

# Carleton Sentinel Supplement, March 22, 1890.

## How can we Make our Sunday Schools More Effective in Promoting the Cause of Christ—Especially in Winning Souls to Him?

To make our Sunday Schools more effective in their particular work, the importance of that work should be more thoroughly understood and appreciated. The more thoroughly it is understood the better it will be appreciated. I cannot account for the apparent indifference so largely manifested towards this work by so many of the professed followers of Christ, on other grounds than those of a serious lack of active, living faith towards God, and an ignorance of what He requires of His followers, as expressed in His word. The Sunday School should be recognized as a very important branch of church work, in which every member has a part to perform and a corresponding responsibility for the accomplishment of that work. Not every one can be a Superintendent in the Sunday School, neither can all be teachers of classes, but each one can be an attendant and a bible student.

The Sunday School should also be recognized as a place where the Church of the Living God is assembled on the Sabbath day to engage in the study of His word—a work in which all, young, middle-aged or aged, can engage with much profit to themselves as individuals, and to the church as a body.

The Sunday School should be sustained as a church work. It should not be allowed—as is too often the case—to struggle and dwindle and languish, and perhaps die, through lack of proper nourishment and care from the church of which it should form a part. By proper nourishment I mean the regular attendance of every member of that church, whose bodily infirmities will not prevent and who resides within a reasonable distance of the place where the school is located; and the hearty christian co-operation of all, in everything that has a tendency to promote the interests and advance the peculiar work of this institution. The heads of families should be regular attendants at the Sunday School, and their families should be there with them. The church should see that the school is well and sufficiently provided with suitable teachers and any helps that may be required to assist the scholars in the study of the lessons, and the teachers to impart those lessons in a satisfactory and profitable manner. In my opinion, every school should be provided with a good sized map of Palestine, which should be hung up in some suitable place in the school-room; also that a sufficient number of bibles should be supplied to place one in the hands of every teacher, scholar and visitor present, and also that every teacher and scholar should be provided with suitable and reliable helps for the home study of the lessons. In a word, the church should see to it that the school does not suffer from a lack of funds to provide itself with the necessary apparatus for successful work. As a rule, in our country Sunday schools this is very much neglected. In far too many cases all the funds the school has to depend upon to supply its wants is derived from its regular collections, and even this small means of support is too often felt to be a grievous burden and is not responded to. The school is either starved out through being deprived of means necessary for successful work, or the superintendent, aided perhaps by a few of his co-workers, must supply the funds themselves and carry on the work at their own expense.

If the neglect of the church to provide the necessary funds were the only cause of complaint of the school, that difficulty could be overcome through a few persons bearing the expenses that should properly be borne by the entire church; but when the school is not regularly attended by the members of the church and their families; when the superintendent is not assisted by a sufficient corps of suitable officers and teachers, and when those who are honestly endeavoring to carry on the work in the best way they can, are made to realize that they are not supported in that work with the prayers, and sympathies, and co-operation of the church as a body, the work must of necessity suffer in proportion to the neglect it endures. No church that neglects to aid, nourish, and support, in every possible and proper manner, this very important branch of God's work in His church, can reasonably expect to be truly successful in promoting the cause of Christ, or of winning souls to Him.

The manner of the general management of a Sunday School is important. In my opinion, great and permanent benefit would be derived from a short session of Praise and Prayer before the formal opening of the school. The services of the school should all be impressive, and as far as possible, should be in such form that all the school can take part therein. In the review of the lesson an effort should be made to fasten on the minds of the school, some of the most important truths of the lesson—not too many at one time, but perhaps one or two in particular, that would lead those minds to meditation upon the goodness and mercy of God, and of His wonderful dealings with the "Children of Men." A Sunday School should never be closed without a prayer or benediction.

Very much of the success or failure of a Sunday School work depends upon the Supt. and teachers. They should each be devoted servants of Christ. They should be consecrated to His work. The lessons should be prayerfully, carefully, systematically and thoroughly studied, and taught "with an eye single to the honor and glory of God," and with a full purpose at every lesson, of winning to Christ some soul who then has no personal knowledge of the great love of God, and to strengthen and to intensify that love in the hearts of those who have already given themselves to Him. A teacher thoroughly consecrated to the work will rarely allow a day to pass without taking that work into his closet, and there in prayer present it to the Lord, and invoke His council and guidance. In that presentment of the work the individual members of the class in that teacher's care will surely be remembered, and as sure as God has said in His word, that "we should not weary in well doing; for in due time we shall reap if

we faint not," so sure will God, in every case, perform His promise if we faithfully fulfil the requirements.

The teacher before the class, has much to do with the effect or result of the lesson. A scholar should never have any cause to doubt the sincerity of the teacher. At all times and under all circumstances, the teacher's deportment should be such as would surely remove all doubts. In dealing with the lesson tact and judgement are necessary on the part of the teacher to secure from the range of possibilities in the case, the best result. At our last convention a teacher stated his opinion, that in teaching a lesson the first thing the teacher should do would be to impart to the class the spiritual meaning of the lesson, and then, if time permitted, to attend to the general history, geography, or other matters included in the lesson. I must say that, as a rule, I would doubt that being the better way to attain the end desired. In every lesson taught, an honest endeavor should be made to deduce from it a spiritual help. In my opinion, in most cases that help can best be obtained through as thorough and intelligent a knowledge of all the facts connected with the lesson as can be obtained. The geography of the country, its history, the character of its inhabitants, their conditions temporally and spiritually, the circumstances connected with the narrative of the lesson, all have a more or less distinct bearing upon the lesson, and in order to get a full benefit of the lesson, those distinct features must be understood. There must be an analogy between the circumstances or truths of the lesson and the spiritual help to be deduced. It is the teacher's duty to make that analogy plain to the class; when that is accomplished the remainder of the work is comparatively easy. The reason is, convinced, and an avenue is opened through which the faithful and conscientious teacher may be enabled to read that heart, and in it implant seeds that may possibly find a permanent lodgement there, take root and spring up, being nourished by the Holy Spirit, and in due time will bud, bloom and bring forth fruit to "the honor and glory of God."

If you are in want of anything as Goodes, Shawls, Ulsters or Jerseys, be sure and examine the splendid stock now being opened by Hugh Hay.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., March 14, 1890.  
If the decision of the House is carried in by the Senate the Territory of Oklahoma will be a thirsty land, at least until the legislature of the new territory acts on the subject. The discussion in the House was lively and good humored. The result of the vote was a triumph for prohibition, but as it only holds good until the meeting of the legislature it is of doubtful utility. The strong prohibition movement to forbid the introduction of intoxicating liquors into the territory for any purpose, the only thing that could absolutely prohibit a liquor traffic, fail ed.

Ex-Representative William Preston Taulbee, who was shot in one of the corridors of the House by Charles E. Kincaid, correspondent of the Louisville Times, died Tuesday morning. Kincaid lies in jail utterly prostrated, and in his delicate condition of health seems likely to go into a decline, in which death will outstrip the law. Public feeling is much divided as to the merits of the case, the murderer having zealous friends and being criticised on the other hand for shooting his man in the back. The defence will be conducted by Representative McCravy, who represents the district adjoining that formerly represented by Taulbee, and by Representative Caruth, formerly the brilliant and dashing and fiery prosecuting attorney at Louisville. The defence first undertook to enlist the services of Senator Blackburn but the wily Joe was not eager to take hold of a case over which feeling may run high and bitter in Kentucky. Taulbee despite the scandal which he blindly entered a year or so ago, and out of which grew his death, retains many friends in Kentucky. The press generally will support Kincaid, believing that he had been hounded until life was made a burden by Taulbee for simply doing his duty as a newspaper man. Inasmuch as hangings are rare in Washington and murders many, the defendant has the advantage of precedents in his favor. He could not, however, survive three or four years imprisonment unless his health should show marked improvement.

The board of pension appeals in the interior department proper is in arrears about two years with its work. There are now on hand 3600 appeals and they are coming on at the rate of 300 per month. The force on hand is disposing of them at the rate of about one hundred per month. Of course a great majority of these appeals have been filed by ignorant and incompetent "pension attorneys." A knowledge of law is not required in order to practice before the Pension Bureau. These men blindly appeal any case that may strike their fancy. What cases there are of merit are thus held back. Still as there is no power to prevent these bunglers from making foolish appeals, and as every appeal must receive consideration and an exhaustive reply, Congress should see that the claims of merit are not held back by sufficiently increasing the board so as to enable it to keep up with its work.

## Upper Woodstock Items.

Mr. J. B. Cole, house painter and decorator, has recently done some work on the interior of Mr. W. C. Ferguson's house that enhances the attractions of that neat little dwelling very considerably. The papering and painting reflect credit on Mr. Cole's artistic ability.

Mr. Henry Green is cordially welcomed back to the village. He has rented Mr. Chas. Smith's shop, has a unique sign over the door, and in working hours may be found within pegging away much after the old fashion.

Miss Jennie Sharp is soon to give a Concert in Union Hall. She has a large list of pupils in music, and a number of these will aid in the musical entertainment contemplated.

The Aroostook railway bridge is being rebuilt this winter. The framing of the last span was recently finished at the bridge yards at Upper Woodstock, where from six to fifteen men have been at work most of the time. On Wednesday the yard workmen went up to Aroostook to aid those already there to put up this span.

Miss A. A. Jones has been obliged to relinquish her school duties for a time on account of the serious illness of her mother, who has been suffering severely from sciatica and rheumatism. Miss Nellie Jordan is teaching for Miss Jones.

Mr. R. K. Britton has sold out his slaughter house and interest in the meat business that he has run so satisfactorily for a number of years. The purchaser has not yet commenced business.

## Hartland Items.

March 20, 1890.  
R. C. Carr has returned from college and opened an office in C. Gillin's block, where he is prepared to do all kinds of dental work; we wish him all the success he deserves.

R. J. Potts has returned home after spending the winter in the woods of Maine for J. A. Morrison of Fredericton.

Miss Emma Matheson has been very sick for the past week and her many friends are anxious for her recovery which we hope will be soon.

T. J. Carter has left Hartland and opened a law office in Andover.

D. H. Keswick has taken his teams out of the woods after a very successful winter's operation.

The stores in our town are making a fine display of spring goods, and purchasers need go no further to be accommodated both in quality and prices. J. T. G. Carr is in St. John, buying goods.

## South Richmond Items.

March 17, 1890.  
Rev. Mr. Teed has commenced a series of Lectures in Episcopal Church here, which are largely attended.

The Presbyterians are making great preparations for a pie social to be held in the end of the month, in the Orange Hall, to raise funds to defray expenses of minister's board. All the musical and dramatic talent of the neighborhood and surrounding districts will be levied on to enhance its success. By particular request, Mr. George Crawford will repeat his fine recitation of *Tam, O' Shanter*, which completely brought down the house on a former occasion.

Messrs. Thomas Golding and Herbert Arbrow, have gone to Madam to cut cordwood.

Mr. George Macnamara of South Richmond, and Mr. Howard Ellsworth of Union Corners, have "swapped" farms. Their respective districts mourn their loss in sackcloth and ashes.

Mr. Jacob White is slowly recovering from a long and protracted attack of *la grippe* from which he has been suffering for the last two months and a half. He has been suffering from it, in short, more or less, ever since he was married. His weak state of health has been a subject of profound regret to the public, as they depend much upon him for cooper work and all kinds of skilled handwork, all of which he invariably executes in first class style.

## Andover Items.

March 20, 1890.  
There was a meeting of the Agricultural Society in Temperance Hall last Saturday afternoon. At last January's session of our County Council, W. Appleby of Perth, was granted a wholesale liquor license. Price, \$75.

A petition to Geo. T. Baird, M. P. P., is in circulation, requesting him to oppose the Government if a subsidy is not granted to the Tobique R. R.

Jas. E. Porter went to St. John, Tuesday last, on business connected with his saw-mill.

A number of Italians who worked on the Tobique railroad last Fall, having used up all their wages are reported to be in a deplorable state of destitution—a state in fact bordering on starvation. Some have large families in Italy, utterly helpless.

Late heavy falls of snow have imprisoned many horseless lumber camps up the Tobique. Hay and oats gave out, and at last accounts flour was being fed to them.

All the talk on Birch Ridge, is the coming marriage of a 14 year old lassie to her 23 year old lover.

The Indians at the Point will shortly begin the manufacture of maple sugar. What a magnificent stretch of fertile country they have as a reserve, lying idle. It is certainly a fine farming section, far superior to anything we have in these parts; and only one man (I believe) engaged in the cultivation of it! Put a score of N. B. farmers there and the wilderness would blossom like the rose.

Her Majesty's mail is sometimes detained across the bridge at Perth, awaiting the down freight when it happens, as is often the case, to be a little late. Fact is it takes an expert these days to distinguish a freight from a mail train.

## Canterbury Items.

A visitor to Canterbury cannot but admire the fine appearance of the farm and carriage horses to be seen in and about Canterbury. Our draft horses can compare favorably with those of any other part of the Province. Good results are also following the importation of fine bred stallions by the N. B. Government, as a finer lot of yearlings and two year old colts and fillies were never seen here, those from the imported stallion Gipsy Boy, being especially noticeable. This horse was purchased from the N. B. Government by Messrs. G. F. & H. Jamieson. He is a beautiful bay with black points, weighs 1700 pounds, and from reports from all sources in respect to his get, we learn that he has not been found wanting. We also have some fine trotting stock: Ironclad, 2:33, by R. R. Morris; Johnny G., 2:42, by Bay Douglas, and a gray mare by Mambrino Monarch (the last named being in foal to Harry Wilkes), are owned by H. N. Grant. Rev. C. A. Warfield is an ardent admirer of a good one, and his gray mare by Mambrino Monarch, can beat 3 minutes any day. Mr. Warfield has also a filly from this mare and by the Hambletonian Stallion Hillmont. This colt acts like a good one; her conformation is of the speediest kind and her gait indicates something fast. E. London has a fine brood mare by the celebrated trotting Stallion Mambrino Charts, 2:58; a standard and registered filly by Harry Wilkes, 1896, and a colt by Aurora, 1884. Harry Wilkes is sire of Roseline Wilkes, 2:14, and is by George Wilkes, sire of over sixty in the 2:30 list. Aurora is sire of Constance, 2:22, and is by Daniel Lambert, with more than forty in the 2:30 list. As Aurora is of speed producing stock, is a producer of blood, Beef, Iron and Wine is what is needed. Use Garden Bros., it is the best. Take no other.

sister Annie Page, 2:27, we should expect Mr. London's Aurora colt to be something good, and I am of the opinion that he will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of his owner. In addition to the trotting stock mentioned above, is a fine brown mare by Tom Lang, by General Knox. This mare is 15½ hands high and brim full of life and game. Mr. R. Scott, the owner, will breed her to Aurora and ought to get a good one.

## Avondale Items.

March, 19th 1890.  
There was a big thaw last week which much injured the roads.

Our school is still in good progress, and some of our scholars are contemplating on the improvement of their education.

Parties seem to be all the go, which enables the cross roads to be kept open, and the young as well as old to exhibit their fantastic disposition.

La Grippe has taken its departure and it is hoped will not appear again.

Wedding bells have rung in our village and according to reports are soon to ring again.

## Tobique River Items.

March 17, 1890.

La Grippe has relaxed its hold on the Tobique river. Very few families escaped the scourge, but there has been no fatal cases, though many have had a relapse, which generally occasioned more trouble than *la grippe* in the original.

Straton's mill has resumed work again. They have a large quantity of lumber to cut before the ice runs, the ice being a *pro tem* lumber yard.

Short's shingle mill has been off and on during the winter. Mr. Short has a large quantity of cedar, enough to last anyway till the river is clear again.

Religious service has been more regular during this winter than for years past. Rev. J. R. Hopkins (Episcopal), and Rev. F. A. Currie, (F. C. B.) have fortnightly services at Arthurville, Birch Ridge, Three Brooks and Maple View. Then Mr. R. Watson has been visiting the camps, and Rev. D. Fiske at Three Brooks occasionally. So if we are not a model people, it is not for want of good examples.

St. Patrick's to-day.

To-night a Division of Sons of Temperance was instituted by P. G. W. P., James Watts. The Division is known as Tobique Division, and begins life with 35 charter members. The officers are: W. P. F. A. Currie; W. A., Bertha Grant; R. S. J. B. Stevenson; A. B. S. Annie Witherby; F. S. John Campbell; Treas., G. A. Camber, jr.; Chap., Fanny Vandien; Com., Van Camber; A. C. Matilda Wright; I. S., Bruce Giberson; A. S., Wm. Finamore; P. W. P., Margery Vandien.

## News From a Far Country.

Mr. Joseph Crawford, Kirkland, South Richmond, has just had a letter from his brother James in California whither he had gone from British Columbia. When he left the latter country on Jan. 18th, the snow was over four feet deep, and lumbermen had done nothing in the woods, since Christmas. This had been the hardest winter the old settlers said, ever known on the Pacific coast. It had been so wet down south, that the farmers could not get their grain sown at the usual time. When letter left, they had not got more than half their wheat in, and much of the wheat that had been got in, had been destroyed by freshets. A little farther to the south it was not quite so bad. Where Mr. Crawford is the land is rolling, hilly and harder to work, than lower down, where it is more level, and, of course, not so subject to floods. The Northern Pacific Railroad had been blockaded in the Cascade Mountains, so that there had not been a train through for over a month. It was reported in the news papers, that it would take fifteen hundred men, three months, to repair the damage on that road. The Central Pacific had also been blockaded in the Sierra Nevada mountains. The passenger train had been almost buried in the snow for over a week, before it could be got out. They had never had such a time, since the road was built. Mr. Charles Crawford (brother of James) and his partner, who ran a rancho of 3,000 acres, cropping 1,500 acres a year, had got their crop almost all in—about 1,300 acres in wheat. They will sow yet about 200 acres in barley and oats. The rains have been almost incessant, but these gentlemen, from the elevated situation of their rancho, will suffer comparatively little. Mr. Charles Crawford has been in California for the last 23 years, and although like other people he has lost money again and again, has on the whole done remarkably well. They plough with a gang of two ploughs, drawn by six horses, and out fifty acres a day with one machine—a header, that runs ahead of the horses, cuts and loads the grain into the waggon. They have a steam thrasher that thrashes 3,000 sacks of wheat in a day—when going round among their neighbors of course. Twenty-three years ago, these thrashing machines cost \$10,000, and did not do quite so much work. Now, of course, they can be bought cheaper, and do more work, as they have been much improved.

Canada exports very little to any other countries than Great Britain and the United States. The exports of Canadian produce last year were \$77,201,804, and of this \$36,449,283 went to the United States and \$33,504,281 to Great Britain. Great Britain is our best customer for animals and their products, but in all other classes of goods, in spite of the duty, the greater part of our exports go to the United States.

|                | Great Britain. | United States. |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Minerals,      | \$0,422,355    | \$ 3,753,351   |
| Fish,          | 1,249,928      | 2,838,980      |
| The forest,    | 10,197,529     | 11,043,023     |
| Animals,       | 16,227,060     | 7,937,006      |
| Farm products, | 8,674,055      | 9,125,707      |
| Manufactures,  | 1,679,359      | 1,822,948      |

The principal exports of products of the farm (including animals and their products) were the following: Horses, \$2,170,722; horned cattle, \$5,708,123; sheep, \$1,263,215; cheese, \$8,915,634; eggs, \$2,159,510; barley, \$6,463,589; pease, \$1,449,417; hay, \$934,082.

In cases of fatigue, impoverishment of the blood, Beef, Iron and Wine is what is needed. Use Garden Bros., it is the best. Take no other.

## Hard Hitting.

In the British House of Commons on the 11th, Lord Randolph Churchill rather startled that body and the Government by the nature of his expressions, in a speech on the Parnellite matter.

He said the proceedings were vitiated by their thoroughly unconstitutional character. (Cheers from the Opposition.) The Government, to ascertain the truth of the criminal charges against its political opponents, discarded and set aside the ordinary law of the land. (Parnellite cheers.) The Government decided to place political opponents on trial on criminal charges without the protection which a jury would give. (Cheers.) The Government nominated the tribunal so the accused would have no voice in selecting and challenging the jury. The Government inflicted a pecuniary fine on its opponents amounting to nearly £40,000.

He defied any lawyer to show a precedent or parallel for anything approaching the Government's action. (Parnellite cheers.) He appealed to the House to vote against proceedings so utterly unique. Never, within a century and a half, had any public man been exposed to such tests and trials as had Mr. Parnell. (Parnellite cheers.)

## SOME TERRIBLE EPITHETS.

Lord Randolph denounced the Government for its ruthless use of the closure in forcing through the act creating the commission when its party in 1882 had resisted closure. No minister, he said, could now accuse him of inconsistency. What had been the result of this monstrous partition? A reptile monster—Piggot. (Cheers.) What had been the delivery with all their skill and parliamentary instruments? A ghastly, bloody, rotten fetus—Piggot, Piggot. (Parnellite cheers.) The report condemned the Parnellites on certain charges. Did it condemn the Times? If the Government insisted upon its motion he would insist upon his right to vote to condemn not only the Parnellites, but also the Times, which had been found guilty of an atrocious and unexampled libel and slander.

## Ontario's Proposed Liquor Legislation.

Ontario having gone back so generally on the Scott Act, the Legislature of that Province proposes to institute a stringent and effective license law, involving a provision by which local prohibition may be had.

The proposed measure provides that any policeman or license officer raiding an unlicensed place may demand the name and address of parties found therein. If the person refuses to answer, or answers falsely, he may be apprehended without a warrant and shall be liable to fine or imprisonment.

An important section is as follows:—

"The Council of every township, city, town and incorporated village may pass by-laws for prohibiting the sale by retail of spirituous, fermented or other manufactured liquors in any tavern, inn or other house or place of public entertainment, provided that the by-law, before the final passing thereof, has been duly approved of by the electors of the municipality in the manner provided by the sections in that behalf of the municipal act."

M. and Madame de Lesseps held a reception in Paris a few evenings ago, where the chief attraction was the presence of all the old man's children, the two by his first marriage and the eleven by his second. His eldest "boy" is about 55 years of age and his youngest child, a daughter, Giselle, is 4 years old; the eldest of the eleven children is 67 years. Comte de Lesseps himself is now in his eighty-fifth year and rapidly breaking up.

Just opened, the largest assortment of Ladies Hand Starches ever shown, comprising 100 different styles at all prices suitable for Christmas, at Hugh Hay's.

The limit of Sabbatarianism seems to have been reached by the late Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi in the Jewish Church in England. He would not it is said, carry a pocket handkerchief on the Sabbath, nor hold an umbrella over his head to keep off the rain. Inasmuch, however, as he had his servant to perform these offices for him, the Rabbi's scruples were not so unlike those of some Sunday-keeping Christians.

For bargains in Beaver, Bear, Coon, Bison, Wolf, Dog and Goat Coats, go to Hugh Hay's.

Charles W. Serling, who has just been sent to the State Penitentiary of Ohio for bigamy, was the most numerously married man in the West, he having wedded no less than eight women—three in Minneapolis, one in Milwaukee and four in points further east.

This is how some one figures it out: From a bushel of corn a distiller gets four gallons of whiskey, which retails at \$16; the Government gets \$3.60, the farmer who raised the corn gets 40 cents, the railroad gets \$1, the manufacturer gets \$4, the retailer gets \$7, and the consumer gets drunk. No wonder so many Kansas farmers are using corn as fuel.

A dog on exhibition at the New York Bench show is valued at \$6,000, and belongs jointly to two gentlemen of that city. When dogs get to be so valuable that it takes two men to own one it is about time to propound Socrates's celebrated conundrum, "Whither are we drifting?"

A Kansas judge has decided that corn is fuel. A local statute exempts one year's fuel from seizure for debt, and in resisting an attachment against 1,000 bushels of corn a farmer claimed that he was burning corn and that he had no more than a year's supply. This contention was sustained by the court and the corn released from seizure.

Read R. B. Porter & Co.'s advertisement in to-day's issue.