

asked to communicate at once with Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Moderator, or Mr. J. F. Black, the Secretary of the Association. The address in each case is Fairville, N. B.

—There are various and conflicting reports as to the probabilities of peace in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain has expressed himself as hopeful, but not sanguine, as to such a result of the negotiations now in progress. Some reports indicate an unwillingness on the part of the Boers to accept less than virtual independence, and such a determination on their part would of course mean an indefinite continuance of the struggle. Other accounts go to show that the Boers are reaching the limit of their resources, that many are persuaded that the struggle for independence is now hopeless and that if the leaders should decide against the acceptance of the terms now offered many commandoes would probably surrender. Lord Kitchener reports the capture of some 800 of the enemy partly as a result of a drive just concluded by General Hamilton.

—Late reports from the Windward Islands indicate that during the past week the Mont Pelée volcano on Martinique, and in a less degree the Soufriere on St. Vincent, continued in an active condition. On Friday night fifteen violent detonations were heard from Mont Pelée, accompanied by lightning which lit up the whole island. These phenomena caused great alarm, but it does not appear that further eruptions of a very destructive character have occurred. Apart however from the uncertainty and alarm as to volcanic action the conditions of the people on the islands must be pitiable in the extreme. Many people who escaped with their lives are suffering and many also slowly dying of the injuries received, and many who survive have lost houses, lands and all their possessions. In parts of Martinique the ground is so covered with volcanic dust that the cattle are in danger of starving for want of pasture.

—Zion's Advocate quotes Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia as authority for the statement that in 1901 the gifts for educational purposes in the United States, including libraries, amounted to \$107,000,000. "During the five years previous," the Advocate says, "the amounts were 27 millions, 45 millions, 38 millions, 62 millions and 47 millions; the total as reported for nine years, 439 millions, nearly one-fourth of which was given last year. The ripening of purpose into magnificent deeds, constitutes a lustrous page in the history of American Education and indicates somewhat the depth and breadth of interest in this direction. It cannot be expected that equally large sums will be given every year hereafter, but it is evident that there is a growing disposition among men of wealth to share in the development of worthy institutions of learning. Ten years ago, the gift of a million dollars was a remarkable thing; a gift of ten millions is hardly remarkable now; and for ten years hence it may be as frequent as the gift of a million now."

—The Carleton Baptist church celebrated its sixty-first anniversary on Sunday last. Pastor, Nobles was assisted in the services of the day by Rev. W. R. Bates of Amherst, who preached at both the morning and the evening services and was heard with great appreciation. There was a crowded house in the evening. The pastor welcomed four persons to the fellowship of the church, there was special music by the choir and the sermon by Mr. Bates was an eloquent and impressive presentation of Scripture truth. The Carleton church was organized May 16, 1841, with a membership of 20, the late Rev. Samuel Robinson being its first pastor. Since then many good men have ministered to the spiritual needs of the congregation. The present pastor, Rev. B. N. Nobles, has now been with the church about eighteen months and a good degree of success has attended his ministry. During the past year great improvements have been made in the church building. A considerable addition has been made to the front of the church, including a handsome tower and belfry, by which the external appearance of the building has been greatly improved. The addition also gives new class rooms and a much better approach both to the audience room and to the school room in the basement. The interior improvements include steel sheathing upon the walls, which, with tasteful painting and improved lighting, gives the audience room a very cheerful and attractive appearance. Pastor Nobles and the church are to be congratulated upon these improvements, and we trust that with better facilities for work a large measure of prosperity may attend their labors.

—It is seldom in the history of these Provinces that the departure of any citizen has called forth evidences of mourning and of appreciation more general and sincere than those which have found such spontaneous expression in connection with the death of the Hon. A. F. Randolph, which sad event occurred at his late home in Fredericton on Wednesday last. Mr. Randolph was a man in whom the elements were mixed in most kindly fashion. He was one of those rare men who deserve to be classed as nature's noblemen. But to a natural nobil-

ity and geniality of soul he, through the grace of God, had added a definite choice and determination to live in the fellowship of Jesus Christ. Of him it can be truly said that he did justly, loved mercy and walked humbly with his God. His life radiated blessing so far as its influence extended. It was a benediction in the family circle, in the church, in the community, and through the whole sphere of his life as business man, citizen and legislator. He was one of those men whose presence makes the world seem brighter and richer, and manhood a thing full of the noblest possibilities. He did much for the denomination. Our debt to him is large and our sorrow at his death most real. But we forbear to say more here in this connection. Others who knew Mr. Randolph more intimately will write of his life and work. Rev. J. D. Freeman who, as his pastor for several years, knew Mr. Randolph most intimately, contributes a beautiful tribute in the brief but heartfelt appreciation which appears on this page. Pastor MacDonald will, we expect, write with greater fulness for our next issue.

—It will have been seen by President Trotter's announcement in our columns last week, that Tuesday afternoon of Anniversary week will this year be in the hands of the Alumni Society which will hold its annual meeting at 2 30, and at 5 o'clock an Alumni dinner has been arranged for in the Gymnasium. The Alumni dinner used in the old days to be a feature of anniversary week, but for one cause or another it fell into abeyance. A good many, however, have thought that the dinner had a sufficient reason for being, and after talking of the matter for some years, the Society has taken active measures for its revival. There are indeed so many interesting and important things to be done and to be enjoyed during the few days and evenings that can be given to anniversary proceedings that it is hard to find place for them all, but we are inclined to think that the revival of the Alumni dinner is a good move. It is important that there should be some occasion upon which the Alumni and the Alumnae of the college and their friends can come together for social fellowship and for informal, and yet not too informal, discussion of Acadia's interests. Nothing would seem quite so well to fill this need—while at the same time ministering to other intimate personal needs—as a dinner and the opportunity for expression of loyalty and the cultivation of esprit de corps, which a post-prandial occasion affords. We understand that the arrangements for the dinner are in the hands of those who are likely to make it a success so far as the matter depends on them, and we hope that their efforts will be rewarded by a large and enthusiastic gathering of the Alumni. Rev. W. N. Hutchins, secretary of the Alumni Society, informs us that the members of the class of 1902 have been invited to be present at the dinner, and that one of their number is expected to give an address, and also that there will be addresses from members of the classes of '92, '82, '72 and '62 and others. All members of the Alumni Society and graduates of the college will have the opportunity of purchasing tickets for the modest sum of 75 cents each.

Archibald Fitz Randolph.

AN APPRECIATION.

Our kindest man has gone to receive his crown. While the tears of thousands fall like rain upon his grave, his memory "blossoms from the dust" and fills the land with fragrance. We have not seen his like before, we shall not see his like again. To the pastor of the Fredericton church belongs the honor of extended reference to his life and labors, but while he is engaged upon that work of love, one who served as his pastor for nearly seven years, may be permitted to lay a wreath upon his tomb.

Mr. Randolph was an illustrious example of the power of a gracious personality. He was greater than all his works. His mental attainments were considerable, his commercial operations were conducted upon an impressive scale, his benefactions were large and varied, but the man was more than all. No change of circumstances could have shorn him of his power. The perplexed would still have sought him for his counsel, the sorrowing for his sympathy, the poor for the sense of brotherhood that was in him. He represented the supremacy of heart power. He loved God and man. His constant study was to dig the channels for love. There was about him the exquisite tenderness of motherhood, the unstained transparency of childhood and the firmness and mastery of sturdy manhood. He created his own atmosphere. He gave men the sense of God's presence. He made you think of Jesus Christ and wonder if the Master did not look like him. He brought together the rich and the poor, the glad and the sorrowing, the lofty and the lowly and wedded them into brotherhood in the sanctuary of the Lord's heart. His was love that bore all things, believed all things, hoped all things, endured all things—a love that never failed. To go out from his presence was to see the hill tops all about you kindled with beacon lights. And with all this there was blended the sincerest humility that kept him low at the Master's feet. He was a selfless saint. I thank my God upon every remembrance of this noble friend.

J. D. FREEMAN.

New Books.

MOAISTS FROM INDIA. By Margaret B. Denning.

The character of this work is better described in its alternate title,—"Talks About India, Its Peoples, Religions and Customs." The authoress invites her readers to wander with her through India—the land of varied peoples, tongues and climes, of romance and of poetry, yet the land of poverty, sorrow and false gods. Through her eyes the reader may look upon old temples, wherein for many generations the people of India have vainly searched after God. Here and there we may listen to

talks by the wayside in outcaste huts or in curtained zenanas, or we may go out into the beautiful country and delight our eyes with the natural beauties of the land and the architectural creations of its people. But chiefly the aim of the authoress is to bring her readers in touch with the people in their various vocations and in their worship and so bring them near to the heart of India. It is a volume of 266 pages divided into 19 chapters, each dealing with some subject of interest in reference to India and its peoples. It is attractively bound and finely printed on excellent paper. One of the most attractive features of the book is its numerous illustrations. The engravings are finely executed and are really illustrative of life in India as well as pleasing to the eye.

—Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto. Price \$1.25 net.

EVOLUTION AND MAN. Here and Hereafter. By John Wesley Conley, D. D.

The author of this book is a believer in evolution. He holds that gradually, through unnumbered ages, higher forms of life have succeeded the lower in an ever ascending scale of being, and that there has been also in this process a principle of continuity, so that new forms have not only succeeded to lower forms but in some way the higher have come up out of the pre-existing lower forms. But the author does not hold to evolution in the sense of a process merely, a doctrine which stands or falls with materialism and which knows nothing of a creative spiritual Power. Permanent progressive change is a postulate of evolution, and the author holds "that mere interacting mechanical forces, with no inflow of energy from without, cannot possibly account for this wonderful law of permanent progressive change." Theism is therefore, in the view of our author, the only rational basis for evolution. Mind is as truly an integral part of the universe as is matter. God is not force merely, on the one hand, nor, on the other, is He an absentee monarch, ruling the universe wholly from without by means of nature's laws or secondary causes. God "is both supernatural and intra-natural. He is 'ever all, God blessed forever,' and at the same time He is the One 'in whom we live and move and have our being.' He is the Infinite Energy above and back of nature, and at the same time He is everywhere in nature. He works not from without like a mechanic, but He is constantly working from within. . . . The bioplasmic cell is not so much a residence of force as a work-shop for the Almighty." This view the author proceeds in succeeding chapters of the book to develop in reference to—The Origin of Man; Man's Place in Nature; The Coming Age; Life After Death; The Future Body; Duration of the Present Age; Transition to the Coming Age; Evolution and Eternity. Some of this discussion is necessarily speculative, and of course it departs many points from traditional views. The treatment is however, from the standpoint of evolution, cautious and conservative, and whether one agrees with the author's positions or not, he will find here in brief compass an interesting and intelligent presentation of what the doctrine of theistic evolution involves. In the second part of the book we have a more particular discussion of evolution in reference to the Bible and the author seeks to show that there is no discord between the doctrine of evolution properly understood and the teachings of the Scriptures rightly interpreted.

—Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto. Price 75 cents net.

THE STORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CENTURIES. By Edward Selden, D. D.

The controlling purpose of this book, as the author tells us in a short introductory chapter, is to give an interesting and connected account of the great movements by which Christian civilization has been developed. It is intended to meet the needs of many persons who, while familiar with the conspicuous names and more or less informed as to the outstanding events connected with the development of Christianity in the world, are nevertheless without an intelligent grasp of this development as a whole or any clear understanding of the relations of its different periods. Beginning with the early days of Christianity the author has endeavored to give a kind of bird's-eye view of its history. Nothing more than such a view of it, of course, could be given in a duodecimo volume of 300 pages. Those who are in search of information in respect to the different periods of Christian history will doubtless be inclined to wish that the author had treated his theme with greater fulness at the expense of making a larger book. However the aim of the book is to be borne in mind. It is not an ecclesiastical history, but rather a story written on broad lines, of the development of Christian life and thought through the centuries, by which the reader is enabled at little pains to gain an ideal of the general trend of Christian history. In carrying out this idea Dr. Selden has divided the Christian centuries into eight periods. These are I. The Apostolic Period, A. D. 30-100 II. The Centuries of Persecution, A. D. 100-323 III. Fall of the Roman Empire, A. D. 323-800 in which period is seen the Supremacy of Christianity in the Roman world; the development of Ecclesiasticism; Doctrinal Controversies; the Rise of Mohammedanism, etc. IV. The Middle Ages, A. D. 800-1294—in which take place the Crusades; Development of Nationalities; Monastic Orders; Scholasticism; Sacred Architecture; Papal Supremacy in Western Europe. V. Looking toward the Reformation, A. D. 1294-1517—Forces working for reforms; The Renaissance; Independent Thinkers; Early Reformers. VI. The Lutheran Reformation, A. D. 1517-1548—which witnessed the rise and development of Protestantism on the Continent—Luther in Germany; Zwingli in Switzerland; Calvin in France. VII. The English Reformation, A. D. 1509-1688. VIII. The Modern Era, A. D. 1648-1902. The author seems to us to have worked out his idea very happily. He has made the story of Christianity interesting to read. To those who have given attention to the study of Christian history this volume will be of value in the way of refreshing and stimulating the memory and for the bird's-eye view which it gives of the whole. For those to whom Christian history is largely a *terra incognita* this little book should be very valuable both for the information given in so small compass and as an incitement to more extended incursions into so wide and rich a field of knowledge.

—Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto. Price \$1.00 net.