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# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LX.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
VOLUME XLIX.

Vol. XIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1898.

No. 31.

**Governor-General.** London 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-Kynmound, 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.

**Mr. Goschen's Speech.** The recent speech of Mr. Goschen, 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 torpedo-boat 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.

**Spain and the Carlists.** Apprehension as to what the Carlists may do or attempt, more than any other consideration 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 journalism 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. No 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 intelligence 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 to the Prince.** The recent accident to the Prince of Wales, resulting in a fractured knee-cap, is reported to be somewhat more serious than was at first supposed. 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 so 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.

**Porto Rico.** The discussion of terms of peace 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 concerning 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 Cambon, 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 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 Porto Rico to the United States, the cession of one of the Ladrone Islands 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 of 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 Ladrone, the Philippines, indemnity, armistice, and other questions likely to arise in the course of the negotiations.



Expository Bible Reading.

BY REV. H. W. BARNES.

Expository Bible reading is hardly less important than expository preaching. Ordinarily we hurry too rapidly over the message which the Book records for us. There are depths in the divine utterances which reveal themselves only after continued, reverent, prayerful watching at the open portals of a word.

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.

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.

The question of the schooling, adjustment and management of the voice, so that it shall fitly utter God's thought to men enters in. In Bible reading the human voice is put to its very highest possible service.

The Court and audience were now wrought up to the most intense pitch of excitement. The face of the prosecuting attorney was pallid and ghastly, and he appeared unconscious that his whole frame was agitated with alarm.

A worthy illustration of marked and valuable progress in the direction of expository reading of the Scriptures, without comment, was found in the late Rev. H. P. Hunt, of East Clarence, N. Y.

There is more than an intellectual and vocal culture in this training for reading. It reaches out into a wide field. It touches even the body, for it demands breathing, which is to some almost a lost art.

many morally and spiritually excellent men do; but this is exceedingly "faint praise." Only a good man can enter deeply into God's thought.

For Preaching the Gospel of the Son of God.

H. 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.

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.

"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 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 smites him; he bows in passive obedience to the mandates of the despot, and in this state of servility he receives his fetters of perpetual bondage."

"Were it not for this, in vain would have been the efforts and sacrifices of the colonists; in vain were all their sufferings and blood-shed to subjugate this new world, if we, their offspring, must still be oppressed and persecuted. But, may it please your Worships, permit me to inquire once more. For what are these men to be tried? This indictment says, 'for preaching the gospel of the Son of God.' Great God! for preaching the gospel of the Saviour to Adam's fallen race!"

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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?"

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.

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.

tells 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.

"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."

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.

"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 light, and with a child's garment on her arm. She was plaintively calling some one by name.

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.

"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 he would probably forfeit his right to be King of Cherra after the death of Rham Sing, who then ruled.

Here is another true story of the beautiful way in which a slave obeyed one of the hardest of Christ's commands: "Some years ago a poor negro, bought as a slave on the coast of Africa, was carried to the West Indies.

"Is he your father?" he asked. "No, master." "Perhaps he is an older brother?" "No, master, he is not."

"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.

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.

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.

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.

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## Messenger and Visitor

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—It is related that when Sir William Harcourt was a young man he once paid a visit to Lord Beaconsfield, or, as he was then, Disraeli, and on Sunday went with his host 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 church—which 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 successor 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 archaeologists 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. Quibell'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, everything, we are sure, will be satisfactory. But in 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. If 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 government, though probably in his view the system which he did so much to establish in Germany was the best attainable under existing conditions, and the 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 Charlotte-town 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. The 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 65c. each. 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 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." The 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 lion's tail. 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.

### Elijah and Elisha.

In connection with the remarkable passage of Scripture which forms the Bible lesson of the week 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 revered 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, bound 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 moulds. 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 seems 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 disciple. 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 another's 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 prophet—implies 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 desire. He and only he gives it, and unless we have it from him, we may be imitators (and often exaggerators 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.

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### A Brief Message from the Great West.

DEAR 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 Prairie 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 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 almost 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.

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### 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 baptism.

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 eunuch. 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 baptism. 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 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.

July 20.

J. COOMBS.

### 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 most.

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 safest.

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 partially false.

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; 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 pre-empted by an atmosphere of indolence 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 wool-sack; a few minutes later another peer (Lord Morley, the Chairman of Committees) stands at the table and reads the titles of certain private bills which are advanced 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 wool-sack 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 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 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 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 Archbishop 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 Archbishop 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 latest offence lay in the remark that the Bible-teaching in Board schools in large towns was superior to that in voluntary 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 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 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 Sir 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.

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In the House of Commons on Friday, Michael Davitt broached the question of the imprisonment of Mrs. Maybrick 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.



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 neighborhood, 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 little 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 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 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 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 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 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 I would have the girls show politeness to the boys as well 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 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 fall 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 to boys?"

"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 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

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.

Setting the Clock Wrong.

"Now, mother," said little Ellen, "I know something 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 soon."

"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 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 not 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, mother?"

"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 Noah's ark."

Ellen hung her little head, but mother did not say anything more about the fan; all she said was: "I think it is worse to set the conscience clock wrong than the schoolroom clock."—E. P. ADEN, in Sunbeam.

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 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. It 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.

EDITORS, J. D. FREEMAN, G. R. WHITE. KINDLY ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT TO REV. G. R. WHITE, FAIRVILLE, ST. JOHN.

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.

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 Eph. 5: 14. Wednesday, August 10.—Isaiah 9: 7; 10: 4. The light shut 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. 21: 33-48.

God's vineyard, favorably located, carefully safeguarded 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. Expectation, 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 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 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. Y. P. U. work, will remain as follows, viz: St. Stephen, Aug. 5; Fredericton, Aug. 6; St. John, Aug. 8; Yarmouth, Aug. 9; Bridgetown, Aug. 10; Halifax, 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.

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 Truro, Aug. 12th, 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 Petitediac, and Dorchester, and stations inclusive good to return the 18th.

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

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.

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 in the majority easily. We would recommend our Unions to discuss in like manner Missions, Home and Foreign, Education, etc. JESSIE R. FOWLER, Sec'y.





Notices.

Vigor & Verdicts

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR fulfills all the promises made for it, is the verdict of those who have tried it.

Ayer's

"I have sold AYER'S HAIR VIGOR for fifteen years and do not know of a single case where it did not give entire satisfaction."-F. M. GROVE, Faunsdale, Ala.

Hair

"When disease caused my hair to fall out, I found AYER'S HAIR VIGOR a most excellent preparation and one that does all that is claimed for it."-L. RUSH, Connelville, Pa.

Vigor

"AYER'S HAIR VIGOR does all that is claimed for it. It restored my hair, which was fast becoming gray, back to its natural color-dark brown."-W. H. HABELHOFF, Paterson, N. J.

Did It.

"My head became full of dandruff, and after a time my hair began to fall out. The use of AYER'S HAIR 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 favorable for crops.

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 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 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 two weeks.

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 arrangements 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, Aug. 19th, at 10 a. m. The programme will be published later. B. N. NOBLES, Sec'y-Treas.

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.

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.

The following Railway and Steamboat lines will carry delegates to the Baptist convention to be held at Amherst, N. S., from 19th to 24th August, at one first class fare, full local fare 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. Cann, 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.

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

The Intercolonial, Canadian Pacific, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Central Railway of Nova Scotia, Shore Line, Prince-Edward Island, Salisbury and Harvey and Cumberland 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 Amherst, for a ticket to return free. Purchase your tickets through to Amherst at the starting station, whenever possible, so as to avoid procuring more than one certificate and reticketing at Junction stations.



Certificates for all lines good until 27th August. Moncton, N. B. J. J. WALLACE, Chairman of Com. July 26th.

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. I. A. HOBRN, 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 label shows the time to which the subscription is paid. When no month 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 arrears if they wish to discontinue the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

For Change of Address send both old and new address. Expect change within two weeks 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 subscriptions. 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 bags wheat, 4,000 bags corn, 30 boxes yeast cakes, 1 box drugs, 350 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 850 tons net and 1,367 tons gross. She hails from Newcastle, E., and was owned by Musgrove & Co., Halifax, 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 Francisco has adopted a resolution petitioning the President to hold and retain the Philippine Islands. 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. Office: Chubb's Building 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 Diarrhoea, which is as unpleasant and discomfiting 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 Cramps, Colic, Diarrhoea or Dysentery, a few doses will promptly check further advance of these diseases. It is an old, reliable remedy, with over forty years of cures 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 35c. a bottle. Always insist on the genuine, as many of the imitations are highly dangerous.



'TIS CLAIMED AS BEING 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 complimentary to WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER.

THE NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, Newton Centre, Mass.

Fall term begins Wednesday, September 7. Entrance examinations at 9 a. m. in Colby Hall. Full course of study, three years. Many objectives. Special lectures. Tuition free. Finely located, eight miles from Boston. Excellent buildings. Interior of Farnell Hall wholly rebuilt in best modern style. Students room heated and furnished. For further information address: ALVAH HOVEY.

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.

The Great LIGHT CHURCH LAMP. For electric, gas or oil. Gives the most powerful, softest, cheapest and best light known for churches, halls and public buildings. Send size of room, book of light and estimate free. Don't be deceived by cheap imitations. I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl Street, New York. Established 1857.

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Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

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easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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H. L. Coombs & Company, dealers in Soap and Stationery, will give premiums 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. Address—

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.

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

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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 Urine contains Sediment of any kind or is High Colored and Scanty.

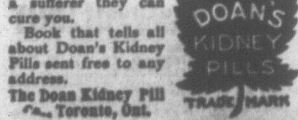
If you have Coated Tongue and Nasty Taste in the Mouth.  
If you have Dizzy Spells, Headaches, Bad Dreams,—Feel Dull, Drowsy, Weak and Nervous. Then you have Kidney Complaint.

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## The Home

### 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 serious 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 summer as in winter nor the same kind; but, of course, in determining what is best, 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, however, 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 reach of all, and in so great variety that none need tire of any kind. Spinach, kohl, 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 occupations—and this includes most brain-workers—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 cream. 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 digestion 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 drink eighteen to thirty glassfuls of water 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 fourteen. After this a little girl's hair should be allowed to grow long. It should 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.

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 casualties.

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 Advertiser.

### ENGAGEMENT BIRTHDAY WEDDING RINGS

JEWELS, JEWELLERY.

#### GIFTS FOR BRIDES

Padding Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Pitchers, Trays, Cake, Baskets, Bon Bon Dishes, Butter Coolers, Castors, Clocks, etc., etc.

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Write for particulars if you want anything in the Jewellery line.

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MOTHER AND BABY DELIGHTED WITH

### The "LITTLE BEAUTY HAMMOCK COT."

PATENTED

Here is one of many testimonials:  
78 East Avenue, Hamilton, Ont., April 18, 1898.  
Geo. B. Meadows, Esq., Toronto:

DEAR SIR,—It affords me a great deal of pleasure in stating that the "Little Beauty Hammock 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 and convenient article.

Yours Respectfully,  
MRS. W. F. MONTAGUE.

Write for Baby's Letter, giving full particulars.—Manufactured by  
**Geo. B. Meadows,**  
Toronto Wire & Iron Works,  
128 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

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FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. **BELLS** HAVE TAUGHT 25,000. **BELLS** TAUGHT IN ALL SCHOOLS & OTHER PUBLIC PLACES. **MENEELY & CO.** BUREAU BEST WEST-TROT N. Y. BELG-METAL CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE FREE

August 3, 1898.

Abridge

THE Lesson VI. Read the Ch

Cast thy l shall sustain

Sickness o world, and t things in a like Jacob, night of so heaven and received the brought. Co shine upon and sorrow others and fi comforting the very int sick and dy from our He his children love our chil then; there us.

Immediate Elisha at Mo ten miles di scene of

25. THE M OFF. From the valley,

26. RUN N some matter bring the wor THERE? Heh AND SHE AN said but one mother wish servant; it i quest of.

27. SHE C etc. The fa etc., are acti East. I hav before I coul NEAR TO TH her importun beneath his disciples-trie who brought LORD HATH for light had the Lord ha but in this c suppliant hen

28. DID I favor? Was then, does th She did not was dead. SH

"Tis bette Than nee

29. THEN attendant, preparation STAFF. His his authority SALUTE HIM like those c were elabora much time a when there said that a between two one to three THE FACE O that throug would go fort may have the really dead.

30. I WILL great faith in She wanted h pathy and a about Gehazi himself.

31. AND I THERE WAS ING. His n wrong man the prophet s Illustration account unli behind it. I there is a bad

32. HE W SHUT THE Perhaps him probably him prayed in sec him openly. mune with G the angel alo UNTO THE L prayer of a righ eth much." great deeds battles and a "snice." The through pray

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Second Quarter.

THE SHUNAMITE'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, Psal. 55: 22.

EXPLANATORY.

Sickness and Sorrow in the Home. (1) Sickness often leads men to see both this world, and the spiritual world, and eternal 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 of God's angels...

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 WENT UP, AND LAY UPON THE CHILD, etc. He used whatever means were in his power, though the means alone 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.

35. HE 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 SNEEZED SEVEN TIMES, AND OPENED HIS EYES. These were the first acts of restored respiration, and they are described as successive 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 FEET. The first impulse, even before taking up her son. She was full of gratitude for the great blessing.

Immediately the mother sets out to find Elisha at Mount Carmel, sixteen or seventeen 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.

26. RUN NOW. Elisha knew that only some matter of great importance could bring the woman there. IS IT WELL WITH THEE? 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.

27. SHE CAUGHT HIM BY THE FEET, 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. GEHAZI CAME NEAR TO THURST 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 at all."

29. THEN HE SAID TO GEHAZI. His attendant. GIRD UP THY LOINS. In preparation for a journey. TAKE MY STAFF. 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 FACE OF THE CHILD. In expectation that through this the prophetic power would go forth and restore the child. He may have thought that the child was not really dead. (v. 32).

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

31. AND LAID THE STAFF . . . BUT THERE WAS NEITHER VOICE, NOR HEARING. 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. HE WENT IN THEREFORE, AND SHUT THE DOOR UPON THEM TWIN. 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 night. AND PRAYED UNTO THE LORD. "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man," which "avail-eth much." "The Lord does not allow great deeds to be accomplished without battles and struggles, labor and perseverance." "The best things of life must come through prayer; for (1) Prayer brings us

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 Commonwealth.

NEARLY DISCOURAGED.

The Experience of Mr. Ralph Giberson, Who Suffered Greatly From General 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 particular benefit that several of his friends in this vicinity 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 \$20 each and one thousand bonds of \$500 each. There are about 300,000 persons to whom bonds will be allotted and forwarded in due course by express.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO AGENTS!

"THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF HON. WM. E. GLADSTONE."

by the distinguished author, D. M. KELSEY, is now ready, and we are prepared to fill orders for any quantity on receipt of advice. This book is a large handsome volume of over 500 pages, illustrated with 125 portraits and scenes, and by comparison will be found to be the most complete and valuable Biography of Gladstone published. It covers the whole story of his life's work, including his famous speeches, orations, anecdotes, etc. It also contains a historical record of the great perplexing questions which Mr. Gladstone undertook to solve. Price to subscribers \$1.50 in cloth, marbled edges, and \$2.25 in morocco, gilt. Each subscriber is presented with a large photo-type engraving of Mr. Gladstone, suitable for framing.

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R. A. H. MORROW, Publisher, 67 Garden Street, St. John, N. B.

A YOUNG GIRL'S ESCAPE.

Saved from being a Nervous Wreck

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

For the benefit of Canadian mothers, who have daughters who are weak, pale, run down or nervous, Mrs. Belanger, 123 Rideau 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 limbs would fairly shake and tremble. Frequently she would have to leave school; and finally she grew 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 Nerve 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 Heart and Nerve Pills never fail to do good. They cure palpitation, faintness, dizziness, smothering sensation, weakness, nervousness, sleeplessness, anaemia, 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 system in an easy and natural manner, removing all poisons and impurities. They cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Jaundice and Liver Complaint. Price 25c.

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 consumptive family. Heretofore, wealth has been a necessary part of consumption care, 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 free sample bottles of this remarkable cure. Just send you name, full address and express office to the T. A. Slocum Co., Limited, 186 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and mention the MESSINGER AND VISITOR, 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 please send to Toronto for free samples.

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If you are wanting inside finishing send for our Catalogue. It shows all kinds of Mouldings, Doors, Mantels, Stair work, etc.

All new designs. Mailed Free.

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THE LIFE OF J. M. Cramp, D.D.

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—BY—

REV. T. A. HIGGINS, D. D.

A handsome volume of nearly four hundred pages. This two dollar book will be sent to any address in Canada for the small sum of sixty-two cents; and to the United States for seventy-two cents.

Address: REV. A. C. CHUTE, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

K. D. C. Pills for indigestion and pain. Free sample. Address, K. D. C. Pills, Ltd., New York, N. Y., and 127 St., Boston, Mass.

WELLERY. RIDES. Fruit Dishes, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, etc. KNIVES. You want any- ery line. N & CO. Jewellers, ALCIPAX, N. S.

MONALD. R, Etc. St. John. DELIGHTED

BEAUTY NOT."



Small advertisements for 'Little Beauty' and other products, mentioning 'The Montague' and 'Iron Works'.



WATER. Superior ventilating as just as agreeable by other time. AN SHORTHAND (the very latest) any time. Send for & SON.

1826 BELLS. OTHER BURET, BESS CO. GENUINE. N. Y. BELG-METAL. SOME PRICES PAID.

From the Churches.

Personal.

SACKVILLE, N. B.—Nineteen have been baptized since we last reported.

NORTH RIVER, P. E. I.—This morning Herbert McAdam was baptized into the fellowship of the North River Baptist church.

SIAL HARBOR, N. S.—We wish to make grateful mention of five dollars received from a friend at Barrington, N. S.

MAUGERVILLE, N. B.—"O let us give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good, for His mercy endureth for ever."

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.

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.

Let earnest prayer be made in all the churches that the fifty-third annual convention may be the best in its history.

Denominational Work from June 15th to July.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Kingsclear 2nd church, F M, \$1 50; Prince William church, F M, 76c; Springfield 1st church, F M, \$2.70;

Prince Edward Island. Dundas church, F M, \$4; Summerside church, D W, \$7.42; Clyde River church, D W, \$6;

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 feeds the child, but also regulates its digestive functions.

Ask your doctor about this.

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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.

BLACK SUITS

When it comes to a Black Suit you want to be sure of the cloth, linings, workmanship and fit.

A. GILMOUR, Merchant Tailor. 68 King St. St. John, N. B. Established 1841.

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Acknowledgement. ST. MARTIN'S 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; Fredericton, \$64; Hillsboro, \$69; Jemseg, \$17.50; Mrs. E. C. Carey's collections at Penobscuis \$6; Oak Bay, \$8.66; Rev. H. Y. Corey, \$10.

Home... Is there an to whom the merace and by a residu 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.

August... Home... JNKINS— S. J. Jenkins, Co., N. B., a BAKER—A Rev. and Mrs. M. WAGSTAFF on Monday ev B. Morgan, B of Victoria E Cassidy, of Ch LYONS—FOR Stewart, Doak P. King, Ch Northumberland the same place ANDERSON church, Isaac by Rev. A. J. to Sadie Clark LINKAM—N 23rd, by Rev. Linkam to El Varmouth Co. HELINS—S Kars, Kings loved wife of summoned her home. In he born into the with the Upp she continued member until years of age husband, three many relative mourn their l MRK.—J Sherman Aver E. Meek, in t son of Wm. Canning, N. a father and two sisters to was converted Rev. David F Sixth Cornwa removal to Co First Baptist in their continu STA I h som Jub (Ca at 2 And Jub each A. Box 216.

### Home in Florida

Is there an individual in your family to whom the vigor of our climate is a merace and who would be benefited by a residence in the South? I can offer a good house with 120 acres of land, about three acres of Orange trees, a large Scuppernon Grape Arbor in full bearing, shade and ornamental trees, borders on a small but beautiful lake. Will sell or exchange for good property in Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island. Address, Box 75, St. John, N. B., where photograph can be seen.

### BIRTH.

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

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

### 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.

**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.

**MEEK**—July 14th, at his residence, 1946 Sherman Avenue, Denver, Colorado, Arthur E. Meek, in the 45th year of his age, eldest son of Wm. W. and Clara D. Meek, of Canning, 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 his removal to Colorado he united with the First Baptist church of Denver, and with them continued to walk in Christian fellowship 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 Baptist church, and the whole community have sustained a great loss in the very sudden death of Dr. Edward Sloat, aged 57 years, which took place at his home, Tracy Mills, on July 9th, 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 characterized 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 so sad.

**OUTHIT**—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 convictions were deep, and well grounded in the infinite merit of Christ's atoning sacrifice. From the hour 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 Baptist 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 interred in the Baptist cemetery. May God sustain the sorrow stricken husband, 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 surgical 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 stores and supplies necessary, through a devastated 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 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 work from pure benevolence, and that there were no Roentgen 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 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-

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**No. 821**  
Chiffonier Folding Bed, Ash, Antique Finish, upper portion contains two closets and two drawers. Woven Wire Spring. This is a superior article and works very smoothly.  
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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 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 Khalifa'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 superintendent, 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 Witness.

**Psychic and Magnetic HEALING**

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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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**ARCHIBALD HOUSE,**  
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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. Correspondence 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 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. MCGREGOR.

**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 angel. 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 satisfaction 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 Past 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.

**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,**  
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Box 216.

Black Suit of the cloth, ship and fit, and linings, from England; tailors to be the skill and try to assure every stylish fit, your trade.

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RHEUMATISM MADE IN ENAMELED ALSO IN WARD ICE \$1.00

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MONTREAL

**News Summary.**

C. L. 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 Presbytery 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 October.

Lieut. Ramon Carranza, of letter writing fame, sailed from Quebec on Sunday last. He did not sail on the Ottoman with Senor Du Bosc 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.

Nineteen Austrian sailors were taken on Monday before a magistrate in Havre and confronted by four second-class passengers, survivors of La 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. Hon. 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 medals to non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian militia 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 Canadian government, but if Aug. 10 suits the convenience of Lord Herschell and the American commissioners Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues will acquiesce in it. Lord Herschell, who left New York yesterday for Ottawa, has not yet arrived.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Hon. A. T. Dunn returned today from Frederickton 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 "rush" 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 yet been notified of the appointment of the Earl of Minto to succeed Aberdeen, but the called 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 voyageurs who ascended the Nile with Gordon are remembered to his credit.

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**Coleman's Salt**  
**THE BEST**

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**EVERY MEMBER HAS A CHANCE TO COMPETE**



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- A COMPENDIUM OF HISTORY, giving the chief facts regarding the principal nations of the world, existing or extinct, from the dawn of time to beginning 1888.
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**UNITED MAGAZINE SYNDICATE**  
Eighth and Locust Sts. Philadelphia

**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 led 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 animal 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. What with fuchsine, animal charcoal,

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**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 money.'

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This well-known School re-opens September 7, 1898. Its courses of study prepare boys and young men for College, or license to teach, for business and for mechanical pursuits.

The ACADEMY HOME, well furnished, provides at moderate cost comfortable residence for the students. Several Teachers reside in the Home, promoting quietness and diligence in study, and assisting the boys in their work.

The MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT, with increased equipment and Courses in Carpentry, Wood Turning, Iron Work and Drawing, offers special inducements to those looking toward engineering or mechanics.

The SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE admits Academy Students to all its advantages free of charge. Location beautiful and healthful. Teachers of culture and experience. A family school. Board and Laundry \$3.00 per week. Apply for Catalogue 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.

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The Farm.

Feeding the Dairy Cow.

When properly fed a dairy cow will neither gain nor lose in live weight, and under 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 produces such results is an 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 tendency 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 Berlin, 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 grip on a flattened surface. The vacuum being complete, seeing the trumpet-shaped foot 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 retains 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.—(New-Zealand Dairyman.)

Mustard for Garnishing.

Few people realize what a treasure the Giant Southern Curled mustard is for garnishing when well grown. On rich soil where moisture is plenty the leaves grow to great size and are beautifully crimped and 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 continues 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

will do) into the ground the height you wish the hives to stand. Put the bottom boards on them, clean out all grass or weeds 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 makes it possible to sell the young cockerels 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 laying 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 whatever 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 brooders 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 may 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 mark the divisions of five from seventy up to ninety-five, putting them all for this testing into the incubator chamber or other place where a steady graded heat can be secured. These cheap thermometers thus 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 or young growth. They cause the leaves to become 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 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, aphid lions and ichneumon flies keep their numbers well reduced, in spite of their exceedingly rapid rate of increase.

EASY QUICK WORK SNOWY WHITE CLOTHES. SURPRISE SOAP. MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY.

Selling off SURPLUS STOCK. Great Bargains Offered in Pianos and Organs New and Slightly Used. Also in NEW RAYMOND, NEW WILLIAMS and WHEELER & WITSON SEWING MACHINES. USED SEWING MACHINES AT HALF PRICE. DON'T KEEP BACK because you cannot pay more than \$1.00 per month on a PIANO, \$2.00 on an ORGAN and 50c per month on sewing machine. WE SELL so we can SELL, to your friends after we have sold to you. MILLER BROS., 101 and 103 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S.

People of refined musical taste buy their Pianos and Organs from the W. H. JOHNSON COMPANY, Ltd., 137 Granville Street, Corner of Buckingham, Halifax.

WANTED. A live agent in each district to introduce the "Life of the HON. W. E. GLADSTONE" as described by one of the world's most popular and brilliant men, Dr. Gunasaulus. Liberal terms to agents. Prospectus and full instructions for successful work sent on receipt of 50 cents. Act promptly and success is yours. Address N. B. ROGERS, Box 343, Wolfville, N.S.

THE CARLETON HOUSE, Cor. Argyle and Prince Sts., HALIFAX, N. S. Improved and Extended. Situation very central yet pleasant and retired. Electric Trams pass within a few yards of the door. Visitors to the city will find the "Carleton" a homelike and desirable residence. Terms—\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a day, according to Rooms. Special rates by the week. No Liquors Sold. F. W. BOWES, Proprietor.

IT PAYS to insure in the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION, because of its sound financial position, its moderate premium rates and its unexcelled profits to policy-holders—Policies unconditional—Guaranteed extended Insurance, paid up and cash surrender values—All claims paid immediately upon receipt of proof of death. S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. G. W. PARKER, General Agent.

"Made in Canada" THE E. EDDY CO., LIMITED. When you buy wooden pails and tubs see they bear a reliable and well-known name, and see that no foreign or inferior make is palmed off on you.

EN ALL... the leading... work now... d a new and... recovery... in all pre... development... bee? in... part of our... Club mem... without... prospect of... every... has sol... L RARY... work is... of all gen... class of... educational... easy to... moderate in... features of... vis:... knowledge... by... tionary... story... World... in 10 years... in print. No... and practical... necessity... days... and liberal... investing a... soon be... STS... THAN... 9... NTS... A... AY... ATE... delphia... N... DEMY... E. N. S... re-opens Septem... of study prepare... legs, for license to... mechanical pur... well furnished... comfortable resid... Teachers reside... quietness and dil... the boys in their... G DEPARTMENT... and Courses in Car... Work and Draw... to those looking... CULTURE admits... advantages free of... faithful... experience... per week... AKES, Principal... herst, have been... building the In... in Halifax. The... and 160 wide.

**"For  
Liver  
Troubles**

and constipation AYER'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 bicyclist named Harold Wright was  
killed on Notre Dame street, Montreal,  
Friday evening. An electric car almost  
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 Thurs-  
day, Sept. 29th.

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.

The public examination in the Bank-  
ruptcy Court, London, into the affairs 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.

An employe of the New England Tele-  
phone 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 denomina-  
tions, 25, 50 and 70 cents. The other  
denominations will be placed in post-  
masters' hands as soon as received by the  
department. After Oct. 1st 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 partici-  
pate 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 Cana-  
dian 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 New-  
foundland's desire to secure representation  
on the commission, their receiver general,  
the Hon. A. B. Morine, has been deputized  
to watch the interests of that colony.

An Eastport despatch of July 20 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 ex-  
pected that many arrests will be made.  
Several iron boxes, or strainers, opened to-  
day at the plant were found to contain  
nothing but seaweed, and had been oper-  
ated 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 ex-  
pected that the men employed will be paid  
off tomorrow by Manager Pierson, as  
money was drawn from the bank here for  
that purpose.

**News Summary.**

There were twenty-six failures in the  
Dominion this week, against twenty-eight  
in 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  
London this season. On July 18 the ther-  
mometer registered 86 degrees in the shade,  
and in all of the metropolitan hospitals  
there were many persons taken in with  
sunstroke.

The London Daily Graphic points out  
that there is a probability of an inter-  
national 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.

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 re-  
garded as too high for safety even on the  
excellent highways of France.

The second New Brunswick Convention  
of Christian Endeavorers' is announced to  
be held at Chatham, Aug. 9-11. Entertain-  
ment will be provided for two delegates  
from each local society of J. P. S. C.  
E., E. 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. McLoon, 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  
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 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 oper-  
ations against the United States. Continuing  
Mr. Chamberlain remarked that the  
authority to expel 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  
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 "System-  
atic 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 responsi-  
bility 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 Catholicism," "Cuba  
and its People," "Christianity versus Hea-  
thenism 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 pro-  
posed 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 & Wagnalls Company,  
30 Lafayette Place, New York. \$2.50 a  
year.

The August number of McClure's Mag-  
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  
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  
E. 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.

**When the  
Honest  
Physician**

Is called upon to prescribe for a weak, de-  
bilitated, nervous and run-down man or  
woman in the hot weather, he never hesi-  
tates to recommend Paine's Celery Com-  
pound, 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  
in recognizing its powers and virtues for  
the banishment of nervousness, sleepless-  
ness, debility, dyspepsia, rheumatism and  
all diseases of the kidneys and liver.

Are you seeking health? Are you sigh-  
ing for freedom from disease and suffering?  
If you are, use Paine's Celery Compound,  
a medicine that will give you prompt and  
cheering results after your long experiences  
of failures with other medicines.

The Big  
**Dykeman Three Entrance**  
Store

97 King St.  
59 Charlotte  
Street  
6 S. Market  
Street

Since the enlargement of our premises we carry the largest stock of  
DRESS GOODS to be found in the Maritime Provinces.

If you want a dress of any description write us for samples, state near  
the price you wish to pay, also mention color wanted, or if you have  
not decided upon the color, mention a number of colors that you  
would like to see.

We pay expressage on parcels over \$3.00.

FRED. A. DYKEMAN & CO.  
St. John, N. B.

**WOOL, WOOL**

Taken in exchange for  
Clothing at

FRASER, FRASER & CO.

40 and 42 King Street,  
St. John, N. B.

CHRAPSIDE.

**Coughs  
and  
Colds**

The consensus of  
opinion of respected  
and well-known  
people is universal  
in praise of the great  
modern and re-  
nowned Cough and  
Cold remedy.

**PynyPectoral**

Big Bottles ... 25c.  
FORSALE BY  
All Medicine Dealers,  
Davis &  
Lawrence  
Co., Ltd.  
MONTREAL  
AND  
NEW YORK

If taken in time it  
will cure the most  
distressing Cough or  
Cold in a few hours,  
and for all affections  
of the throat it is  
invaluable.

PLEASANT TO TAKE  
And with the cur-  
ing powers of no  
other like remedy  
Pyny PECTORAL  
will meet the re-  
quirements of the  
best cough cure in  
the world.

**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 stub-  
born cases yield to its influence.

"I cannot say too much in favor of  
Burdock Blood Bitters, as there is no  
remedy equal to it for the Cure of Con-  
stipation. We always keep it in the  
house as a general family medicine, and  
would not be without it." MRS. JACOB  
MOSHER, Pictou Landing, N.S.

B. B. B. not only cures Constipation, but  
is the best remedy  
known for Bilious-  
ness, Dyspepsia,  
Sour Stomach,  
Jaundice, Liver  
Complaint, Kidney  
Disease and Blood  
Humors.

**Burdock  
Blood  
Bitters.**

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