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No. 31.

Governor-General. Loudon cablegrams announce the appointment of the Earl of Minto as Governor-General of Canada in succession to the Earl of Aberdeen. Lord Minto, whose full designation is Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kyin-mound, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund, is son of the third Earl of Minto. The family name is generally given as Elliot, the two other surnames being conventionally dropped. The present Earl was born in 1845 and succeeded to the title in 1891. He married, in 1883, Mary Caroline, daughter of General, the Hon. Charles Grey. Their family consist of three daughters and two sons, the eldest of whom, Lady Eileen Nina Evelyn Sibell, was born in 1884. The Elliots are borderers of Teviotsdale, and Minto, from which the family takes its title, is a little village situated in one of the most picturesque parts of that country. In connection with the family history the names of a number of men appear who have won distinction in arms, in politics or in literature. Lord Minto, who, before he succeeded to the ancestral title, was known as Lord Melgund, distinguished himself in his Eton and Cambridge days in athletic exercises, and at the age of 22 entered upon a military career. He has seen active service in Afghanistan and Egypt, and also took part in the suppression of the Canadian Northwest rebellion as chief of the staff of General Middleton.

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The recent speech of Mr. Gos-Mr. Goschen's chen, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, in which he presented supplementary naval estimates to the amount of \$40,000,000, is said to have created a profound impression. This sum is to provide for the building of four additional battle-ships, four armored cruisers and four torpedoboat destroyers. Mr. Goschen appears to have been quite frank and explicit in stating the reasons for this additional outlay, which makes the whole sum required for naval construction \$75,000,000. The explanation is that Russia has resolved upon a very material increase to her naval force, involving the construction of four battle-ships, six powerful cruisers and a torpedo flotilla. Great Britain, it was explained, must respond to this movement by the addition to her own fleet of vessels superior to those of Russia. It was explained further that these new ships would be specially built with reference to the passage of the Suez Canal and meeting the Russian fleet in Chinese waters. The Chancellor's speech appears to have been intended as a plain intimation to Russia that Great Britain was determined at all costs to maintain her relative naval superiority among the nations, and that she would not submit to any combination which might be organized with a view to curtailing her commercial interests in Eastern Asia. This speech, says the correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, with the threat to build ship for ship with Russia and France combined, was a more aggressive reply to the occupation of Port Arthur than Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Chamberlain or anyone else has made.

Apprehension as to what the Spain Carlists may do or attempt, and the Carlists more than any other considera tion probably, stands in the way of Spain making peace with the United States. The exiled pretender to the Spanish crown, Don Carlos, and the leaders of his party have all along been eagerly watching the course of events, with a view to taking advantage of any favorable juncture to incite revolution, with the hope of overthrowing the present dynasty and seating the Carlist prince upon the throne. The Carlists are supposed to have considerable

strength in the northern provinces of Spain and the agents of the pretender have been active of late throughout the kingdom, especially in the cities and large towns. Don Carlos is reported to be now at Lucerne, Switzerland, and is supposed to be eagerly watching his opportunity. A number of leading Carlists have recently left Spain, and it is stated that many of them are to be found just beyond the border, in France. But whether their leaving Spain is for the purpose of organizing revolt against the government, or whether it is to escape arrest, is uncertain. The opportunity of Don Carlos and his sympathizers will come, it is believed, if it shall come at all, when the Spanish people are squarely face to face with the humiliation of accepting such terms of peace as the United States government shall propose and which the Spanish government must accept on the alternative of continuing a ruinous and hopeless war.

"Fed on Lies." Many good people in the United States are gradually reaching the conclusion that they were badly deceived as to the real conditions existing in Cuba, and especially in respect to the character of the insurgent population of that Island. It seemed clear enough from the first to intelligent and cool-headed students of events that self-interest, jingoism and yellow ournalism were co-operating, if not combining, in the United States to force the country into a war which the calmer sober sense of the American people would have avoided. It is highly interesting, as the Boston Watchman intimates, to compare, with facts which the invasion of Cuba is bringing to light, statements made before the war in regard to the insurgents by Senators and Representatives on the strength of having spent a few days in Cuba, and in some cases at the expense of journals which were doing their best to foment a war with Spain. "The comparison makes it clear that for a long period the American public was fed on lies,-probably not intentional on the part of the American statesmen, but lies which they learned from men who must have known that they were lying. All trace of the insurgent government has vanished since the war actually commenced, and yet a majority of the United States Senate voted for its recognition. claim made on behalf of the insurgents, as to their numbers, efficiency or character has been verified. Even in the Santiago province where the insurgents were supposed to be strongest, they have not produced more than 8,000 men. The opinion of our troops as to these would not bear transcription. Hardly anyone now claims that the insurgents represent the majority of the inhabitants of the island. Yet Senator Proctor was certain that the great bulk of the people were in sympathy with them. Now the excuse is made that we must not expect too much of the insurgents who are ignorant and half civilized, but Senator Proctor declared that the insurgents represented the virtue and intel-ligence of the island. Many of the young men, he asserted, were graduates of American schools, and he implied we might look forward to the future with confidence, if in the next generation we could hope to reach the high level of civilization attained by the Cuban insurgents."

The Accident The recent accident to the Prince of Wales, resulting in a to the Prince. fractured knee-cap, is reported to be somewhat more serious than was at first sup-It appears that the injury is of such a character that, to avoid a permanent lameness, a surgical operation should have been performed. But the Prince suffers from a weakness of the heart which

renders the use of anæsthetics unsafe, and the delay and jolting involved in bringing him to London s aggravated the fracture that an operation without anæsthetics would have involved a serious risk. It is also stated that the Prince's blood is in an unhealthy condition and that there would be reason to apprehend that blood-poisoning might result from the use of the surgeon's knife. His Royal Highness has of late years become increasingly popular and his affliction has called forth the general sympathy of the people. The great number of public functions at which the Prince is called upon to preside makes a disability of such a nature especially to be regretted.

The discussion of terms of peace Porto Rico. Porto Rico.

now proceeding at Washington is
not permitted to interfere with the prosecution of war by the United States. The expedition under General Miles for the conquest of Porto Rico is being pushed with vigor and success. It is not probable that the Spaniards will be able to offer any effective resistance to the combined land and naval forces which the United States has sent against the island. The transports immediately under General Miles command reached the southwest coast of Porto Rico July 25, and, under the protection of the war-ships, effected a landing at Guanica with little difficulty. The town of Ponce, in the neighborhood of Guanica has been occupied by General Miles' forces with little or no resistance. This is considered a place of some importance, being connected with San Juan, the capital of the island, some 70 miles distant, by a military road. The most considerable resistance to be encountered by the Americans will no doubt be at San Juan, which is a fortified position of some strength, but is reported to be in a poor position to resist an attack. The city is to be bombarded by an American fleet while on the land side it will be attacked by the American forces led by General Miles.

Peace Negotiations. The most important news con-cerning the war this week is that there appears to be a reasonable hope that the end of it is near. Spain has made overtures for peace.
On Tuesday of last week, the French Ambassador at Washington. M. Jules Combon, by direction of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to President McKinley a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of the terms of peace. It is understood that the proposition submitted on behalf of the Spanish government was quite general in understood that the proposition submitted on behalf of the Spanish government was quite general in terms, being simply a request that negotiations be opened for the purpose of terminating the war, but without formulating or suggesting anything as to the terms on which peace might be established. After prolonged consideration of the subject by President McKinley and his Cabinet, the United States reply to Spain's overture for peace was given to M. Cambon on Saturday afternoon for transmission to the government at Madrid. The terms of peace offered are stated to include the independence of Cuba, the cession of one of the Ladrone Islanda as a coaling station, the withdrawal of all Spanish forces from the West Indies and the appointment of a commission to settle the details of the government or the Philippines. There appears to be no mention of a money indemnity. Later despatches intimate that M. Cambon had succeeded in securing some amendment of the terms of peace as given above. What the amendment (if any) is, is not known, but is supposed to relate to the disposition of the Philippines. It is stated that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, has received from the Spanish government credentials appointing him envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary with complete instructions as to the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Ladrones, the Philippines, indemnity, armistice, and other questions likely to arise in the eourse of the negotiations.

The Lesson of Gladness.

Gladness is God's ideal for his children. The Christian is exhorted to rejoice always. This does not mean that his life is exempt from trouble. The gospel does not give us a new set of conditions, with psin and sorrow eliminated. Christian gladness is something that overomies sorrow,

There are many things which are meant to minister gladness. This is a beautiful world in which we live, We do not think enough about what God has done for our pleasure in the adorning of our earthly home. Many have said that, when Jesus speaks of the many mansions in the Pather's house, he does not refer to heaven only, but means that this world is one of the mansions, while but means that this world is one of the mansions, while heaven is another. Surely it is beautiful enough for an apartment of the Father's house. No doubt heaven will be more lovely, for sin has left its trail on everything of earth. Yet there is loveliness enough in this world to fill our hearts with rapture.

Another thing that ministers to human gladness is the goodness of God in providence. The world is not only beautiful, it is our Father's world. Jesus says that our Pather feeds even the birds, and clothes even the flowers; and he assures us that his care for his children is much more tender and sure. "If I could not believe," says one, "that there is a thinking mind at the center of things, life would be to me intolerable." But there is not only a thinking mind—there is also a Father's heart at the center of things. On every leaf is written a covenant of divine love. On every flower and tuft of moss is found a pledge of divine thought and faithfulness.

ige of divine thought and faithfulness.

"We are not left of God
So long as a rose blossoms at our window-pane;
So long as the sun shines, and the soft rain
Calls forth the early violets from the sod.
If but a wild brier by our pathway nod,
After its wintry death wakened again,
Seeing its life we may forget our pain
Of unbelief. Who brings forth life but God?
He stains with tender tint the lily's lip;
Feeds with incessant care the insect crew;
Drops honey for the wandering bee to sip,
In a white chalice set with pearls of dew.
The glow-worm hath its lamp; the firefly's light is but a pledge of love writ on the night."

The glow-worm hash its lamp; the firefly's light Is but a pledge of love wit on the night."

It would minister greatly to our gladness if we had a firmer faith in the goodness of the providence that rules in life's affairs. It is said-that one of the great diamond fields of South Africa was 'discovered in this interesting way: One day a traveler entered the valley and paused before a settler's door, where a boy was amusing himself by throwing little stones. One of the stones fell at the feet of the visitor, and he picked it up and was about to return it to the boy, when he saw a flash of light from it which arrested his attention and made his heart beat with eager surprise. The stone was a diamond. The boy had no thought of its value. To him it was only a play-thing. To the passer-by it was only a common pebble which he spurned with his foot. But to the eye of the man of science a gem of surpassing value was enfolded in the rough covering. Then all the pebbles scattered about were also diamonds.

Many of the events of providence appear to ordinary eyes uninteresting, unmeaning, often even unkindly. Yet in each event there is wrapped up a divine treasure of good and blessing for the child of God. We need only eyes of faith to find in every painful experience a helper of our gladness. Precious gems of rarest blessing are enclosed in the rough crusts of had-bip, care, loss, and trial, which we are continually coming upon in life's ways.

Another helper of gladness is a happy home. Many of

ways,
Another helper of gladness is a happy home. Many of
us would never be able, day after day, to face life with its struggles, its duties, its antagonisms, were it not for the renewal of strength which we get in our home. A true home is a little fragment of heaven let down on earth to inspire us with patience and strength for the

true home is a little fragment of heaven let down on earth to inspire us with patience and strength for the way.

A good life also ministers to gladness. One who neglects and disobeys God's commandments is making unhappiness for himself. Sin's pleasures yield briers and thorns. The later years of life are fields in which the sowings of earlier years come to ripeness. Nothing ministers more surely to happiness than a well-watched past. Good deeds, gentle ministries, unselfiab kindnesses, yield memories of joy.

There is a Persian story of a vivier who dedicated one apartment in his palace to be a chamber of memory, in it he kept the memorials of his earlier days, before royal favor had lifted him from his lowly place to honor. It was a little room, with bare floor, and here he kept his crook, his wallet, his coarse dress, and his water-cruse,—the things which had belonged to his shepherd life. Every day he went for an hour from the splendors of his palace into this humble apartment, to live again for a time amid the memories of his happy youth. Very aweet were his recollections, and by this daily visit his heart was kept warm and tender amid all the pomp and show, and all the trial and sorrow, of his public life. It would be a wonderful promoter of gladness if every one, in the midst of life's responsibilities and cares, its temptations and struggles, would keep such a chamber of memory filled with the momentoes of his youth's happy days. Most of us grow old too soon. We forget our childhood joys, and we take upon us too early the burdens of maturity. We should keep one room in our heart as a treasure-chamber for the sweet joys that we have left behind. Memory has a marvelous power to make gladness for us.

These are some of the ways in which gladness is promoted. The word "glad" comes from a root which means to be bright, to shine. Much is said in the Bible about the duty of Christians to be lights in the world. We are lamps which God lights that we may shine. We are particularly warned against having our light

and noble Christian life feared that he might fail to honor Christ in suffering. Many Christians fail at this point. When trials come, the brightness grows dim. We forget that it is as sinful to lose our joy and peace as it is to lose our honesty and truthfulness.

Gladness is not a mere privilege for the Christian,—a quality which he may or may sot have in his life. It is not a matter merely of temperament. It will not do to say that, while some people were born with a sunny spirit, we were born with a gloomy disposition, and therefore cannot be glad. It is the mission of Christian fishine converted sadness.

The fruit of the Spirit is joy." Christian gladness is not natural exhibitanto—it is converted sadness.

How can we learn to be always glad-hearted? Atmosphere is important. If we live in a malarial region, we need not be surprised if we have malaria. If we move to a place where their is pitre, sweet, wholesome air, we may hope to be well and strong. There are spiritual atmospheres, too, some wholesome, some unwholesome, and we should choose our abiding place where the influences will promote gladness. "Is it always foggy here?" asked a passenger of the capitain off the banks of Newfoundland. "How should I know, madam? I do not live here," was the reply. Too many Christians live in the fogs of fear and unbelief, and then wonder why they do not have the joy of the Lord.

Then far more than we know is gladness a lesson to be learned. It does not come naturally to many of us, at least, although there is a great difference in temperament, and some learn the lesson much more easily than others do. To none is it natural to rejoice in sorrow,—this is something which all of us must learn. Nor can we merely, by resolving to be glad, go through all the days thereafter with a song in our heart and sunshine in our face. The lesson can be mastered only through years of patient self-discipline, just as all life's lessons must be mestered.

It will help us in this experience if we keep ever before as the ideal that we a

face. The lesson can be mastered only through years of patient self-discipline, just as all life's lessons must be mastered.

It will help us in this experience if we keep ever before us the ideal that we are always to be glad, that failure here is sin, and grieves God. It will help us, also, if we keep our heart full of the great thoughts which are meant to inspire gladness. Longfellow gave a young friend this advice: 'See some good ricture—in nature, if possible, or on cauvas, hear a page of the best music, or read a great poem every day. Then, at the end of the year, your mind will shine with such an accumulation of jewels as will astonish even yourself.' To this may be added: Take into your heart every day some cheering word of God. Listen to some heavenly song of hope or joy. Let your eye dwell on some beautiful vision of divine love. Thus your very soul will become a fountain of light, and gladness will become more and more the dominant mood of your life.

We cannot too strongly emphasize the truth that gladness is a Christian duty. We are here to lighten the world by our life. This we can never do by going about with sad face and heavy heart. If our religion cannot make us rejoicing Christians, whatever our temperament, or whatever our circumstances may be, we are not getting the best from it. We can serve the world in no other way so well as by being glad Christians. Then the light will shine through us wherever we go, and others who witness the victoriousness of our life will went to know of the Saviour who can help us to such triumphant faith.

—S. Times.

Higher.

BY THEODORE L. CUVLER, D. D.

Webster's famous remark to a young lawyer, who com plained that the legal-profession was over-crowded, "there is plenty of room at the top," will apply to the Christian church. While there are quite enough minimum Christians (who will probably have only a minimum heaven), there are some who are becoming sick of them selves and of their low attainments. To be barely alive does not satisfy them. "Friend, go up higher!" He who imparted to you such spiritual life as you have offers to you "life more abundantly." Jeaus Christ is the inexhaustible source of strength and joy, and it depends upon yourself how much of these you shall possess. rowth is not a momentary, magical gift; it is a process and you must do the growing. Paul was no perfectionist when he exclaimed, "but one thing I do; I press on toward the goal unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." There was something higher yet before

Just what are the essentials of that more abundant life that you should strive after? The first one that I may name is, more faith. "Lord, increase our faith," was the prayer of men who felt that they were but children and not full grown; they saw only through a glass dimly and often stumbled on the road. A feeble faith may move mole-hills; it takes a stalwart faith to move mountains. It is the feebleness of the grip on the Almight Saviour and Lord that makes it so difficult to stand heavy strain, or carry a heavy load, or exert powerful influence over other hearts and lives. This is the secret of a vast deal of the unfaithful preaching in the pulpit, and unfaithful teaching in Sunday Schools, and of failure generally to accomplish much good in the world. Look over the official reports of a great number of churches and you will see that they barely hold their own; many—in the mercantile phrase—bave ceased to "pay any dividend." "According to your faith be it unto you;" that is Christ's measurement of spiritual power. If a minister does not know whom he believes, and does not minister does not know whom he beneves, and does not know that the book he holds in his hand is God's own "fire and hammer," he will not be likely to melt, or to break many hard, stubborn hearts. Doubt means debility: unbelief means death. What is true of ministers is equally true of all Christians.

You will realize the vital necessity of an increase o_f

with, it is vasily more than a devoit emotion, and a mighty different thing is it from the plous fetish that some religious quarks are now employing for purposes of delusion. A genuine Christian faith is just the grappling union of the soul with the Omnipotent Son of God, "I am the vine; ye are the branches; abide in me." That is the way in which Christ puts it, and faith makes that very union. The closer your connection with Jesus is, the greater will be the amount of grace that flows into your soul and out into your daily life. I have seen a your soul and out into your daily life. I have seen a current of electricity sent through a huge horseshoe magnet that enabled it to lift four thousand pounds; the moment that the current was drawn off the weights dropped to the floor. The more abundant your faith, the fuller and more potent will be the inflow of Jesus Christ, "Not I," exclaimed the old giant of apostolic days—"not I, but Christ liveth in me; and the life that I now live in the flesh I live by faith in the Son of God." That sentence of Paul is about the best description of the sort of higher life that Meyer and Murray and Moody are now advocating. Stripped of all the language of mysticism that is about the core of the matter.

With increase of faith will come great increase of

faith, if you will but understand that faith is vastly more

than an intellectual process or a mental assent to divine truth. It is vastly more than a devout emotion, and s

advocating. Stripped of all the language of mysticism that is about the core of the matter.

With increase of faith will come great increase of spiritual vigor. When a person's system is in a low, impovershed condition, he is liable to catch any feverawhich are prevailing. It is a feeble spiritual life that breads self-seeking and covetousness and worldliness, and also exposes one to the ague-fits of unbellef. As weak blood breads ulcers, so a weak spiritual state breads sliful lusts. With a sick soul, as with a sick body, the problem is whether there is internal vitality enough to slough off the disease. "I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not," said Jesus, when Simon Peter was in a wretchedly bad way; and but for imparted grace that ugly assault of Setsn in Filste's courtyard might have been the end of poor Peter. After he was endued with the more abundant vigor of Christ's promised Spirit, he withstood fifty-fold stronger pressure without filinching. It is very encouraging to weak Christians that the politroon who was frightened by the sneers of a servant-girl lived to face Herod's jailers and the threats of death without turning purple in the lips. Why should any Christian be so feeble and so assily upset when he might be strengthened with all power in the inner man, according to the might of Jesus Christ? The more vigor you pray for, the more you will receive. Rouse up to useful activities, Ouit your Sunday afternoon lounge for some thorough mission work. Active exercise does for the soul just what it does for the body.

You say that you are not happy; and I do not wonder. None of us are as happy as we might be. Many professed Christians carry such repulsive countenances and irritable tongues, and shed around them such a chill, that if they should ever try to win an unconverted person that person might well retort: "No, I thank you; if your religion carries such a face as yours, I don't want it." Such Christians cheat themselves out of their birthright. Jesus promised them that if they continued to

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Vote Prohibition.

"The Plebiscite? Pooh! That talk is all bosh, Frohibition cannot hold away; Besides, it tramples upon our rights," We can hear some voter say." My boya? They inherit common sense From both father's and mother's side; But I don't care; folks can do as they please; I shall let the whole thing silde.

Liberty! Rights! they are stirring words,
They strengthen the patriot's arm,
But is it right to give man the right
To do his brother harm?
And if Prohibition to prohibit fails,
'Twill be someone's fault somewhere,
But to blame those who've honestly labor'd for good,
Would be cruel, and unfair.

Is common sense a sure guarantee
One will always sober remain?
Or did greatness an Alexander save;
Or talent a Burns restrain?
The work of reformers is not alone, sir,
For the laddles on whom you may dote,
Their platform is wide sir, so broaden your
For the good of the race cast your vote!

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Expository Bible Reading. BY REV. H. W. BARNES.

Expository Bible reading is hardly less important than expository preaching. Ordinarlly we hurry too rapidly over the message which the Book records for us. There are depths in the divine utterances which reveal themare depths in the divine utterances which reveal themselves only after continued, reverent, prayerful watching at the open portals of a word. Many words carry a whole field of truth in them, demanding a careful survey for its discovery. Such a word is "shepherd" in the mouth of the Paslmist or of Jesus. Waiting before the words, "The Lord is my shepherd," or, "I am the good shepherd," we see unfolding to us these several things. There is the intimate acquaintance, growing out of long-continued, faithful care-taking prompted by love. There is the leading of the flock, the carrying of the lambs in his bosom, the feeding and folding of the flock, the defence and rescuing of the sheep, at the peril of the shepherd's life. There is forethought for them, and an intricate weaving of the interests of the sheep into the shepherd's life. There is forethought for them, and an intricate weaving of the interests of the sheep into the interests of the shepherd, and the building of the life of the flock into the life of the shepherd. We must wait before such words, if we would see what is in them.

before such words, if we would see what is in them.

We often act as if our minds were a sort of snapshot mental, moral and spiritual kodak, and all we need to do is to point them, and touch the button, and the picture is caught. Well, whatever is caught is but the faintest, most undeveloped thing, and is on a very fragile film, and exposed to bad conditions for permanency. There needs to be time for the development of the picture, and our mental chemicals work slowly. Then our habit is worse than this, for we snapshot another and very different sort of a picture squarely on the top of it. At the end of a Scripture reading we have heard the minister's voice, it may be fairly well vocalizing and articulating the written word (this will be recognized as a gracious supposition), as our eyes sees the printed word. It is so far well if the words are distinct to the ear; but the great question is, Are the thoughts of God distinct to our minds? Have we actually heard God speak to us? Have we been allowed or helped to think God's thoughts after him?

An eminent doctor of divinity has protested against

It is so far well if the words are distinct to the ear; but the great question is, Are the thoughts of God distinct to our minds? Have we sextually heard God speak to us? Have we been allowed or helped to think God's thoughts after hin?

An eminent doctor of divinity has protested against any such thing as expository reading of the Scriptures, characterizing it as an impertinence to interrupt the voice of God as he is speaking to the people. Yes, if God is really speaking to them; but if the servant of God unfortunately does not read out the contents of God's words to them, what then? Why, surely that, so far, God is not speaking to the souls of men, and this fact furnishes the very ground and reason for expository reading, If one thing could be granted we would all unite with the Doctor in his protest. That one thing is that the voice, manner and method of the reader actually give out the thought of God. But what can we say of a good deal of the public reading of the Bible? Many times this must be said, that it is so lightly thought of that it is unblushingly interfered with by the tread of the sexton or usher, seating the lazy or wickedly late comer to church. Many times it is classed as introductory—spilot leading in something more significant.

The question of the schooling, adjustment and management of the voice, so that it shall fittingly utter God's thought to men enters in. In Bible reading the human voice is put to its very highest possible service. No solo-ist on any great occasion, before the greatest of audiences, is under such vocal demands as rest upon the reader of the Scriptures. No other such transactions by the voice are carried on upon earths as this. Yet there are few who who give much attention to it, and many who seemingly give no attention to it, in a many who seemingly give no attention to it, characteristic to the service of the Scriptures with the service of Scripture and an illustrator in this department. The most that was occaedingly for unateral field in the support of the service o

many morally and spiritually excellent men do; but this is exceedingly "faint praise." Only a good man can enter deeply into Ged's thought. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." But only a good reader can uncover, expose, open out to view, God's thoughts. The good reader must be a good man. Certainly a good minister ought to be a good reader of the Bible. Its public use ought to honor the Book, and the God of the Book.—Examiner.

A A A For Preaching the Gospel of the Son of God.

H. W. WALKINSHAW.

If, w. WALKINSHAW.

It has been said that "law and gospel do not go well together." In my reading some short time ago I came across the following account of the trial of Lewis and Joseph Craig and Aaron Bledsoe: They had been indicted for preaching the gospel of the Son of God in the colony of Virginia. The clerk was reading the indictment in a slow and formal manner; when he pronounced the crime with emphasis, "for preaching the gospel of the Son of God in the colony of Virginia," a plainly dreased man who had just rode up the Court-house entered, and took his seat within the bar. He was known to the Court and lawyers, but a stranger to the mass of spectators, who had gathered on the occasion.

This was Patrick Henry, who, on hearing of this prose-

who had just rode up the Court-house entered, and took his seat within the bar. He was known to the Court and lawyers, but a stranger to the mass of spectators, who had gathered on the occasion.

This was Patrick Henry, who, on hearing of this prosecution, had rode some fifty or sixty miles from his residence in Hanover County to volunteer his services in their defence. He listened to the further reading of the indictiment with marked attention, the first sentence of which had caught his ears, "for preaching the gospel of the Son of God." When it was linished, and the prosecuting attorney had submitted a few remarks, Mr. Henry arose, reached out his hand and received the paper and addressed the Court:

"May it please your Worships, I think I heard read by the prosecuting attorney as I entered this house the paper I now hold in my hand. If I have rightly understood, the King's attorney of this colony has framed an indictment for the purpose of arraigning, and punishing by imprisonment, three inoffensive persons before the bar of this Court for a crime of great magnitude, as disturbers of the peace. May it please the Court, what did I hear read? Did I hear at expressions as of a crime that these men, whom your Worships are about to try for a misdemennor, are charged with. What?" and, continuing in a low tone, "for preaching the gospel of the Son of God!"

Pausing amid the most profound silence and breathless astonishment he slowly waved the paper three times around his head, when, lifting his hands and eyes to heaven, with peculiar and impressive energy, he exclaimed, "Great God!" The exclamation, the action, the burst of feeling from the audience were all overpowering. Mr. Henry resumed:

"May it please your Worships, there are periods in the history of man when corruption and depravity have so long debased the human character that man sinks under the weight of the oppressor's hand and becomes his servile, his abject slave; he licks the hand that smitch him; he bows in passive obedience to the mandates of the de

30 30 30 The Reasons Why.

Said a little boy to his Sunday-school teacher: "Why do missionaries go to teach the heathen? Why must I give my money to help them?"

give my money to help them?"

The best reason is that Jesus said: "Go preach the Gospel." He didn't say, "If you like," or "If you think best." Of course, that doesn't mean that everyone is to go himself. By giving our money generously and lovingly, and our prayers earnestly, we may be obeying Christ's command as perfectly as those who go to heathen lands to carry the Gospel to those who never heard about it.

Another reason is that the heathen are living in such a sad way when they don't know about the loving God who rules the world. They think all sorts of evil spirits are in the air ready to harm them. A missionary in Siam

telfs how the mothers never dare to say their babies are pretty or bright for fear an evil spirit will hear and come and take the baby away. So the poor women call their little ones ugly, skinny, and sickly, and think in that way they can cheat the spirit.

"For the numerous diseases supposed to be caused by spirits the Siamese have a large number of doctors who make a specialty of such cases. Sometimes the doctor may be seen standing by the sick bed brandishing huge knives and commanding the spirits in loud and abusive language to come out of the patient. "Cholera is very common in Siam, and the most common practice is to wear a few strauds of cotton yarn about the neck or waist to keep off the evil spirits which bring the disease. Little trays containing offerings to the spirits are also placed by the side of the street or in a stream of water."

A missionary in China tells of a mother who left her, sick child at home while she walked the streets, because she believed she could cure the illness if she could find one of its souls that had wandered away. This is what

one of its souls that had wandered away. This is what

she believed she could cure the illness if she could find one of its souls that had wandered away. This is what he says:

"After the opening, I was going home, when I met a young woman walking slowly along the street holding up a large green umbrella, though it was quite fine, and carrying a lighted lantern, though it was quite fine, and carrying a lighted lantern, though it was quite light, and with a child's garment on her arm? She was plaintively calling some one by name. The poor thing was looking for the departed soul of her sick child! Everyone, you know, is supposed to have three souls, and the child was so sick that it was evident that one of its souls had already departed, and was hovering about in the neighborhood. She was calling it to come back; the lantern was to enable it to find its way; the child's garment on her arm it would at once recognize and reinhabit, and the umbrella would protect it from the sun and make it otherwise sung and comfortable. On her return to the house she would lay the garment of her child, and the recaptured soul, thus conducted back, would enter in and dispel the sickness!"

We ought to be not only willing but glad to give our money to teach these poor, ignorant people about the loving, heavenly Father, who watches even the sparrow's fall and cares for all his children, Many of them who have learned about the blessed gospel have lived beautiful Christian lives, though surrounded by heathen friends and relatives, who laugh at them or persecute them. Here is a true story of what a man in India gave up for Christ:

"U. Bor. Sing, the heir of the Rajah of Cherra, India, was converted by the Welsh missionaries. He was warned that in joining the Christians profession stood in the way. Messenger after messenger was sent, urging him to recent. He was invited to the native council, sad told that if he would put aside his religious profession they would all acknowledge him as king. His answer was: "Put astide my Christian profession! I can put aside my headdress or my closik; but

"'No, master, he is not.'

"He must be some relative. It can not be that you should care so much for a total stranger,' the planter said.

"He is not a stranger to me, master,' the slave replied, 'though not a relative. He is my enemy. It is he that sold me on the coast of Africa. But I must not hate him for that. A missionary taught me if my enemy be hungry, give him eat; if he thirst, give him drink. I try to follow that law of our Master in heaven.'"

We will close with a description which comes from Japan. At a meeting where a number of Christian girls were gathered the subject was, "How to Glorify Christ by Our Lives." One of the girls said:

"It seems to me like this: One spring my mother got some flower seeds—little, ugly, black things—and planted them; they grew and blossomed beautifully. One day a neighbor, coming in and seeing those flowers, said: 'Os, how beautiful! I must have some, too; won't you please give me some seed?" Now, if this neighbor had only just seen the flower seed she wouldn't have called for them; 'twas only when she saw how beautiful was the blossom that she wanted the seed. And so with Christianity; when we speak to friends of the truths of the Bible, they seem to them hard and uninteresting, and they say: 'We don't care to hear about these things; they are not as interesting as our own stories.' But when they see these same truths blossoming out in our lives into kindly words and good acts, then they say: 'How beautiful these lives!' What makes them different from other lives?' When they hear that 'tis the Jesus teaching, then they say: 'We must have it, too!' And thus by our lives, more than by our tongues, we can preach Christ to our subelieving friends."

Are you "preaching Christ" in this way? If you are, you will certainly want to obey his last command, and tell of his love to those who have never heard the sweet story.—Advocate.

Messenger and Visitor

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-It is related that when Sir William Harcourt vas a young man he once paid a visit to Lord Beaconsfield, or, as he was then, Disraeli, and on Sunday went with his bost to the village church. My friend, the vicar," said Disraeli, in explanation of that functionary's High Church tendencies, "will take what I call a collection, and he calls an offertory; and afterwards what I call a plate, and he calls an almsdish, will be placed on what I call a table and he calls an altar.

-It is stated that the rebuilding of the London Metropolitan Tabernacle-Spurgeon's churchwhich was destroyed by fire a few months ago, will begin immediately. The new building will be almost exactly on the plan of the former one, with the exception that the upper gallery will be dispensed with. The seating capacity of the new Tabernacle will be about 5,000. The cost will be £40,000, of which some £20,000 has been received from the Insurance Companies and the balance is being raised by subscriptions.

-It is related of Dr. Jabez Bunting, whom the London ! Christian World " calls a Methodist pope, that, at a Conference when he was retiring from the President's chair, the election for his success resulted in a tie between Mr. Slugg and another minister. Dr. Bunting asked whether one of the two would give way to the other, and Mr. Slugg at once expressed his readiness to do so. "Then said Dr. Bunting, "I give my casting vote to Mr. Slugg." It is not generally the modest "Mr. Slugg " who under such circumstances receives the honor, but probably "Pope" Bunting did not sacrifice his reputation for infallibility in the choice of his successor.

-Results of a highly important character in the view of archæologists have been achieved through the explorations of Mr. Quibell, carried on last winter at Kom-el-ahmar, ("The Red Hill") representing the ruins of the classical Hieraconpolis ("City of the Hawks ") in upper Egypt. The discoveries of Mr. Quibell, according to the statement of Prof. H. Y. Hilprecht in the "Sunday School Times," illustrate the history, life and art of the so-called pre-historic period of Egypt more than all other discoveries hitherto made in the Nile Valley. Besides Prof. Hilprecht's reference to the matter, the "Sunday School Times," in its issue of July 30, publishes from the pen of Professor Dr. W. Max Müller a particular account of the results of Mr. Ouibell's explorations, which it characterizes as the most startling discovery in Egypt within recent times.

-We desire to call particular attention to the notes of Rev. J. H. McDonald, pastor of the Amherst church, one of which appeared last week and another which will be found elsewhere in this issue. The entertaining of the Convention involves a heavy strain on the pastor of the church with which it may be held and a very great deal of work for a large number of his people. We have every confidence that Pastor McDonald and his people will perform most efficiently the duties they have undertaken. The entertainment of the Convention could not be in better hands. With the thoughtful consideration and assistance which the churches represented and the delegates to the Convention can render, every thing, we are sure, will be satisfactory. view of the labors and difficulties involved in entertaining so large a body, our Amherst friends have the right to expect that the churches and those who are to represent them in the Convention will heartily co-operate so that the difficult work undertaken by the entertainers of the Convention may be performed without embarrassment to themselves or to their guests. Let everyone whom it may concern read what Pastor McDonald writes and govern himself or herself accordingly.

-Another of the world's great men is gone. Toward midnight on Friday, Bismarck, "the man of blood and iron," died. He was in his 84th year and for many months past had been in broken and failing health, but just before his fatal seizure had seemed to be in better condition than for some time previously, so that his death occurred unexpectedly. That Bismarck's name belongs among those of the world's great men will hardly be questioned. His physical and mental resources were very large. a man's personality is to be judged by his ability to plan large things in the political world, and to bring his undertakings to pass, Bismarck has seen few equals in his own or other generations. As a controller and manipulator of events and situations, and a builder of empire, he stands unrivalled in his century. Prince Bismarck's influence went to the building up of absolute rather than popular govern ment, though probably in his view the system which he did so much to establish in Germany was the best attainable under existing conditions, and methods by which he built and strengthened the German Empire would have to be defended, if at all, on the principle that the end justifies the means.

-President Allison, of Mount Allison University, recently addressed some words to the Methodist congregation at Sackville in connection with the recommendation, or instruction, of the Charlottetown Conference in respect to the Plebiscite Dr. Allison's remarks were reported and published in a form which made them of some value as campaign literature on the "anti" side, and which, as Dr. Allison has thought necessary to intimate in a published letter over his own name, quite seriously misrepresented his statements on the occasion mentioned as well as his position generally in respect to prohibition and the Plebiscite. In reference to this position President Allison writes: "I recognize how could I fail to do so ?--a degree of doubt existing in the minds of at least some sincere friends of temperance whether the times are really ripe for parliamentary prohibition. I frankly admitted that my own mind was not entirely free from this doubt, but went on to say that such was my antipathy to the liquor traffic and desire for its destruction that I intended to give prohibition the benefit of the doubt and vote 'Yes' at the Plebiscite poll. The reporter most inexcusably represents as my expression the very reverse of this intention."

Some of the Montreal and Toronto dailies are publishing from correspondents in the Klondike country letters written toward the last of June. which give interesting accounts of the condition of things in that region and of the adventures met with by the correspondents on their journey. As to the result of the year's work in gold mining, statements differ quite widely, but it is agreed that it is much below even what were considered conservative estimates. While there are a few who have made their fortunes and others have fair prospects, there must be many more who have got out of their investment of time, labor and capital, little besides a more or less valuable experience and a very large stock of disappointment. The Klondike may almost be described as the land of "the midnight sun ": for though the sun is never seen at midnight, it is at that hour, in the latter part of June, broad daylight, and night there is none. supply of food had run low at Dawson before steamers began to arrive. The first fortunate arrival with fresh eggs found ready purchasers for them at \$18 a dozen. Oysters sold for \$1 each, potatoes for \$1 a pound, but prices are down now and eggs can be bought for \$3, oranges for 50c. to Newspapers still command a good market and bring 50 cents to \$1 each. Fifteen hundred people wintered at Dawson, but by the last of June the population was estimated to be 6,000, and many other thousands are on the way thither. It is easy to believe that many of the new-comers are "homesick, disappointed or disgusted." Dawson is described as being a model town in respect to peace and order. "The streets are as safe to travel by night or day," writes one correspondent, "as Yonge Street, Toronto. Crimes of violence are all but unknown. No one carries a bowie or a revolver, as is customary in other mining camps. There have been a few cases of stealing gold dust; in one case a sentence of five years was imposed," Another writes of the "solemn stillness" of the Dawson Sunday. "There are some of the roughest son Sunday. "There are some of the roughest characters in the world here, but a stranger would

never know it. A more orderly, good-natured and law-abiding populace it would be hard to find anywhere. One scarcely ever sees even a brawl." majority of the miners are from the United States, and of course very eager for news of the war. There is no longer exhibited any disposition to twist the The sympathy shown by Great Britain towards the United States has worked a magical change in sentiment, and John Bull is now admitted to be a noble fellow after all.

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Elijah and Elisha.

In connection with the remarkable passage o Scripture which forms the Bible lesson of the it is instructive to observe the companionship between Elijah and Elisha. " And they two went on And fifty men of the sons of the prophets went and stood over against them afar off." Elijah had his relations to these fifty men as well as to all true worshippers in Israel. They admired and reverenced the great servant of the Lord, but they stood afar off and came not into intimate fellowship with him. Only Elisha came near and walked with Elijah. ound to him by invisible bonds, until the hand of God should part them. Only Elisha was able to be the friend and disciple of Elijah, -to hold fellowship with him, to accompany him on this last mysterious journey, to receive his final blessing, to witness his ascension and to become his successor in Israel. It is true that the two men were cast in different In many things they were unlike. But in their faith, their largeness of spirit, their devotion to God's service, and doubtless in certain subtle relationships between the two personalities, there were the necessary conditions for a holy and intimate fellowship. Such companionship is of great importance. No human life, however great, is complete in itself. Elisha needs to receive the call and the inspiration of Elijah, and Elijah needs Elisha in order to the full expression of himself and the accomplishment of his mission. And then there are those fifty sons of the prophets. We are not to forget that they come into the picture and that they have some lot and part with Elijah and Elisha. They are of smaller stature, they cannot keep step with the great prophets. They stand and watch from afar events in which they are not great enough personally to take part. Perhaps it is to some degree their fault that they are not men of larger faith and greater spiritual stature, but they are not to be ignored or despised. Without these lesser men the mission of the greater prophets must fail of its full realization. The Lord has many servants, great and small, and the humblest who does his part shall not fail of commendation and reward.

Another significant thing in connection with the lesson is the prophet's bequest to his disciple. Every good man desires to leave something valuable to his successors. To some men worldly wealth seems the most valuable thing they can leave to their sons, and to some sons such an inheritance eems most desirable. But when Elijah said to Elisha, "Ask what I shall do for thee before I be taken from thee," it is not probable that he was proposing to bestow some material gift upon his At all events Elisha did not so interpret his Master's words, for he replied, "I pray thee let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me." This, of course, does not mean that he might have twice as much of the Spirit's power as Elijah had, but that he might be richly endowed with spiritual power, that he might, as it were, inherit the double portion of the first-born. "Thou hast asked a hard thing, said Elijah. And doubtless the disciple knew that he had asked a hard thing, but the nobility of Elisha's soul is made manifest in the fact that he could ask nothing less. It was a great thing that Elisha asked, because it signified spiritual power. It did not mean that Elisha might be permitted to wear Elijah's hairy mantle, to appear and to speak like him and to inspire the same awful admiration and reverence which men had accorded to Elijah It is easy enough to copy externals, and pitiful enough it is to see some stripling aping the manners and methods of a greater man, and making an ineffectual attempt to clothe himself in anoth personality, while wholly lacking the spirit that made the other great. Elisha went to the heart of things, and asked for spiritual endowment. The thing that he asked was hard not simply because it

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was spiritual and because God only could give it, but because even God could give it only to the man whose nature was prepared to receive such a gift. Yet it was not in vain to make such request; for in setting this before himself as the supreme choice of his heart the prophet was doing much to fit himself for the reception of the divine gift which he craved. "For every one that asketh receiveth, and he that seeketh findeth."

As to the meaning of the sign, the seeing Elijah when he should be taken, perhaps it meant that if Elisha were able to discern the things of the spiritual world as they were about to be revealed in the translation of Elijah, it would be an assurance to Elisha that his request was granted. Concerning this Dr. Alexander McLaren says: "The particular sign-namely, his seeing the ascending prophetimplies that the chariot and horses of fire, and the upward rapture of Elijah, were not necessarily visible to sense. All that other eyes would have seen, or that the sons of the prophets on the other side of Jordan did see, was Elijah's disappearance. Only eyes opened by God could behold the actual ascent. Perhaps we may venture to interpret the sign as suggesting that the capacity to see a great master's spirit in his loftiest soarings is the condition of succeeding to and carrying on his work. There must be insight if there is to be succession, and the power of understanding a prophet and receiving him as such is itself a lower degree of the prophet's endowment. If God opens our eyes to behold, he will open our hearts to take in as much of the spirit which dwelt in his servants as we He and only he gives it, and unless we have it from him, we may be imitators (and often exaggeraters and caricatures), but not successors."

There is a gracious optimism in the lesson, which we must not miss. The great Elijah is gone from the earth, and Israel is bereaved. But Elisha has seen the heavenly vision, he has obtained the answer to his petition, and in the power of the Lord, God of Elijah, he returns from the wilderness, smiting Jordan asunder in his path in token of the fact that God is with him even as He had been with his master. Every generation owes much to those which have gone before. But God has his prophets in every age and He is the dwelling-place of His people in all generations. One generation tells His works to another, and God is ever working. Elijah was great, but there were better things to come after him. Every succeeding age has a richer song to sing and a fuller voice with which to give it utterance.

A Brief Message from the Great West.

DRAR EDITOR .- On leaving the East I promised friends DRAR EDITOR.—On leaving the East I promised friends that I would send an occasional message through your columns. I spent the winter and spring most pleasantly at Portage la Praire supplying for Bro, Hall. The church generously permitted me to do a good deal of evangelistic work between the Sabbaths in "the regions beyond," giving me an opportunity to see the country, mark its needs and preach to its people the message of life. In each one of the ten places thus visited blessings were enjoyed both in the quickening of the spiritual life of God's people and in the conversion of singers.

God's people and in the conversion of sinners.

On the 19th ult. Bro. Hall returned to his pulpit much improved in health, and on the 20th, under appointment of the Home Mission Board, I began to give all my time to the work of the evangelist. God is graciously owning His own word. In every place souls are being converted. On a field ministered to by one of our students, under the supervision of our loved Bro. Mellick, a rich blessing was enjoyed. I am now helping Bro. L. B. Crosby, of Roland, another of our Eastern boys of whom we need not be ashamed. Here, too, the message of God is being blessed to the salvation of men. Last night six new testimonies for Jesus were heard, four of them from young men. The Macedonian cry is coming from different directions and the fields are already white.

For two classes of persons this great country offers aimost limitless opportunities, viz., industrious tillers of the soil and faithful missionaries of the Cross. To such the prospects for harvests are bright.

Mrs. Macdonald's headaches have not yet taken their departure but she, with her husband, believes in the country. She believes in the men and women whom God has chosen to lead the Baptist hosts to conflict and victory, and she believes that He has sent us here to help. Brethren in the East let your co-operation be continued and increased as the work widens. D. G. MACDONALD. Portage la Prairie, July 20th.

JB JB JB The Administration of Baptism.

It is moved and seconded that the candidates be

received for church membership after baptism. This is about the nature of the vote adopted by many of the Baptist churches when receiving members into their fellowship. It is, we believe, a correct vote and should generally be adopted by our churches. It does not militate against the freedom of the administration of

MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Without this vote of the church the minister is free in Without this vote of the church the minister is free in the administration of baptism. A circumstance in the acts of the apostles shows this plainly. Philip going on the way towards Gaza as directed by the angel of the Lord met a man of Ethiopia. To him he preached the gospel and when the man confessed his faith in Christ Philip baptized him. At this time there was a church at Jerusalem but we have no account that Philip waited for a vote from it before he baptized the ennuch. We do not say that it is not well to associate church membership with baptism. We believe that there are many and good reasons for so doing. We only say that without the vote of the church the minister is free to administer baptism.

With this vote of the church the minister is free in the administration of haptism. There is nothing in the vote as stated above for or against the administration of baptism by the proper administrator. It is well that it does so otherwise it would place the church and the minister so otherwise it would place the church and the minister in an undesirable position. At one of our recently held associations a minister speaking of the vote of the church in reference to baptism said in substance. I must be satisfied that the candidate is the subject of the new birth no matter what the church vote is before I baptize him.

We thought that this minister uttered wise and suggestive words. The administrator of baptism must be free in the administration of that ordinance.

Baptism as we understand it set forth not only the death and resurrection of Christ but also regeneration, the coming into the spiritual church, the kingdom of God.
It is not then the door into the local church. That door is the vote of the local church and the hand of fellowship is the favorable expression of that vote.

J. COOMBES.

A . M . M Perhaps.

BY PASTOR J. CLARK.

Perhaps you think some one else is wrong because you are wrong yourself.

Perhaps the sermon you like least is the one you need

Perhaps your seeming strength is your real weakness. Perhaps you could find more time to pray if you only loved to pray.

Perhaps the preacher needs your blessing more than he deserves your blame.

Perhaps the fault you complain of in another is simply an oblique reflection of your own.

Perhaps present sorrow may prevent future sin.

Perhaps your danger is greatest when you feel you are

Perhaps your only religion is your decided dislike of some other religion.

Perhaps you are doing either more good or harm than you suppose you are. Perhaps something you regard as perfectly true may be

Perhaps while you are imagining that death is a long way off it may be very close at hand.

Be pure, for every sin indulged
The strength of manhood saps;
Obey God's whisper, lest He speak
In awful thunder-claps;
His promise words no drawbacks have,
His threatenings no "perhaps." Bass River, N. S.

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Lords Spiritual and Temporal.

If the happiness of a legislative chamber is to be measured by the dulness of its records, then the House of Lords has been happy indeed this session. Never had it less to do or less desire to do anything. Here is no restless young peer, ambitious to shine in Parliament; restless young peer, amoutous to same in Parlament; here is no trace even of eccentricity; here are no men actuated by sinister ambition or a lust of meretricious glory such as the philosopher finds in popular assemblies. The House of Lords is prevaded by an atmosphere of in-The House of Lords is prevaled by a tamospace of in-dolence and indifference. Day after day it plays its haughty, languid part. The stranger seated in the gallery, a single bench of which is seldom filled, sees the Lord Chancellor in his robes taking his seat on the woolsack; a few minutes later another peer (Lord Morley, the Chairman of Committees) stands at the table and the Chairman of Committees) stands at the table and reads the titles of certain private bills which are advanc-ed a stage, nobody paying any attention; by half-past four some thirty dukes and earls and barons bold may have silently and solemnly entered the House; the ministers chat with one another, while other members of this exalted body look on, waiting to see if anything

will happen; then Lord Salisbury half rises from his seat and glances at the woolsack as he mutters a familiar seat and glances at the woolsack as he mutters a familiar formula; and the Lord Chancellor, gathering up his robes, leads the way out. "Is it all over?" asks the wondering stranger. "It is," replies the attendant in a tone of pride. Ladies come hurrying across with members from another place only to find that "the Lords are up." The Upper House is quite a show. Even Radicals take interest in it as a historical exectable a link with the interest in it as a historical spectacle, a link with the past, and Irishmen never fail to bring American friends to see it, while foreigners look with envy on this "quiet shore of a tranquil and prosperous liberty." Tories naturshore of a tranquii and prosperous liberty." Tones naturally regard it with pride as a magnificent symbol of the ancientness of our constitution. Burke has said that people will not look forward to posterity who never look back to their ancestors. So long as we have a House of Lords, Conservatives are assured of political posterity. There are some people who are reminded of its existence with a start of surprise. They look upon the scene as a picture of a byzone are. It is particularly hard to believe in the of a bygone age, It is particularly hard to believe in the reality of the part played by the bishops. Yet the prelates take themselves seriously enough. No section of the Upper House is more alive to the interests of its order. Whenever there is any question even indirectly affecting the Church, the bishops are sure to be seen on their benches near the throne on the Ministerial side, the white and black of their vestments setting off the predominant crimson color in the House. They sit by themselves, their faces, with the exception of the Arch-bishop of Canterbury's, looking milder than those of the temporal peers. As a rule, too, they have a more definite purpose in their countenances than the lay lords, who come to while away an hour for which a more amusing occupation has not been found. They are treated with respect, but not with any ostentation of deference by magnates who perhaps think they could do very well without the spiritual peers, except in the way of ornament. On the various occasions lately on which the House has sat for an hour or two the Bishops have been much in evidence. They attended in remarkable force at the second reading of the Benefices Bill, but there was no division of the Bill, and little criticism. With regard to Sir William Harcourt's exposure of the Popish practices of many of the clergy they had nothing to say. Not being attacked in their own House they did not feel called upon to defend themselves. To the Commons they turned a blind eye and a deaf ear. They mustered again when champions of the colonies brought forward a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. On this Bill the bishops did not speak, but voted. If a colonist marries his deceased wife's sister, although this may be according to the law of the colony, the children of such a marriage are treated as illegitimate with reference to the succession to real property in England. Against this anomaly the Prince of Wales, the Liberals, and the leading Liberal Unionists voted in the majority, but the bishops went with the Prime Minister and the high-and-dry Tories into the other lobby. In the name of religion they sought to preserve an anomaly in the law of inheritance.

The Archibishop of Canterbury delighted the Tory peers on Tuesday with an attack on Sir John Gorst. They showed by the warmth of their cheers how they detested that clever, cynical man. If they could they would have hounded him out of the Government. His atest offence lay in the remark that the Bible-teachin latest offence say in the remark that the Bible-teaching in woluntary schools. The Archbishop wanted to know his authority, for the comparison. Sir John, as he sat on the steps in front of the throne, did not seem troubled by Dr. Temple's sharp tongue. His own tongue is sharp enough. He stood, however, and listened eagerly when his chief, the Duke of Devonshire, made reply. It has been reduced that the Duke and Sir John age or well. his chief, the Duke of Devonshire, made reply. It has been understood that the Duke and Sir John get on well together, and his Grace's speech was in a kindly tone. He let the Vice-President down as easy as possible, but stated that Sir John had expressed merely a personal opinion, and rebuked him for quoting the remark that the squire and the farmer were not friends to education. At these passages the Archbishop smiled broadly. If it At these passages the Archbishop smiled broadly. If it were not disrespectful one might say that he grinned. The Marquis of Londonderry, who is always against the Government, showed bad form in his sneers at the Vice-President, "He is only an Under-Secretary, whatever he may call himself," said the Marquis. The Prime Minister seemed amused by the whole affair. For Six Lohn Coret himself, it was a practical joke. He had John Gorst himself it was a practical joke. He had urged his friends to come and see him being hanged, drawn, and quartered, and in the Lobby afterwards he spoke of the operation quite good-humoredly.—The British Weekly.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Michael Davitt broached the question of the imprisonment of Mrs. May-brick and represented that she was in ill health. Mr. Davitt said that to release this American woman would be a small step in the direction of establishing a good feeling between England and the United States. Sir Matthew White Ridley, home secretary, replied that he thought the reports of ill health were exaggerated, but he promised to make inquiries.

Another Point of View.

BY MARY JOANNA PORTER

If there was one thing that Mrs. Stillman loved better than another, it was the study of history. The daughter of parents whose world was largely made by books, she had inherited from both a decided fondness for reading. From her father, especially, she had learned to delight in the records of the past.

Prompted by him she had in early girlhood travelled the dusky length of Rollins' Ancient History growing familiar with names that have been repeated for thousands of years. Later on she was entranced as she poured over

the pages of Motley and Macaulay and Bancroft.

Even when she had grown old enough to take up the work of teaching, and while she labored assiduously for her pupils, and in some way found time to peruse Fronde's History of England, and even acquaint berself with a nsiderable portion of Gibbon's elaborate and stately narrative.

Years afterward when she had become the mistress of home, though conscientious in the performance of her duties as wife and mother, she contrived to continue the pursuit of her favorite study.

Mr. Stillman looked upon her as a marvel of learning and perseverance.

'I don't see how you do it, my dear," he would some times say. "You never omit anything for the comfort of either the children or myself, and yet you manage to get through those heavy volumes in some way or another. For my part, if I read the magazines and daily papers and go through a chapter of the Bible at night, it is all

the reading I can do."
"Well," his better half would reply with a touch of pride in her manner, you know I resolved when we were married to spend a half hour in reading something solid every day; and when one does that it's astonishing how it counts up. I've had pretty good health you know.'
This she would add in a rather apologetic tone.

"Yes, but at the same time you've had a good deal to I call you a very busy woman.

Thus stimulated by her husband's admiration, Mrs. Stillman would turn to her book with fresh energy and continue her reading. It is true that she could not remember all the stories of the nations which had passed under her survey. Details and dates had, no doubt, in many instances passed from her memory. Vet a general picture of the whole remained and life was accordingly deepened and broadened by the wide outlook over the

One afternoon in the spring when our friend was in the midst of her historical half hour there was a ring at her door bell.

past.

The maid-of-all-work was having her afternoon out, Mrs. Stillman answered the summons herself. The caller was Mrs. Authony, a member of the church with which the Stillmans were connected. She received a warm greeting; for with all her love of books Mrs. Stillman was by no means unsociable.

was by no means unsociable.

After a little time spent in general conversation Mrs.

Anthony approached the subject of the Woman's Missionary Society of the church. "It is in very good condition," she said, "but still we should be very glad to have an increased number of members and helpers.
Couldn't you come to the meeting at Mrs. Brown's next week? We won't ask you to do anything the first time you come, but your presence would be an encouragement."

Mrs. Stillman searched about among the convolutions of her brain to find an answer. All the numerous demands mpon her time crowded to her rescue and she presented them as a reason for refusing the invitation. Perhaps she might quite as truthfully have replied, "I am not very much interested in this matter, and therefore I do not care to attend the meeting." Yet politeness scarcely allowed of this response.

Mrs. Anthony on her part made a courteous rejoinder to what had been said, and soon after took her leave.

Yet Mrs. Stillman could not afterward enjoy her book

quite as before. Most annoyingly there came to her mind a precept which had been taught her while she was a child in Sunday School. "Do all the good you can, to all the people you can, in all the ways you can, and just as long as you can."

How provoking it was to see those words dancing about between the lines on her page! They quite interrupted

In the evening, after the three children had gone to dreamland, and when quiet reigned throughout the household, Mrs. Stillman told her husband about the call she had received from Mrs. Anthony, adding: "I'm really sorry that I declined to go to meeting; she looked so disappointed; and besides, my presence might have been a little encouragement, as she said."

"My dear," replied Mr. Stillman, in his most impres aive manner, "it is said to be the privilege of every wise woman to change her mind, and in this case you might

easily change yours. I advise you to attend the meeting. We ought to help where we can, you know."

The result was that Mrs. Stillman acted upon this

advice and quite surprised Mrs. Anthony by her appearance in the missionary circle. She explained on entering that she had managed to make time, after all,

"So glad to see you," responded Mrs. Anthony. As the meeting proceeded, Mrs. Stillman found herself interested beyond all expectation.

One lady read an account by a missionary whose work as among the miners of the Rockies. He described his journey toward one particular camp when he passed through towns "where fortunes were made in a day and lost at a single sitting at the gaming table; where murders were common, and men still walked the stree whose lives bore the stains of human blood." He told He told how, on his arrival, he saw two men fighting, cheered on by a crowd of onlookers; how he glanced through open saloon doors and witnessed most discouraging how he saw one who had once been called a lady now lying intoxicated in the gutter, with one other making wild gestures, emphasized with oaths, at those who came

The narrator told how a few days later he was called to attend the sad funeral of a miner who had died in a drunken debauch, and how the opportunity was improved to preach the truth to his companions. The story followed successful effort to build a church in this desolate place, and of an encouraging prospect for future mission-

After this reading, a lady who had been attending a home missionary convention repeated some incidents which had been given by one of the speakers, relating to work among the children of the far West. She told of one and another family of little ones who were interested in what they heard through the Sunday School missionary, and became the means of enlisting their parents in the army of Christ's followers.

After this report there was the reading of a letter from the wife of a home missionary, in which she told how, amid many difficulties and privations, her husband and herself were trying to instruct the ignorant and to give help to the friendless. She also told how their hearts had been cheered by the reception of a box containing many needed comforts, and giving evidence that they were not forgotten by their friends in the East.

At the close of the meeting Mrs. Stillman said, truth-illy, to Mrs. Authony, "I have been very much fully, to Mrs. Anthony, iterested indeed. I shall hope to come again."

In the evening, sitting down for another cosy talk with

Mr. Stillman, she expressed herself in this wise:
"I went because I thought I ought to help a little, if

possible, but I feel that I have received more than I gave have at least acquired a new interest in people who live in other parts of our own land. It seems to me that I need to get into the habit of taking a more Christian view

of the present situation."
"So you think that there are other matters quite as deserving of attention as historical study?" Mr. Stillman asked this with a twinkle in his eye, for he and his wife had often discussed the question whether it is better, to read concerning the affairs of the present, or concerning the experience of the past.

It is understood that Mr. Stillman gave the preference to periodical literature rather than to that which is of more permanence. Favoring this opinion, he was quite willing to subscribe, at his wife's suggestion, for two more periodicals—one relating to foreign missions, and the other devoted to missionary work in our own country. They both became most interested readers of these, and as they frequently talked at the table of what they had been reading the children became interested too. Thus the whole family came to be more alive to affairs in the religious world, and as they did this the pulse of their spiritual life was quickened.

Mrs. Stillman gradually took up some of the work of the missionary society, and strangely enough she found that it did not interfere with her other duties. Neither did she altogether cease to read history in consequence of having obtained a clearer view of the present. As for Mrs. Anthony, she never regretted her call.—Christian Intelligencer.

Be Content.

Long, long ago a robin and a butterfly talked over their troubles one day.

"How much nicer it would be to live in a house, as men do !'' said the robin.

"There's a black cloud in the sky, and I'm sure it's going to rain. I'll have to cuddle up under the leaves, and my feathers will be damp. I fear I'll take cold and

" I'll have to hide away, too, when it rains," said the butterfly. "Twould be a great pity if the water washed off my levely powder, and a big shower might drawn

Miss Butterfly was quick-witted, "Why not go to live in that house now? The window's open. And the lighted in at once. The robin was more cautious. He lighted the robin was more cautious. "I don't see in that house now? The window's open." And she flew any place for a nest."

Pshaw! You don't need a nest in a house," said his gay little friend. So Master Robin flew in, and perched on the first thing he found, which was a book; but he looked homesick. Miss Butterfly fluttered to a quill pen, and made believe it was a flower.

Pretty soon there were sounds, and Robin listened as hard as he could.

"O papa!" a child's voice said. "Look there! Sh-sh! Keep still. You'll scare them! What a beautiful butterfly for your collection! And, papa, mayn't I have the

bird in the cage? I'd like a robin with my canary."

A man's voice answered low, "Run around outside then deary and close the window softly, so they can't get

Master Robin's brains were wide-awake now He spoke quickly: "That man's an en-ento-well, I can't say it! but he's crazy on insects, and he'll stick a pin through you, my lady. And that girl thinks she'll put me in a cage! I guess not! Let's fly!"

Out they flew, just as the little maid's hand touched

the sash. They heard her cry of disappointment, as they

O papa! they just went out like a flash; and they're

But Master Robin and Miss Butterfly laughed happily to be out again in the free air. The black clo gone, and the warm spring sun was shining on the garden beds of crocus and hyacinth. How beautiful it was out of doors! Living in a house was not to be compared to

" Better be content where our Maker meant us to live." said Miss Butterfly. A wise afterthought of the highty-tighty little creature !—Sunbeam.

30 30 30 Teddy's Lesson.

"Come, Teddy," said Mrs. West, "it's time for the cows to come home." But Teddy was reading a story about a shipwreck, and did not want to be disturbed just

"O mother, wait a little while," he said.

A little later Hester came to the door.

Teddy ! You ought to get the cows," she said.

"Bother the cows !" replied Teddy, crossly, and his sister went away.

Soon a man's face appeared at the window.
"Edward, the cows!" said Mr. West, and when his father spoke to him like that Teddy lost no time in obey-

Sulkily he laid down his book, and walked through the kitchen, where his mother and sister were cooking the supper, and his father was piling up the kindling for morning's fire.

"I hate cows," Teddy grumbled, as he walked across to pine floor. "They're a bother, and I wish we didn't the pine floor. have any. I wish nobody had any. Cows are no good,

anyway; just in the way. I hate cows!"

An hour later the cows were safe in the barn for the night, and Teddy was in a better humor. He was hungry, too, after the walk to the meadow and back, in the

sh, bracing air. A fine round of beef was smoking on the table, but there was none on Teddy's plate.
"This is beef," said Mr. West. "I did not give you

any because you hate cows, Teddy."

Teddy opened his mouth and then closed it again without saying a word.

"I won't give you any butter, Teddy," said Mrs. West, "because we get our butter from the cows, and you hate them so,"

Hester poured out the milk for the other children, but to Teddy she gave a glass of water.

"Cows are such a bother," she said soberly. "I know you don't want any milk."

Teddy looked wistfully at the plate of creamy cheese, but it was passed to every one but him. But, worst of all, when the custards were brought in, sweet and brown

"Of course, you wouldn't eat custards, for they are made mostly of milk, and cows are no good," said Aunt

Teddy looked as if he would cry.

' I-I haven't had anything to eat," blurted Teddy. "Just bread, without butter, and potatoes and water. wish I hadn't said anything about those cows."

Everybody smiled then, and no one objected when Hester slyly passed to him a cup of custard.—Ella Randall Pearce, in Youth's Companion.

No No No

Willie: "Pa, what do they make talking machines of?" His father: "The first one was made out of a rib, my son,"—Life.

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Comradeship of Girls and Boys.

BY MARY WOOD-ALLEN, M. D.

"I have no trouble in regard to my little girl playing with other girls, but what shall I do about her playing with boys? There are few other little girls in our neigh-hood, and she is wild to be with the little boys and to do just what they do. She will climb fences, dig ditches, run races and even turn somersaults, and I tell her it is

not ladylike."
Your little girl is not a lady. She is only a child."
"Well, I want her to be a liftle lady, and she seems to be a real tomboy."
"You may think it strange, but in my opinion you should not want her to be a lady, but a well-mannered child. Did you ever think that the burden of sex is put child. Did you ever think that the burden of sex is put upon girls so young and so constantly that they are made to rebel at being girls? Have you not often heard a strong, healthy girl wish she were a boy? And I want to suggest a still more serious thought, which is that rules

for either manners or morals should not be based on sex.

The girl should not be restricted in her activities The girl should not be restricted in her activities because she is a girl, neither should the boy be pardoned for rudeness because he is a boy. Strictly speaking, sex is a question that should come into consideration only when the child has reached the period where sex becomes

an active force in his life. "The rules of conduct should be based on the abstract "The rules of conduct should be based on the abstract grounds of being either just or unjust, polite or impolite, generous or ungenerous, right or wrong. There are no real reasons why the little girl may not run a race or climb a tree or even turn a somersault as well as the little boy. She has as many muscles as he has, as many bones and nerves, and the same law of exercise governs their growth and development. The same potential energy is growth and nevelopment. The same potential energy is-stored up in her organization, and naturally explodes in bursts of activity which should not be checked. The reasons for checking them are found in conventional rules of conduct and in her style of dress. Let her undergarments be inconspicuous— a dark dress with bloomers of the same material—and her most acrobatic performances will excite no comment in the minds of the little folks."

But would you let her be just as rude and rough as

the boys?"

"Why let the boys be rude? He is the trouble with parents. They are very anxious to restrain the girls, but are quite willing to let the boys have liberty, because boys will be boys, you know '; that is, they make sex a fetter to one and an excuse to the other. Why not teach both boys and girls not to be rude or impolite? Why not instruct them in the courtesy that will be required of them in mature years, instead of allowing them to acquire

habits of rudeness that must be unlearned in later life?"
"In order to do that we should have to teach them to

"In order to do that we should have to teach them to be ladylike and gentlemanly, and you object to that. If we teach the boys to show deference to the girls, that would be basing conduct on sex, wouldn't it?"

"Yes; therefore I would not do it. I would teach politeness and kindness on moral grounds. I would have the boys kind to each other, as well as to the girls, and lead the matche since here. I would have the girls show politeness to the boys as well as receive it from them."

as receive it from them."

"Then they would be obliged to learn especial courtesy to women after they are grown. Do you not feel that boys should be taught to reverence womanhood?"

"Most assuredly, and to reverence manhood also. But

as a child I would not have the boy taught to base his conduct towards his playmates on a question of sex. He should treat them all as comrades and, boy or girl, should be just and kind to them. I would teach him to rever be just and kind to them. I would teach him to reverence womanhood through special courtesy to his mother.
The boy who is taught to pick up his mother's handkerchief, to open the door for her, to take off his hat to her;
to place a chair for her, will not fail in true courtesy to
all women in his maturity. He learns his courtesy to
women through his reverence for motherhood, and as he
matures will see its application to all women. I would have the girl taught courtesy and kindness in the same way, through her considerate care of her father, and this, conjoined with true politeness towards her brothers or boy companions, will be her guide to conduct in later years."

"But are you not afraid that, growing up in such familiar association with boys, she would lack in womanly reserve, and so be placed in a danger that does not come

"No danger from this source comes to a girl that does not also come to a boy. Both need to be taught the self-reverence that will be their protection. Parents must be aroused to see that the familiarities which threaten the aroused to see that the familiarities which threaten the safety of the girl are an equal menace to the safety of the boy. They must also be made to see that these familiarities are in reality suggested by the training that bases conduct on sex. Teach both boy and girl modesty because of self-reverence; teach them an equal standard of purity in thought, word and deed; keep their minds free from thoughts of sentimental or romantic association in childhood; let them be comrades, courteous, modest, self-respecting and each-other-respecting, and you will have made life not only more beautiful for them but also much safer."—Sel.

The Young People of

KINDLY ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DE PARTMENT TO REV. G. R. WHITE, FAIRVILLE, ST. JOHN

36 36 36 Prayer Meeting Topic-August 7.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—What more could God do for us? Isa. 5: 1-7; Matt. 21: 33-40.

8 11 11 Daily Bible Readings.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, August 8.—Isaiah 8:1-18. Waiting for the light, (vs. 17). Compare Isa. 54:8.

Tuesday, August 9.—Isaiah 8:19; 9:6. The light flashing forth, (9:2) Compare Ight, 5:14.

Wednesday, August 10.—Isaiah 10:7: 70:4. The light ahut out, (vs. 19). Compare Isa. 5:30.

Thursday, August 11.—Isaiah 10:5-19. The destructive light, (vs. 17). Compare Isa. 66:15.

Friday, August 12.—Isaiah 10:20-34. An end of destruction, (vs. 25). Compare Dan. 11:36.

Saturday, August 13.—Isaiah 11:1-9. The eternal branch. Compare Jer. 23:5.

B. Y. P. U. Prayer Meeting Topic August 7th.

"What more could God do for us?" Is. 5: 1-7, Matt.

God's vineyard, favorably located, carefully safe-guarded and fully equipped with working plant, should produce great results. Location, a very fruitful hill. Safety, fenced, and a tower built. Equipment, vines planted, winepress made. Eexpectation, good fruit. Realization, wild unprofitable fruit. We naturally look about for some cause to produce such abnormal results.

Responsibility, "O inhabitants of Jerusalem, and men of Judah, judge I pray you." The vine-dressers and caretakers have not done their duty as faithfully as the caretakers have not done their duty as faithfully as the Master of the vineyard has done His part, hence the small return for care expended. Neglected opportunities, unused talents—of time or money, unappreciated blessings will be taken from us and given to those who will use and prize them, Matt. 21:41. God has done all that was necessary to be done, otherwise he would be quite ready to supplement the deficiency. Query, What can I do? Acquaint myself with God's claims upon me. Enquire how I can best serve Him. And try to grasp the idea fully that "apart or separate from Him I can do the idea fully that "spart or separate from Him I can do nothing." Side by side with this is the equally potent thought, "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me."

N. A. MACNEILL.

Hampton, N. B. The Maritime Tour.

The schedule for Dr. Chivers' trip throughout the Provinces, holding rallies in the interests of our B. V. P. U. work, will remain as follows, viz: St. Stephen, Aug. 5; Fredericton, Aug. 6; St. John, Aug. 8; Varmouth, Aug. 9; Bridgetown, Aug. 10; Halifax, Aug. 11; Truro, Aug. 19; Bridgetown, Aug. 16; Flannax, Aug. 11; Truro, Aug. 12; North Sydney, Aug. 14; New Glasgow, Aug. 15; Charlottetown, Aug. 16; Moncton, Aug. 17; Convention at Amherst, Aug. 18 and 19. Let all interested give attention to the above order. And will pastors and other workers in communities adjacent to the points of meeting co-operate in having the meetings well announced.

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS.

For the lecture at St. John, Aug. 8th, the I. C. R. will issue excursion return tickets from Hampton and intermediate stations, into St. John on the 8th, good to return on the 9th, and from stations east of Hampton to Sussex, inclusive, excursion tickets to parties of ten or more, or tickets on the standard certificate plan regardless of the number of tickets purchased on the certificate plan. These certificates must properly be filled out and signed by the secretary or other authorized person at the place of meeting. For the lecture at Truno, Aug. 14th, the I. C. R. will issue excursion tickets from Shubenacadie, and Londonderry and stations inclusive, good to return on the 13th. For lecture at Moncton, August 17th, excursion tickets will be issued from Petiteodiac, and Dorchester, and stations inclusive good to return the 18th.

H. G. ESTABROOK, Sec'y-Treas. M. B. Y. P. U.

H. G. ESTABROOK, Sec'y-Treas. M. B. V. P. U. Petitcodiac, N. B., July 27th.

JE 36 36 Fairville, N. B.

Tuesday, July 26th, was a Temperance evening in our Union, when the following resolution was discussed:

*Resolved, That the moderate drinker does more evil and makes more drunkards than the hard drinker, or so called drunkard.

called drunkard.

There were twelve speakers who had prepared addresses or papers on the subject pro and con, and others followed with off hand speeches. So lively was the debate that two hours passed in a comparatively short time. The speakers showed much ability and revealed much latent talent, and warmed up as the debate went on. When the house divided those in favor of the resolution were the noise divince those through the majority easily. We would recommend our Unions to discuss in like manner Missions, Home and Foreign, Education, etc. JESSIE R. FOWLER, Sec'y.

Our Juniors.

Grasshopper Green.

Grasshopper Green is a comical chap; He lives on the best of fare. Bright little jacket, trousers and cap, These are his summer wear.

Out in the meadow he loves to go,
Playing away in the sun;
It's hopperty, skipperty, high and low,
Summer's the time for fun.

Gladly he's calling the children, I know, Out in the beautiful sun. It's hopperty, skipperty, high and low, Summer's the time for fun.

36 St St

Setting the Clock Wrong.
"Now, mother," said little Ellen, "I know some thing the boys did at school yesterday that was awfully naughty."

"Do you, dear? I am sorry," said mother, and as she put her arm about the little telltale, she was afraid that Ellen was rather enjoying this wickedness of somebody else.

"Yes, mother, they set the clock wrong. Made it go fast, you know, while Mr. Saunders was out of the room, so when he came back he let school out a heap too

"Oh! that was an ugly thing to do," said mother, and "Oh! that was an ugly thing to do," said mother, and looking at Ellen she still saw that little Pharisee look as if she were saying, "I'm glad I'm not that sort of little girl. I wouldn't set a clock wrong."
"I think I saw a little girl set her own clock wrong

the other day," said mother then.
"On purpose, mother;?"

"Yes, I am sure she knew better."
"Who was it, mother?" Ellen looked up suspicio "Who was it, mother?" Ellen looked up suspiciously into her mother's smiling face; she had been caught this way, or taught this way, before.

"It is the little girl you and I know best."

"What sort of clock was it?" asked Ellen presently, for she was thinking that if mother meant her she did

ot have any clock.

"I suppose you would call it a watch," said mother, "for she carries it about with her all the time; it does not say, 'Tick-tick; 'It says,' Do this; don't do that;' it says, 'Yes, yes,' or 'No, no,' and we call it a conscience clock."

"When did you see that little girl set her clock wrong,

"She took her mother's white fan out of the drawer. "She took her mother's white fan out of the drawer, when she knew she was not allowed to touch it. I suppose she said to conscience, 'Don't bother me, I will not hurt it, and I will put it back right away'; in that way she set her conscience clock wrong, and the clock must have quit trying to make her do right, for the fan was found down on the floor, with two dolls, some little cups and saucers, and a Nosh's ark."

Ellen hung her little head; but mother did not say sarything more about the fan, all she said was." I

anything more about the fan; all she said was; "I think it is worse to set the conscience clock wrong than the schoolroom clock."—P. P. Allen, in Sunbeam.

30 30 30 The First Wrong Button.

"Dear me," said little Janet, "I buttoned just one button wrong, and that makes all the rest go wrong," and she tugged and fretted as if the poor button were at fault for her trouble.

"Patience, patience, my dear," said mamma. "The next time look out for the wrong button, then you'll keep the rest all right. And," added mamma, "look out for the first wrong deed of any kind; another and

out for the first wrong deed or any knar, another another is sure to follow."

Janet remembered how one day, not long ago, she struck baby Alice. That was the first wrong deed. Then she denied having done it. That was another. Then she was unhappy and cross all day because she had told a lie. Look out that the first button does not go wrong.—Sel.

"He that Hath."

What a man has helps to regulate that which he can get. In the very nature of things it is true that "he that hath, to him shall be given." To a person who was expecting to take a tour in Europe it was well said that what he would carry away from there would depend on what he took with him. The man who has never heard of Martin Luther gets very little from a visit to the Wartburg, and he who has never heard of Napoleon gets comparatively little impress from a visit to his tomb. A child's money-bank, adjusted to open when it contains exactly fifty dimes, cannot be opened if it contains forty. Ten more dimes must be added in order to make the other forty available. R is an art to bring our present possessions and our desires into proper adjustment. What a child has already learned through experience determines that which we can bring to the child to increase his knowledge, and in this we are all children.—S. S. Times. What a man has helps to regulate that which he can

Foreign Missions. #

№ W. B. M. U. №

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God." Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, 178 Wentworth Street, St. John, N. B.

A 36 36

PRAYER TOPIC FOR AUGUST.

For our Conventions that a special bleasing may descend upon all present and wisdom be given to guide in all

Notice

The annual Convention of W. B. M. U. will be held at The annual Convention of W. B. M. U. will be held at Truro, Prince Street church, Aug. 16th, 17th, Tussday and Wednesday. Persons wishing to attend these meetings will send their names to Mrs. Wm. Archibald, Pleasant St., Truro. The usual railway accommodation will be secured and announced next week. Please notice the change in the date of meeting. It was thought best to meet on the 16th, so as to have more time at our dis-posal. All delegates are welcome to the Executive meeting

The reports of County Secretaries should be in my hands by Aug. 10th at latest. If any W. M. A. S. or Mission Band has not received blank form, please let me know at once. We want a report this year from every Society and Band in New Brunswick.

Chipman, Queens Co., N. B.

M. S. Cox.

Programme for W. B. M. U. Convention held at Truro, N. S., August 16th, 17th.

TUESDAY.

9.30 a. m.—Executive meeting. 2.30 p. m.—Prayer service led by Mrs. Trueman Bishop.

Bishop.

3 p. m.—Opening exercises, enrollment of delegates, Appointing committees. Provincial Secretaries' Reports, New Brunswick, Mrs. M. S. Cox; Nova Scotia, Miss A. E. Johnstone; P. E. Island, Miss M. E. Davies.

4 p.m.—County Secretaries' meeting, led by Mrs. Cox. Singing, "Draw me nearer." Prayer. Bible reading by leader. Open conference on duties, difficulties and rewards of County Secretary work. Prayers for a special blessing on this department of work.

5 p. m.—Report on Literature, Miss M. Wood. Discussion.

cussion.
7.30 p. m.—Opening exercises. W. B. M. U. Secretary's Report, Mrs. H. Everett, W. B. M. U. Treasurer's Report, Mrs. Mary Sunith. President's address. Greetings from other Societies. Vocal solo, Mrs. A. Shaw. Addresses, Miss Carr. Burmah; Mrs. Churchill, India; Miss Helena Blackadar, B. A., (Missionary elect); Mrs. M. C. Higgins.

WEDNESDAY.

9.30 a. m.—Prayer service for our Missionaries, led by Mrs. J. F. Kempton.
10 a. m.—Reports from delegates.
11 a. m.—Reports from delegates.
11 a. m.—Election of officers, estimates, etc., etc.
2.30 p. m.—Praise service, led by Mrs. David Freeman.
3 p. m.—Home Mission Report. Discussion.
3.30 p. m.—Mission Band meeting, led by Mrs. P. R. Foster. Opening exercises, Minutes of last meeting, Roll call, Map exercise on "Bimlipatam," Music. Papers, I. "How we conduct our Band," Miss King.
2. "How to increase the interest in Mission Bands," Miss Etta J. Yuill, B. A. 3. "How to increase the attendance," Mrs. M. W. Brown. Closing exercises.
4 30 p. m.—Reports from Band delegates
7.30 p. m.—Opening exercises. Paper, "What "Go" means to women," Mrs. Burton Jost. Addresses, Mrs. W. V. Higgins, Mrs. Sanford, Miss Grey, Miss Edna Corning, Mrs. Nalder. Music will be furnished—by the choir of Prince St. church, Truro, at the evening sessions.
9.30 p. m.—Consecration service.

W. M. A. S. Meeting at Eastern Association, N. B.

The meeting of the W. M. A. S. in connection with the N. B. Eastern association, met at Midgic in the town Hall, on Saturday, July 16th. Mrs. Cox, Provincial Sec-Hall, on Saturday, July 16th. Mrs. Cox, Provincial Secretary presided. The exercises were opened by singing "Nearer my God to thee." Bible reading on "Giving," was led by Miss Flora Clarke, our county Secretary. Fifteen minutes was devoted to prayer and song, after which Miss Clarke, President of Midgic Aid Society, gave an address of welcome. Mrs. Cox responded, and her kind words were an inspiration to us all, her words of cheer, counsel and love to the Master, which will, we have no doubt, bear fruit in coming years. A Mission have no doubt, bear fruit in coming years. A Mission Band lesson, led by Miss Lillie Lingley was interesting and instructive. Reports from W. M. A. S.: Dorchester 2nd, Lewisville, Moncton, Petitcodiac. Point de Bute, Port Elgin, Sackville, Midglc, Salisbury, Steeves Mt., Cape Tormentine, Wood Point, Bayside, Havelock, Hopewell Cape, Harvey, Elgin 1st, Albert. Mission Bands: 2nd Dorchester, Middle Sackville, Point de Bute, Lower Sackville, Moncton, New Castle, Harvey, Albert. The reports were very encouraging, showing an increase over last year. All present received a blessing and the

sisters returning to their homes will carry with them even greater zeal in the cause for which they labor. The audience rose and sang, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Mrs Estabrooks and Mrs. Hinson led blessings flow." Mrs Estabrooks and Mrs. Hinson led in prayer, thanking God for the work done in Westmor-land. A paper was read by Miss Taylor, subject, "Why should girls be interested in Missions." This meeting was interesting and helpful to all. The meeting closed with prayer by Mrs. Cox. We were most hospitably entertained and had a very enjoyable time, the weather was delightful and the country looked most charming.

L. A. SILLIKER.

Bayeide and Upper Cape, Westmorland Co.

On Thursday, July 7th, a W. M. A. S. was organized by the pastor's wife, Mrs. I. W. Gardner, the first which has ever been attempted in this district. Seven sisters joined and have taken hold of this great and important work with a will. The names of the officers are: Mrs. Cardner, President; Mrs. Jacob Allen, Vice-President; Mrs. Jacob Allen, Vice-President; Mrs. Toseph Allen, Treasurer. We are looking forward to a considerable increase of membership in the near future.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. from July 19th to July 26th.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W.B. M. U. from Indy 19th to July 26th.

Pairville, F. M., \$2.75, H. M., \$1.00, Tidings, 25c; Bast Point, F. M., \$1.60, Mite Society, H. M., \$2.00, G. L. M., \$5.00; West Jeddore, F. M., \$8.25, H. M., \$2.00; Pugwash, F. M., \$1.65, H. M., \$5.82; Weston Branch, F. M., \$1.65, H. M., \$5.82; Weston Branch, F. M., \$1.75, H. M., \$1.00; Stomerset Branch, F. M., \$5.00; Pugwash, Young Men's Bible Class, F. M., \$2.12; Pugwash, F. M., \$7.50, H. M., \$1.00; St. John, Germain St. Willing Workers, support of a preacher in India, \$5.00; Purt Medway, F. M., \$1.00; St. John, Germain St. Willing Workers, support of a preacher in India, \$5.00; Purt Medway, F. M., \$1.00; H. M., \$5.50; Massion Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$1.10; Albert, F. M., \$7.91; Sydney, Miss Sadie Harrington to constitute herself a life member, F. M., \$2.00, G. L. M., \$5.00; N. E. Margaree, F. M., \$1.20, O. G. L. M., \$5.00; N. E. Margaree, F. M., \$1.20, O. H. M., \$5.00, Miss Newcombe's salary, \$4.00; St. John, Main St., F. M., \$3.00; New Glasgow, Mission Band, support of Gunganna in Mrs. Churchill's school, \$10.00; Bonshaw, F. M., \$1.35, O. H. M., \$5.00; Lallow, F. M., \$5.00; Sable River, F. M., \$2.00, H. M., \$8.50; Lallow, F. M., \$5.00; Sable River, F. M., \$3.00, H. M., \$8.50; Lallow, F. M., \$5.20, Sable River, F. M., \$3.00, H. M., \$8.50; Lallow, F. M., \$5.20, F. H. M., \$5.20, O. H. M., \$4.50; C. Tidings, 25c; Billtown, F. M., \$1.20, Proceeds of public meeting, F. M., \$3.10, H. M., \$5.25, a friend, Tekkali building, \$1.00; Lakeville, branch of Billtown, F. M., \$1.50; C. Greenfield, F. M., \$2.50; H. M., \$2.50; H. M., \$2.50; Greenfield, F. M., \$2.50; H. M., \$2.50; H. M., \$2.50; Greenfield, F. M., \$2.50; H. M., \$2.50; H. M., \$2.50; F. H. M., \$2.50

Special Offerings to Foreign Missions.

Special Offerings to Foreign Missions.

Mrs J B Hamm, \$5; Rev Ernest Quick, \$5; Mr and Mrs Jas Burton in memory of their daughter, Jessie, for mission work in India among the children, \$10; A Baptist member, Andover, \$1; Mrs A Smith, support of Rosie, \$50; Sackville, N S, Sunday School, support of orphans, \$2.50, B Y P U of C E, \$5: A friend, direct, L D M, \$32; O Jones, direct to J C A, \$50; A J Soley, \$1; Miss Marshall Saunders, support of Bible woman, \$21; Rev T W Kierstead, \$5; L G Hamilton, Carleton, Yarmouth Co, \$5; Antigonish church, special coll, \$6.05; Canso Sunday School, support of native preacher, S Venkiah, \$40;

Maps, 75c; Canning Sunday School, \$1 40; S C Freeman, \$5. Total, \$246.70. Before reported, \$1153.16. Total to July 30th, \$1399.86.

Convidence of Guts and Elec-

FOR MR. GULLISON'S SUPPORT.

E W Sawyer, \$5; Rev A H Hayward, \$5; Mrs H H Saunders, \$5; Mrs Amos Burns, \$5; Rev W B McIntyre, \$5; Rev G J C White, \$5. Total, \$30. Before reported, \$207. Total to July 30th, \$237.

TERRALI BUILDING FUND.

Rev J H Barsa, \$1; Mrs I Zwicker, Halifax, \$1: Anti-gonish Sunday School, \$1.25; Susie Graham's class N B Sunday School, \$3; Two aged friends, Batterses, \$2: Rev G J C White and wife, \$5. Total, \$13.25. Before reported, \$71.52. Total to June 30th, \$84.77. Total for all purposes to July 30th, \$1721.63. J. W. MANNING, Sec'y. Treas. F. M. B.

A 10 10

A despatch from Hamilton, Ont., says: A year ago last April or May, Miss Mary Blackman, daughter of Mr. Charles Blackman, 110 Locke Street, north, was taken ill, and suddenly became speechless, and it was with difficulty that she was able to communicate with her folks. At times she was able to speak in a whisper. Last Saturday she went to the beach and enjoyed the cool lake breezes. At night she retired in apparently good health. In the course of the night her parents were awakened by hearing her shout. They were overjoyed good neath. In the course of the night her parents were awakened by hearing her shout. They were overjoyed at first at her recovery of speech, but were alarmed when she gave signs that her mind was wandering. She talked continuously for about four hours, when one of her brothers played a musical selection, a favorite of hers, on an organ. Then her mind seemed clearer and she conan organ. Then her mind seemed clearer and she conversed intelligently. She became very weak, however, and physicians were sent for, but they could do little for her. Since Sunday she has been very low, but is able to

Keep Well

Easy to say, but how shall I do it? In the only common sense way — keep your head cool, your feet warm and your blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then all your nerves, muscles, tissues and organs will be properly nourished. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the system, creates au appetite, tones the stomach and gives strength. It is the people's Favorite Medicine, has a larger sale and effects more cures than all others. Hood's Sarsaparilla absolutely and permanently cures when all others fail.

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is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. All druggists. 25 cents.

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PATERSON & Co.

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We will send post paid a pack of beautifully printed visiting cards for 50c.

August

all the p

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"My head a time my l AVER'S Ha and made Mrs. C. M. ~

A telegram Agriculture I Saunders, wh crops at the line and in e well advance Generally th central parts In south, cen said that crop the average. Mr. W. D.

the Manitoba has returned that there wa western part not hear of m has been a g tinued Mr. Pacific Raily land this year boom of 1881 from three de but I underst was about cents per aci omesteaders did land left. acre farm loo Local owners of a good may Harvesting

has all been been very s three-quarter and twenty-ei of nearly two plots have all vest is now acres of this which will be of two or th crops on the l ing well; the and rapid; th With the far prevailed, it is be unusually 1 satisfactory. (

the Central E

do little for ut is able to

Ayer's

Hair

Vigor

"My head became full of dandruff, and after a time my hair began to fall out. The use of AVER'S HAR VIGOR stopped the falling out and made the scalp clean and healthy."— Mrs. C. M. AYRES, Mount Airy, Ga.

The Crop Outlook.

A telegram was received recently at the Agriculture Department, Ottawa, from Dr. Saunders, who is at Brandon. He says the crops at the Experimental Farm are very fine and in excellent condition. They are well advanced and promise a heavy yield. Generally the crops in the eastern and central parts of Manitoba are very good. In south, central and western parts it is said that crops have suffered from lack of early rain and will be uneven and below the average. Weather very fine and favor-

Mr. W. D. Scott, immigration agent for Mr. W. D. Scott, immigration agent for the Manitoba Government in Ontario, who has returned from a trip to the west, says that there was a slight frost in the north-western part of the province, but he did not hear of much damage being done. 'It has been a great year for settlers,' continued Mr. Scott, 'Why, the Canadian Pacific Railway has probably sold more land this year than at any time since the boom of 1881. Prices? Well, they ranged from three dollars to five dollars per acre, but I understand the average price received was about three dollars and fifty-seven was about three dollars and fifty-seven cents per acre, and even with the great quantity of land sold and taken up by homesteaders there is still plenty of splendid land left. A three-hundred and fifty acre farm looks small out there, you know. Local owners of the land have also disposed of a good many acres this year.'

Harvesting operations are in progress at the Central Experimental Farm. The hay has all been saved well and the crop has been very satisfactory; sixty-eight and three-quarter acres have given a hundred and twenty-eight and a half tons, an average of nearly text core reserved. of nearly two tons per acre. The fall wheat plots have all been cut and the barley harvest is now in progress. About fifteen acres of this grain has been cut, most of which will be ready to house in the course of two or three days. The other grain crops on the Experimental Farm are looking well; their growth has been vigorous and rapid; they are all standing well, and there has been comparatively little rust. With the favorable weather which has prevailed, it is expected that the grain will be unusually heavy and the returns highly satisfactory. Corn, roots and potatoes have made wonderful progress during the past

Motices.

The fifth Annual session of the N. B. Baptist Convention, will be held with the Havelock Baptist Church. Commencing Saturday Sept 10th at 10 o'clock a, m. On Friday preceding the opening of Convention the N. B. Baptist S. School Convention will meet. The evening session will be a S. S. rally addressed by different speakers. The Woman's M. A. Societies will have a public meeting to be addressed by various speakers—Probably on Sunday p. m. On Monday p. m. Sept, 12th the annual meeting of the Baptist Annuity Association will take place. Let all churches and societies to be represented see that delegates be sent. Travelling and other arrangments will be announced later.

S. D. ERVINE, Sec'y.

The 53rd annual meeting of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces will be held with the Baptist church at Amherst, N. S., commencing on Saturday, the 20th of August, at 10 o'clock a. m. HERBERT C. CREED, Sec'y.

The Convention of the Baptist churches in the Maritime Provinces meets in Amherst, Aug. 18th. Will the churches please remember to forward all names of their delegates to Rev. W. H. McLeod, Amherst, N. S., not later than Aug. 5th, and to certify to the attendance of delegates appointed or in other words send names of no delegates that will not attend, and thereby assist in carrying out the plans of the convention committee.

Amherst, July 4. W. E. HARDING, Clerk.

The Baptist Institute of the Maritime Provinces convenes in its 10th annual meeting in the Baptist church at Amherst, N. S., on Friday, Ang. 19th, at 10 a. m. The programme will be published later.

B. N. NOBLES, Sec'y-Treas.

Delegates to Convention

Delegates to Convention.

The usual blanks for credentials of delegates to the Maritime Convention will soon be sent out to the clerks of all the churches, accompanied with envelopes for return of the same to the Secretary, on or before the 15th of August. Will each pastor be kind enough to see that these blanks are properly filled up and mailed in good time. If delegates are appointed or changes made in the list after the printed form is sent in, or after the 15th of August, the names should be sent on a post card to the Secretary of Convention at Amherst, N. S.

Herbert-C. Creed, Sec'y.

July 15th.

The Queens Co., N. S., Quarterly meeting will meet with the Kempt church, August 9 and 10, beginning with a B. Y. P. U. session on Tuesday evening at 7 30 o'clock. W. L. ARCHIBALD, Sec'y.

July 15th.

The regular session of Shelburne Co.
Baptist Quarterly meeting will be held at
Sable River Baptist church on Aug. 9th
and 10th. An excellent programme is
being arranged, and we expect a good
attendance of the brothers and sisters; do not disappoint us, but come.

J. T. McDonald, Sec'y.

The Convention.

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS.

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS.

The following Railway and Steamboat lines will carry delegates to the Raptist convention to be held at Amherst, N. S., from 19th 10 24th August, at one first class fare, full local faire to be paid going, and return free on presentation of a certificate of attendance, signed by the Secretary to the Ticket Agent or Purser.

The Yarmouth Steamship Co., Star Line, S. S. Co., Coastal Steam Packet Co., Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., The Maritime Transportation and Salvage Co., N. B. and P. E. I. Railway, Central Railway of N. B., Elgin and Havelock Railway and Steamer, John L. Canu, Richmond S. S. Co.

The Canada Eastern Railway will issue return tickets from 18th to 20th, certificate of attendance to be presented on the return trip.

trip.

The Canada Coals and Railway Co. will issue return tickets on presentation of certificates by delegates at the starting

certificates by delegates at the starting station.

The Intercolonial, Canadian Pacific, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Central Railway of Nova Scotia, Shore Line, Prince-Edward Island, Saiisbury and Harvey and Cumberlahd Railway and Coal Co., will provide standard certificates to delegates at the starting station, which when properly filled up will be accepted by the ticket agent at Amberst, for a ticket to return free. Purchase your tickets through to Amberst at the starting station, whenever possible, so as to avoid procuring more than one certificate and reticketing at Junction stations.

See that you get it.

ONSOON NDO-CEYLON TEA

Certificates for all lines good until Moncton, N. B. July 26th. J. J. WALLACE. Chairman of Com.

The Rev. E. E. Chivers, D. D., Secretary of the B. Y. P. U. of America and Editor of "The Baptist Union," will give an address in the Fredericton Baptist church, Saturday evening, Aug. 6th, at 8 o'clock. All the Baptists of Fredericton and the surrounding country are invited to a great rally for the above named evening and to enjoy listening to this International leader of the Young People's Movement.

Supply for Rev. J. D. Freeman. Fredericton, N. B., July 26th.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Maritime Baptist Publishing Company will be held at Amherst, N. S., on Monday morning, Aug. 22nd, 1898, at 9 o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as shall legally come before the meeting.

B. A. STAMERS, Sec'y.

Messenger and Visitor

A Baptist Family Journal, will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50, payable in advance.

The Date on the address libel shows the time to which the subscription is paid. When no mouth is stated, January is to be understood. Change of date on label is a receipt for remittance.

All Subscribers are regarded as permanent, and are expected to notify the publishers and pay arrearages if they wish to discontinue the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

For Change of Address send both old and ew address. Expect change within two reeks after request is made.

Remittances should be made by postal, or express, money orders—payable to A. H. CHIPMAN—or registered letters Send no cheques.

All Correspondence intended for the paper should be addressed to the Editor concerning advertising, business or sub-criptions, the Business Manager

scriptions. the Business Manager

The United States torpedo boat destroyer
Hawk arrived at Key West, Fla., last
Saturday with the Halifax steamer Regulus
as a prize. The Regulus sailed from Halifax on July 9 with the following cargo;
1,000 barrels of pork, 450 barrels biscuit,
1,000 bargs wheat, 4,000 bags corn, 30 boxes
yeast takes, 1 box drugs, 330 tons coal.
She cleared at the customs house for
Jamaica and Vera Cruz. G. P. Mitchell &
Sons were her agents. The Regulus is an
iron steamer of \$50 tons net and 1,357 tons
gross. She hails from Newcastle, R. and
was owned by Musgrove & Co., Halifax,
and others.

The date of the Quebec conference has

and others.

The date of the Quebec conference has been definitely fixed as August 23rd. Washington despatches have given it as August 10, but this is incorrect.

Baron Herschell, the commissioner appointed by the British government to the international conference to meet at Quebec in August, arrived in Montreal Friday morning from New York, having landed from Europe recently. Baron Herschell was met by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who came from Arthabaskaville for the purpose.

The merchants' association of San

frcm Arthabaskaville for the purpose.

The merchants' association of San Francisco has adopted a resolution petitioning the President to hold and retain the Philippine Island. Similar action will probably be taken within the next day or two by the Chamber of Commerce and other business organizations.

A. McMullen, a late resident of Head Hillsboro, about two miles from Mt. Stewart, P. E. I., left home, where a wife, one child and a sister reside. Thursday, to see about some cattle two hundred yards away across the line of the farm to D. Egan's woods. He took a piece of rope, with which he ended his life by hanging himself to a tree.

FRED. De VINE.

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY, PUBLIC, Etc.

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Cor. Prince Wm. and Princess Streets.
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Travellers

Should always carry with them a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

The change of food and water to which those who travel are subject, often produces an attack of Disarrhoes, which is as unpleasant and discomforting as it may be dangerous. A bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in your grip is a guarantee of safety. On the first indication of Oramps, Colic, Diarrhoes or Dysentery, a few doses will promptly check further advance of these diseases. It is an old, reliable remedy, with over forthy years' of ourse to its credit, whose merit is recognized everywhere and one that the doctors recommend in preference to all others.

Sold by medicine dealers everywhere at 350. a bottle.

Always insist on the genuine, as many of the imitations are nightly dangerous.

TIS CLAIMED

A PURE CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER.

Devoid of all injurious ingredients. Will invariably give satisfaction.

The American "Journal of Health" says: "We have had a careful examination made of this product. Its worth has not been overdrawn."

Testimonies are overwhelmingly compli-mentary to

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THE NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

Newton Centre, Mass.

Fail term begins Wednesday, September 7. Eutrance examinations at 9 a. m. in Colby Hail. Full course of study, three years. Many electives. Special lectures. Tultion free. Finely located, eight miles from Boston. Excellent buildings. Interior of Farnell Hail wholly rebuilt in best modern style. Students room heated and furnished. For further information address—

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE

From choicest Concord grapes is the unfermented wine so largely used by the churches. Send One Dollar to Mr. C. W. Saunders, the agent of this paper at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and he will send you Three (3) Pint Bottles by express.



Beautiful Premiums Given Away!

H. L. Coombs & Company, dealers in Soap and Stationery, will give preiumns, for a short time, to introduce their goods. High Grade Bicycles for Gents' and Ladies; Gramophones; Gold Watches, guaranteed for 20 years; Handsome Desks, and many other premiums. Special Watches (perfect time keepers) given away with 10 Boxes Toilet Soap at 25c., and 10 Boxes Note Paper and Envelopes at 25c. High grade of goods. Send for Information Sheet, which explains how to earn any of the premiums. Hundreds of men and women, boys and girls already at work, and many have earned a premium in one day. Addresse—
H. L. COOMBS & CO.,
P. O. Box 68. St. John, N. B.

STUDENTS

Entering our Institution not later August 31st, will be allowed, as an inducement, 10 per cent. off our regular rates.

Write for full particulars to, S. E. WHISTON, Principal 95 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

THAT PALE FACE

> may be a sign that your blood is poor in quality, and deficient in quantity.

Puttner's Emulsion

produces pure, rich blood, and restores vigor and strength and bloom to the cheek.

Always get PUTTNER'S, it is the Original and Best.

Disordered Kidneys.

Perhaps they're the source of your ill health and you don't know it.
Here's how you can tell :—
If you have Back Ache or Lame Back.
If you have Puffiness under the Eyes or Swelling of the Feet.
If your Urina contains Sediment of any kind or is High Colored and Scanty.
If you have Coated Tengue and Nasty Taste in the Mouth.
If you have Dizzy Spells, Headaches, Bad Dreams,—Feel Dull, Drowsy, Weak and Nervous. Then you have Kidney Complaint.
The sooner you start taking

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

They've cured thou-sands of cases of kid-sey trouble during the past year. If you are a sufferer they can

cure you.

Book that tells all about Doan's Kidney Pills sent free to any



at The Home at

The Summer Diet.

It is not so much a question of the altitude of the thermometer as the manner in which we regulate our daily living that decides whether the summer shall bring comfort and pleasure instead of a succession of trials and discomforts, often ending in erious illness.

Human nature is prone to blame the weather for a host of evils which upon close examination we find are due in large measure, if not entirely, to man's or woman's own folly. We cannot go on living, eating, and working every day in the year in the same manner without paying the penalty for such a lack of common sense and prudence. The food which we needed to make heat when we had to face wintry winds with the thermometer hovering in the region of 10 degrees is no more needed in July than a furnace fire; yet the man most intolerant of even a range fire in his house goes on playing the unreasoning stoker to his own internal fires and furnishes them with all the heat-producing foods they can consume. Doubtless also, to allay the discomfort that ensues, he partakes of copious draughts of poison," iced water, which is the crowning insult to his digestion and a menace to his health.

We require neither so much food in sum mer as in winter nor the same kind : but. of course, in determining what is best, consideration must be had for individual consideration must be had for individual needs, which vary greatly according to habits of life, occupations, and employments. As a rule, persons engaged in manual labor and those who habitually take a good deal of out-door exercise run slight risk of harm in eating the kinds of food that appetite craves. They generally know better than any others what it is to be healthfully hungry. Even they, how-ever, when the mercury rises in the tube, should eat less meat, no pork whatever, and no greasy foods, and indulge but moderately in the starchy cereals, for all these are heating.

Oatmeal is not a hot-weather dish any more than boiled cabbage, baked beans, and plum pudding or mince pie. Eggs and fish should largely replace meat, and abundant use should be made of the delicious vegetables and fruits which Nature supplies with such a lavish hand. Those succulent leaves, commonly given the generic name of "greens," are rich in the salts which render beneficent aid in regulating the internal economy, and, like salads, they should form a part of the daily diet. These we have in such abundance that they are within the rich of all, and in so great variety that none need tire of any kind. Spinach, kowl, the green tops of young beets, cowslips, sorrel, and dandelions, all these are Nature's tonics for the human system.

Those who are engaged in sedentary ccupations—and this includes most brainworkers-and all others who lead inactive lives, are very apt to clog the organs of digestion with too much and too hearty food; for them an excess of starchy foods potatoes, bread, and rolls of fine flour, and oatmeal—is at all seasons a menace to health, because muscular exercise of some sort is required to accelerate their digestion. In hot weather they should eat sparingly of all meats, and pork and veal are not to be thought of; chickens and game birds can be indulged in; and eggs may be cooked in such a multitude of ways that a tempting dish can at all times be made of them. Fresh fish, too, broiled, and served with lemon or an appropriate sauce, are excellent for the hot-weather diet. But the "fresh" needs to be accented; the flesh must be firm, not slippery; and if it has a very unpleasant odor when cooking it is unfit for use.

The question of liquids and ices is a debatable one, but there lurks far more danger in a glass of iced water than in a dish of that much maligned dainty ice The greatest evil in the ice-water habit is that people drink to rapidly; it reaches the stomach in a chilling flood before the temperature is appreciably raised, without cooling throat or mouth;

and its effect, of course, is to arrest diges-tion temporarily. If a glass of water be drunk by taking a swallow at a time and holding it in the mouth for a moment, one's thirst will be much more effectively slaked with half the water and without evil effects.

Good pure water in abundance is needed by every human being, as it is absolutely necessary to eliminate the wastes of the body. People, as a rule, do not drink sufficient water to satisfy the normal needs, particularly in hot weather, when a larger quantity of liquid is required. A great part of the benefit derived from taking the "cure" at famous springs is the result of the generous and persistent flooding which the neglected organs of those receive who

a day.

A sensible daily regimen, which includes the careful flushing of the body, would prevent a great deal of suffering. And here a plea must be made for the poor babies who are given food every time they cry, when nine times out of ten it is water they need. Both the nursing infant and the "bottle baby" need water, and should have it as regularly as they sleep or eat. When there is the least doubt about the purity of drinking-water it should be boiled, then bottled and put on ice to cool. When an infant seems in a critical condition from inability to retain any food, copious drinks of hot water may afford immediate relief, and they are often efficacious in cases of summer complaint.—Evening Post.

The Cutting of Hair.

The best authorities on the hair say that a child's hair should not be cut until it is four or five years of age. It should be kept cut after this until the child is about After this a little girl's hair should be allowed to grow long. It should be trimmed at the tips, however, or burned be trimmed at the tips, however, or burned off monthly to keep it even and the hairs from splitting at the end. Do not wash the hair too often unless it is very oily. In that case wash it often to remove the excess of oil. Dry hair that is inclined to come out should be kept clean by daily use of the brush applied vigorously on the scalp. It should not be washed oftener than once in six weeks. * *

German Laws for Women.

German Laws for Women.

In Germany to-day no woman can control property; she cannot even control her own actions; whatever of value she has acquired in any way belongs to her father, her husband or her son, and the law requires her to obey their orders. Japan is the only country on earth that pretends to be civilized where the rights of women are so restricted. When a woman marries all her property passes into the ownership of her husband forever. He has the legal right to use or dispose of it in any manner he chooses regardless of her wishes or protests. If they are divorced the property remains with him. When she assents to the marriage vow she forfeits independence and confers upon him absolute jurisdiction over her mind, body and estate. He can compel her to work or do anything else that is lawful for women to do, and she has no relief or protection except in public opinion. Some of the American heiresses who have married German barons have learned of this law to their sorrow, and others who may have an opportunity to assist in supporting the German army and restoring ancestral estates should look into the matter very carefully before they appoint the wedding day.—Chicago Record.

* * * * "What Hast Thou Done?"

A young man belonging to one of the best families, dead in Newark, and his companion connected with one of the best families, charged with manslaughter, as the result of a restaurant fight; a young man in Providence, belonging to one of the best families, dead, another young man connected with one of the best families charged with manslaughter or murder; wine at the bottom of each of these casualities.

In Maine, some years ago, a drunken man seized an iron weapon and struck his friend a blow that killed him. The terrible spectacle sobered the man who committed the deed, and he exclaimed: "O rum what hast thou done? I have killed my best friend!" This is the work that it is steadily doing.—Christian Advocats. companion connected with one of the best



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ENGAGEMENT BIRTHDAY WEDDING INGS JEWELS, JEWELLERY. GIFTS FOR BRIDES & Pudding Dishes, Pruit Dishes, Pitchers, Trays, Cake, Baskets, Bon Bon Dishes, Butter Coolers, Castors, Clocks, etc., etc. WATCHES Gold, Gold-filled and Silver. SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES. Write for particulars if you want any thing in the Jewellery line.

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The "LITTLE BEAUTY HAMMOCK COT."



PATENTED Here is one of many testimonials:
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April 18, 1888.
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GEO. B. MEADOWS, ESG., Toronto!

DEAS SIR.—It affords me a great deal o pleasure in stating that the "Little Beauty Hammook Cot" purchased from you has been very satisfactory, and I consider it one of the greatest conveniences we have, as it is so popular with the children, who seem to take to it at once. It takes up very little room and can be easily moved from place to place as required. I would not be without it under any circumstances, and can recommend it as a very useful would recommend it as a very useful recommend the second of the commend of the

Write for Baby's Letter, giving particulars. Manufactured by Geo. B. Meadows,

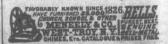
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S. KERR & SON,



August

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THE Lesson VII. Read the Ch

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The Sunday School &

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes. Second Quarter.

THE SHUNAMMITE'S SON.

Lesson VII. August 14.-2 Kings 4:25-37. Read the Chapter. Commit Verses 32-35.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee, Pas. 55: 22.

EXPLANATORY.

Sickness and Sorrow in the Home. (1) Sickness often leads men to see both this world, and the spiritual things in a new and truer light. Many, like Jacob, from a pillow of stones in the night of sorrow, have seen visions of heaven and of their Father, and have received the messages God's angels have brought. Countless stars, invisible by day, shine upon us in the night: (2) Sickness and sorrow help us to sympathize with others and fit us for the blessed uninistry of comforting and helping others. (3) By the very intenseness of our love for our sick and dying children we gain comfort from our Heavenly Father, who loves us, his children, more than we can possibly love our children. We mean only good to them; therefore he can mean only good to us.

Immediately the mother sets out to find Immediately the mother sets out to hid Elisha at Mount Carmel, sixteen or seven-teen miles distant. Probably he lived near the scene of Elijah's great sacrifice. 25. The MAN OF GOD SAW HER AFAR OFF. From his hilltop, looking down into the valley.

OFF. From his hilltop, looking down into the valley.

26. RUN NOW. Rlishs knew that only some matter of great importance could bring the woman there. Is IT WELL WITH THER? Hebrew, "Is it peace to thee?" AND SHE ANSWERED, IT IS WELL. She said but one word, "Peace." The cautious mother wishes to have no words with the servant; it is his master that she is in quest of.

servant; it is his master that she is in quest of.

27. SHR CAUGHT HIM BY THE FRET, etc. The falling down, clasping the feet, etc., are actions witnessed every day in the East. I have had this done to me often before I could prevent it. GHAZI CAME NEAR TO THRUST HER AWAY. Deeming her importunity excessive, or such liberties beneath his master's dignity, just as the disciples, tried to drive away the mothers who brought their children to Jesus. THE LORD HATH HID IT FROM ME. His prayer for light had not yet been answered. Often the Lord had told him what was coming; but in this case he let him learn from the suppliant herself, as the best way for both.

28. DID I DESIRE A SON? Did I ask the favor? Was it not sent freely? Why, then, does the same power take it from me? She did not say, but implied that her son was dead. She could not yet realize that "Tis better to have loved and lost Than never to have loved and lost Than never to have loved at all."

24. THEN HE SAID TO GRHAZI. His attendant. Girb up They LOINS. In

Than never to have loved and lost.

Than never to have loved at all."

24. THEN HE SAID TO GREAZI. His attendant. GIRD UP THY LOINS. In preparation for a journey. TAKE MY STAFP. His prophetic staff, the symbol of his authority. IF THOU MEET ANY MAN, SALUTE HIM NOT. The Jewish salutations, like those common in the Orient today, were elaborately formal, and occupied so much time as to be a serious hindrance when there was reason for haste. It is said that a complete formal salutation between two persons may consume from one to three hours. LAY MY STAFF UPON THE NACE OF THE CHILD. In expectation that through this the prophetic power would go forth and restore the child. He may have though that the child was not really dead (v. 32).

30. I WILL NOT LEAVE THEE. She had great faith in Elisha, but Hitle in his staff. She wanted his presence, his personal sympathy and aid. Perhaps she knew more about Gebaz's character than did Elisha himself.

31. AND LAID THE STAFF. BUT

about Gehazi's character than did Elishs himself.

31. AND LAID THE STAFF... BUT THERE WAS MERTHER VOICE, NOR HEAR-ING. His mission was a failure. The wrong man was behind the staff. It was the prophet who gave power to the staff. Illustration. An electric wire is of no account unless the source of electricity is behind it. It fails, too, if in some part there is a bad conductor. Gehazi's spirit was a bad conductor of the Spirit of Life.

33. HR WENT IN THEREFORE, AND SHATE THAN THE DOOR UPON THEM TWAIN. Perhaps himself and the mother; more probably himself and only the dead boy. He prayed in secret, and his Father rewarded him openly. In secret he could best commune with God. So Jacob wrestled with the angel alone in the might. AND PRAYED UNTO THE LORD. "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man," which "avail-th much." "The Lord does not allow great deeds to be accomplished without battles and struggles, labor and perseverance." The best things of life saust coffic bacough prayer; for (1) Prayer brings us

into close communion with God. (2) Prayer answered leads to a realization of the fact that the good gift comes from God. (3) The value of the gift is enhanced by the earnest seeking. (4) Thus faith, and love, and patience, and spiritual life are increased, and the character ennobled.

34. AND HE WENRY UP, AND LAY UPON THE CHILD, etc. He used whatever means were in his power, though the means shone could never have brought the child to life. So James tells the elders who pray with the sick, to also anoint him with oil, one of the commoner remedies of the day. So Christ sometimes used means as the channel of his healing power.

sometimes used means as the channel of his healing power.

35. HR RETURNED, AND WALKED IN THE HOUSE TO AND FRO. There had been signs of life in the flesh of the child becoming warm. But there was a great struggle of faith in the prophet. This was a new experience of what the Lord might do through him, and he could not know the Lord's will at once. THE CHILD SNEARED SHVEN TIMES. AND. OPENER HIS RYES. These were the first acts of restored respiration, and they are described as successive steps.

cessive steps.

36. TAKE UP THY SON. Compare Elijah's action (1 Kings 17; 23) and our blessed Lord's (Luke 7: 15).

37. She... Fell. At his fert. The first impulse, even before taking up her son. She was full of gratitude for the great blessing.

son. She was full of gratitude for the great blessing.

Some Practical Lessons.—1. A prophet's chamber is a blessing to every house and to every heart. It is like the ark in the house of Obed Edom, bringing a perpetual blessing. It brings to the home a religious and intellectual atmosphere, which does more for the training of character, more for the transfiguring the home labors and joys, than any direct instruction can accomplish.

2. It makes all the difference in the world whether the prophet or Gehazi is behind the staff. The best thing in a sermon is the man behind it. The most important thing in teaching is the teacher. The French king said, "I am the state." Very largely the preacher must say, "I am the sermon," and the teacher, "I am the lesson."

3. Have we dead souls under our cast.

The French king said, "I am the state," Very largely the preacher must say, "I am the sermon," and the teacher, "I am the leason."

3. Have we dead souls under our care? We must put our living souls to them, mouth to mouth, eye to eye, heart to heart. That is not enough; we must pray mightily. The work is too great for us. They are too dead to be revived by our life. As the mother prayed to Elishas (v. 30) must we pray to God. The highest work of a teacher is not to walk around giving out goodness as a flower does perfume. He must first get the blessing himself before he can give. Even Elijah's mantle is not enough for all time, nor for the greatest deeds.

Illustration. How suddenly the electric light darkens if the connection with the dynamo is broken! I was in an electric car one day, and it quickly stopped. The conductor looked up to the wire, and said, "Lost the power." Ah, how true! There was plenty in the wire above, but the upreached finger did not touch it. How dead we were in all matters pertaining to progress! A touch, the power came, and we were off again.

4. Our hearts are God's highways through which he sends his blessings to other men. God reaches men through men; through human experience and love, the power of the Spirit touches other hearts. When God would revive his work among his people, when he would have a great reformation, when he would have a great reformation, when he would have a great reformation, when he would omfort the mourner, and deliver men from the pit of destruction, and bring them into his kingdow, it is almost always through human hearts. This is one of the greatest blessings God bestows upon his children that their hearts may be his highways.

5. We often seud a dollar to the poor, when what they most need is our sympathy and love. The money should express the heart.

6. Dr. Maclaren suggests that "the day will come, not here, but in the upper

and love. The Boosy heart.

6. Dr. Maclaren suggests that "the day will come, not here, but in the upper chamber, when parted ones shall clasp each other again; and many a mourner shall hear Jesus say from the throne what he once said from the cross, 'Woman, behold thy son; son, behold thy mother.'"

Notes of Reform.

Gov. Black, of New York, has signed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in department stores.

Ninety-two per cent. of our crime is the result of intoxicating liquors.—Christian Work.

The saloons in New York city are giving free drinks to anyone wearing a uniform of the United States navy or army.—Union Signal.

Friends of temperance in Scotland are jubilant over the fact that the duke of Fife is refusing to grant sites for distilleries on his estates.

Let us all, who desire to avoid gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia, shun ale, beer, porter, stout, and all other kinds of fermented and distilled liquors.—Dr. Norman Kerr.

The statement is made that alcoholic candy is largely sold in Manchester and other English towns. It is said to be imported from Germany, and an analyst declares that it contains proportionately as much alcohol as does beer

Sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited throughout the entire Congo Free State, with the exception of certain districts west of the Inkissi, on the Lower Congo, where trade was established long before the Congo Free State was in existence.

Last week in a certain Pennsylvania community three men are known to have died as the result of their love for strong drink. Two were ground to pieces on the railroad track while the third had simply come to the end of his vital resources and gave up the struggle for life.—Pennsylvania nwealth

NEARLY DISCOURAGED.

The Experience of Mr. Ralph Giberson, Who Suffered Greatly From General Debility.

rom the Advertiser, Hartland, N. B.

Debility.

From the Advertiser, Hartland, N. B.

Ralph Giberson, postmaster at Monquart, Carleton Co., N. B., is also known as a prosperous agriculturist and an enthusiast in his line. Now stalwart and rugged, weighing 250 pounds, he scarce would be recognized as the man who six months ago was the picture of one suffering the terrible symptoms of general debility. He was run down in health, suffered much from dizziness, almost blindness, general dullness and depression of spirits. He had a poor appetite and such food as he ate gave him great distress. He was incapacitated for the work that fell upon him and was well nigh utterly discouraged. The symptoms bordered on to those by which hypochondria is manifested. Through reading the Advertiser he learned of the ja ticular benefit that several of his friends in this viciuity had received by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by the hope held out by their testimonials he secured a supply and took them according to directions. The result was almost magical; immediately his symptoms began to become less disagreeable, and he steadily gained until now he is perfectly free from his old troubles. He gladly and freely gives this testimonial, that all who may read it may know the remedy if ever they are troubled with general debility.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. The genuine can only be had in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

* * * *

The first shipments of the new war bonds were made from Washington Monday. They consisted of one thousand bonds of \$500 each and one thousand bonds of \$500 each. There are about 300,000 persons to whom bonds will be alloted and forwarded in due course by express.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO AGENTS!

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Saved from being a Nervous Wreck

MILBURN'S HEART AND

NERVE PILLS.

NERVE PILLS.

For the benefit of Canadian mothers, who have daughters who are weak, pals, cun down or nervous, Mrs. Belanger, 128 Bideau Street, Ottawa, Ontario, made the following statement, so that no one need suffer through ignorance of the right remedy to use: "My daughter suffered very much from heart troubles at times. Often she was so bad that she could not speak, but had to sit and gasp for breath. She was so extremely nervous that her imbs would fairly shake and tremble. Frequently she would have to leave school; and finally she grow so weak that we were much alarmed about her health. I gave her many remedies, but they did not seem to do her any good.

Then I heard of Milburn's Heart and Navre Pills, and got a box of them, and they have indeed worked wonders with her. I can recommend them very highly as the best remedy I ever heard of for complaints similar to those from which my daughter suffered."

Milburn's Hearts and Nerve Pills never fail to do good. They oure palpitation, faintenes, dizziness, mothering sensation, weakness, nervousces, sleepleseness, annehis, female troubles and general debility. Sold by all druggists at 50c. a box or three boxes for \$1.25. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ontario.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS act on the an easy and natural manner, removing all poisons and im-purities. They gure Constipa-tion, Sick Headache, Billous-ness, Dyspepsia, Sour Stom-ach, Jaundice and Liver Com-piaint. Price 25c.

Cruel Consumption Can be Cured.

Cruel Consumption Can be Cured.

Most people believe that consumption is incurable. Not so with that eminent scientist and chemist, Dr. Slocum, who stretches out the hand of help to those who suffer from this king of diseases and the 'kindred evils that belong to the consumption cure, wealth to take you to far distant climes and expensive sanatoriums, but now, under the Slocum Cure, all have an even chance to be saved from the clutch of consumption, la grippe, lung or throat troubles. The Slocum Cure builds up the tired and worn out bodies of those who suffer. It drives out the germs that are living on the vital strength. It makes rich, red, rosy blood; and rich blood means health and strength. The Slocum Cure is fully explained in a pamphlet containing many testimonials, and will be sent to all persons suffering from consumption, lung or throat trouble, general debility or wasting away, with three tree sample bottles of this remarkable cure. Just send you name, full address and express office to the T. A. Slocum Co., Limited, '86 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and mention the Massanger AND Vistrora, and the free samples will be sent to you at once. Don't delay, but give it a trial.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American and English papers will

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From the Churches. 48

SACKVILLE, N. B .- Nineteen have been baptized since we last reported. Eleven of these were baptized on the 17th of this month.

NORTH RIVER, P. E. I.—This morning NORTH RIVER, P. E. L.—This morning Hurbert McAdam was baptized into the fellowship of the North River Baptist church. His example will soon be follow-ed by other young men. July 24th. Addison F. Browne.

SEAL HARBOR, N. S .-- We wish to make grateful mention of five dollars received from a friend at Barrington, N. S., also two dollars and ten cents from the Canso church, for which we are very thankful. We trust the Lord will lead others to d likewise. JOHN CROOKS, Church Clerk.

MAUGERVILLE, N. B .- "O let us give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good, for His mercy endureth for ever." As a result His mercy endureth for ever." As a result, of the meetings held last winter here, and at Little River, twenty have confessed Christ and united with our churches. Last Sabbath was a happy day with us. The last two of this number were baptized, and given the hand of fellowship, with two others who were received by letter.

July 26th. O. P. Brown,

PORT HILLFORD, N. S .- The Spirit of the living God has been wonderfully manifested among us of late, quickening the hearts of His own dear children, restoring to backsliders the joy of their salvation, and leading others for the first time to acknow-

leading others for the first time to acknowledge Christ as their only Saviour. Evangelist A. V. Dimock, of Wolfville, has been holding special services here during the past three weeks, and will probably be with us some time longer. Our young brother, baptized with the Holy Chost and with fire, relies not on human might nor power, but on the spirit of the Master Himself, and to this we attribute the success of his ministry. Yesterday afternoon, Addie Reid, Lena McDonald, Margaret Fleming, Ella Flick, Freeman Rood and Joseph Robinson were burled with Christ in baptism. We hope to report more next week.

July 25th.

R. B. KINLEY.

Acknowledgement. ST. MARTINS SEMINARY FUND

Since last report the following amounts have been received by the undersigned and by him paid to Mr. Mont. McDonald: A friend, \$1; York and Sunbury Quarterly meeting, \$3.33; Shediac, \$3.50; Norton \$21; John A. Moore, \$1; Richard Mullin, \$5; Predericton, \$64; Hillsboro, \$69; Penseg, \$17.50; Mrs. E. C. Carey's colfictions at Penobaquis \$6; Oak Bay, \$8.66; Rev. H. Y. Corey, \$10.

A. H. CHIPMAN.

Kings County, N. S., District Meeting.

The District meeting of Kings County, N. S., met with the Lower Aylesford church at Greenwood, July 25th and 26th. On Monday an inspiring evangelistic service was held. Bro. Rose preached and Bro. Hardy led the testimony meeting. Tuesday morning the meeting was organized for the coming year by the appointment of Rev. M. P. Freeman, chairman; Rev. H. H. Saunders, sec'y; Rev. B. N. Nobles, Rev. C. H. Martell and Bro. Rupert Killam, executive committee. The remainder of the service consisted of sermon by Bro. Freeman and social service.

Tuesday p. m. Reports from the church-es were given, followed by a paper by Rev. Hugh Hotch of Wolfville, on "Hosea, His life and Times." The excellence of this paper deserves a wider hearing. The evening service was devoted to the various phases of our work. A letter of great in-terest from Bro. Gullison, our foreign foreign missionary, was read. Prof. Wortman, discussed "Acadia as an evangelizing agency." Rev. A. Cohoon, forcibly presented the needs of "Home mission work," and in closing made some explanations as to the office our secretaries hold, that should be more widely known. Surely our pastors should be conversant with this work and be able to vindicate the course we as a body are following. Bro. Hatch gave the closing address on foreign mis-sions. On account of vacations and illness several of our pastors were not present. The next meeting is to be held in September with the Kentville church.

H. H. SAUNDERS, Sec'y.

The Maritime Convention.

The convention opens with a B. Y. P. U. meeting, Thursday evening, Aug. 18th. Dr. Chivers of Chicago will be the chief speaker of the evening. On Friday the Institute holds its sessions. Secretary Nobles has a magnificent programme of no less than six papers and addresses. Saturday the convention proper begins. Secretary Creed has already made out the time-table, so that the different subjects coming up for consideration will be disposed of on schedule time. The long-winded delegate will do well to begin the practice of brevity immediately. On Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, afternoons 45 minutes will be devoted to the consideration of three important topics, namely: The monthly Conference meeting, The Sunday School and The Unused Forces of our Churches. We may expect much light on these subjects. The speakers who are to discuss them are wide-awake men. The Billetting Committee of the Amherst church will hand in its final report on the 1st of August. We expect to furnish free accommodations for 300 delegates. The church clerk has notified you for several weeks that all the names of delegates expecting free entertainment must be in by August 5th, soon after that date each delegate will be informed by post card as to his location. If you fail to send in your name do not attach blame to anyone but yourself and possibly your church clerk. Be assured that we will do the best possible for everyone whose name is received by our Secretary on or before August 5th. Will delegates who come by team or bicycle, please advise us to that effect in applying for entertainment? Next week we will publish the train time-table, and give, for the benefit of those who prefer to pay their way, a list of hotels and boarding houses with their rates per day.

Let earnest prayer be made in all the churches that the fifty-third annual convention may be the best in its history. God wishes it to be so; let us make it possible.

J. H. MacDonald,
Chairman of Com. of Arrangements. odations for 300 delegates. The church

* * * Denominational Work from June 15th to fuly.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Kingsclear 2nd church, F M, \$1.50; Prince Wiliam church, F M, 76c; Springfield 1st church, F M, \$2.70; St Martins 2nd church (F M, \$3.70; St Martins (Sunday State) Meeting coil, F M, \$5.70; Moncton 1st church, (F M, \$58, B Y P U, \$15) \$73; Sackville church B Y P U, F M, \$10; Rev T M Munro, F M, \$1; Sussex church, D W, \$3.10; Forest Glen church, Gsunday School, F M, \$3.40, Mr and Mrs T Whit Colpitts, F M, \$10.60) \$1.4; Germain Street church (D W, \$10, \$60, Ac coll. \$1.25) \$20.85; Fredericton church, D W, \$177.75; Leinster Street church (Mission Band, H M 34c, Sunday School, F M, \$3.740) \$27.74; Valley church, (F M, \$8; N W M and Indian Mission, \$4, Grande Ligne, \$1) \$13; Hillsboro 3nd church, (Sunday School, F M, \$1.81, coil, F M, \$3.40) \$5.21; Coverdale 2nd, Stony Creek section, F M, \$3.60; Sackville church (upper section, D W, \$30, lower section, D W, \$1.86, H and F M, \$27 64) \$73, 50; coil at N B Eastern Association, D W, \$5.70; Florenceville church, (D W, \$11, B Y P U, F M, \$1], \$12; Hopewell church (D W, \$99.90, M R & A, \$5) \$64.90; (Mrs Gilbert Street church (Ac Un, \$5, D W, \$11, B Y P U, \$20; Coll at Southern Association, H and F M, \$15. Total, \$56.491. Before reported, \$2059.50. Total to July 30th, \$2714.41.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE RDWARD ISLAND.

Dundas church, F M, \$4: Summerside church, D W, \$5, 42; Clyde River church, D W, \$6; Cavendish church, [B Y P U, \$6, support of Bible woman for Miss Clarke, \$25 | \$51; North River church, Kingston branch, \$5; Fairview church, (D W, \$9, special coll, \$2 25) \$11.25; St Peters Road church, D W, \$25, \$10.25; Belfast Coll at P E I Association, D W, \$2.7, \$2; Alexandra church, D W, \$13, Uigg church, D W, \$33, 19; Hazelbrook church, D W, \$24.79; Alexandra church, D W, \$13, Uigg church, D W, \$33, 19; Hazelbrook church, D W, \$24.79; Charlottetown church, D W, \$8; North River church, D W, \$15, Montague church, D W, \$15, Montague church, D W, \$15, Montague church, D W, \$10.40. Total, \$275 or. Before reported, \$342 c9. Total to July 30th, \$617.16.

Total N B and P E I to July 30, \$3331-57.

Treas. Con. N. B. and P. E. I. St. John, July 30th,

s Personal. s

Rev. George C. Crabbe of Springfield, Annapolis Co., N. S., is enjoying a short vacation. He and Mrs. Crabbe are visiting friends in New Brunswick. We trust that the rest and change may be of benefit to Bro. Crabbe's health which is not strong.

The Leinster St. pulpit was supplied last Lord's day by Rev. Alfred Chipman, lately pastor at North Springfield, Vt., and formerly of these provinces. Mr. and Mrs. Chipman are making their home for the present with their son, Mr. A. H. Chipman of the Mrssnogra AND VISITOR. They may remain some time in St. John.

A private letter from Rev. G. O. Gates, dated London, July 18, states that he and Mrs. Gates were about leaving for a trip to Scotland from which they expected to return to take steamer for Halifax on August 18. Mr. Gates expects to occupy his pulpit the first Sunday in September.

* * * Good for Khama

A South African correspondent, says the 'League Journal,' sends the following :-A large storekeeper in Khama's territory was very anxious to be allowed to sell drink in his store, but this Khama positively refused to allow, and, in spite of all blandishments, stuck firmly to his point. One of those connected with the store, when in London, had a beautiful riding saddle made, mounted in silver and beautifully finished, with the name Khama inscribed on either side. The saddle was sent out to the store, with instructions to forward it to Khama as a present from the firm. It was accordingly sent to him, but, alas! alas! one of Khama's men came to the store with it the following morning, saying that the king found he could think better for his people's welfare on his old saddle than he could do on the new one. There was nothing for it but for them to take it back. They are still without the right so far as Khama is concerned. Some of our white rulers might well take a leaf out of Khama's book. From all accounts he is a shrewd, able and just ruler, and better able to hold his own than any other chief in the country.

Revised returns of the recent general elections in Germany show that the Socialists polled 2,120,000 votes as compared with 1,786,000 in 1893. This was considerably more than any other party. The nearest approach to it was the vote of the Centre, or Clerical Party, which amounted to 1,333,000 as compared with 1,468,000 at the preceding election.

Scott's Emulsion is not a "baby food," but is a most excellent food for babies who are not well nourished.

A part of a teaspoonful mixed in milk and given every three or four hours. will give the most happy results.

The cod-liver oil with the hypophosphites added, as in this palatable emulsion, not only to feeds the child, but also regulates its digestive functions.

Ask your doctor about this. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronte

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N making biscuit, cake, rolls, etc., if instead of using cream of tartar and soda, or soda and sour milk, Royal Baking Powder is employed to raise them, better results will be obtained.

Royal makes food that will keep moist and fresh, and which can be eaten when warm without inconvenience even by persons of delicate digestion.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

Pugwash, N. S., was visited by a very destructive fire on Monday of last week. The places burned were: Brown's three story brick building, valued with contents at \$15,000; his warehouse, where the fire originated, at \$1,000; his hotel, the American House, occupied by Peal Chappell, valued at \$2,000, and other dwelling houses, valued at \$1,000; in all, \$19,000, with only about \$3,000 insurance. House occupied by Tom Langille, owned by Mrs. Angus McIntosh, loss \$500, no insurance; house owned and occupied by Rufus Black, loss \$500, insurance \$250; house occupied by Sam L. Power, \$500, no insurance; house of Mrs. Levi Borden, loss \$1,500, covered by insurance; house and shop of Wm. Jemmison, no insurance, \$500 loss; house and shop of Wm. Jemmison, no insurance, \$500 loss; house and shop of Harcher of Si,200; house of Herbert B. Reid, blacksmith, \$1,000 loss, \$500 insurance; house and barn of Henry Akerlay, loss \$500; house and barn of Henry Akerlay, loss \$500; house and barn of James A. Elliott, \$5,500 loss; house of Mrs. O. Clark, loss \$1,500, insurance \$500; house and barn of Jemes A. Elliott, \$5,500 loss; house of Truro, agricultural implements, no insurance, loss \$600; house and barn of J. H. Clark, loss \$1,000, insurance \$500.

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When it comes to a Black Suit you want to be sure of the cloth, linings, workmanship and fit. We have the cloths and linings, our own importing from England we employ the best tailors to be lad; and have the skill and experience necessary to assure you of a satisfactory stylish fit. Therefore we solicit your trade.

A. GILMOUR, Merchant Tailor.

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August :

Home Is there an

to whom the merace and by a resider offer a good land, about t a large Scup full bearing trees, border lake. Will property in Edward Isl St. John, N can be seen.

JENKINS — S. J. Jenkins, Co., N. B., a BAKER.—A Rev. and Mrs

M WAGSTAFF on Monday et B. Morgan, B of Victoria I Cassidy, of Cl Lyons-Pon Stewart, Doal P. King, Cl Northumberla the same place

ANDERSON church, Isaac by Rev. A. J to Sadie Crarl LINKAM-N 23rd, by Re Linkam to Eli Varmouth Co

HELINS.—S Kars, Kings (loved wife o summoned h home. In he with the Upp she continue member unti years of age husband, thre many relativ mourn their 1

MEEK.—Ju Sherman Ave E. Meek, in t son of Wm. Cauning, N. a father and was converted Rev. David F Sixth Cornwaremoval to C First Baptist them continu

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Brown's three ed with contents where the fire hotel, the Americal Chappell, other dwelling; in all, \$19,000, surance, House, owned by Mrs. 200, no insurance; by Rufus Black, house occupied, no insurance; en, loss \$1,500, loss and shop of ance, \$500 loss; by Cumberland William Brown, erbert B. Reid, \$500 insurance; coss \$1,000, some of Henry Akerbarn of James A.

fMrs. O. Clark, house and barn

of Mrs. O. change; house and barn maged to the ex-\$1,400. Denhan c, of Truro, agri-itisurance, loss

insurance, loss J. H. Clark, loss

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a Black Suit tof the cloth, ship and fits and linings, rom England; t tailors to be he skill and try to assure try stylish fit, your trade.

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ohn, N. B.

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BIRTH.

JENKINS —On July 18th, Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Jenkins, of Westfield Centre, Kings Co., N. B., a daughter.

BAKRE.—At Woodstock, July 21st, to Rev. and Mrs. A. F. Baker, a son.

* * 4 * MARRIAGES.

WAGSTAFF-CASSIDY.—At Morden, N. S., on Monday evening, July 25th, by Rev. J. B. Morgan, B. A., Capt. Stephen Wagstaff, of Victoria Harbor, N. S., to Emma J. Cassidy, of Claremont, N. S.

Lyons-Porter.—At the home of Alfred Stewart, Doaktown, July 19th, by Rev. M. P. King, Charles Lyons, of Blissfield, Northumberland Co., to Annie Porter, of the same place.

Northumberiand Co., to Annie Forter, or the same place.

ANDERSON - CRARK. — At the Baptist church, Isaacs Harbor, N. S., July 20th, by Rev. A. J. Vincent, Fred A. Anderson to Sadie Crark, both of Isaacs Harbor.

Linkam-Nickerson.—At Tusket, July 23rd, by Rev. M. W. Brown, William Linkam to Eliza Nickerson, both of Canaan Yarmouth Co., N. S.

* * * DEATHS.

HELINS.—Suddenly, of heart failure, at Kars, Kings Co., July 19th, Susan E., beloved wife of Bro. William Helins, was summoned hence to be with Christ at home. In her early womanhood she was born into the kingdom of God and united with the Upper Wickham church, of which she continued a consistent and devoted member until death. Our sister was 62 years of age and leaves a grief stricken husband, three brothers and one sister, with many relatives and acquaintances who mourn their loss.

Merk.—July 14th, at his residence, 1946

mourn their loss.

Mirri.—July 14th, at his residence, 1946
Sherman Avenue, Denver, Colorado, Arthur
E. Meek, in the 45th year of 1 is age, eldest
son of-Wm. W. and Clara D. Meek, of
Cauning, N. S., leaving a wife and son,
a father and mother, seven brothers and
two sisters to mourn their loss. Our brother
was converted under the pastoral care of
Rev. David Freeman, and united with the
Sixth Cornwallis Baptist church. On hi
removal to Colorado he united with the
First Baptist church of Denver, and with
them continued to walk in Christian fel-

STAMPS

I have for sale some half cent Jubilee Stamps (Canada) unused at 25c. each. And some 6c. Jubilee's at 35c. each.

A. H. CHIPMAN.

St. John, N. B. Box 216.

coulort the widow and five children left s., sad.

OUTRIT.—At Halifax, N. S., June 27th, Hattie Spencer Outhit. She was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist church in Parrsboro, May 23rd, 1877, by the late Rev. J. F. Kempton, during some special revival meetings held by Rev. I. Wallace. Under the faithful labors of God's servants she was brought to feel her need of the Saviour. Her convictious were deep, and well grounded in the infinite merit of Christ's atching sacrifice. Prom the bour of her self-surrender to her Saviour till her departure, she manifested an ardent devotion to the Lord and His. work. She united with the First Saptist church in Halifax by letter Nov. 21st, 1894. Her remains were brought to Parrsboro, and appropriate services were conducted by Rev. E. H. Howe assisted by Rev. Mr. Dill, (Presbyterian), after which they were intered in the Baptist cemetery, May God austain the sorrow stricken busband, parents, brothers, and sisters. "The name of the Lord is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it and is safe."

The Khartoum Expedition

The interest of the British people in Egypt, the Soudan, and especially the capture of Khartoum, is apparently as keen and absorbing as ever. The campaign against Khartoum is now about to open, and every item of news as to details is published and commented upon by the papers, and all the great daily journals and illustrated magazines have sent their best war correspondents to report, much against the wishes, it may be said, of General Kitchener, who would not permit the presence of a single newspaper man if he had his own way. The public and General Wolseley believe in the value of newspaper correspondence, however, and the Sirdar was forced to give way, though he obstructs the correspondents as far as possible. He refused also the aid of the Red Cross Society, which furnishes medical and sur-gical aid, as well as comforts to the sick and wounded, though it offered its services, as usual, free of cost to the government, even for transportation of supplies. But this rejection had the support of Lord Cromer, who pointed out that the transportation of the Anglo-Egyptian army of twenty thousand men, with the immense twenty thousand men, with the immense stores and supplies necessary, through a devasted country, was barely possible with the means at the General's disposal, and that the Red Cross Society's contingent could not possibly be transported except by agencies which would subtract from the resources of the government. The General says that the force will be amply supplied says that the force will be amply supplied with surgeons and medical appliances, but those who remember that in the last campaign there were no proper stretchers upon which to carry the wounded back from the scene of the battle of the Atbara; that there were no transport animals, the Egyptian soldiers doing the animals, the Egyptan soldiers doing the work from pure benevolence, and that there were no Ruentgen ray apparatus for the use of surgeons in finding bullets in the wounded, are very dubious in regard to this part of the equipment of the expedition, especially as it is known that the very closest economy is exercised in these campaigns, and that the Sirdar is more apt to consider the success of his military apt to consider the success of his military operations than the comfort of his men. It is not improbable, however, that the Red Cross contingent will yet by force, of public opinion be included in the expedition, which will not be fully under way for two or three weeks yet. Large contin-

lowship until God's summons called him home. This first break in the family circle is a severe sorrow to the parents and family of our brother, but they have the God of all grace to comfort and the God of all comfort to strengthen.

SLOAT.—His family, the Centreville Raptist church, and the whole community have sustained a great loss in the very sudden death of Deacon Edward Sloat, aged 57 years, which took place at his home, Tracy Mills, on July oth, without a moments sickness. So suddenly did the messenger come that not a word was left to comfort the loved ones, but he left that which is far better, a consecrated influence charactered in the lives of those he left behind. In that influence he yet speaks. It is truly said of him by the whole community, "A good man has gone." As a church our loss is great, why such should be we know not now, but we shall know hereafter. May the God who guides all comfort the widow and five children left as ad.

OUTRIFT.—At Hallfax, N. S., June 27th. Price \$25.00. ***********************

gents of British troops, among them some of the crack corps of all branches, are being sent forward from Cairo, and the last contingent will not leave that city before the 9th of August. It will be a couple of weeks later before all are at the couple of weeks later before all are at the front. Doubtless the troops now at Berber and the mouth of the Atbara will also be moved further to the front up the Nile, to Shendy, or perhaps even the vicinity of Shabluka, which is at the sixth cataract, and where the first opposition is likely to be encountered. There is quite a fleet of gunboats on the Nile above Berber, which will greatly expedite the transportation of the troops and supplies, as well as aid in the battles which take place, as a rule, in the villages on the banks of the river. Omdurman, the Kha-life's capital, is on the left bank of the Nile, just below Khartoum, and doubtless the gunboats will prove very effective in the siege of that place, which is walled, if the dervishes should attempt to hold it, Khartoum is now a mere collection of ruins, but it is still the objective in fancy, if not in reality, of the campaign. It is sacred to the memory of Gordon, and its capture and possession is regarded by many. British people as a sort of holy task which must be accomplished at any cost. Among the British forces in the expedition are many young soldiers who have been educated at the Gordon Home, and General Gateacre, in a letter to the superindent, Cateacre, in a letter to the superment, has promised that they shall be amongst the first to enter Khartoum. As Lord Salisbury said, the expedition to the Soudan is regarded by many British people and undertaken by many British soldiers in the spirit of a crusade.—Montreal Wit-

Lightning killed three persons near Redoak, Neb., Thursday night. Three farm houses were destroyed and 23 head of cattle belonging to William Sapcott were killed. The Swedish-Lutheran church at Wallin was struck and burned.

The dry season has caused great loss to the stock men on the Sierra footbilla, California. At least 100,000 sheep must perish of starvation or thirst.

C C. RICHARDS & CO.
DEAR SIRS.—I have used MINARD'S
LINIMENT in my stable for over a year
and consider it the best for horse fiesh 1
can get and strongly recommend it.
GRO. HOUGH,
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Cases of long standing cured in a short time, many by one treatment in a few minutes.

Severe rheumatism of nine years standing cured by one treatment by E. W. Elliott. PAUL ROBINSON, Hopewell, Albert County, N. B.

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After many years of experience in Boston the subscriber has now opened the above house to accommodate the public. Terms moderate. Correspodence invited.

DIMOCK ARCHIBALD.

As many desired a copy of my lecture on the Book of Revelation at the time it was delivered, I hereby inform them, and was delivered, I hegeby inform them, and others who may do so, that any number of copies can be had by addressing me at South Range, Digby Co., N. S., for 15c. a copy. I am still open to a call from any church that may desire to secure my services.

W. McGragon.

Aunt Mary's Timely Visit.

The other evening Aunt Mary took the electric cars and rode eastward to the house of her niece who a few weeks previously had just commenced house-keeping. Without ceremony the old lady entered the house and found her niece in the kitchen looking very dejected. Aunt Mary soon discovered that her niece had tried to dye an old cream opera shawl a cardinal red with some poor cheap dye. The result was certainly enough to test the patience and goodness of an anugl. A miserable mixed color, half red and brown, was the result of labor. Aunt Mary deeply sympathized with her horror-stricken niece, and advised her in future to use nothing but the Diamond Dyes that had given her such astisfaction and profit for over twenty years. The unsightly, variegated shawl was then washed in several waters in order to get rid of the horrid colors, and was then put into a bath of Diamond Dye Fast Cardinal Red for Wool. It is now a thing of joy and beauty.

Moral: To achieve success in home dyeing be sure you use the Diamond Dyes.

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Mews Summary. 38

C. I. Smith, M. P. P., for Carleton, says that the Local government has decided to donate \$500 towards a county exhibition to be held at Woodstock this fall.

At the meeting of the St. John Presby-tery at Woodstock Tuesday Rev. Mr. Mullin, of Stanley and Nashwaak, was prohibited from preaching in any of the churches, pending a decision on his case in the Synod, which meets at Halifax in

Lieut, Ramon Carranza, of letter writing fame, sailed from Quebec on Sunday last. He did not sail on the Ottoman with Senor Du Bose two weeks ago on account of having heard that the United States government had laid plans to kidnap him. He spent the intervening time in a little village near Quebec.

spent the intervening time in a little village near Quebec.

Nimeteeh Austrian sailors were taken on Monday before a magistrate in Havre and confronted by four second-class passengers, survivors of Le Bourgogne, on charges of cruelty and brutality at the time of the recent collision. Six of the accused were held on remand and the others were discharged.

The parliamentary by-election in Reading Monday resulted in a victory for the Liberal candidate, C. W. Palmer. The voting was as follows: Palmer, Liberal and Radical, 4,600; Keyser, Conservative, 3,906: Quelch, Socialist, 270; Liberal plurality, 424. The seat has been occupied by a Conservative, C. P. Murdoch, who died recently.

Mr. Petersen has been notified by the Canadian government that the fast mail contract must be considered at an end. Petersen's firm will forfeit its deposit of \$\(\)(10,000. \) Hoft. Mr. Dobell, who leaves London for Canada on Wednesday, says that fresh tenders will not be called for just yet.

It has been decided to issue long service

London for Canada on Wednesday, says that fresh tenders will not be called for just yet.

It has been decided to issue long service medals to non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian militis who have seen a period of service for twenty-five years. The customs department has issued a circular to collectors instructing them to pass guns, fishing tackle, etc., the property of Americans, who are members of any sporting club in Canada.

A deputation from the British empire league visited the first lord of the admiralty, George J. Goschen, Wednesday to urge the enrolling of colonial seamen in the naval reserve. Postmaster General Mulock, who it is reported is about to be knighted, assured Mr. Goschen of the cheerful co-operation of Canada in any movement having for its object the safety and stability of the British empire.

An Ottawa despatch of Thursday says: Despatches from Washington state that the Quebec conference has been fixed for Aug. 10. No date has been decided upon by the Candian government, but if Aug. 10 suits the convenience of Lord Herschell, and the New York yesterday for Ottawa, has not yet arrived.

Hos. H. R. Emmerson and Hon. A. T.

acquiesce it. Lord Herschell, who left New York yesterday for Ottawa, has not yet arrived.

Hos. H. R. Emmerson and Hon. A. T. Dunn returned today from Fredericton, where the government has been in session. Questioned regarding the probability of an election both gentlemen smiled and said they had no word of one as yet. Mr. Emmerson added pleasantly that there was no need of one at the present time. Mr. Emmerson went to Moncton in acceptance of an invitation from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.—Wednesday's Globe.

A Halifax despatch of Thursday says: The coasting steamer Hiawatha is getting ready today for a voyage the object of which the owners of the vessel refuse to disclose. She is provisioned for an absence of two weeks. The mystery in which the trip is enshrouded has led to a report that the steamer is going to sea to search for bodies from the sunken Bourgogne, and that she will load the coffins for which an undertaking firm yesterday received an inexplicable "trush" order. It is stated that a number of drifting corpses have again been passed some distance off the Nova Scotia coast.

The Governor General's office has not

a number of critting corpses have again been passed some distance off the Nova Scotia coast.

The Governor General's office has not yet been notified of the appointment of the Earl of Minto to succeed Aberdeen, but the cabled report is accepted as correct. As military secretary to Lord Lansdowne the Earl of Minto, then Lord Melgund, achieved great popularity at the capital, and his appointment appears to have given universal satisfaction there. His military services during the Northwest rebellion as chief of staff to Middleton, and the part he played in the organization of Canadian yoyageurs who ascended the Nile with Gordon are remembered to his credit.



he magazine list includes the most popular illus is THE IMPERIAL REFERENCE LIBRARY— six royal quarto volumes. In connection with the

COMPLETE COURSE OF HOME READINGS FOR EACH DAY IN THE YEAR

tory, blography, literature, electricity, engineering, mechanics, exploration, art, etc. It forms in secience, invention and discovery, blography, literature, electricity, engineering, mechanics, exploration, art, etc. It forms in itself a liberal education in all-pending, including the properties of the entire development overy home-circle. As an adjunct to this, each Club member may freely participate in our national monthly "spelling bee," which are distributed ONE, ThioDASAND DoLLASS EVERY MONTH IN CASH PRIZES.

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The spelling contest is not a part of our regular educational pian, but all Club members can arrange to take part therein without extra expense, and with a fair prospect of caraing a prize from 35.00 is 300.00 every month. The Educational Committee has sel-

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Philadelphia

Bleaching the Wine.

Bleaching the Wine.

The following paragraph which appeared in the Glasgow 'Evening News' lays bare some of the tricks in the wine trade:—
'Those guileless persons who still hold fast to the touching belief that grapes are essential to the manufacture of wine will scarcely be much strengthened in their belief by an article which appears in a trade journal. The writer recalls the fact that some time ago an idea became prevalent that white wine was better than red, because the latter lent itself more easily to adulteration by fuchsine, to give it a nice glowing color. There was, therefore, a run on white, and the price went up accordingly. Dealers in the red article determined not to allow their rivals to enjoy all the benefit which flowed from the whim of connoisseurs, but promptly called in the aid of chemistry to turn red wine into white. It was discovered that the ruby fluid could be bleached into a very passible whiteness by the addition of autural charcoal and potassium permanganate, and growers dosed their rosy products with these materials until they became the color of amber. They were thus enabled to get a higher price per bottle than the manufacturers of natural white wine obtained.

φφφφ BERRIES X Should be plainly addressed. Drop a Postal Card to the Up-to-Date COMMISSION MERCHANT HALIFAX, N. S. And he will mail you SHIPPING CARDS.

potassium permanganate, and plaster of Paris the wine-bibber cannot, at any rate, complain that he does not get value for his momen.

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ACADEMY.

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

suits.

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genes in study and assisting two work.

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Apply for Calendar to
L. B. OAKES, Principal.

Rhodes & Curry, of Amherst, have been awarded the contract for building the Intercolonial pier and sheds in Halifax. The pier will be 600 feet long and 160 wide.

August

Feed When prop neither gain r under such maximum que will have its will be a max

The food w an ideal milk proach to it pasture. Th begins the co to fatten will ency for milk of nutriment subsequently lastly, the qu most marked an abundant food be chang ing change in the milk, bu Experiments the latter con the animals plenish their remained pra four to six v This fact emp feeding exper F. J. Lloyd b

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bacterial life. in the feet of about 40 per foot alone he microbes. It walk over ar flesh and oth tains the obje the cause of p the milk the with an hos affect flavor should zealor and freely keeping the f

Few people Giant South nishing whe where moistu to great size leaf torn in sufficient for cold meat, as be used on a full and wid sort of relish tender leaves tasty. It gro itself, so that tinues to com

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KES, Principal

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The Farm.

The food which produces such results is an ideal milk ration, and the nearest apan ideal milk ration, and the nearest approach to it which man possesses is a good pasture. The moment artificial feeding begins the conditions are altered. If an excess of nutriment is given the tendency to fatten will gradually outstrip the tend-ency for milk production. If a deficiency of nutriment be given the body suffers first, subsequently the quality of the milk, and, lastly, the quantity. These results will be most marked when there is simultaneously an abundant supply of water. If now the food be changed there will be a corresponding change in the quantity and quality of the milk, but it will not be immediate. Experiments have been made for me under the latter conditions. The result was that the animals first utilized the food to replenish their emaciated bodies. The milk remained practically unaffected for from four to six weeks. Then the food told. This fact emphasizes one source of error in feeding experiments—they are not conducted on a sufficiently long period.—(Professor F. J. Lloyd before the British Dairy Farmers' Association. * *

Flies in the Dairy.

With our advanced knowledge of dairy and other bacteriology we are now aware that this element forms a distinct menace to the purity of our dairy products. Dr. Schultz, the eminent bacteriologist of Ber-lin, has submitted thousands of flies to microscopic examination, and his results and conclusions are simply surprising. The fly's foot is shaped like the mouth of a trumpet. The circular portion secures a a trumpet. The circular portion secures a grip on a flattened surface. The vacuum being complete, seeing the trumpet-shaped (oot is hollow, a firm hold is thus secured, and a fly can walk up a perpendicular pane of glass as readily as it can travel over one lying horizontal.

In the hollow of the trumpet-shaped foot is a space which forms a receptacle for bacterial life. The doctor found microbes in the feet of about 30 per cent of the flies caught in the country, and in the city about 40 per cent. In the hollow of one foot alone he discovered over a hundred microbes. It is known to all how flies will walk over and revel in filth, dirt, dead flesh and other vile matter. The foot re-tains the objectionable germ life which is the cause of putrefaction. On getting into the milk they convey to or inoculate it with an hostile element which tends to affect flavor and aroma detrimentally. We should zealously guard against this evil, and freely recognize the importance of keeping the flies out of the milk and cream. the cause of putrefaction. On getting into New-Zealand Dairyman.

4 4 Mustard for Garnishing.

Few people realize what a treasure the Giant Southern Curled mustard is for gar-nishing when well grown. On rich soil hisning when well grown. On the son where moisture is plenty the leaves grow to great size and are beautifully crimped aud ruffled along the edges. One large leaf torn in two lengthwise will often be sufficient for an ordinary sized platter of cold meat, as only one layer of leaves can be used on account of the edges being so full and wide. Many people like it as a sort of relish to the meat, and if young, tender leaves are selected they are very tasty. It grows readily from seed, sowing itself, so that when once planted it contimes to come up year after year. It does not kill easily with frost and can often be found in good condition for use as late as November.—(Vick's Magazine.

Keeping Ants out of Beehives.

Following is the plan of an Arkansas correspondent of American Bee Journal: Drive four stakes of old gas pipe (wood

When properly fed a dairy cow will meither gain nor lose in live weight, and inder such conditions will produce the maximum quantity of milk which her physical conformation permits, and that milk will have its maximum quality, i. e., there will be a maximum epithelial growth.

The food which requires such counts in weed and take some candle wicking and saturate with coal oil and bind around each post so that the ants cannot ascend without crawling over it, and I guarantee none will get into the hive. When the wick gets too dry, saturate again.

Brooder Thermometers

Not only are the practical poultry raisers making larger and larger use each year of incubators and brooders, but we find farmers coming more and more to make use of these aids to the early hatching of pullets and the toothsome broiling cockerels.
Getting the chicks out in early March Getting the chicks out in early march makes it possible to sell the young cocker-els in midsummer at the summer hotels at as great a profit as could be obtained from them if kept and fed until Thanksgiving time, while the pullets catch the cream of the year's egg prices by commencing lay-ing in the fall. Many farmers are using both incubators and brooders; but more are to be found who hatch by hens and then put the chicks into homemade brooders. Now, it is possible to make excellent homemade brooders, as I know by experience, but those who make their own brooders are quite likely to make the mistake of either using no thermometer what-ever or of depending upon the cheap affairs that are sold for a trifle in the stores. A brooder should not be run without a reliable thermometer. It is folly to hatch out chicks and then risk spoiling them by over heat or under heat in the brooders. But where one has half a dozen or more brood-ers the purchase of a reliable glass for each makes quite an expense, especially in view of their liability to breakage. A way out of the trouble is this: Have one reliable, tested thermometer. If one is running an incubator also the incubator thermometer ay be used. Buy the necessary number of cheap thermometers and paint their graduated scales white. Then, when dry, put them with the tested thermometer, and ark the divisions of five from seventy up to ninety-five, putting them all for this testing into the incubator chamber or other testing into the incubator chamber or other place where a steady graded heat can be secured. These cheap thermometers hus become tested thermometers, and can be relied upon. They are not thus tested by a reliable thermometer at the factory where made, but are turned out by the hundred; one is tested and the scale marked for all the others by that. The result is a variation of from one to perhaps six or seven degrees. Don't try to raise chickens in brooders without knowing just what the temperature is within the brooder chamber.—(D.

How to Fight Plant Lice.

Bulletin No. 139 of the New-York Agricultural Experiment Station (Geneva) will be found most helpful to the orchardist or small-fruit grower, if plant lice are as numerous this season as they were during 1897. The lice which were so injurious during the last season belong chiefly to three species, one affecting the plum and two the currant. The bulletin gives a complete description of these species with a full account of their most interesting and most peculiar life history.

The lice are sucking and not biting insects, which live upon the juices drawn through their pumplike mouth parts from within the tissues of the leaves to recome distorted and curled up, and are thus protected so that remedial measures are ineffective unless applied quite early in the season.

As they do not est the outer tissues. Bulletin No. 139 of the New-York Agri-

ineffective unless applied quite early in the season.

As they do not eat the outer tissues, paris green and such poisons are ineffective, but kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap solution, kerosene-water mixture, tobacco decoction or some other contact poison must be used. If these are applied thoroughly, beginning as soon as signs of the lice appear, they may be kept in check. If treatment is delayed until the leaves are curled up it will be necessary to cut off the worst affected leaves and spray those remaining.

In ordinary seasons little damage is to be expected from the lice as their natural enemies, the larvae of the syrphus flies, lady-bird beetles and larvae, aphis tions and ichneumon files keep their numbers well reduced, in spite of their exceedingly rapid rate of increase.



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"For Liver

Troubles

and constination Aver's PILLS are invaluable, always affording immediate relief. They are

The Best Pill."

R. S. MAYO, Edna, Minn.

Fire at Grand Mere, Quebec, Thursday night destroyed eight tenement houses, rendering twenty-four families homeless.

A bleyclist named Harold Wright was killed on Notre Dame street, Montreal, Friday evening. An electric car almost cut his body in two.

cut his body in two.

The appointment of Mr. Warburton as judge of the Kings county, N. S., court is gazetted. Judge Dugas, Montreal, has been appointed to a judgeship in the Yukon.

The crop reports from all parts west are unanimous in asserting bountiful returns from Manitoba and the Northwest this season. Harvesting will begin the second week in August.

The date for the taking of the Dominion plebiscite on the question of the liquor traffic has been definitely fixed for Thursday, Sept. 29th.

The yield on the Grand Pre dyke near

The yield on the Grand Pre dyke, near Wolfville is reported to be the largest on record. It is stated that 4,000 acres of dyke will average two and a half tons to the acre.

Fire broke out Friday in a large brick factory of the Montreal Linotype Co. The building, which contained a large stock of machines and linotypes, is almost a total loss. Loss \$50,000.

loss. Loss \$50,000.

The public examinrtion in the Bankruptcy Court, London, into the affsirs of
Mr. Ernest T. Hooley attracted a large
crowd. The debtor attributed his failure
chiefly to his partner, a man named
Rucker, crippling the business by drawing
out \$500,000 within two months.

out 2,500,000 within two months.

An employe of the New England Telephone Company, Boston, Frank Mack, 28 years old, while at work Friday afternoon touched a live wire, receiving a severe shock, besides being terribly burned. He was taken to the city hospital, where he died a few hours later.

The post office department is about to issue to all accounting postmasters a new Canadian postal note of three denominations, 25, 50 and 70 cents. The other denominations will be placed in postmasters' hands as soon as received by the department. After Oct. ist no postage stamps will be redeemed by the department.

department. After Oct. Ist no postage stamps will be redeemed by the department. The great conference which is to be held in Quebec, opening early in August, will have, it is hoped and believed, the effect of bringing the United States and Canada and, of course, England closer together in the direction of the realization of these hopes. The men who are to participate in the conference are of national reputation. Lord Herschell, ex-Lord High Chancellor of Britain, is the nominee of the Imperial government. With him are associated as representative of the Canadian interests, more nearly concerned, the first minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, the Hon. Sir Louis Davies and Mr. John Charlton, M. P. The American commissioners are General John W. Foster, sealing commissioner; Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Senator G. Grey, Representative Dingley, Hon. John Adam Kasson and Hon. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge. In deference to Newfoundland's desire to secure representation on the commission, their receiver general, the Hon. A. B. Morine, has been deputed to watch the interests of that colony.

An Eastport despatch of July 29 says: The scheme of extracting 201d and silver

the Hon, A. B. Morine, has been deputed to watch the interests of that colony.

An Eastport despatch of July 29 says: The scheme of extracting gold and silver from the salt water of Passamaquoddy Bay, as claimed by the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, is now regarded here as one of the most gigantic swindles of the age, and it is expected that many arrests will be made. Several iron boxes, or strainers, opened today at the plant were found to contain mothing but seaweed, and had been operated for seventy-two hours in the hope of straining gold. Allston Cushing, of St. John, N. B., had the contract for eight million feet of logs and nearly half that number have arrived. Residents of this city and vicinity had invested liberally in gold stock during the past few months. Few at the company's works to-day knew of the present trouble and the mysterious departure of Jernegan for abroad. There was great excitement about the plant when the men were told of the exposure in the papers, but it is expected that the men employed will be paid off tomorrow by Manager Pierson, as money was drawn from the bank here for that purpose.

Mews Summary.

There were twenty-six failures in the ominion this week, against twenty-eight the corresponding week last year,

All the leading Magazines for August have been received and are now on sale at Book Store of T. H. Hall, this city.

There has been some hot weather in ondon this season. On July 18 the thermometer registered 86 degrees in the shade, and in all of the metropolitan hospitals here were many persons taken in with mustroke.

The London Daily Graphic points out that there is a probability of an international question arising over the difficulty of dealing with the Cuban debt, since a majority of the Spanish bondholders are Frenchmen.

A meeting is advertised to be held on Wednesday evening, August 3rd, at 8 o'clock p. m., in the Temperance Hall, Market Building, Charlotte St., St. John, for the purpose of organizing the city and county for the coming plebiscite contest.

county for the coming plebiscite contest.

The French are developing the motor cycle to a greater extent than any other nation. In a recent race from Etampes to Chartres and back, a distance of sixty miles, there were fifty-three entries, but only twenty-eight ran. With fine weather, Leon Bollee covered the ground in 1 hour, 57 minutes and 49 4-5 seconds. His vehicle had an eight horse power motor with two cylinders and a running speed of thirty-two miles an hour. This racing speed is regarded as too high for safety even on the excellent highways of France.

The second New Brunswick Convention

excellent highways of France.

The second New Brunswick Convention of Christian Endeavorers' is announced to be held at Chatham, Aug. 9-11. Entertaintment will be provided for two delegates from each local society of J. P. S. C. E., B. L. C. E., B. Y. P. U. of C. E. and A. C. F. of C. E., and also for pastors of churches. It is requested that names of delegates be sent to S. McLoan, Chatham, at least one week before the Convention. It is also advised that all who attend start so as to arrive at Chatham by day trains. Among the attractions promised is a sail on the Miramichi River if the weather prove favorable.

The wonderful fighting of the first three

prove favorable.

The wonderful fighting of the first three days of July around Santiago is described by expert writers in the Review of Reviews for August. Mr. Winston Churchill gives in detail the clearest account yet published of the destruction of Cervera's fleet. The story as he tells it forms one of the most thrilling chapters in the history of the American navy. This is followed by Mr. John A. Church's review of the land engagements that ended in the capitulation of Santiago, July 17. Both articles are brilliantly illustrated from Hemment's photographs taken immediately after the fighting.

The secretary of state for the schools.

The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, conservative, said: Senor Du Bosc, the former Spanish charge d'affaires at Washington, was formally requested by the Canadian premier to leave Canada. This, Mr. Chamberlain added, was done at the direction of the imperial government and on the ground that there was reason to believe that Senor Du Bosc was using Canada for the purpose of belligerent operations against the United States. Continuing Mr. Chamberlain remarked that the authority to exple aliens from Canada in such cases rests with the crown. Answering another question, Mr. Chamberlain said the government could not undertake to lay on the table the papers bearing upon Senor Du Bosc's expulsion.

"The Moral and Religious Conditions

the table the papers bearing upon Senor Du Bose's expulsion.

"The Moral and Religious Conditions of Spain" is the subject of an interesting illustrated article by Charles E. Faithful, of Madrid, in the August number of The Missionary Review of the World. Dr. Pierson, the Editor-in-Chief, opens the number with an account of the "Systematic Christian Work Among the Soldiers" of various lands—a work of especial interest at the present time. Many will also be attracted by Dr. Robert A. Hume's able discussion of the causes and cure of the native "Dissatisfaction with British Rule in India" and consequent responsibility of American Christians. Dr. Hume has for many years been a careful student of men and events in British India, and his views are well worthy of consideration. Other articles worthy of note in this issue of the Review are: "The World-wide Decline of Roman Catholiciam," "Cubs and Its people," "Christianity versus Heathenism in Africa," and "The Meeting of the International Missionary Union." A new and valuable feature is added to the International Department in the form of "Answers to Correspondents." It is proposed to devote some space each month to replies by missionary experts, to questions of general interest which may be sent in by readers of the Review. Published monthly by Funk & Wagnalla Company, 20 Lafayette Place, New York. \$2.50 a year.

The August number of McClure's Mag- When the azine will be a special fiction number with a story of school life by Rudyard Kipling; a story of liners and icebergs by Cutcliffe Hyne; a new chapter in the life of the Hyne; a new chapter in the life of the King of Boyville, showing the King in his first experience of love, by William Allen White; the story of a love adventure in a London fog, by Hester Caldwell Oakley; a railroad story by John A. Hill; and a characteristic story of rural life by Rowland B. Robinson.

Although court-plaster is useful in pro tecting small scratches or abrasions of the skin from harm, it should not be used over any considerable cut or wound in process of healing. These will heal much faster if simply covered with a bit of soft linen held in place at the ends with strips of surgeon's plaster .- Ex.

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Physician

Is called upon to prescribe for a weak, debilitated, nervous and run-down man or woman in the hot weather, he never hesitates to recommend Paine's Celery Compound, that extraordinary and popular medicine. Past years of truly astonishing work in life saving has drawn the attention of the best medical men to Paine's Celery Compound, and they have not been slow is recognizing its powers and virtues for the banishment of nervousness, sleeplessness, debility, dyspepsis, rheumatism and all diseases of the kidneys and liver.

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PLEASANT TO TAKE And with the our-ing powers of no other like remedy PYNY PROTORAL will meet he re-

CONSTIPATION.

In the summer especially should the bowels be kept free, so that no poisonous material shall remain in the system to ferment and decay and infect the whole body. No remedy has yet been found equal to B.B.B. for curing Constipation, even the most chronic and stubborn cases yield to its influence.

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B.B.B. not only cures Constipation, but is the best remedy known for Bilious Burdock nown for Bilious Burdock nown for Bilious Burdock nown Stomach Blood Complaint Kidney Disease and Blood Bitters

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