the name from her talk—"Your Aunt Hannah Blair is on the W. and W. train coming to you."

It was only a straw, but a kindly wind might blow it to the right one after all.

When he was sitting there after his message had gone on its way, she leaned over and handed him a peppermint drop from a package in her pocket.

"You don't look strong, dearie," she said, "hain't ye no folks with ye?"

"None on earth."

"We're both lone ones," she smiled; "an' how sad it be there ain't no one to fuss over ye. An' be keeful of the drafts, and keep Hannah allus on your chest; that is very good fur the lungs."

"You are very kind to take an interest in me," she smiled; "but I am afraid it is too late."

Another night of weary slumber in the cramped seats and then the plain began to be dotted with villages, and soon appeared the straggling outskirts of a city, the smoke of mills, the gleam of the Platte River, and a network of iron rails, bright and shining, as the train ran shrieking into the labyrinth of its destination.

"This in Denver," said the lad to her, "and I'll look after you as well as I can."

"I won't be no burden," she said brightly, "I've twenty dollars yet, an' that's a sight o' money."

The train halted to let the eastward bound express pass, there was an air of excitement in the car, passengers getting ready to depart, gathering up luggage and wraps, and some watching the new comers and the rows of strange faces on the outward bound.

The door of the car slammed suddenly, and a big-bearded man with eager blue eyes came down the aisle, looking sharply from right to left. He had left Denver on the express to meet this train. His glance fell on the tiny black figure.

"Why, Aunt Hannah!" he cried with a break in his voice, and she—she put out her trembling hand and fell into the big arms, tears streaming down the wrinkled face.

"I knowed Providence would let me find ye, Sam," she said brokenly, and no one smiled when the big man sat down beside her and with gentle hand wiped her tears away.

"Why, I've sent John \$20 a month for five years for you," he said angrily, "as she told him why she ran away, and he said you could not write, fur you had a stroke and was helpless, and I have written often and sent you money. I had a man for a man to call his own brother a villain."

"We won't, Sam," she said gently, "but just forget; and I wouldn't be a burden to ye, fur I can work yit, an' for ye years to come."

"Work, indeed! I don't owe you everything," he cried. "And my wife has longed for you to come. There are so few dear old aunts in this country, they're prized, I tell you. Why, it's as good as a royal coat of arms to have a dear handsome old woman like you for a relation."

Then he found out who sent the telegram and paid the lad, who blushed and

BAIRD'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

Purely Vegetable

NATURE'S REMEDY FOR Coughs, Colds, Croup, WHOOPING COUGH, CONGESTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, IRRITATION OF THE THROAT, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

CURES AS IF BY MAGIC. Unprecedented Success proves its reliability AT ALL DEALERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

H. PAXTON BAIRD, PROPRIETOR WOODSTOCK, N.B.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO. (Limited), MONTREAL.

OFFER FOR SALE ALL GRADES OF SUGARS AND SYRUPS OF THE WELL-KNOWN BRAND OF Redpath

Certificate of Strength and Purity. CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Medical Faculty, McGill University.

To the Canada Sugar Refining Company: GUARANTEE—I have taken and tested a sample of your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar, and find that it yielded 99.88 per cent of pure sugar. It is practically as pure and good a sugar as can be manufactured.

Yours truly, G. GIRDWOOD.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

NOTE: AUTOGRAPH OF THE GENUINE HARTSHORN'S

Here is a straight tip for you, and a good one.

Are You Suffering from a cold? Take nothing else.

Estey's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil will cure it.

Is a great flesh producer. For weak and delicate children it has no equal. Ask your dealer. Take no substitute.—It hasn't any.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price, 50c. Bottle, 6 Bottles \$2.50. E. M. ESTEY MANUFACTURING CO., MONTGOMERY, N.B.

SPRING 1892.

Our Travellers are now showing complete lines of Samples of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS for the Spring Trade.

DANIEL & BOYD, Ltd. You Are Not Expected to Read This.

Because it is an advertisement; but to see if you will make the following offer: We will send you one dozen of nice-turned, square base ASH BALUSTERS for \$1.00; regular price, \$1.25. Cash to accompany order, and will be refunded if not satisfactory.

Our new catalogue of Mountings mailed free to any address.

A. Christie Wood-Working Co. 101 and 105 CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

NEW Long Scarfs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Made-up Scarfs, Pongees, Braces, French Braces, Rug Scarfs, Cozzies, Bags, Dressing Gowns, Gloves, Merino Shirts and Drawers.

IN STOCK: English All-Season Collars in the latest styles; and the "Doris" (Paper, Turn-down) and "The Swell" (Paper, Standing) Collars.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

stammered like a girl and did not want to take it.

"I suppose you want a job," said the big man. "Well, I can give you one. I'm in the food commission business. Give you something light? Lots of your sort, poor lad, out here. All the reference I want is the little kindness of yours to Aunt Hannah."

"Here's the depot, Aunt Hannah, and you won't see b'ars and injuns, nor the buffaloes; sunniest city you ever set your eyes on."

He picked up the carpet bag, faded and old-fashioned, not a bit ashamed of it, though it looked as if Noah might have carried it to the ark.

They said good-by, and the last seen of her was her happy old face beaming from a carriage window as she rolled away to what all knew would be a pleasant home for all her waning years.—Patience Stapleton.

Frighening a Bear. It is well known that animals are easily terrified by that which is strange to them, or the cause of which they do not understand.

This is probably the reason why nearly all animals are afraid of a thunder-shower. Many houses are frightened by the noise of a railroad train which they cannot see, but will stand still while one goes by which they have a full view.

An African traveler tells how he escaped death from a lion, which was about leaping on him, by barking like a dog. The lion had never become acquainted with men who barked.

A professor in an Eastern college tells a good story of a similar adventure of his with a grizzly bear in the Rocky Mountains.

One day he had been with a party to the top of a mountain in Colorado, and in coming down had separated from the party, with only one companion.

As they were making their way down a spur of the mountain through a thick growth of scrub, the professor was leading, and stepped out into a small open space about twenty feet in diameter.

At the same moment there entered from the opposite side two immense grizzly bears, the foremost of which reared himself on his hind legs with that inviting gesture of his fore-paws by which bears manifest their affection for anything which looks good to eat.

The professor was entirely without arms, except a bright, new tin dipper for drinking. In the imminent danger, hardly knowing what he did, the professor swung the dipper furiously in the air, and shouted at the top of his voice.

Astonished at this unexpected and singular greeting, the foremost bear fairly fell over his mate in his eagerness to get away. Both bears vanished quickly into the bushes, and the professor and his companion thankfully pursued their way to the camp.

—Mr. W. Pemberton, editor of Delhi Reporter, says "he considers B. B. B. the best medicine out."

—Minardi's Liniment cures distemper.

—Baird's Balsam of Horehound cures coughs and colds as by magic.

HACKNOMORE

Has been a never-failing family remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Pneumonia, Influenza, Acute and Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, Diphtheria, Pain in the Side and Breast, Spitting of Blood, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs leading to CONSUMPTION.

HACKNOMORE contains no opium, morphine nor any deleterious drug. It soothes and seals the Membranes of the Lungs, inflamed and swollen by disease, and prevents night sweats and tightness across the chest. It is pleasant to the taste.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25¢ & 50¢. G. A. MOORE, Chemist, Proprietor, St. John, N. B. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO. Gentlemen.—In driving over the mountains I took a severe cold which settled in my back and kidneys, causing me many sleepless nights of pain. The first application of MINARDI'S LINIMENT so relieved me that I fell into a deep sleep, and complete recovery shortly followed.

Annapolis. J. O. S. McLean.

35 CENTS BOTTLE

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure COD LIVER OIL TASTELESS

For Sale by all Druggists. Laboratory, Toronto, Ont

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN St. Jacobs Oil

A CURE IN EVERY BOTTLE IT CONQUERS PAIN

Rheumatism & Neuralgia

REMEMBER THE PAIN KILLER Ask your Druggist for it and take nothing else.

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

3,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, SHINGLE MILL, LATH MILL



"Cabinet Trim Finish" for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, Ac. School, Office, Church & Home Furniture. Bricks, Lime, Cement, Colored Plaster, Ac. Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials. SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE FOR SPRING, 1892.

An immense collection of Household Goods from the differ at markets of the world. A Large Variety of Artistic Designs. A Superior Quality of Workmanship, sensible and durable. Long looked for expectancy, a better quality of goods in all departments. Prices no higher.

CARPETS. TAPETRIES, BRUSSELS, WOOLS, ARE SQUARES, MATTINGS, LACE CURTAINS.

FURNITURE. PARLOR SUITES, BEDROOM SUITES, DINING ROOMS, CHAIRS, HAT RACKS.

BEDDING, &c. SPRING BEDS, HAIR, MATTRESSES, FOLDING BEDS, &c.

BABY CARRIAGES. HAROLD GILBERT'S, 54 King St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

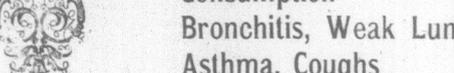
AMES WHITHAM. A. A. AYER, SPECIAL PARTNER.

JAMES WHITHAM & CO., MONTREAL. UNSURPASSED FOR FIT WEAR QUALITY PRICE

ASK FOR WHITHAM'S SHOES ALL BEST RETAILERS KEEP THEM TAKE NO OTHERS

USE IT FOR

Difficulty of Breathing Tightness of the Chest Wasting Away of Flesh Throat Troubles Consumption Bronchitis, Weak Lungs Asthma, Coughs Catarrh, Colds



DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure COD LIVER OIL TASTELESS

For Sale by all Druggists. Laboratory, Toronto, Ont

Messenger and Visitor.

When paid within thirty days, \$1.50.

8, MFC, BROAD, Editor

J. H. SACHERB, Business Manager

OFFICE: 30 CHERMANS ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

Payment for the Messenger and Visitor must be by check, draft or P. O. Order.

Subscription rates: The Messenger and Visitor will be sent to all subscribers until an order to the contrary is received.

Advertisements: All advertising must be paid when the paper is delivered.

A CHANGE in address will be provided if the old and new addresses are given.

Advertisement rates furnished on application.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1892.

THE KING'S PENKNIFE AND THE PROPHET'S BOOK.

Jehoiakim with his penknife cuts leaf after leaf from Jeremiah's book, casting them into the fire, until all the roll is consumed. It is the pity, fruitless triumph of a weak and wicked man.

There are many Jehoiakims in the world still—men who handle the books of God's prophets, write, not with sincere and reverent questioning, to know the truth and to obey; but with proud and presumptuous purpose to reject and to destroy the word that does not harmonize with their own selfish and sinful purposes.

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WEALTH WELL-USED.

It is not necessary for a man to be rich in order to confer important benefits upon his fellowmen. The opportunity is open to every man to contribute something to the general happiness.

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themselves in harmony with God's law, and making others sharers in their good things. And they will deliver their souls from the dominating and destroying power of the love of riches, which too often grows by the good fortune on which it feeds.

Since writing the above, we have observed that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has added another million dollars to the magnificent gifts previously bestowed upon the Chicago university.

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ences of their faith. At the same time, it is to the example of these lives of faith rather than to the persons themselves that attention is called.

Some more of A Woman's Experience in Prophesying "or Teaching." The first three persons I was instrumental in God's hands of leading to Christ, were men.

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Letter from Burma.

Fifteen years ago to-day we began life in Burma. It seems appropriate to look back on these years and note what progress, if any, has been made.

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the night before their marriage was to take place. This has entirely passed away among the Christians in our field, and others are following.

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The Seminary Re-union.

It is a matter of deep interest to all friends of Acadia Seminary that an Alumni Society is soon to be organized.

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The Offering for Manitoba and Northwest Missions.

By referring to page 84 of Year Book for 1891, it will be seen that the convention instructed the Home Mission Board to endeavor to raise \$1,500.

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Letter from California.

I have just read your issue of the 3rd inst., and as is my weekly custom, I have in spirit commended with many of my brethren at home.

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Missionary Meetings in Queens and Kings Counties, N. B.

The arrangements for them, made by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, of Chipman, were very complete and satisfactory.

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Sackville Notes.

On Sunday last a very large gathering assembled at our place of worship to witness the baptism of several women from Bayfield, who have found Christ.

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FOREIGN MISSION RECEIPTS. PER REV. J. C. ARCHIBALD: Leinster street church, \$6.75; 2nd Horton church, 3.74; L. A. Society Windsor, 5.00; Collections in Queens Co., N. B. churches: Salmon Creek, \$22.00; Chipman, 11.00; Lower Newcastle, 6.00; Upper Cumberland Bay, 7.00; Lower Cumberland Bay, 4.32; Mill Cove, 9.00; Jemseg, 9.57; Lower Cambridge, 7.53; Upper Wickham (Belyea's Cove), 2.15; 1st Cambridge, 3.28; 2nd Cambridge, 13.00; 1st Johnston (Thorntown), 6.06; Collections in Kings, N. B.: Collina Corner, \$8.40; 1st Springfield, 9.41; 2nd Springfield, 4.14; Kam., 8.33; Mrs. John McIntyre, 1.00; Total, \$147.63.

Programme of Missionary Meetings in Albert County.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, our returned missionaries, will hold meetings during March as follows: Sunday, Salisbury, 10.30 a. m.; the Boundary Creek, afternoon; 13th; Steeves Mountain, 7 p. m.; Tuesday, 15th, 7 p. m.—Turtle Creek; Wednesday, 16th, 7 p. m.—Dawson Settlement; Thursday, 17th, 7 p. m.—Baltimore; Saturday, 19th, 7 p. m.—Salmon; Sunday, Valley church, 10.30 a. m.; 20th; 1st Hillsboro, 7 p. m.; Tuesday, 22nd, 7 p. m.—Damoiselle Creek; Wednesday, 23d, 7 p. m.—Hopewell Cape; Thursday, 24th, 7 p. m.—Hopewell Hill; Friday, 25th, 7 p. m.—Albert; Sunday, New Horton, 10.30 a. m.; 27th; Harvey, 7 p. m.; Tuesday, 29th, 7 p. m.—Rocher; Wednesday, 30th, 7 p. m.—Alma; Thursday, 31st, 7 p. m.—Germantown; Sunday, Elgin, 10.30 a. m.; April 3; Mapleton, 7 p. m. Pastors and people are earnestly exhorted to pray for the blessing of God upon these meetings; upon our brother and sister that they may be helped in setting forth the needs of the Telugue on our mission field, and our obligations to give them the Gospel; upon those who may hear, that they may be constrained to evince a deeper and more practical interest than ever before in the salvation of the heathen. As the Board is in great and pressing need of funds for the prosecution of its work, it is hoped that the collections for foreign missions at all these meetings will be liberal. The friends will please render all needed help in conveying the missionaries from place to place.

children... joy II... S... overy... order:... you need... RAILWAY... WEEK... ON... BOSTON... WEDNESDAY... COLEMAN...

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.

MENDING STOCKINGS.
Pair of baby's stockings!
They are small and black and plain,
But I find sweet satisfaction
In looking them over again.

I mended these same stockings—
It must be two years ago—
And then they were laid in the drawer;
There was no one to wear them, you know.

For our own beautiful baby
Has come to a fairer child;
She had entered the golden city
Where we hope to meet her some time.

And though in the mending basket
There still were stockings small,
There were none for a tiny baby
With daintiest feet of all.

Yet again from the open heaven
A wonderful gift has come,
And the sound of a baby's cooing
Is heard again in our home.

And tiny feet are moving
Along the nursery floor,
And dainty baby stockings
Are needed now once more.

Is it strange that I find a pleasure
In taking them in my hand?
They speak of our newest treasure,
And of one in the Fatherland.

—Harper's Bazar.

THE HOME.

The Cultivation of the Voice.

Every one may not be blessed by nature with a pleasant voice; but almost every one can by endeavor attain something like it—the inspiration, the rapt modulation, the pitch. Some may be condemned even in the cradle to tones which make you wish to clap your hands to your ears; but a vast number, if taken in time, can be made, by the very least, not unpleasant, if not exactly delightful. It needs early training and constant care to bring about the mechanism. From the beginning the child should be allowed to produce no raucous tones, to indulge in no thick enunciation, to utter no slovenly slur of sound; the elders should often their own voices when within the child's hearing. If at no other time, should open their own most flute-like stop, and should speak with slow gentleness and a precision not precise enough for affectation, but quite enough so for thorough distinctness and accuracy, and for every sound given its full value. A servant of rude tones should never be allowed about a child, nor any one else of a disagreeable habit of voice. Even the nightingales and canaries are taught by another bird of perfect throat, and if the bird learns thus by naturally taking the sound it hears, the child will do the same. A child once attuned by the hearing and neighborhood of sweet voices to take an agreeable pitch, and while the tone-producing organs are still flexible, can be corrected in any deviation from purity and pleasantness, till the deviation becomes all but impossible. This certainly cannot be achieved by a single effort; it is to be done only by unremitting observation and unceasing correction. A harsh tone should be modified on the spot, a coarse cry abandoned, a sharp one softened; modulations should be taught, giving the speaker a gamut, on which to play and prevent monotony, for we all know how unendurable is either reading or speaking in one dull unvarying drone. It is often desirable, especially in the case of children who have had throat troubles and recurring catarrhal colds, to have them taught pronunciation by a professional dictionist, reading in the producing and managing of tone.

There is no young voice that cannot be improved by advice and training at the hands of one capable of giving both; this is eminently true during the first dozen years of life, but it is true also until close upon the thirtieth year. In the matter of singing voices, baritone have made for themselves tenor voices by slow determination and practice; sopranos have closed a lower and opened a higher register; and French oratorical work as that has been done with the delicate and difficult singing voice, surely all that can be required of the speaking voice is possible every day and all that is required is much less than anything of this sort. Many of the great orators of antiquity are known to have overcome serious defects of speech, either in delivery of the voice, as in Tully's case, or in articulation, as in the case of Demosthenes, and thus when they were no longer children.—Harper's Bazar.

The Nutritive Value of Cream.

A great many mothers of families do not understand the value of cream in cases of sickness, and especially in cases of convalescence. It is the most easily digested of any fat, and is said to be superior to butter, because it contains more volatile oil than the butter made of it. It is especially valuable for convalescents and persons who need rich nutrition and yet are possessed of feeble digestive powers. In the city cream is expensive, and it is not always possible to get it fresh and good. In the country, however, it should be easy enough to get good cream. Whipped, it is delicious served on fresh fruits of all kinds, and on preserves and dried fruits. It may be added to a simple broth or chicken (riced). Half a cup of whipped cream served in a bowlful of chicken broth makes a delicious change in a familiar dish, and increases its nutritious powers fourfold. One of the most delicious desserts we have is a French blanc-mange made of whipped cream with the addition of a little gelatine, so that it forms in a mould. It may be served with any fine preserve or well-flavored jelly, like strawberry or peach preserve, or crab-apple or orange jelly.

removed as soon as the milk reaches the boiling point, for it must not be allowed to boil. Devonshire cream is especially nice served with fresh fruits or with dessert, when it should be sweetened and flavored. It is hardly as digestible as perfectly fresh cream, but it offers a desirable change.

Sanitation and Heredity.

There is a way to partially alleviate all ills. If we cannot manufacture sunshine, we can be careful of our diet during protracted spells of cloudy weather. The early part of a winter not long ago had but two days of sunshine in five weeks, and the result was, after the time the weather cleared, physicians reported a great amount of sickness. If questioned as to the prevailing complaint, they would reply: "Mainly indigestion." So when the sun shines get all you can; roll the curtains higher; and when it does not shine eat sparingly and keep the air in the house as pure as possible in some of the many practical ways.

There is much reform work that can be done at home. While striving to suppress the great evil of intemperance, let us remember never to give the children rich, unwholesome food, or put them to sleep in stuffy bedrooms where sunshine and pure air rarely enter; or send them to school with thinly-clad feet and yards of scarf enveloping head and shoulders. These may seem little things, but it is just such little things that help to make a new heredity possible. Coming generations will bless us for the sunshine we have in our homes, the pure air we breathe, and the wholesome food we eat.—Anna L. Fellows.

Hot Water Applications.

The application of fomentations to various parts of the body in pain cannot be too highly commended. Every wise housekeeper has a roll of flannel at hand for use in case of need. Soft flannel made of pure wool is the very best material to hold warm water applications. Such applications as these are very often prescribed by physicians. Cut the flannels the desired size, remembering that old flannel blankets are especially desirable for this purpose. Put the flannels in water as hot as it can be borne, but not hot enough to burn, and wring them out dry. Wrap them around the limb or spot where they are to be placed, cover them closely with a piece of bled silk or waterproof of any kind, and lay a firm bandage on the outside. Renew the fomentations as often as the patient loses their heat. In cases of neuralgia, even a neuralgic headache, the application of a perfectly dry flannel, heated as hot as possible, often brings relief.

Cold Feet.

The amount of dangerous disease that may arise from chilled feet can hardly be estimated. It is a great mistake to clothe the feet of children or of old people in anything but woolen stockings. Persons in the prime of health and strength can endure a lighter covering, but invalids and all delicate persons should be carefully protected in this matter. The majority of pneumonias may probably be traced to chilled or damp feet. Where the feet are habitually cold, it indicates a poor circulation of the blood, and is itself cause enough to require a tonic for the system. Such a weakness in the circulation indicates the need of nutritious food and a rich, stimulating diet. In these days, when heavy-soled shoes are in fashionable favor, there is no excuse for a woman adopting light foot-wear.

A great many people who wear thin shoes have damp feet, and go about in this way for a considerable time without realizing the danger they run by such a course. Children who go to school at a distance from home, especially in the country, where they are compelled to walk through snow-paths, get their feet wet and sit through the whole of school-time with damp feet. They should be provided with a second pair of shoes and stockings in such cases, to put on in place of their damp ones before school begins. It is a very unwholesome thing for a child to sit in shoes of snow-soaked leather for any length of time, even though their stockings should be perfectly dry, and many dangerous colds and throat diseases result from this cause.

Short Answers.

It is generally believed that it is more wholesome to sleep in a room standing with the door to the north, and the reason given for it is that the human body then is in a line with the electric currents passing from pole to pole. Whether this is imagination or not, it is certain that many nervous people sleep better that way.

The best thing to remove grease-spots from carpets is gasoline. If the carpets have been down for some time, they should be taken up and thoroughly shaken free from dust. A perfectly clean cotton cloth should be laid under the grease-spot, gasoline should be poured over it, and it should be rubbed with a clean cloth till it disappears. As the cloth you are rubbing with becomes soiled, change it for a clean one, or rub in a clean piece of the same cloth. In this way the most obstinate grease-spots may be removed by a few minutes' hard rubbing. There should be no light or fire in the room, and the windows should be open when gasoline is used, as it is otherwise a most dangerous and inflammable material. Used with care, it is perfectly harmless and more efficacious than anything in removing grease, being better than naphtha or benzine.

A simple rule for smelling-salts is one gill of liquid ammonia, one-quarter of a drachm each of extract of English lavender and of rosemary, and eight drops each of oil of bergamot and cloves. Mix all these materials together in a bottle and shake them thoroughly. Fill the vinaigrette or any small bottle which has a good glass stopper with bits of sponge, and pour in as much of the liquid preparation as the sponge will absorb. Invert the bottle, with the cork open, to see that it is all absorbed. Cork the bottle tightly. A bottle of smelling-salts is very useful to any one who is liable to faintness.

—Dr. Kendrick's White Liniment cures and relieves rheumatism and neuralgia.

THE FARM.

Two Cows in Box Stall.

I have two cows in a stable 10 x 12; they have lived together three years without being tied up, and are not only a great deal cleaner than most cattle in stables, but have the advantage of being able to walk around and assume any position they prefer. The manger runs across the narrow way, leaving a space of 10 ft. square for the cows. The manure falls about midway, leaving an entirely clean space next the manger, where one cow lies, the other lying at the back side, both parallel with the manger. The cows are fed twice a day on cornfodder (cut in 4-inch lengths, with a heavy single-knife cutting box) and hay at noon. Each night at milking time the mangers are cleaned of rubbish, and (after juggling the little ridge of manure) it is spread around the stable, adding bedding from an outside supply, if that from the mangers is not enough. The manure and bedding is allowed to accumulate, the manger being raised 18 inches above and at the bottom when necessary. Occasionally we find some manure in the manger, but this does not happen oftener than once a month.

After three months of constant occupancy there is now about two feet of excellent manure on each of the cow stands, and it is level and solid and without odor. As the cows are not compelled to lie partly in the manure, as they are when confined in stanchions, there is no healthful odor, and the cow stands and flanks. The cows are kept in the stable continuously, as I do not believe in turning out cows to shiver for hours each day, as many do. They are strong, healthy, and as happy apparently as if crunched in deep water. These pack flat on the bottom and make the floor clean and dry to start with. The advantages of this way are: The cows keep clean, have their freedom, and the manure lies in a compact form under cover, so less likely to be than by any other method.—L. B. Pierce.

Spring Dooryards.

Where the dooryard is not the litter place of the family during the winter, it is not a difficult thing to put it in order in the spring; yet there is always a great deal of labor in the dooryard when the snow melts off and the ground begins to soften. Careful people like to top dress their lawn in the autumn when they put their plants and shrubbery which need it, in straw, and all this dressing matter is removed in the spring. Even in the most careful families, it will be found necessary to sweep the yard in the vicinity of the house, as decaying refuse and vegetation are most unwholesome, breeding miasma and disease. The refuse of the kitchen and debris of various kinds to be cleaned away, which belong essentially to the house. It is always better to attend to such matters as these as early as possible, before the spring cleaning comes. The use of kerosene and disinfectants everywhere, should be insisted on at this time. There are many flower-garden seeds which can be sown very early, as soon as the ground is fairly opened, if, indeed, they are not sown in the autumn, as sweet peas, pinks and many other hardy annuals. Nothing shows the care and neatness of a good housekeeper so much as the condition of the yard—especially the yard in the vicinity of the kitchen door.

Humane Droving.

However much opinions may differ as to sawing off the horns of adult cattle, the simple system of suppressing at the outset these useless and often dangerous excrescences, as successfully practiced for several years by an *Indiana Farmer* correspondent, and described in the provided gift, cannot fail to be generally approved.

As soon as the lugs of the horns appear on the calf, or can be found, I take an ordinary stick of white potash, such as is sold by any druggist, for very slight amount of money, and, after moistening the horn-bud with a drop of water or some saliva, rub the exposed horn with the end of the stick of potash. I use the stick of potash because it is about the size of a lead-pencil, and is very convenient to hold, and, as it being used it may be slipped into a bottle where it must be kept closely corked until one wishes to use it again. It takes but a slight application to kill the young horn, and the calf does not mind it at all.

Persons using this stick potash should wrap a piece of paper around the stick, or the hand will be scorched. If ordinary potash, such as is sold in the grocery stores, is used, the application should be very slight, else there would be danger in burning the skin, which is entirely unnecessary. I consider this the very best method of getting rid of horns, and it is certainly humane in every sense of the word; for I notice that the stock pay no attention to it whatever, and, furthermore, the head is smooth; with no stubs of improperly sawed horns to show. There is absolutely no necessity for buying patent horn-killers.

Roup, one of the worst of the common poultry complaints of the season, is due to bad air and infection from uncleanliness. It is closely related to cholera, and is virulently contagious. This is no doubt because the fowls are all subject to the same ill conditions. To prevent it, the house should be kept perfectly clean and dry, and be well dusted with fresh air, and lime twice a week. It is a good plan to clean the house every day, and then it will not be neglected. The roosts should consist of a frame hinged to the wall, so that they may be raised all together when the close season is over, and the manure taken away. Then the lime may be spread all over the floor and scattered on the walls. This decomposes all unwholesome matter, and the dust, being broomed, acts as an antidote to disease. Roup will never appear in a house thus kept. In this disease the head swells, the eyes discharge matter, and at times the nostrils are equally affected. The poison is absorbed into the system, and the bird becomes diseased all over. To wash the head in warm vinegar and give a pinch of powdered chlorate of potash in the throat are useful. Cholera, and other common disease of the season, is prevented in the same way and by good feeding of various foods, never to excess. The fowls should have daily fresh bones assuredly with some meat on them, and this will help the egg-laying.

—A Kansan found such satisfactory results from crude petroleum as carriage grease in winter that he now uses it exclusively. A teaspoonful, he tells *The Capitalist*, is "enough for the spindle of a lumber-wagon"; "outlets in any other lubricant, and there is no trouble in cleaning the axle on a cold morning."

—If the sire spends his life in the stall, does not breed, won't he be likely to breed lameness into his colts? If there is any truth in the law of heredity, he is as much a cripple as the colts which he sires at the start, a stallion can be trained to work as honestly as a gelding, and he is better for it every way.—*Massachusetts Ploughman*.

—A farmer at South Hutchinson, Kan., will not, it is feared, ever recover from the loss of a "gentleman farmer" which he was lately subjected by a Jersey bull, "docile as a kitten," that he had been accustomed to pet and lead around. Many such sanguinary outcomes of misplaced confidence justify the saying in *The Live Stock Trader*, that "while the cows of this breed are indeed gentle, the males are vicious, and should never be trusted for an instant."

—Never say "whom" to your horse unless you want him to stop, and when you do say it in a firm tone. Teach him that it means to stop, no matter how fast he is going. "Get up" should mean to start, and one or two words may be used when you want him to go faster or slower. If every horse knew the meaning of these few words, and every driver used them only when they are needed, there would be fewer runaways by frightened horses.—*Northwestern Agriculturist*.

—Americans eat thrice the quantity of meat that the so-called "beef-eaters of England" do. And the prevalence among us of the various diseases of the kidneys shows the inevitable result of this excess of nitrogenous food. The large excess of albumen in the food must be discharged as urea by the kidneys, and these sensitive organs become overworked. Vegetables and fruits contain little nitrogen, and when persons are becoming old and are wasting less of the nitrogen of the system in muscular exercise, vegetable food becomes of the greatest use and value.

—Henry Ford Beecher's fondness for the life of a "gentleman farmer" was not a fad of his later years, though it was not until then that he had the wealth to enjoy it. Mrs. Beecher says that her husband used to say that a seedman's list or catalogue was far more fascinating to him than any story or romance he ever read, and in the West the great divide loved to work in his garden. In these times he always had the earliest vegetables in the market, and his garden was the best in the West. It was no uncommon thing for him to take his fruits and vegetables to market himself before daybreak.

TEMPERANCE.

The Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the well-known statistician, is authority for the statement that for every dollar spent in the saloons for their license about twenty-one dollars is paid out by the people.

—Illinois is said to be the stronghold of the whiskey power. The internal revenue collections of this state for the year ending in June were more than twice that of any other state—New York yielding \$16,965,522, while Illinois paid \$38,464,312.

—John G. Whittier in a recent letter writes: "I feel a great interest in any effort to check the pernicious habit of tobacco using. It is not only a nuisance, but a moral and physical evil, and a shame to our boasted refinement and civilization."

—An old colored man who recently addressed a temperance meeting, said: "When I sees a man going home with a gallon of whiskey, and a half-pound of meat, dat's temp'rance lecture 'nuff for me, and I sees it ebery day; I know dat everything in his house is on de same scale—gallon of misery, to ebery half-pound of comfort."

—In the Hawaiian Islands there are absolutely no temperance societies, with a membership of over two thousand. Their pledges include opium and awa as well as alcohol. Awa is an intoxicant manufactured by the natives, and said to be more disastrous in its effects upon the human system than even the imported liquors.

EDUCATIONAL.

It is easier to steer a vessel when she gets up speed. Just so in writing. It is easier to steer the pen when it moves quickly as in fast writing. Old foggy teachers don't believe in it—and the old way, slow way, brings in more money. You can hardly expect people to take up new ways and lose money. But somebody has to introduce improved methods.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic. —Hay is reported scarce at \$18 per ton in Digby, and is being imported from New Brunswick. —Mr. Charlton has introduced into the House at Ottawa his bill for the better observance of the Lord's day. —The Toronto Globe is understood to have intimated that Mr. Edward Blake may shortly return to public life. —Miller Bros., Granville street, Halifax, at the recent exhibition, received three diplomas on their organ and piano exhibition. —The storm of Thursday last which was in this part of the province the worst of the season, was particularly severe in New England. —A fire in St. Stephen on Thursday morning last destroyed the Chipman, Todd and Westcott block. Much stock was consumed along with the buildings. The loss is heavy. —Both political parties in Carleton county have chosen their respective candidates to contest the seat made vacant by the passing of Dr. Coaker, elected last year to the Dominion Parliament in the Liberal interest. —In the Dominion House of Commons on Wednesday last, the Minister of Railways, in answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, said that the deficit upon the Intercolonial between July 1st, 1891, and Feb. 1st, 1892, was \$645,043, compared with \$371,141 during the same period last year. —It is reported from Paris that the lumbermen, whose operations were about at a standstill in January, have since been pushing on work vigorously. The outlook for next summer is hopeful. Considerable preparation for shipbuilding is also being explored. It is hoped that the snow will last through March. Business has been dull here during the winter so far, but all hope for better things soon. —The Amherst Herald gives information in reference to a coal area which has been recently explored in that vicinity. The property embraces fifteen square miles, lies about eight miles from Amherst on the Halifax road, and is about three miles from the I. C. Railway. The coal seams have a thickness exposed, measuring 3, 6, 4, and 24 ft., respectively. The coal is said to be of excellent quality, and the property promises to be a very valuable one. —The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Witness, under date of March 4th, writes: The annual meeting of the Imperial Federation League in Canada was held in the Tower Room of the House of Commons today. The attendance was limited to a mere handful of gentlemen. The result of a deal of discussion was the passage of a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the League that in the event of inter-imperial preferential trade relations being established in the British Empire, Canada would be found ready and willing to bear her share of Imperial responsibilities. —Rev. W. W. Brewer, formerly of St. John, has created a great sensation in Charlottetown by a sermon preached in his own church on Sunday evening last on "Perils of our City, and the Immediate Necessity of Reform." He selected as his text, Deut. 22: "When thou buildest a new house, thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house if any man fall from thence." Briefly alluding to the responsibility resting upon our citizens in furthering the cause of temperance and morality generally, he urged his congregation to look about them and they would find in our fair city signs of pollution sufficient to make the strongest man blush. He concluded at present only quote one instance of a building situated on Powell street in which are huddled together men, women, and children of nearly all nationalities to the number of sixty-seven, a number of whom are living lives of impurity. What an example to the youth of our city! The owner of the building, he said, is a shameless, a clergyman, and has a knowledge of the terrible state of affairs existing in his house. "Something must be done to fumigate such places of iniquity." Charlottetown papers team with correspondence attacking and defending the preacher.—Globe. —The supreme court Saturday discharged B. C. Ferguson from custody on a writ of error, probably the first of the kind issued in the last hundred years. This case is remarkable as a successful attempt to assail the judgment of a superior court of criminal jurisdiction. Hitherto lawyers have been content to give up the case after a man has been sentenced, but the court's action in this matter will show that judges cannot imprison illegally, any more than magistrates. Ferguson was tried at the April sitting last spring and sentenced to two years in the jail and to be whipped twice. The first whipping was commuted, and Jailor Chambers says half the many lawyers in the city were retained by Ferguson, but none of them could do anything for him. On the advice of a well-known city lady he retained in December J. T. Palmer, who immediately went to work to get him out. The first motion on the habeas corpus failed, also three other motions in this city and one at Ottawa. The order passed by the court Saturday provides that the accused be set at liberty and restored to all rights, the same as if no offence was charged. Mr. Palmer worked hard for Ferguson's discharge, and continued his efforts notwithstanding the dismissal of some of his motions. —Halifax Chronicle.

British and Foreign. —The Cologne Gazette is to be prosecuted for having published an article commenting unfavorably upon the Emperor's recent speech at Braunschweig. —The neglect of a careless switchman caused a train loaded with workmen and side-tracked, to be run into by another, occasioning the death of seven men and injuring several others. —A French officer has submitted to the war minister a rifle that will project a stream of vitriol 70 metres—about 230 yards. He proposes that the weapon be used only against savages to prevent their making frenzied rushes. —The German government has introduced a bill into the Reichstag increasing the penalties to be inflicted on persons convicted of obstructing immorality. The bill is based on the Emperor's rescript relative to the immorality prevailing in Berlin. —The King of Greece on March 1st deposed his ministers, and the event caused much excitement in Athens. A despatch says: "No definite information is at present obtainable as to the causes which led to the crisis, but it is known that the King requested M. Dolyannis and his cabinet to resign. —Affairs in Central America appear to be in a more than usually disturbed condition. A despatch from Salvador states that a general war is imminent. From Guatemala it is reported that the feeling against President Barrillas is increasing. Two attempts have been made within a week to kill him. Unless his enemies make a general assault is inevitable, and if General Barrios becomes president war with Salvador is inevitable. —On Monday last week, at a meeting of the Liberal Club, Sir Vernon Harcourt made a speech in which he said he was happy to see the Liberal policy of welcoming to the House the "commander in chief," who had returned full of life, strength, and hope, and never had an army a more experienced and trained leader, never had a leader more courageous or disciplinarian force. The facts assumed of success in the coming national struggle. —In Northern Hungary, as well as in Russia, there is bitter want and suffering. Famine, with its train of attendants, stalks through the land. Many die of hunger and privation, and those who survive are feeding on roots. Child beggars swarm everywhere, making pitiful appeals to travellers, while their pinched faces show the sufferings they endure. The death rate from famine is increasing, and the survivors are preparing to emigrate, if they can, to some distant district where they can obtain a chance to live. —The negotiations between Great Britain and the United States have at length resulted in a treaty of arbitration, which has been signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Blaine respectively on behalf of the two governments. It is still necessary that the treaty be approved by the British parliament and the senate of the United States, but that such approval will be obtained is not doubted. It is said that, pending the settlement by arbitration, Lord Salisbury will not consent to a renewal of the modus vivendi of last year, but he will consent to prohibit pelagic sealing within thirty miles of the Fribolyoff Islands. —The heaviest snow storm of the season occurred in Western and Central Pennsylvania on March 1. —President Harrison was reported last week to be having a good time shooting canvas-back ducks at Virginia beach, Va. —Noah Porter, D. D., LL. D., ex-president of Yale College, died in New Haven. Death was due to an attack of the grippe, which he suffered last December, and which he never fully recovered from. He was born at Farmington, Conn., Dec. 14, 1811. He held the position of president of Yale from 1871 to 1886. —Rhode Island Democrats will send a Cleveland delegation to Chicago. The ticket of the State party favors the Springer pool bill, and the placing of iron, coal and timber on the free list. Upon the coinage question it reads: "Every dollar of American money, whether of gold, silver or paper ought to be of equal value the world over." —A Detroit woman, Mrs. Charles T. Ayer by name, tried to get a divorce from her husband. Failing in this she shot and fatally wounded him. Then she threw her arms round his dying husband's neck and begged his forgiveness, and said he forgive her everything and requested the police to prosecute her; and now, no doubt, she feels better. —It has been finally decided that clerymen are not "laborers" under the alien contract law of the United States. The United States Supreme Court last week decided that the contract between the Vestry of Trinity church, New York, and the rector, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, did not violate the spirit of the Anti-Contract Labor Law, and the judgment of the United States Circuit in New York, imposing a penalty of \$1,000, was reversed. —The quiet of the town of Belfast, Me., was disturbed on Tuesday by a demonstration due to the marriage of a man of 35 with a woman of 84. The woman is wealthy, a spiritualist, and of eccentric character and highly respectable; the man is a comparative stranger, and a spiritual medium, and is regarded as an adventurer. An indignant mob showered his house with unprovoked mud, burst open the doors, and dragged him through the streets, threatening a coat of tar and feathers. He has promised to leave town, but will probably appear to the courts for protection. It was a strange scene for a New England city.

Deaths. —BUCKMAN.—At Central Grove, Digby Co., N. S., Feb. 16, Whitfield Buckman, son of George Buckman and Beckman, aged 28 years. At his residence, Florenceville, N. B., Feb. 9, Walter, son of G. B. Burpee, postmaster of Florenceville, aged 80 years. Deceased was a member of the Baptist church in the above place. —LONG.—At Boston, Feb. 23, of diphtheria, Annie A., eldest daughter of Andrew and Sophia Long, of Carlisle, Carleton Co., aged 24 years. Precious in the sight of the Lord are the death of His lambs. —McPHEE.—At Kingston, P. E. I., Feb. 21, Mrs. McPhee departed this life after a lingering sickness. Although she had never openly declared her faith in Christ, she loved the Son of God. She leaves four children to mourn a kind mother. —BLIZZARD.—At Fredericton, Feb. 16, Mrs. Elizabeth Blizard, in the 90th year of her age. For fifty years widow and bereft of her children, for nine years rendered helpless by paralysis and dependent upon the care of others, the aged pilgrim fell asleep in Jesus, having been for many years a member of the Fredericton Baptist church. —BLACK.—At Amherst, Feb. 24, Mrs. Rebecca Black, aged 66 years; and on March 1, her husband, Calvin Black, aged 70 years. Both fell victims to the prevailing influenza, having waited on one another and their children until worn out with their exertions. They were obliged to succumb. Mrs. Black was a consistent member of the Amherst church. —McEACHERN.—At Long Creek, P. E. I., Feb. 25, wife of Angus McEachern, fell asleep Feb. 25, aged 84 years. For a number of years she had been a mem-

ber of the Long Creek Baptist church. Her hope was sure in death. "His will with my soul" were the last words uttered. She leaves a husband, an aged father, and three sisters, besides four little children, the youngest being about a week old. —ARMSTRONG.—At Central Cambridge, N. B., Feb. 25, Eleanor, the beloved wife of Amos Mott, aged 75 years. They were married on the 10th of January, 1835; they were both baptized on Christmas day, 1813, by Rev. Amos A. Smith. When asked respecting her future hope she gave bright evidence of her Divine acceptance, and felt confident that she would pass from her afflictions here to the city of God. Her funeral took place on the following Sunday, when a large number followed her remains to their last resting place. —MARTELL.—At Black Brook, Cape Breton, on Feb. 17, Lydia, beloved wife of John Martell, and sister to the Rev. James Spencer, of St. John, N. B., in the 80th year of her age. This aged sister, though she suffered for some time, was enabled to put her trust in Jesus and felt ready to depart and be at rest. She publicly professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ some 53 years ago, and was baptized by Rev. Joseph Dimock, being among the first Baptists of this place, most of whom have passed on to the church triumphant before her. Her aged husband, a faithful soldier of the cross, still lingers here yet, patiently awaiting the time when he shall be called home. —WESLEY.—At Halifax, Feb. 11, Mrs. Jane Wesley, widow of the late Thomas Wesley, Esq., in the 84th year of her age. Sister Wesley was a member of the North Baptist church, and ever felt the deepest interest in the work of God. She was a godly woman and loved the house of the Lord. Her religious attachments were strong and deep. She never ceased to pray for her pastor and the church she so dearly loved. Her life was a benediction. Her funeral was held on Saturday, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, by Rev. J. W. Manning, and by Dr. Saunders, a life-long friend of the family. She has left an invalid daughter, who, with her husband and several grandchildren, mourn the loss of a truly devoted Christian mother. The memory of the just is blessed. —RICE.—The death of Robert M. Rice occurred at his home, Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton, Feb. 18, at the age of 87, and his wife, Sarah Rice, also died the following day, aged 81. They had been married 60 years, and their lives were pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided. Bro. Rice was born in Baddeck, where at the time of his death his father was the only Baptist in the place. Sister Rice was born in the town of St. John, the daughter of the late James Ingraham of that place. Bro. and Sister Rice were baptized into the membership of the Margaree Baptist church by Father Dimock during one of his missionary visits to Cape Breton. On their removal to Little Bras d'Or in 1838, Bro. and Sister Rice united with the North Sydney Baptist church during the pastorate of Father Richardson, and were at the time of their death the oldest members of that church. Bro. and Sister Rice were of exemplary Christian character, and in their family and in the community in which they dwelt possessed very strong influence in leading their children and friends to put their trust in Jesus. Their four children have been active workers in all Christian movements wherever they have resided, and have been able to point with pardonable pride to "the old folks at home" as those whose lives were fashioned by the same Holy Spirit who stayed on Christ. It was most exceptional, the desire which manifested itself in the sons and daughters to visit the old homestead, and the joy was mutual. The aged servant and handmaid of the Lord won renown with the sons and daughters and the children with the parents. It was a sight not soon to be forgotten to see the father and mother unite their voices with the strong voices of their musically-endowed sons in some old family hymn, such as they were used to sing in the former days, and with a marvelous correctness take their respective parts. Not only their sons and daughters, but likewise their grandchildren considered it one of the greatest privileges in life to visit and talk with the old people. Bro. and Sister Rice were indeed happy in their children, and this the aged couple truly realized was beyond any earthly honors, and they were worthy of this great regard. Bro. Rice was a most lovable man, kind, generous, frank, simple, yet faithful and true, trustful, and at the same time firm and courageous. He was a man of whom every one had a good word. He was especially dear to young people, for he was a boy himself to the last. Sister Rice was a loving, tender mother, faithful companion, generous and true friend, and a woman of particular brightness of disposition. The hospitality of the aged couple was a joy to all who visited them for some years, in addition to farming, a grist mill, a shingle mill and a saw mill, and in this way he became known far and wide, and was the true friend of the poorer country people in the vicinity. Bro. and Sister Rice's parents were U. E. Loyalists. The Rice family settled in Digby, N. S., where the Rice family still live. Brier Island was called after Brier Rice, the deceased's father, who at that time owned that island. Bro. and Sister Rice had a family of twelve children, and ten survive, of whom eight—five sons and three daughters—were at the funeral of their parents, seven being at the bedside of their mother when she passed away. The aged husband and wife—like a groom and bride as they lay prepared for burial—were interred on Sunday, 21st February; the caskets being placed side by side in the same grave. The funeral procession was the largest ever witnessed in the county. The day following the



Girls. —The hands which are now in shops and other organized industries would really prefer work in homes, if only the heavy grime, maddening, clothes-deteriorating work of cooking and laundering were not required and expected of them. —Well—if it is true there's a good time coming for girls and the mistress too; for women (by Pearlins) are coming to know that, as Pearlins saves the clothes on your back as well as the clothes in the wash; the paint on your walls—the sheen of silver—the lustre of glass and reduces the labor—drudgery—health breaking—temper and comfort wearing work of washing and cleaning to almost nothing. Besides—the girl—the mistress—or both—are better satisfied with the result. It cleanses—restores original colors—but hurts nothing, not even delicate skin—luxurious for bathing—be among the bright ones and use Pearlins. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlins." IT'S FALSE—Pearlins is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlins, do the honest thing—send it back. JAMES PEARLINS, New York.

Beware MONEY! AN EASY WAY TO MAKE IT. Everybody can do it. How? Why, by hunting up their very old letters that have stamps on them. I buy for each old stamp, and pay from one cent to many dollars each for them. Hunt up old drunks and look through them, you may find something worth many dollars. Stamps are most valuable if left on entire envelope. Send what you find on approval, and I will make you a cash offer for them. If you do not accept I will return them to you. Stamp of the present day is worth 10 cents. Address—F. BURT SAUNDERS, P. O. Box 309, St. John, N. B. Reference—The Messenger and Visitor.

THE UNION Mutual Life Insurance Co. IS THE ONLY EXISTING COMPANY WHOSE POLICIES ARE OR CAN BE SUBJECT TO THE MAINE NON-FORFEITURE LAW. How it Works: To illustrate the benefits of this law, take as an example a Twenty-year Endowment for \$1,000, issued at age 25: If three annual premiums are paid upon such a policy the insurance will be continued in force 13 years and 303 days from its date; if five payments are made it will be continued in force the full period of 20 years and return to the insured in cash at that time, if he is then living, \$57.86; if ten payments are made INSURANCE PROTECTION FOR FACE OF POLICY \$1,000 IS AFFORDED FOR THE FULL ENDOWMENT PERIOD (20 years) and at the end thereof, if the insured be then living, \$352.31 in cash; if fifteen payments are made, insurance will be continued to the end of the Endowment period and \$715.91 returned to the insured, should he survive; and proportionately FOR EVERY NUMBER OF ANNUAL PAYMENTS IN EXCESS OF THREE. These extensions are stated in each policy, in years and days, for each number of payments, so that the policy-holder knows at a glance exactly what he is entitled to if he discontinues his payments at any time. In addition to the benefits guaranteed by the Maine Law, its present policies are unexcelled in liberality, embodying, as they do, all the liberal ideas in life insurance. COMPETENT MEN CAN SECURE LIBERAL CONTRACTS. C. B. WELTON, - - Manager, 103 1/2 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WALKER-FOSTER.—At the home of the bride's parents, Waverly, Chas. Co., Jan. 27, by Rev. F. S. Todd, Robt. J. Kerr, of the city of Calais, Me., to Ella May, only daughter of Deacon Wm. Murry. —SMITH-SMITH.—At the much esteemed home of her mother, Mrs. Elsie Smith, Oak Bay, Chas. Co., on the 24th ult., by Rev. F. S. Todd, Wilbur S. Smith, of the city of New Westminster, British Columbia, to Minnie M. Smith. —BUCKMAN.—At Central Grove, Digby Co., N. S., Feb. 16, Whitfield Buckman, son of George Buckman and Beckman, aged 28 years. At his residence, Florenceville, N. B., Feb. 9, Walter, son of G. B. Burpee, postmaster of Florenceville, aged 80 years. Deceased was a member of the Baptist church in the above place. —LONG.—At Boston, Feb. 23, of diphtheria, Annie A., eldest daughter of Andrew and Sophia Long, of Carlisle, Carleton Co., aged 24 years. Precious in the sight of the Lord are the death of His lambs. —McPHEE.—At Kingston, P. E. I., Feb. 21, Mrs. McPhee departed this life after a lingering sickness. Although she had never openly declared her faith in Christ, she loved the Son of God. She leaves four children to mourn a kind mother. —BLIZZARD.—At Fredericton, Feb. 16, Mrs. Elizabeth Blizard, in the 90th year of her age. For fifty years widow and bereft of her children, for nine years rendered helpless by paralysis and dependent upon the care of others, the aged pilgrim fell asleep in Jesus, having been for many years a member of the Fredericton Baptist church. —BLACK.—At Amherst, Feb. 24, Mrs. Rebecca Black, aged 66 years; and on March 1, her husband, Calvin Black, aged 70 years. Both fell victims to the prevailing influenza, having waited on one another and their children until worn out with their exertions. They were obliged to succumb. Mrs. Black was a consistent member of the Amherst church. —McEACHERN.—At Long Creek, P. E. I., Feb. 25, wife of Angus McEachern, fell asleep Feb. 25, aged 84 years. For a number of years she had been a mem-

burial information was received of the death at Brooklyn, N. Y., of Bro. Rice's sister, Mrs. McQuillan, aged 90 years, widow of the Rev. David McQuillan, and mother of Rev. J. B. McQuillan, at whose house she died. Sister McQuillan died on Monday, Bro. Rice on Thursday, and Sister Rice on Friday, all in the one week; and all honored by trust in the merits of the meek and lowly Jesus.

A Car of the Celebrated GOLDEN EAGLE FLOUR. Now Landing and for Sale low — BY — JOHN LOCKETT, Bridgetown, N. S.

Mothers Nestle's Milk Food. Nestle's Milk Food for infants, has, during 25 years, grown in favor with both doctors and mothers throughout the world, and is now unquestionably not only the best, but the only food for infants, that the food which agrees with the largest percentage of infants. It gives strength and sustains to resist the weakening effects of hot weather, and has saved the lives of thousands of infants. To any mother sending her address, and mentioning this paper, we will send samples and description of Nestle's Milk Food, free of charge. Nestle & Co., Sole Agents, Montreal.

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of New Brunswick at its next session, for an Act authorizing the Baptist Annual Association to transfer its property, funds and business to the Board of the Ministers' Annual Fund of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, provided that a resolution adopted at a joint meeting of the two corporations herein named, which was held at Moncton on the 21st day of August, 1891. HERBERT C. CREED, Secretary of the Baptist Annual Association. Fredericton, 9th Feb'y, 1892.



THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER AND VISITOR. VOLUME LV. Vol. VIII., No. 11.

The Baptist National anniversary or "May Meetings" of the United Church will be held this year at Phillipsburg, N. J., from May 20 to 30. —Mr. Spurgeon's Rev. John Spurgeon, is still living at the age of 82 years of age. His home is West Croydon, England.

—We learn that Rev. Dr. Saunderson at present assisting Pastors Fosh White of the Yarmouth lat and churches. Very encouraging result apparent. As will be seen by Church News column a number recently been added by baptism first named church.

—The boys and girls will have this week over Mr. Morse's letter older folks, too, will be likely to read. It is pretty long to be sure, but no one will be able to leave any unread. We hope that the "from the same pen may obtain a private reading as the letter is so

—It is announced that the general convention of the Baptist People's Union will be held at Michigan, July 14-17. Every People's organization in any church in America, and also people from every church having such young people's organization invited. The best speakers and of the denomination, it is said, enlisted without regard to section.

—The proposed removal of the Southern Utes tribe of Indians their reservation in Colorado is, doubt, an outcome of the greed of the settlers, who covet the arable lands of the Indians, and seek to bring their removal to a rocky and sterile region in Utah. A protest to this act of injustice is being sent to the Denver branch of the Indian Association, and is being supported by many influential papers of the States. It is to be hoped the result will be successful.

—BISHOP PHILLIPS BOOKS are to be disposed of and direct to the talents of the laymen of the denomination. A short time since, in response to an invitation, some three hundred prominent laymen of Boston and New York met in St. Paul's church, Bishop Brooks set before them a plan to take up active and arduous work for the neglected. This is entirely worthy commendation, and Baptist bishops less extensive dioceses might well so good an example.

—The result, so far, of the meeting in the Methodist church of the States for the admission of women to the general conference points to the issuance of a very considerable amount in favor of the proposed innovation. This sentiment is not yet so powerful to bring about the desired. Out of 10,753 ministers the several conferences throughout the country the proposed measure 5,092, but this lacks 2,465 votes two-thirds required. It is not that this is an end of the matter means at any rate a postponement.

—The eminent Prof. Tyndall proposed the use of sudden, flash-lights, or gun-cotton explosion more likely to be effectual in vessels off the coast than a steam or the continuous blasts of a steam engine. If the professor shall secure the adoption of something more of a warning to imperilled mariners at the same time, less wearing nerves of sensitive landmen monotonous and utterly diabolical, he will certainly earn the gratitude of all dwellers by this foggy climate.

—It was noticed by us so since that Rev. P. S. Moxom, the First Baptist church, Be declared his resignation. This declined, by a large majority, the resignation, but the vote lack of unanimity in the Mr. Moxom subsequently read to a statement embodying a conditions on which only consent to remain. Among conditions was the appointment of a new pastor, the cordial acceptance by all of the membership of the pastor. Some of those named in the ultimatum accepted at once, and the rest, were accepted after considerable delay. It is now announced that Mr. Moxom will remain with the church. While it is desirable that a pastor should so long as the pastor enjoys the support of his people from desirable that no connection be prolonged when it has become

OPIMUM. Morphine habit cured in 10 days. BIRDCK BLOOD BITTERS. Cures HEADACHE. REGULATES THE KIDNEYS. NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of New Brunswick at its next session, for an Act authorizing the Baptist Annual Association to transfer its property, funds and business to the Board of the Ministers' Annual Fund of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, provided that a resolution adopted at a joint meeting of the two corporations herein named, which was held at Moncton on the 21st day of August, 1891. HERBERT C. CREED, Secretary of the Baptist Annual Association. Fredericton, 9th Feb'y, 1892.