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The Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
VOLUME LVIII.

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D. Mention this Paper

—Mr Gladstone is quoted as writing to an English clergyman who has recently produced a volume on the Peninsula: "I view with special satisfaction every effort to abate the pride and rashness of the 'Higher Criticism,' which, I think, should learn to be more temperate and less dictatorial before it can expect us to welcome its inroads upon the books of the Old Testament."

—Another projected attempt to reach the Pole is announced. This time the explorer is a Swedish engineer, M. Andre, and he proposes to accomplish the undertaking by means of a balloon. It is to maintain an altitude not less than 800 feet and M. Andre expects to be able to direct the course of his balloon by sails. He estimates that he will be able to sail in his airship directly across the Pole from Spitzbergen to Behring Sea in six days. Of the \$35,000 required for carrying out the project, it is stated that King Oscar has subscribed about \$8,000, and it is expected the whole fund will be raised shortly.

—The American Baptist Home Mission Society was able at Saratoga to make the gratifying announcement that its pretty large debt was practically extinguished, and *Zion's Advocate* says that this "was due the receipt, in May, of the E. T. Sampson legacy, amounting to \$92,166.80. Other legacies, received the same month, added the amount needed to meet the indebtedness of the Society, from the Sampson estate, the American Baptist Missionary Union received the same amount as the Home Mission Society, although not in cash, we believe, but in securities that will enable the Union to reduce its debt by the amount received."

—Statistics in connection with the annual report of the A. B. M. Union, show that the number of self-supporting churches organized by missionaries of the Union in heathen lands has increased from 377 to 458, and of self-supporting schools from 246 to 369. The other items of increase are: missionaries, 8; native preachers, 82; churches, 41; church members, 5,770; Sunday school scholars, 1,290. There are of the Union now connected with the missions 2,220 preachers, 1,658 churches, 190,998 church members, and 92,426 Sunday school scholars. The baptisms for the year were 11,791.

—The manner in which a Governor of a State of the Union may, and sometimes does, employ his official authority to defeat the ends of justice is illustrated by the following paragraph clipped from an American exchange:

"Twenty two murderers (three of them anarchists), forty-three burglars, five embezzlers, six forgers, twenty four thieves, three persons convicted of rape and two of incest, with twenty-one more malefactors (126 in all), were pardoned by Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, between March 7, 1893, and May 2, 1895—and he has still eighteen months in which to continue this outrageous abuse of official power! Since May 2 he has pardoned three men convicted of rape and sentenced for twenty years! It is not to be wondered at that indignant citizens at Danville took the law into their own hands recently and hung two men convicted of felonious assault upon a young woman, openly declaring that they lynched these men simply to make their punishment sure."

—Alluding to the fact that the House of Commons, by a majority of forty-seven, resolved not to adjourn for the Queen's race the London *Freeman* says: "Our objection to that degrading statement is not that it is sinful to see horses run, or to take part in a joyous recreation, but that these races have somehow got associated with them so much that it is evil that a conscientious Christian man is compelled to avoid them altogether. The amount of disgraceful conduct, the drunkenness and the ruin of young people caused by the institution is so great that no amount of pleasure can ever compensate for the wreck and ruin it brings about." This being the case it must seem to "a conscientious Christian man" a distinction of a very doubtful character to say the least for a prime minister of England to be a successful competitor for the honors (?) striven for in such a contest.

—There seems to be a good deal of truth in what the N. Y. *Evening* says in the following paragraph: "There is one very consoling thing about our Baptist way of doing business. We often blunder—as often make mistakes—we sometimes seem to be stumbling right into the jaws of destruction. But in one way or another, by going over it if we must, we find ourselves safely on the other side at last, standing squarely on our feet and ready for another advance. Our loose organization is a help rather than a hindrance. When a mistake is

made we are not held by a rigid framework to its perpetuation. We can get out of it as easily as we got into it. This is certainly not the least of the advantages of our denominational polity. Those who are disposed to sigh for a more stately, and if you will, a more orderly system, would do well to consider whether, after all, the statelyness and the order would not be rather dearly bought at the price of our easy facility for getting out of it as well as getting into trouble."

—Dr. William Ashmore, the veteran Baptist Missionary, who is soon to return to his field of labor in China, emphatically expresses the opinion that the late war will result in helping on the cause of missions. Such he shows to have been the outcome of wars in the past and he believes it will be so in the present case also. He holds that in the Chinese there is much latent power and that when his stupid, stolid conservatism is thrown off, the real Chinese man will prove to be a noteworthy man. The Emperor's public and frank confession of his own sins and those of his people, the fact that he is known to be reading the New Testament and that the Emperor Dowager has set the people of the Palace to reading the Bible, are things interpreted by Dr. Ashmore as highly indicative of good to China.

—English Baptists are engaged to some extent in evangelistic work in Italy. There are missionaries of the Society in Rome, Florence, Turin and Naples. The church membership is 450. The work is said to be of a very interesting character and full of promise. Rev. N. H. Shaw, the minister of the Baptist congregation in Florence, has written to the *Freeman* an account of the earthquake which a short time ago caused much damage to buildings in that city and greatly alarmed the inhabitants. Of their service on Sunday morning following that event Mr. Shaw says that it "was held under the influence of extraordinary emotions," and adds: "We had all been alarmed; some of us had been apparently on the very threshold of the unseen world; but we were all safe. Preaching in the ordinary sense seemed impossible. I gave an address on Heb. xiii. 14, 'Here we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come.' Our brother, Mr. Tilly, of Cardiff, was present, and added a few appropriate words, and several brethren prayed fervently, offering up thanks to the Lord for His goodness to us. It was with special heartiness that we all joined in singing, 'Safe in the Arms of Jesus.'"

—This report recently issued of the government weather bureau of the United States gives the number of persons killed by lightning during the year in that country as 336, and 351 severely injured. It may be because the statistics for the year are more complete than those of other years, but the number of killed and injured from this cause is much larger than that reported in other years. In 1893 the number of deaths reported from lightning was 209, in 1892, 251, in 1891, 204, and in 1890 about 190. In 1894, 268 barns, 55 churches, 291 dwellings, and a number of elevators, oil-tanks etc, were destroyed or damaged by lightning. The risk to life and property from lightning appears to be about five times greater in the country than in the city. Protection is needed chiefly for barns and isolated buildings and for this purpose sheets of iron are said to be as good or better than rods of copper or iron. The most dangerous places for persons during a thunder storm are stated by the report to be under trees, in the door ways of barns, close to cattle and horses and by chimneys and fire places. This coincides with the general belief on this subject and is constantly confirmed through accounts of fatalities caused by lightning. Thunder and lightning storms are most frequent in the southern and south-eastern states and least frequent along the Atlantic seaboard of New England.

—A daring French Scientist, named Castellani, has recently explored, at close quarters, the famous Norwegian Maelstrom. Accompanied by an experienced Aviator, he sailed across the Maelstrom in a balloon, the Aviator managing the airship while the man of science, letting himself down in a basket until within a hundred feet of the swirling waters, observed and took photographs of the mighty whirlpool. The trip was not made without serious danger to the daring explorers. A drop of a few feet, which the balloon might easily have experienced through a change of air current, and the scientist would have plunged to death in the Maelstrom. Then there was the peril, narrowly escaped, of being blown out to sea by the veering currents which rendered aerial

navigation almost impossible. But all dangers were fortunately escaped and M. Castellani has lived to return to Paris to tell what he has seen and show the photographs that he had taken. And the result of his explorations is to discredit the stories which have been long told and accepted as true of the terrible character of the Maelstrom. According to M. Castellani and his photographs, it is not at all that frightful abyss that tradition and folk lore had for centuries depicted, but simply a succession and conglomeration of torrents and currents in which no small vessel could live, but through which any large vessel properly handled might pass in safety.

—The project of securing a park for St. John is receiving deserved attention at the hands of a number of leading citizens. Such a philanthropic enterprise having important relations to the health and enjoyment of the citizens of St. John and their families and adapted to make the city so much more attractive to visitors who in larger numbers every season come northward to enjoy our cool and invigorating summer climate, most commend itself to the favorable consideration of all, and should receive substantial aid from everyone who is able to assist. The proposed area, including Lily Lake and lands in that vicinity, embraces a variety as to soil and physical features which fits it very admirably for the purpose in view, and no doubt the conditions are present, with proper arrangement and development, for one of the most attractive parks in Canada. The sum required for the purchase of the grounds at present considered is \$15,000. Mr. Joseph Allison, of Manchester, Robertson and Allison, has recently subscribed \$500 toward the park besides a previous subscription as a member of the firm. Mr. G. U. Hay has offered to be one of 150 persons to give \$100 and thus provide the \$15,000, leaving others to give more or less as they may be able. Other citizens have subscribed considerable amounts, and a good start has been made toward the sum required. A little more enthusiasm, which we hope will not long be lacking, appears to be needed at this point to carry forward the enterprise to success. The park and public grounds of Halifax are features of the city highly valued by its inhabitants and (the gardens especially) greatly admired by visitors. St. John can hardly afford in this matter to remain behind her sister and rival city.

Bradshaw Litigation.
—Mr. Edron, I think the facts in relation to this matter may be of sufficient interest to your readers to justify me in giving a brief resume of the case. In December, 1882, the late Mr. Bradshaw conveyed certain property to the Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Convention of the Province of New Brunswick, and in 1887 caused certain other property to be conveyed to the same Board. After his death, Mrs. Bradshaw, his widow and administratrix of his estate instituted a suit on the Equity side of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick to set aside such conveyances on the grounds of mental incapacity and undue influence. The cause was tried before Mr. Justice Palmer (then Judge in Equity) assisted by a Jury, and in January, 1894, a verdict was rendered in favor of the defendants. (The Foreign Mission Board), on all points. Thereupon the plaintiff, (Mrs. Bradshaw), by her Counsel, gave notice of application for a new trial to Mr. Justice Palmer. The application was heard Judge Palmer being allowed the provision of the Equity Act under which the application was made, read as follows: "After judgment may apply for a new trial to the Judge before whom the trial was held, etc. etc. etc." The Judge before whom the trial was held was no longer a member of the Bench, and the contention of the defendants, if sustained, would of course prevent any motion for a new trial being made by the plaintiff. The provision of the Equity Act, under which the application was made, read as follows: "After judgment may apply for a new trial to the Judge before whom the trial was held, etc. etc. etc." The Judge before whom the trial was held was no longer a member of the Bench, and the contention of the defendants, if sustained, would of course prevent any motion for a new trial being made by the plaintiff. 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Messenger and Visitor

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19th, 1895.

THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The season of associational gatherings is again upon us. From the meeting of the N. S. Western Association...

"The destruction of the poor is his poverty," says the wise man, and certainly some men and some institutions seem to be sadly handicapped by their poverty.

Of late years there has been, on the part of some brethren, a disposition to question the utility of the associations, and it is undeniable that in many cases these gatherings are not such an expression of the denominational strength and wisdom as we would like to see and as would be equitably possible.

Whether any modification in respect to the number or general character of our associations is desirable may be, when occasion offers, a proper subject of discussion; but our purpose in this article is rather to emphasize the importance of making the meetings of our associations, as at present constituted, as good and generally helpful to the religious interests of the churches as possible.

We are glad to see that some of the secretaries are prompting the churches in the matter of sending in proper season the associational letters, with full and correct statistics. This should be attended to in good time, that the secretary may be in a position to prepare his report and make it complete.

We note also with pleasure that in some cases at least, committees of arrangement have been at work preparing programmes for the guidance of the association in its proceedings. It is possible no doubt to introduce too much of

the "cut and dried" element. Some room should be left for spontaneity. But in most cases too little attention is given to the matter of arrangement. The worst feature about our associations, so it strikes us, is their monotony and lack of living, practical and spiritual interest.

These reports and speeches have in a good many instances become so stereotyped a character, we fear, that even by way of remembrance they fail to stir up the pure minds of the brethren. Give us something fresh. Let us have more intellectual life and, especially, more spiritual life in the associations.

"It tends to poverty." The destruction of the poor is his poverty," says the wise man, and certainly some men and some institutions seem to be sadly handicapped by their poverty.

At 9 o'clock another prayer meeting was held, led by Rev. J. H. Jenkins. It was a most enjoyable and helpful devotional session. Pastor Geo. B. White of Yarmouth, spoke in a tender and interesting manner of his sickness a year ago, the earliest prayer which, as he learned, had been offered in the association at that time.

THE ASSOCIATION was opened at 10 o'clock with the customary exercises at the call of Rev. A. T. Dykeman, the moderator of last year. After the enrollment of delegates the officers for the year were elected as follows: Moderator, Rev. J. H. Fosbury, of Yarmouth; Clerk, Rev. Z. L. Faah, of Liverpool; Asst. Clerk, Rev. E. P. Saunders, Esq., of Digby; Asst. Treas., I. M. Longley, Esq., Visiting Brethren were invited to a session in the association.

Rev. T. Bishop asked that brethren not ministers be added to the committee and some remarks followed in reference to the desirability of having a larger representation of laymen on the committees. The remainder of the session was occupied with the reading of letters. The letter from the Digby church contained a welcome to the delegates and a report of a generally prosperous condition of the church.

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The N. S. Western Association.

The first meeting of the 45th annual session of the association was held in the Baptist house of worship, at Digby, on Saturday, June 15th, at 10 o'clock a. m. The opening of the association proper, however, was preceded by meetings in the interest of the Young People's work on Friday afternoon and evening. The first gathering was at 3:30 p. m. Quite a large number of ministers and other delegates were already on the ground.

After a season profitably spent in devotional exercises, seeking especially the Divine blessing upon the services to be held, Rev. A. T. Dykeman, President of the N. S. Western Association, organized last year at Brookfield, took the chair and explained what had been done last year, and intimated that it was the intention now to carry out the purpose of organizing associational unions.

AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME was given by Miss Mamie Chaloner, on behalf of the Digby union. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers with the following results: President, Rev. A. T. Dykeman, of Digby; Vice-President, Rev. C. B. White, of Yarmouth; Sec. Treas., Rev. Z. L. Faah, of Liverpool. The Executive Committee is composed of Rev. B. H. Thomas, for Yarmouth county; Rev. C. E. Baker, Queens; Dea. Zennus Bower, Shelburne; Miss Annie Stalling, Digby; Bro. J. A. Gates, Annapolis.

Reports of the Y. P. work in the several counties of the association were then presented, showing that there are in all 35 Unions, of which are in Queens county, 7 in Shelburne, 11 in Annapolis, 11 in Yarmouth, and 6 in Digby. The reports were highly favorable to the Unions and the result of their work upon the young people and the interest of religion in the churches, and it is expected that the number of the Unions will considerably increase during the coming year.

THE B. Y. P. U. meeting in the evening was presided by a short devotional service led by Rev. J. Harry King, who gave an earnest address on the importance of dependence upon the Holy Spirit. The evening was occupied by prayer, and three addresses, the first by Rev. H. A. Giffin, on "The Relation of the B. Y. P. U. to the Local Church," the second by Rev. C. B. Freeman, on "Culture for Service," and the third by Rev. Z. L. Faah, on "The Power of the Word."

SATURDAY MORNING. A prayer meeting at 8 a. m. under the direction of the B. Y. P. U., was led by Rev. J. C. White. It was a season of blessing to those who were present. At 9 o'clock another prayer meeting was held, led by Rev. J. H. Jenkins. It was a most enjoyable and helpful devotional session.

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Closing Exercises at St. Martins.

The closing exercises in connection with St. Martins Seminary began very favorably on Sunday 9th. A large congregation assembled both morning and evening to listen to two very eloquent and instructive discourses.

In the morning Rev. J. A. Gordon, M. A. of St. John, occupied the pulpit, and preached especially to the graduating class taking as his text Gen. 1:1—"In the beginning God." Following is the synopsis of Mr. Gordon's sermon, revised by the preacher.

"In order to unlock the safe that contains the capital by which one can begin life's business, and the tools by which he can apply his art; the important task to know is the combination of that safe. And as you are now with your face towards the activities and responsibilities of life; I want to direct your attention to the God given combination which you can use for yourselves, the treasure house of God, containing the powers and possibilities, of success in our three fold life, "In the beginning God."

THE PROPER starting point in our pursuit of material good is God, material good is a legitimate object of pursuit. Earnest efforts for its attainment have the endorsement of God in the history of His people, and in the teaching of His word. The material good which is designated as means, not as an end-means to what? To the development of the highest manhood, and the glory of God, two things that in fact never can be separated.

THE PROPER starting point in our pursuit of intellectual advancement is God. The world of mind contains a larger, more permanent, and more valuable field than the world of matter. This is abundantly illustrated as we contemplate how inventions are influencing the conditions of life. These inventions are but thought incarnated in tangible form.

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God" and ends with "even so, begins Lord Jesus" so will the life he begins in God, look across the narrow line that divides this life from the next with strong faith and exultant joy.

In the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Halse, (P. B.) of St. John. For the following account of the closing exercises on Monday evening, June 10, we are indebted largely to the Sun:

When in December last the Union Baptist Seminary ceased to exist as an active institution it left a number of students who had begun their last year anxious to complete the course. Some of the old faculty came to the rescue, the Wishart homestead at St. Martins was rented and fitted up, and under the name of St. Martin's Seminary the work of the Union Baptist Seminary was carried on and the regular course completed.

During the past few days the final examinations have been going on. The class lists are as follows: Senior Latin—Class I, W. Farris, A. H. Lord, Otto B. Moore, F. M. Pidgeon; Class II, T. H. Lambert; passed, J. A. Cowan, H. Y. Davies.

Senior French—Class I, W. Farris, Otto B. Moore, M. Smith; passed, J. A. Cowan. Trigonometry—Class I, Otto B. Moore; Class II, W. Farris, A. H. Lord; passed, H. V. Davies, F. H. Lambert, F. M. Pidgeon.

Senior Greek—Class I, F. M. Pidgeon, A. H. Lord, class II, F. H. Lambert; passed, H. V. Davies. English literature (2nd year)—Class I, F. H. Lambert, A. H. Lord, J. Smith, G. White; passed, Nellie Brown, E. French (1st year)—Class I, Jessie Smith; passed, Nellie Brown.

Arithmetic—Class I, Daisy Frost, Carrie Moran, Wm. Warnock; class II, F. H. Lambert, L. Davies, A. Hourke, G. Hourke, Helen Walsh. Advanced algebra—Class I, A. H. Lord; passed, J. A. Cowan, F. H. Lambert.

First algebra—Class I, Carrie Moran; class II, Daisy Frost, E. Paul; passed, W. Warnock. English grammar—Class I, Carrie Moran; class II, L. Davies, D. Frost, G. Hourke, H. Walsh.

Modern history—Class I, J. Smith, M. Smith. British history—Class I, C. Moran, W. Warnock, H. Wishart; class II, L. Davies; passed, Daisy Frost, E. Paul. Geography—Class I, L. Davies, D. Frost, G. Hourke, H. Walsh.

purpose and the school will prosper. He was followed by Rev. W. Thompson, who spoke substantially to the same effect.

The graduating classes are: Musical course, Maggie M. Smith. Matriculation course—Henry V. Davies, Frank H. Lambert, Otto B. Moore, John A. Cowan, Wallace deB. Farris, A. Harold Lord, Frank M. Pidgeon.

Of the graduating class Messrs. Farris, Lambert, Lord, Moore, Pidgeon will on or about the 20th of July, receive their diplomas from the hands of Mr. Davies who will go to McMaster's Hall, Cowan will take a course of elocution in Boston. Miss Maggie Smith will remain in St. Martins and teach music.

SIGHTS AND SOUNDS IN INDIA.

For Boys and Girls in Canada.

DEAR GIRLS AND BOYS: At his front door grows a tree. Beyond the tree the billows are breaking clearest at its roots. Over his right shoulder and under his right arm, like the strap of a school boy's satchel, is tied a piece of twine, about the right size for a joyful day for him.

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came to his office with a cheque in his hand who would not do this letter, took out the cheque was drawn from the hand of the donor.

He brought this Bank in Billi, his thousand rupees they saw the cheque with and had had the sub-magistrate and Carey and me.

A big Brahman that this prisoner came. Why? I had sent him entrusted? No! that cheque and I seven thousand rupees cause, in jail, be cook his own food eat or drink some touched by a man? Do you think Gospel? Or his prayer? Bimlipatam, India.

MILL VILLAGE, Mrs. Angus Zwilch Sunday, June 17th. COCAINE—Recs. whose consumption is needed for Christ's led her to unite with is encouraged, other.

BLISS RIVER, N. W. to work? 2. Well attended as profitable past and active members. Thirteen believers fellowship by baptism.

MARGARET, C. blessed us here in day, June 17th. The tank waters are sparkling waters Christ, and on seven more before witnesses. They baptize on the bank make their in other Our dear Brother trust, about two years.

ISAAC'S HARBOR preached at Seal. In the afternoon baptizing seven the close of the evening more asked for brother here and the Lord is in day, June 2, eight our membership is still working in are earnestly seeking.

TAYLOR, P. E. I. had the pleasure following in the Henry Caulbeck, gle Frances, M. tely organized and commenced already silent ones. My Sotilla will be good health, which will spring and summer and through the Sept. last, I have availed myself of your thankfulness to my June 18th.

LOWER GRANVILLE presence of the brethren were buried. His death, Anna the sunshine, the mountain clothes shame those who have not a few us with whom the first place and spiritual comfort experienced. At the home of William Casey, good men to our list of dear bright.

PAREBORO—Lord still continues Sabbath it was baptize two persons and wife, into the N. visited the bapt are expected to Next Sabbath Diligent River, held some speeches ago, but the result could wish. All preach the Gospel souls is the Lord word shall be read Yours in Christ

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.

THE HOME.

THE BUSYBODY.

The most thankless part of an individual can hold in life is that of the general busybody among his neighbors. Much as we hear in commendation of that citizen, who is usually to be found in all communities, especially of a rural nature, who can always smoothly over all the asperities of neighborhood disturbance, his condition is not one to be envied. Where his decisions are not satisfactory, his honesty is denied, and where his rulings have been most favorable, they are accepted as being so obviously for the reason that nothing else could have been considered for a moment.

Thus the peacemaker, the adjuster of neighborhood quarrels, the universal genius of the hamlet or of even a larger village, is a sufferer between two fires. And, as a general thing, matters go so much further in the various discussions that arise from his good offices, that it is an exception when his entirely harmless family is not involved in the general discourse and made to suffer.

Where people are of age and in the possession of their sober senses, it is one of their inalienable rights that they should follow life and pursue happiness in exactly the way that suits themselves best, and not the way that is considered most desirable. So long as they transgress no laws, offend no reasonable prejudices or opinions, make no vicious nuisances, the law and precedent say that they are not under the regulation or guidance of any of the neighbors, and the universal peacemaker need not proffer his services.

One of the great troubles of living is the almost universal desire of so many persons in every community that other persons around shall be warm and cordial intimates with each other. They forget that society, like everything else in nature, is formed of atoms, and that unless these naturally assimilate there is no chance of any formation of a harmonious whole. People should be allowed to form their own little aggregation of atoms. No universal adjuster can bring atoms together on his little scale of pure benevolence with any degree of satisfaction. The atoms of acid and sweet will not intermingle. Taste does not always run in accord. Interests too often are jarring. The best or greatest or most agreeable persons in the world would probably be set in a whirl of disagreement if they were brought into intimacy with one another, solely on the principle evolved from the innate goodness and stupidity of a universal friend, who is always insisting that so and so are just the folks to like such-and-such. It is far better to let the world wag as it will.

Whatever the intentions of the busybody may be his work is almost invariably a bungle. When his intentions are the best, they are apt to be even a greater bungle than usual, for then he throws his soul into his nefarious work, and does most of it. It is difficult to do a way with him entirely, but he can be effectually limited in his ministrations by a little display of coolness, and where the neighborhood is blessed with some of sufficient courage and ability, by a sharp rebuke.—N. Y. Tribune.

FINISHING FLOORS.

Several correspondents have written us recently in regard to staining floors. Although directions with reference to this matter were printed in these columns several years ago, there have been some changes in the preparation of floors, and nearly every painter and decorator has his own special method. The question whether the wood shall first be "filled" is the chief one in dispute. It has now become the practice of a great many home-painters to "fill" all wood, whether it is to remain in its natural finish or to be painted. Such a painter will insist on "filling" the floor whether they are of Georgia pine, oak or any other hard wood. A soft wood floor cannot be successfully treated in natural finish, and the only way to do is to paint and varnish it. The impression of boot-heels, even very slight indentations, are sufficient to mar it beyond all restoration.

"Filling" material is quite expensive. Painters frequently charge \$1.50 or more per gallon for the "filler." This is a composition that may be obtained of dealers in painter's supplies. It is applied with a wide brush and rubbed in with crockery or some similar material. After this the floor must dry for twenty-four hours, when it is ready to be stained, oiled, finished in shellac or waxed. For a kitchen floor the oil finish is the best. This gives a dull, dry finish. It consists of boiled linseed oil, sometimes thinned with a little turpentine. This oil must be thoroughly rubbed in, and the floor should be polished after by a regular weighted polishing-brush. These brushes cost about \$4 apiece, but they last a lifetime. A brick, wrapped in several layers of cotton cloth, so as to make a firm, hard rubber, but one that will not injure the paint, makes a

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THE FARM.

VEGETABLES FOR WINTER USE.

June is the month for planting and setting out many of the vegetables for winter use. The first part of the month cucumbers should be planted in peat boxes; later in the month, beets and rutabaga turnips should be sown. Great care should be taken to thoroughly firm the soil above the seed, for at this time of year the soil dries out very rapidly, and beets especially are rather slow to germinate. A good way is to walk over the row after sowing the seed, and then rake with a hand rake. This makes a mulch of loose earth which will prevent evaporation and a crusting open of the soil. Toward the last of the month late varieties of cabbage and cauliflower should be set out in well-prepared and thoroughly mulched soil. The very best time to set out plants is about a week before they will be ready to plant; if this cannot be done, toward evening will do, using a cup of water to each plant, afterward putting a little loose, dry earth around the plants to prevent crusting. thorough covering with mulch should follow until in August and some seasons September.

Celery should be set out the last of June or first of July. The soil for this crop should be even richer than for cabbage or cauliflower. It should be ploughed and thoroughly pulverized to four inches deep. The rows should be four feet apart (if to be earthed up), and the plants six or seven inches apart in the row. Mr. Nevin, of Massachusetts, practices a new method, planting seven inches apart, each way, then getting a much larger number of plants upon the same area, but for the farmer's own use the older method is the best. If the weather is hot and dry at time of setting, it is a good plan to water with a hose, or a pail of water, once in a few days, and, if handy, they can be watered to advantage, but never sprinkle, pour or run it about the roots. When the plants are six or eight inches high, a little earth should be pulled about the stalks and pressed firmly by the hands about the roots; this is to give the plant an upright instead of a branching growth. When the celery has attained its growth, it should be bleached (if wanted for immediate use) by drawing earth about the plants until the tops are just visible. If wanted for winter use the plants should be taken up before severe frost, and packed in boxes with straw, and stored in the cellar. At intervals a little water should be poured in the box, care being taken not to touch the celery itself. With a little care at the proper time, the farmer can have the best of both worlds throughout the winter upon his table.—Dwight Herrick, Rochelle, Ill.

FRIENDLY BIRDS AND INSECTS IN THE GARDEN. We should learn to distinguish between foes and friends in the garden, and if necessary the children should be taught early the difference between insects and birds that do harm to plants and those that do good. Snakes, lizards and lizards, instead of being injurious to plants, are always invaluable helps in keeping down injurious insects. Snakes may be repulsive in appearance, and poisonous ones may make us shudder, but they will not hurt one, and they will keep down mice, bugs and insects as nothing else can. As a rule, the noxious insects are in the greatest numbers in our gardens, and these are the ones that we should import them into the garden. I have seen a small gray lizard clean off the worms from a field of cabbage as fast as they could multiply. Attracted by the fat, the lizard returned the worms to the ground, and the cabbage was saved. The same lizard will eat the eggs of the worms, and the rows of cabbage until not a worm could be found. A few toads in hotbeds and cold frames are of inestimable value. They will keep down all insects that begin to show themselves, and they will eat the leaves and stalks that hide them from an ordinary observer. In Paris toads are regularly caught and sold to gardeners for insect hunting in their greenhouses. And yet, many of our old-fashioned people destroy them ruthlessly as soon as they discover them in the garden. The toads will eat cutworms by the wholesale if they can find them, and I have seen them devour potato bugs in great numbers when deprived of more palatable food. But we have also friends among insects, and it is well to bear in mind that they can do much good for us. The so-called lacewing insects are nearly all friendly to us. They live on other insects, and do not eat any part of the plant. If a few can be turned loose in a greenhouse they will destroy all insects other than those of their own class. In this class are included the antlion, aphidion and dragon flies. For every one of these we kill, we must expect a dozen enemies to be destroyed by spraying. The tiger beetles and the lady beetles, as well as the long-legged ground beetles, are all insect-eaters, and they go around the gardens in search of their prey continually. They will attack grass grubs and other insects as well as small plant lice that hide behind the leaves. These beetles must be dis-

tinguished from others that destroy the plants. The large robber flies are also great friends in the garden, and they will attack all kinds of grubs and insects. They are particularly eager to destroy the grub of Professor R. F. Mason, in American Cultivator.

GOOD SEED. Comparatively few farmers seem to realize the importance of carefully selected and well-cleaned seeds. Especially is this so of the cereals—wheat, oats and rye. Usually the seed is sown just as it came from the threshing, with its light grain and noxious weed seeds. By running through a mill the light grain and most of the weed seed can be separated from the better grain; this at least should be done. But to improve a variety of grain, great care must be taken to select the best of the heads, the plumpest kernels, from the stiffest straw possible. One of the very best varieties of winter wheat in cultivation in the United States was secured by selecting the best shaped heads at harvest-time and afterwards hand-picking to get the most plump and better-shaped kernels. It was a tedious job, but brought the reward. This variety yielded forty-six bushels per acre. Other farmers in the last season, and brings the highest price of any seed wheat known to the writer. Oats are more apt to deteriorate in this country than any other grain. Improved varieties weighing upward of fifty pounds per bushel will in three or six years fall to from twenty-eight to thirty-two or three pounds. In the hands of a very careful farmer they will not deteriorate so fast; but the slight rust caused by our climate weakens the vitality, which cannot be overcome entirely by the most careful selection and cultivation. So our only recourse is to occasionally change our seed, being sure to get imported grain. The best imported oats come from Scotland and Norway. Most farmers take some care of their seed corn. Why not of the other grain? The same laws govern all. The average yield can be greatly increased by the more careful selection of seed. "For as ye sow, so shall ye reap."—Dwight Herrick, Rochelle, Ill.

THIRTY YEARS OF TORTURE. Hands and Fingers Twisted Out of Shape with Rheumatism. The Story of an Old Man Now Nearing the Foot of Life's Hill—How Relief Came to Him After Repeated Failures and Disappointments. From the Kempsville Advertiser. "I am now almost at the foot of the hill of life, having attained the 76th year of my age, and never during that time have I made a statement more willingly and conscientiously than now. My body has been tortured by pain for upwards of thirty years, caused by rheumatism, and there are thousands enduring a like affliction that need not if they would but heed my experience and avail themselves of the proper means of relief. This disease first affected my hip and spread to my legs and arms. Like many sufferers I spared neither trouble or expense in seeking something to alleviate the pain. The disease has made me so helpless that I was unable to put on my coat, and my hands and fingers were twisted out of shape. There seemed not the shadow of a hope of relief and very naturally I became discouraged and disheartened, and time after time have I given up in despair. While in Arizona three years ago I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I sent for six boxes in order to give them a fair trial. I followed the directions closely and by the time the fourth box was finished the pain had greatly lessened and I was much improved. My friends having witnessed the wonderful effect

upon my body could not help admiring the ease, I being about to leave for the east, I gave the remaining two boxes to them. Unfortunately I neglected getting another supply for nearly a year after returning to this part and I felt that to me Pink Pills were one of the necessities of life. Last spring I procured a few boxes and have been taking them since with a very satisfactory effect am glad to say. Now I feel like a new man entirely free from pain or stiffness of joint. I have a slight numbness of feet and half way to the knee, but am confident that these pills will relieve this feeling. Although well advanced in years, I am able and do walk many miles a day. For rheumatism Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stand preeminently above all other medicines according to my experience and I urge a trial on all suffering from this painful malady."

The above is an unvarnished statement of facts as told the Advance recently by Mr. George Sellock, an esteemed resident of Miller's Corners, and no one hearing the earnest manner of his recital could fail to be convinced of Mr. Sellock's sincerity. But if this were not enough hundreds of witnesses could be summoned, if need be, to prove the truth of every word stated. Mr. Angus Buchanan, the well known druggist and popular reeve of Kempsville, speaks of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as one of the most popular remedies known, having a great sale among his customers and giving general satisfaction. Rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration and diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before the treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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Indeed, what clergymen, teacher, doctor, artist or professional man but is better off financially for being able to look after his financial interests?

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Mr. Moffatt is of opinion that all his sufferings and troubles had their origin in liver complaint, a terribly dangerous malady that is dragging many a man and woman to the grave. This disease may be acute or chronic. In the acute form, there are violent burning pains in the region of the shoulder and right arm, short cough, fever, irregular bowels and constipation. In the chronic form of liver complaint, there are many morbid conditions, such as enlargement, softening, abscesses and degeneration. The symptoms are, weight in stomach, flatulence, nausea, bilious vomiting, loss of appetite, thirst, white and dry tongue, bitter taste, and a host of other miserable conditions. Long experience has fully proved, that Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that can successfully grapple with the dread disease of liver complaint. Honest and able doctors were calling their patients to the aid of Paine's Celery Compound, for the

great reason, that they knew of no other medicine that gives such prompt and effective results. The cure of Mr. Moffatt amply proves every statement made in favor of Paine's Celery Compound, and clearly demonstrates the fact, that when physicians fail to cure, nature's medicine is sure to do the good work. Mr. Moffatt writes thus:—"Having been a sufferer for years from severe pains in the side, back and breast, caused, I firmly believe, by a sluggish liver, I resorted to the treatment of eminent physicians, and was compelled to wear a fur coat summer and winter; I was also advised to wear a chamois vest, but nothing seemed to do me good. "So at last I was advised by kind friends to try Paine's Celery Compound; and after using six bottles, I find that I am permanently cured. Paine's Celery Compound has indeed done wonders for me. You may publish this for the benefit of suffering humanity."

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SUMMARY NEWS.

Disturbance.
A. H. Price, the C. P. R. Librarian, is mysteriously missing from Winnipeg.

Frank Restrick, of Walford, Ont., shipped fifty-eight very fine horses to England.

The individual seats that are to be placed in the new Main Street Baptist church have arrived from Toronto.

Mark Cheney, aged 25, son of Mrs. Urania Cheney of Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, was drowned in Crystal Lake, near South Gardner, Mass., recently.

Ald. Frank Maguire, a guest at the Queen's Hotel, at St. Catharines, Ont., was found dead in his room, having taken an overdose of laudanum because of sleeplessness.

The Dominion Line Company has contracted with Messrs. Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, to build them another new steamer, which is to be called the Canada. This will be the largest and finest steamer that has yet been constructed for the Canadian trade.

Ottawa Journal: It is said that Mr. C. H. Masters will be promoted to the office of reporter of the Supreme Court, made vacant by the death of Mr. Dural. Rumor has named Mr. C. T. Delandaudere of the Quebec bar for the position of assistant reporter.

The contract for the erection of the drill shed at Halifax has been awarded to J. E. Askwith, Ottawa, for \$193,000. The tender of Mr. G. Keele, Halifax, was \$196,000. A stone building is to be put up. Tenders for a brick and stone building were asked for, and Mr. Askwith's tender was \$190,000, while Mr. Keele's was \$187,000. All the other tenders were over \$200,000.

Clarence Fleming was shot in the breast, but fortunately not seriously injured, by a companion named Thomas Smith, at Halifax on Monday night. Fleming was drinking in Barrett's resort, when Smith asked him to treat and on refusing he shot him. Fortunately the bullet struck the breast bone and glanced to one side. Smith escaped. He has already served three years in Dorchester.

It is generally believed that the fine new steamer purchased in England by the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company will be put on the route between Boston and Yarmouth. Many, however, think that the boat will be used on the Bay. It is most likely the former will be her route and that the purchase of the Monticello by the same corporation will soon be announced. Indeed, many believe the sale has already been completed, although the Monticello's owners deny it.—Globe.

The names of Dean Partridge, Archdeacon Bristocke and Canon Roberts and G. R. Parker are among those of persons suggested as president of King's college, Windsor, N. S.

J. A. Tucker, the editor of *Levity*, who was expelled from the Toronto University, has been presented with \$500 by his late fellow students, to aid him in taking a course elsewhere.

Young St. Onge, accused of obtaining money under false pretences at Quebec, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. He is the party that passed himself off as private secretary to Lieut. Governor Chapleau, and masqueraded under other prominent people's names.

Lee Spragg, a young man about 20 years of age, son of A. B. Spragg, of Springfield, Kings county, is supposed to have been drowned Monday night. He was out in a canoe. Tuesday morning his upturned canoe was found on some rocks, but nothing has been seen or heard of the young man.

Sir Roger Goldsworthy, formerly Governor of British Honduras, will probably be the successor of Governor O'Brien, of Newfoundland, who leaves for England the end of the month. The Legislature of Newfoundland will meet to-morrow, when it is expected other retrenchments and loan announcements will be made.

A convention was held in the Baptist church at Salmon Creek, Queens county, recently, when a Sabbath School Association was formed, and the following officers were elected: W. C. King, president; J. C. Fraser, vice president; Mrs. H. B. Hay, secretary. Miss May Baird and W. R. Demmons were chosen to act in conjunction with the above officers as an executive committee.

GREENE-DENLAP.—At Sable River, Shelburne Co., June 7, by Rev. D. E. East, Walter G. Greene, of Everett, Mass., to Marie C. Dunlop, of Sable River.

PHINNEY-BALCOM.—At Paradise, N. S., June 5th, by Rev. B. B. Kinley, Ernest A. Phinney, of Paradise, Annapolis Co., N. S., to Gertrude Henrietta Balcom, of Paradise, Annapolis Co.

NORTHRUP-HARRIS.—At the home of the bride's father, Canning, N. S., on June 5th, by Rev. W. N. Hutchins, M. A., Joseph A. Northrup, to Annie Laurie Harris, both of Economy.

READ-SMITH.—At the home of the bride, June 5th, by Pastor J. M. Parker, George Read, of St. John, to Ida M., daughter of Harding Smith, Barronsfield, Camb. Co., N. S.

BALNEZ-DYKEMAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Jacob Dykeman, Esq., Jemseg, May 22, by Rev. J. W. S. Young, Nora F. Dykeman and John Thus Barnes, of Sussex, N. B.

CURTIS-PORTER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Springfield, Kings Co., N. B., May 29, by the Rev. Jas. A. Porter, assisted by Rev. John D. Wetmore, Wm. Curtis, of Blainfield, Northumberland Co., N. B., to Jennie H., eldest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. James A. Porter, Springfield, Kings Co., N. B.

DEATHS.

HENDERSON.—At North River, June 10th, of scarlet fever, Frank Elzer, only son of Barrett and Janie Henderson, aged 18 months—a bright and promising child. His loss is deeply felt. May the Lord comfort the bereaved parents in this their hour of sore affliction.

MERRITT.—At Clementsport, Annapolis Co., N. S., June 7, at the home of her son, Elias, widow of the late William Merritt, aged 80 years. Our aged sister was much comforted in her sickness which was long and painful. She rejoiced in God and died in peace; was a member of the Clementsport Baptist church and left a good record. May the Lord comfort the mourners and raise up others with the same vigorous type of piety.

STUBBERT.—At North Sydney, C. B., June 10, after three months illness, James A. Stubbert, aged 40 years. Bro. Stubbert was a member of the Baptist church of North Sydney, having made a profession of religion a number of years ago. It is not much over a year since his dear wife was called away from the present life. He leaves a sad home of nine children to mourn the loss of a kind father. May the good Lord bless them and guide them to the home on high.

ADAMS.—At Tracy Mills, on April 23, 1895, of paralysis, James H. Adams, aged 72 years. He was baptised thirty six years ago, by Rev. William Harris, and remained a consistent member of the Centreville Baptist church, until death. He was a kind and affectionate husband, and leaves behind him a wife and many relatives to mourn their great loss. Our brother was afflicted for years but grace was his stay and support, and now we feel he is where the inhabitants never say I am sick. [Religious Intelligence please copy.]

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Waterford, Ont.—"It is only justice to you to state that in my case your K. B. G. has wrought a perfect and I believe a permanent cure. For over ten years I have been troubled with dyspepsia. Two years ago you sent me a bottle of your medicine. It gave me almost instant relief and I am still free from the complaint. I do not fail to recommend K. B. G. whenever I have an opportunity."

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THE WAY TO DO, SECURE TRADE AND KEEP IT.

Some of the Modes of Advertising which Bring Remuneration.

vague ideas of long hours and hard work, but it isn't the man who works the longest and the hardest who makes the money. It is the man who knows a good thing when he sees it and has the knack of letting the public know he has a good thing which they want. I am of a curious mind, and the other day decided to go and talk business with some one whom I thought had a thorough knowledge of it. I looked about the principal streets and finally saw the big Oak Hall building, on the corner of King and Germain streets. St. John citizens anyway will remember a few years ago when Messrs. Scovil, Fraser & Co. began business there. They didn't thrust an immense establishment on the public at first, but it grew gradually, until now, in charge of its new proprietors, Messrs. Scovil Bros. it is one of the finest clothing houses in the Dominion of Canada, and Messrs. Scovil Bros. know how to get business and how to keep it and that is the reason I went to them.

"Will I tell you something about business?" said one member of the firm. "Well yes if you will tell me what you want to know."

"You would like me to give you some advice for young men and I will. When a young man is growing up a great deal depends on the clothes he wears. A well dressed young man is a credit to himself and all his friends think he is to them. A young man who is careless about his clothes is, in nine cases out of ten, careless in other ways and will never make a shrewd business man. He don't take an interest in himself and how can he in anything else?"

"A story is told of a number of boys who went to apply for a position in a mercantile office. Applicant after applicant filed in but they were all stood aside until finally a bright looking and neatly dressed young fellow walked in, hat in hand, nearly everyone else wore more expensive clothes than he, but his were tidy and clean. He answered all the proprietors questions satisfactorily and was given the position. It was noticed afterwards, that he never looked shabby and he was asked one day how it was that he could dress so well on a small salary?" "Why," he replied, "I know where to buy my clothes."

"That is one of the things every young fellow should know, for you can readily understand that economy helps you along the road to prosperity. A young man when he first treads upon the verge of a business life should carefully watch his footsteps. He should always remember the old proverb, 'You should learn to creep before you walk.' We



did it, and to day you can see the result. How did we do it? Well, first we paid the strictest attention, after we started in business, to advertising. We considered the best way to advertise is to sell a man an article and let him tell his friends where he got it. We have always tried to satisfy all purchasers and if you go that you will find that they will send customers to you. In the clothing business this mode of advertising is particularly advantageous. We sell a man a suit of clothes. It fits him perfectly, makes a good looking man out of him whether he is or not. What does he do then? Why he will say to the person who asks him where he got those clothes, 'at the Oak Hall' and we will sell another suit.

"Then we can often step out into the market and pick up special goods from the manufacturers that they lose money on, and in those cases our customers get special values. Although we don't make any money in these goods we sell them

which every purchaser at Oak Hall had a chance of securing. At Easter every buyer in our store received a button hole bouquet. They didn't cost us so very much but the wearers would all unconsciously advertise us by saying they got them at Oak Hall.

We have been continually adding new facilities for the display of goods. If trade is dull we force it, we don't discharge clerks or decrease expenses. We jump into the market and buy a quantity of goods at close prices, cash or ten days. We take the goods, place them in our windows and sell them for just what we paid for them and not a penny more. In 99 cases out of 100 our store will be crowded with people buying these goods. The clerks are kept busy and these same people will buy other goods and in that way give us actual profit on our day's business.

Without doubt we have three stores of which there are no equals in Canada. The one here in St. John our two at Halifax and St. Stephen are equally familiar to the citizens of those places. One secret of our success has been our honesty towards customers.

If anyone purchases an article and it is not satisfactory they can return it and have their money refunded. We don't have many things come back but we always tell a purchaser that he or she has the privilege and it goes a long way towards maintaining the confidence the public has in us. One of the things my partners and I always impress on our clerks is the necessity of courtesy to our patrons.

We never allow a rude or unpleasant word to be said to the smallest child who enters our store and whether they purchase a cent's worth or a dollar's worth the same rule is always observed. No one has ever entered any of our establishments who can say other than that the conduct of our clerks has not been that of gentlemen.

A one price business is what we have always conducted. Our goods are always marked in plain figures which any one can read for themselves. The prices are never too high but we always sell for the amount marked on the goods. Our windows have been specially constructed for this display of goods. Every day we show in them something new, we believe in variety and in letting people on the street know what we have in the store. Every article in the windows has near it the story of its quality and price, and in that way thousands of patrons have been brought to us. A person will often come in to examine more closely some article he has seen in the window



W. G. SCOVIL

and he will never leave without buying something."

"During the number of years we have been in business we have never read newspapers or smoked cigars in business hours. We never leave the store unless in cases of necessity, and are always on hand to receive and wait on customers personally. That is the way we keep business moving onward and upward. Our letter order department is increasing every day as it receives the strictest attention. Orders received by mail are attended to the same day.

Customers were getting so numerous, when I had learned this much, that Mr. Scovil was forced to leave me, but I could not leave the establishment until I had seen more of it. With one of the general clerks as a guide I strolled through the various departments and saw more clothing in a few minutes than I could carry away in six months. In one place was a mass of children's suits, and in another piles for boys. On several counters were handsomely finished men's outfits and in the lower store all sorts of imaginable clothes' goods. The manufacturing room was a scene of bustle and business, and I could not tell you how many articles were being made. The foreman said to me, 'you should come in and see us some day when we are busy.' I wasn't though, for a human mind can grasp just so much. Were I thrust into a throng of bustling women and men, larger than I saw on this visit, I would become confused and could not tell you about it. When you have read how Oak Hall became what it is you will thank the good natured man who told me of it, and perhaps before long will call on him and his partners and clerks and see and learn for yourself. Then you will have ringing in your ears the words of Suesung with an attraction to suit the occasion.

You shall hear of nothing, see nothing, think of nothing but Oak Hall! Oak Hall! Oak Hall!

The death of St. Catharines Co. occurs Bathurst, on Sunday Burns was born in came to this country was prominent lumber business and for the last 20 years had been infirm was unexpected. spoken of as a kindly instincts and will be deeply regretted among whom he had been.

It was our fortune it proved to attending the Assoc. of Mr. T. W. Long prior of the Evang. house is very pleasant situated amid fruit slightly elevated gives fine view of the hills beyond. The line House will be with their surroundings. Will find a man at fort and able to impress as strangers desire the country, his history.

On Friday last occurred in a very thick current could still majorly when its their places, it seen defeat might not dissolution. But the badly for the admission time past, and it admirably and his minister the wiser, if not to them under the resign. This has Queen has called up form an administration that his Lordship formation of a ministry that Parliament be.

The death of Rev. pastor of the Baptist church, C. B., occurred Saturday evening, to the item published (and we have not further particulars Wetmore was a General Missionary series of special sermons posed to be in good cheer and happy preach on Sunday house of worship, out for a walk and ward was found dead. It is supposed that disease and that death. Bro. Wetmore, who Brunswick, has been years in pastoral work. From the reports re time at this office, was a faithful and a Christ. He was ordained to have been a years of age. At brother's life and a subsequent issue.

The following from a private letter to Toronto, to the Editor of interest to many are gratified to know the ladies alluded to high an encomium potent to form a valuable.

The closing exercises, more especially with the graduation ladies, were almost taste, high quality dunes, and robust of characterized them. The retirement of Principalship, and English Literature serious loss at this greeted by the ear. I cannot overstate the devotion of Miss Fish College. No on intimate knowledge of foundation that in form a tolerable optional qualities when I say that the altogether surpassed perfection of discipline healthy christian any other year in the big address won all.

The shining crest Of her devoted face more cheerfully bore to realize the institution than years of work make to take a rest for hope that some day moment literature that usually gifted mind, broad and massive writing is singularly neat and earnestness with experiences of powerful motive for Acadia's fine great daughters."