

# Messenger and Visitor

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## A Herculean

### Task.

Whatever differing opinions there may be in respect to the character of Mr. Chamberlain's statesmanship in general and in respect to his scheme for an Imperial Zollverein in particular, there is no question as to his great ability and the influence which he is able to bring to bear upon any question of public policy. Moreover Mr. Chamberlain is not a man who having once put his hand to the plough is likely to look back, and having definitely declared himself in favor of a scheme of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, he may be expected to work strenuously for its realization both by personal effort and by such influences as he is able to command. It is evident that many pens are already busy promoting the crusade for preferential trade and it is said that the Colonial Secretary has a large fund at command for this purpose. But if Mr. Chamberlain shall succeed in persuading the people of the United Kingdom to abandon free trade for the new gospel of a preferential tariff it will be an example of persuasive power such as has seldom been given to the world by any statesman. For, if ever a whole people were united in the endorsement and support of any fiscal policy, it has been the people of Great Britain in reference to the doctrine of free trade. And although there are some of the people's representatives in parliament, who, like Mr. Balfour, profess an open mind in reference to this question now forced to the front by the Colonial Secretary, there is hardly a public man of note who ventures to take his stand squarely with Mr. Chamberlain as an apostle of preferential trade, while many of the leaders of both political parties have emphatically declared themselves entirely opposed to any move in that direction.

## Mr. Asquith's

### View.

The arguments and interests with which the propaganda in favor of preferential trade must contend are fairly well indicated in a speech recently delivered at a meeting of the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation by Mr. H. H. Asquith, K. C., who, though comparatively a young man, ranks as one of the ablest among the Liberal leaders. In dealing with the proposition to discard the old doctrine of free trade in favor of an Imperial Zollverein and incidentally with the argument that under free trade Great Britain is not now holding her own in the field of trade as against certain other nations, Mr. Asquith contended that it was not to be expected that Great Britain should retain a monopoly of the markets of the world. "We got the first start, we got the first cut, as it were, and a man must have been living in fool's paradise to imagine that America and Germany, with their trained and skilled populations, would never look in and take away from us some of the trade." As to Germany, though it was to be admitted she had taken great strides in the development of trade, yet her exports at present, it was shown, were per capita little more than half those of Great Britain, and further, from 1880 to 1900 the rate of increase of British exports to Germany had been substantially greater than the rate of increase in German exports to the United Kingdom. Then the German manufactures imported into Great Britain belonged mainly to two classes, "Either, though called manufactures, they are in fact the raw material upon which British skill and labor is going to be exercised in order to complete and send it into the market, or, when they are manufactures in a finished state, they are manufactures which the Germans can produce more cheaply and better than we can." One of the reasons why Germany can manufacture certain articles more cheaply than they can be produced in Britain is the cheaper labor and the lower standard of comfort that obtain among the working men of Germany. In this respect England does not desire to emulate Germany. But Mr. Asquith acknowledged that Germany possessed another advantage, and one most worthy of imitation, in the vast superiority of her system of secondary and technical education. "And when you ask, how are you going to meet what I admit to be a formidable obstacle in the way of British trade, how are you going to meet the German competition? I say I am not going to meet it by taking down from its dusty shelf in the political museum the old blunderbuss of retaliation, which is as likely as not to explode in your own hands. No, I say, on the contrary, let us rather avail ourselves of

the weapons of precision which science has forged, which the British people as well as the German can be taught to handle, and which are in truth the arms of quick-firing and of long-range in the industrial campaigns of to-day." In the better education and training of its artisans and in the wise and liberal use in the interests of the community of the facilities which science affords, the country would find a means of contending against German or any other competition far better and more effective than a thousand import duties.

In dealing more particularly with the proposal for a preferential tariff between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, Mr. Asquith discussed the subject along the line of the two questions: First, what are we going to give? and, secondly, what are we going to get? As to the former question, the scheme of the Colonial Secretary demanded the imposition of a duty upon food. That must mean, in the first instance, a duty upon wheat—a good substantial duty of not less than five shillings a quarter. This, taking account of the enhanced price of home-grown grain, consequent upon the higher price of imported grain, would mean, according to the calculation of Sir Robert Giffin, the imposition of a tax of £8,250,000 on the consumers of bread in the United Kingdom. But "this enormous tax on bread indefinitely prolonged does not complete that side of the account. Different parts of the empire must be dealt with equally. If a tax were put on wheat, Canada alone would get something like 40 per cent. of the benefit. This would not do. New Zealand and Australia would be entitled to a corresponding advantage over foreign countries in the matter of meat, and so to the British working-man's bread tax must be added a tax on his meat. Then South Africa and Australia would be sure to want their wool protected in the British market. India too might justly expect a share in the general advantage through a preferential tariff on her cotton, hides and other exports. And so a tax upon the raw material of British manufacturers would be inevitable. When Mr. Asquith came to consider the other side of the question—what the United Kingdom was to gain in return for what it would be required to give in the carrying out of Mr. Chamberlain's programme—he showed that the range of commodities in which a preferential tariff in the colonies would have any effect on the export trade of the mother country was comparatively limited, and that the colonies would not give such preferential rates as would enable British goods to compete in their markets with the home-made products. In summing up the matter Mr. Asquith concludes that the realization of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme would mean dearer food, the lowering of real wages, diminution in the efficiency of labor and the raising of the price of raw material of some of the most important industries of the country. "What does that mean?" asked Mr. Asquith. "It means that by adding to the cost of production you would under the stress of industrial competition, still further handicap your trade in every neutral market; you will have fostered at home—and this is one of the worst features of the whole—the growth of artificially protected industries, which, as we are being constantly told, inevitably leads, under modern conditions, to obnoxious developments of trusts, cartels and syndicates; you will have jealousy, discontent and clamor as between different interests at home, and between different members of your empire as to their relative share in the preference which it will be alleged, is being unfairly given to one and unfairly withheld from others. In addition to that, you will have, all round the world, a war of tariffs with those foreign countries which are your best customers. What is to be set off against these evils? . . . Assumed old-age pensions . . . are a purely hypothetical rise in wages—where it is to come from heaven only knows! A rise in wages which at best can only affect certain classes of producers, and will leave the great bulk of your industrial population nothing to compensate them for their certainty of dearer food and less profitable employment."

## The King and

### Queen in Ireland.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra, with the Princess Victoria, are visiting Ireland. And in spite of the churlish disloyalty of the Dublin City Council in refusing to vote a welcome to their Majesties, the welcome given to the royal party by the people of Dublin has been most enthusiastic. Possibly

the example of the Dublin Council may be followed by a few other towns, but it seems evident that the people of Ireland mean to emphasize their disapproval of so churlish a spirit by making the popular welcome all the more cordial and demonstrative. There was no doubt, the despatches say, about the quality of Dublin's welcome. Not only were the streets beautifully decorated, but the cheers of the people were even more enthusiastic than those heard last August in London at the Coronation. From Kingston to the Vice-regal lodge is eight miles, and the whole distance was belagged and decorated. The King and Queen held splendid court in the castle in the evening, in the famous St. Patrick's Hall which was gorgeously decorated and illuminated for the occasion. There they received the most representative body of the Irish nobility and the Irish people that has been seen at the Castle for many years. Altogether sixty-three deputations presented addresses during the day. Replying to the Dublin citizen's committee, the King said there was no part of his dominions in which he took greater pride than in Ireland. The Queen and himself had long been in sympathy with the movements tending to advance the social and material well-being of the community, and they hoped now to become acquainted with the conditions under which the people lived and to learn what could be done to brighten the lot of the poor. Replying jointly to the other addresses, His Majesty said he rejoiced to hear of the awakened spirit of hope and enterprise among his Irish people, which was full of promise for the future. It would be a source of profound happiness to him if his reign was coincident with a new era of social peace and industrial and commercial progress for Ireland. King Edward afterwards held a levee at the castle, which was attended by a great number of prominent people from all parts of Ireland, including the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.

## The War Cloud

### in the East.

There has been a good deal of talk lately of the possibility of war in the East between Russia and Japan, with Great Britain and possibly the United States taking part with Japan against Russia. The situation is no doubt one of some tension, but it is hardly likely to result in war. Neither Great Britain nor the United States wants war with Russia, and Russia quite as little wants to go to war with Japan especially if she were backed by one or both of the other powers mentioned. But Japan is greatly exasperated at Russia's continued occupation of Manchuria, and it is hard to say what may take place if Russia still pushes her aggressive policy despite her promises to withdraw. So far as Great Britain and the United States are concerned they will probably not actively oppose Russia's occupation of Manchuria, if the country is freely open to trade. The assurances that Russia has given so far in this respect are not regarded as satisfactory. On the whole it seems probable that Russia will yield, either in respect to trade or in respect to territory, only so much as she is obliged to. She will no doubt guarantee open ports in Manchuria if a refusal to do so means war with either of the English-speaking nations, but she may prefer war with Japan to evacuating Manchuria. The report that Russia has lately arranged with French capitalists for a loan of \$26,000,000 may have significance in this connection. It is to be noted as a feature of the Eastern situation and as indicating the strong hold that Russia has secured upon Manchuria that the Chinese Foreign Office, in dealing with the United States, has positively declined to guarantee free commerce in Manchuria and has done so on the ground that the towns of that country are in possession of Russian troops and accordingly no longer under the control of China.

King Edward is credited with having given the death blow to one of the most insidious drinking customs in the army and the navy in saying that his health can be drunk just as well in water as in wine. It is said—but we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement—that it has been hitherto the custom both in the army and the navy to insist that every officer, no matter how young, and even if he never drinks otherwise, shall toast the King in a glass of port wine. Such a custom would of course not only make teetotalism virtually impossible in the service, but would tend strongly to promote drinking habits among officers who would otherwise abstain.



## The Way of Holiness.

The Associational sermon of the Central Association of Nova Scotia. Preached June 28th, at Upper Canard, by Rev. Chas. R. Freeman, M. A., Pastor of the Bridge-water Baptist church.

And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called The way of holiness; the unclean shall not pass over it; but it shall be for those: the wayfaring men, yea fools, shall not err therein. No lion shall be there, nor shall any ravenous beast go up thereon, they shall not be found there; but the redeemed shall walk there: and the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come with singing unto Zion: and everlasting joy shall be upon their heads: they shall obtain gladness and joy, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away. Isaiah 35:8-10.

A little more than ten years ago, there sat in a room, in a college town in the south, two room-mates. The one was just beginning his college course, the other was nearing the close of his; and on his lap that morning there lay an open Bible, and from it he was reading the words which I have chosen as a text for this morning. His clear mind quickly discerned the natural divisions of the text, and saw in it a wealth of material that he would gladly have woven into sermon form. But the double duties of student and pastor had already proven too much for his strength. He was never permitted to put into sermon form the thoughts of that hour nor to complete the course to the end of which he had made such a near approach. He was nearer the end of the King's great highway than he knew.

For more than ten years the text and some of the thoughts of that morning have been repeatedly in mind, and today, in grateful acknowledgement of a friend of other days, I shall attempt to present God's message as best I can from these words.

Two characteristics marked the ancient Hebrew: he had a genius for religion and a highly imaginative mind. His deep religious sentiments found expression in most picturesque language. He saw, he thought, he spoke in figurative form. He sought through the figures of the things he saw around him to reconstruct in the minds of others the pictures of his own thought.

The Old Testament is a rich storehouse of the thoughts of the imaginative mind of the ancient Hebrew.

As he thought of the journey of the righteous man from earth to heaven, he thought of it as along the King's highway: a way that was appointed by the King, protected by his power and that led to his capital.

So in our text, the writer speaks of the way of holiness which is appointed by the King as so plain that a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein; so secure, so protected by his power, that no lion nor ravenous beast is found upon it, and that leads to the capital of the great King, into everlasting joy.

In considering this subject to-day, let us have regard for the natural divisions and think of the way of holiness.

I. As a plain way.

II. As a secure way.

III. As a way that leads to everlasting joy.

1. The plainness of this way is distinguished by two marks:

a. The absence of all that is unclean. Under the old Jewish law, to touch an unclean thing meant ceremonial defilement, and to avoid such defilement must have meant the constant exercise of considerable care. On this highway one traveling is free from all such care, for here no unclean thing is found. On all the other ways of life, we are constantly mingling the clean and the unclean, the man of pure and noble thoughts and the man of vilest imagination, but on this way are found only the pure in heart.

This, then, is a distinctive mark from all other highways, and he is wise who chooses this way.

There comes to us from mythological times, a story that Hercules once, on a journey, came to a point where two roads met. He was in doubt which to take. From one there emerged a maiden in gaudy attire, beckoning him her way. Hercules asked her name and she replied, "My name is Pleasure, but my enemies call me Vice." From the other road there emerged another maiden in modest attire, beckoning him her way. Hercules asked her name and she replied, "My name is Virtue." On the journey of life we each come to that point where two roads meet. The one is the plain but difficult road of duty, purity, holiness. The other, the attractive, easy road of self, indulgence, impurity, vice and careless neglect. The choice of the difficult road of duty, purity, holiness, must be accompanied with effort to follow it, else one will inevitably drift into the easy way of self-indulgence and neglect. No man of any worth, who, when riding his wheel, comes to a place where two roads meet, the one leading up a hill to a town where duty demands his presence, and the other leading down to a village below, where he has no business, will throw up his feet and coast on down, simply because the wheel runs easier down hill than it does up. Yet this is the way hundreds of men are doing to-day. They say they will not be Christians because they fear they cannot live a Christian life and they do not wish to appear before the world in a false light. Now, I have great regard for the man who is conscientious and does not wish to appear before the world in a false attitude; but is this really the final reason for not accepting Christ? Or is it, when more carefully sifted, really this: that to lead a Christian life means continuous and deter-

mined effort to do right, and they who plead fear of failure, are unwilling to make the necessary effort?

2. A plainness such that a wayfaring man, yea a fool, need not err therein.

While this is a plain way and easily distinguished from others, it is not necessarily a smooth way. The very marks of plainness render it rough and valuable.

In Matthew we find this road described as a straight and narrow way. We live on an incline plain and all in life that is best and worth striving for, is above us. People in social life are ever striving for something that is just a little higher, men in business are seeking for more business, the true student is never contented with present attainments, but is ever reaching out for more knowledge.

In like manner the road to heaven is not a smooth, macadamized one, like the drives of some city park, but often leads up steep hills of difficulty and thro' valleys of sharp trial. The Saviour says, "He that cometh after me must take up his cross and follow me." This evil world is no friend to grace. Its currents are not set Godward. While these marks distinguish this road from other roads, they, at the same time, give value to it.

Men value those things that cost something. No student works so diligently as he who has to earn every cent that he spends. He knows the value of his time and the cost of his money, hence his care in investing it.

In my library are several books which have been presented to me by the authors, but I have never yet found time to read carefully through one of them. Some of them may be of as great value as some other books that I have read, but I have not felt the need of these books. There are other books in that same library that I have felt that I must have, and I have purchased them with my hard earned money. These books I have tried to read carefully and digest the thought. I value them because I have felt the need of them.

This same principle holds good in religion. Men value their religion in proportion as they have felt their need and realized the greatness of Christ's sacrifice. Men like Carey, Judson, or John G. Paton, sacrificing as they have, for the cause of Christ are surely in a better position to appreciate the greatness of Christ's sacrifice for us than we who have never sacrificed for him. Henry Martyn, after winning the first honors at Cambridge, determined to consecrate himself to the humble toils of a foreign missionary. "Oh," he wrote in his diary, "it is an arduous thing, an awful thing, to rout out every worldly ambition and every earthly affection, and live only for another world." In this sacrificing for God and his fellow-men, he shared the spirit of his Master, and out of these very crosses that he carried, he wrought the ladder which carried him up to a glorious world-wide influence in the Kingdom of God.

It seems to me to be one of the greatest mistakes of our time, that we have pictured to ourselves religious life to be so easy and so little different from the worldly life that a nominal Christian can travel the same way as a non-professor, or if he travels the King's highway, we have lowered our conception of it, until even the King's highway of holiness, like the way of the world, leads down the hill until we cannot distinguish the one way from the other nor the travelers thereupon.

This is not the idea of the way of holiness that has moved the world in the past nor will it ever move the world. There is a conviction inwrought in the mind of man that God's way of holiness is different from his own way, and in this conviction he is right.

It is not a road without difficulty and the higher you make the standard of Christian living so long as you do not make it mere theory or mysticism, the more attractive it will be to men and the more favor it will have in their lives. To lower the standard of Christian living, thinking to attract the world, is a great mistake. Unregenerated men have little use for a standard that is scarce above their present mode of living. They want something that is genuine and nothing less than God's eternal truth will satisfy them. The King's highway of holiness does not run parallel with the way of the world and so close as not to be distinguished, but is plainly and easily distinguished. If your standard of the way of holiness is not high enough for you to be certain of a marked difference between the Christian way and the way of the world, be sure it is not high enough.

Having now thought of the way of holiness as a plain way, let us now think of it as

II. A secure way.

1. Our text tells us that no lion shall be there, nor shall any ravenous beast go up thereon, they shall not be found there.

We have said that the Hebrew saw, thought and expressed his thought in figurative language. As he thought of the security of this highway, or way of holiness, danger, in his mind, took the form of a crouching lion by the wayside, and he says "No lion shall be there." No danger, like a crouching lion ready to spring upon its prey shall be found on this way. The thought of the lion was perhaps suggested by the lions that came among the Samaritans. However that may be, the absence of lions and ravenous beasts represented the security of the way.

2. The man who really travels the King's highway need fear no danger. No real harm will come to him so long as he is on the highway of holiness. It is only when he has

wandered from the straight and narrow way into the forests of sin that he is in danger. It is there that he finds lions crouching and ready to spring upon him.

John Bunyon, in his immortal allegory, makes his Pilgrim to encounter, at a very early stage of his pilgrimage, "two lions in the way." He was afterwards told that the ferocious looking beasts were "placed there for trial of faith where it is, and for the discovery of those who have none." The Pilgrim heard the lions roar, but he went on, keeping in the midst of the straight road, and they did him no harm, for the lord of the road had mercifully muzzled them.

If vice, wild passion and unbridled appetites, hatred or envy have a place in your heart, you may be sure you have wandered from the highway of holiness, for these devouring lions cannot travel on the King's highway.

To say that this way is secure, is not to say that the Christian upon that way will not meet the hardships of life, that he will not have sorrow and temporal losses. He may even have to suffer death for the cause of Christ, for many have been the martyrs of each century. The body suffered, but the spirit still traveled the King's highway. The suffering of the Waldenses of Southern France, the story of the Israel of the Alps, the persecutions in Scotland and Ireland, bear witness to the suffering of the faithful. The worst the world could do was only to hasten physical death, and this but brought them to the end of the King's highway, into the presence of the great King, into everlasting joy.

Now let us think of the City that lieth at the end of this way.

III. A way that leads to everlasting joy.

1. This is the only way that leads to everlasting joy. It is less inviting at its entrance than many others, but it leads to a city more grand than all others. John, in the Apocalypse, found human language incapable of expressing its glory. He had at his command that richest of all languages, the Greek, and when he had exhausted the very power of language, he still recognized that he had given but a faint picture of the Holy City. Every sentence of the Bible regarding it tells either of the undesirable things that will not be found there, or of the presence of things that will contribute to man's greatest happiness. The grandest thought of all concerning that city, is that of the Saviour's presence.

John says it will need neither the sun nor the moon to shine upon it, for the glory of the Lord will brighten it and the lamp thereof will be the Lamb.

Grand beyond description. Entrance there means everlasting joy.

2. Only the redeemed travel this road. Only those who, by faith in Christ, as the Divine Son, share in the benefits of his atoning work.

Here we have to guard not only against wild beasts, but often against our fellow men. On that highway, we travel without fear of the man who walks beside us, for in our text we are told that no unclean thing will be found upon this way, and in Revelation we are told that into that city, which lieth at the end of this highway, there shall in no wise enter any unclean thing, or he that worketh an abomination or a lie; but only they which are written in the Lamb's book of life.

Let us then bear in mind the facts concerning the way of holiness: it is a plain way, a secure way, and it leads to everlasting joy. Let each who travels this way say with James: "Count it all joy, my brethren, when ye fall into manifold temptations; knowing that the proof of your faith worketh patience. And let patience have its perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, lacking in nothing."

## Facing "the Unpardonable Sin."

If there is one mental trouble above that seems to call for sympathy and tenderness of treatment, it is the fear that one has committed "the unpardonable sin," and now stands facing hopelessly the eternal consequences of this wrongdoing. Nor is this fear an utterly exceptional one. Many a sensitive conscience has suffered from it for years. It is worth serious thought on the part of all who would help souls.

Several conversations which the writer has had with one of these troubled souls illustrates one phase of this difficulty and a way of meeting it. A young man who was active in Christian work, and who was a confessed follower of Christ, had puzzled over the words of our Lord that blasphemy against the Holy Spirit could not be forgiven. Thinking over the subject persistently, he had come to fear that he had committed that sin, and he was oppressed accordingly.

"As I read the Bible," he said, "Whosoever shall speak against the Holy Spirit, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world nor in that world which is to come. Now I fear that I have, at some time, spoken in that way. If I have, there is no hope for me."

"Did you do this deliberately, and with a purpose of doing it? Or did you merely do it triflingly and irreverently?"

"It is the thing itself that is spoken of by our Lord, without reference to the inner spirit of the speaker."

"Have you regretted your thoughtless and irreverent evil speech?"

"Yes, indeed I have, many and many times. But that doesn't make any difference in the case of a sin that will not be forgiven in this world or the next, in spite of our repentings."



"Does it seem like a loving God, to be watching for one slip of the tongue, or one thoughtless or irreverent word, and then to refuse to forgive that wrong, however penitent or humble the wrong-doer finally is? God sent Jesus into this world to show his love for sinners, and Jesus is able to save to the uttermost them that draw near unto God through him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them." Is your view consistent with the Bible teachings about the never-failing love of God?"

"I shouldn't think so if it were not for those words of Jesus about this one sin as different from all other sins. But there his words stand, and I'm fearfully troubled because of them."

"Well, now, my friend, don't you misread those words as they were spoken and as the records of them stand? When did Jesus speak those words? and to whom? and under what circumstances? They are too important to be perverted and misused. Have a care, therefore, on that point. Read over more carefully the passage in Matthew's Gospel, and see what the words mean. Jesus was working wonders of grace. He was showing the love of the Father and the power of the Holy Spirit. He was opposing Satan and his works. Then those who opposed Jesus said that he and his disciples were representatives of Satan. At this, Jesus suggested that one who counted the Holy Spirit and Satan one and the same, was in a hopeless state; God could do nothing more for such a man. If one who sees God's work and Satan's work says that there is no difference between the two, God is powerless in that man's behalf. God has nothing better than the Holy Spirit's work to show to a man in this world or the next. My friend, can you see nothing better in the Holy Spirit's work than in the work of Satan?"

"Indeed, I can see a great deal that is better. There is no comparison to be made between the two. One is all good; the other is all bad."

"Then you have no doubt as to where you would stand on that issue?"

"Of course I do not."

"If, therefore, the unpardonable sin is being on the side of Satan against the Holy Spirit, as the great issue in the contest, in this world or in the next, you would feel that you were on the right side and in the right state,—would you?"

"Yes, I would, as you state the case. But I have not been looking at it in that way. I have not read the words of Jesus in this way before."

"Well, that is the way that I read those words as they were spoken according to the Bible record. I find a meaning in them consistent with the spirit of Jesus, with the general teachings of Scripture, with the peculiar circumstances of their utterance, with the lessons of sound reason, and with the very letter of the text. On the other hand, you find a meaning in the words as you read them, that is, as you admit, not consistent with what you have known of the love of the Father, with the spirit of Jesus, or with the known working of the Holy Spirit. Which of these two methods is to be preferred? Tell me frankly."

"Your view, I admit, does seem the most reasonable."

"We may always be sure that a positive command or threat of God is based on a principle prevalent throughout all God's domain. It is never a mere, specific offense or transgression that he refers to as cutting one off from hope; but rather an attitude of being, which would be the same in this life beyond. Thus it is in this instance. But, tell me, did it ever trouble you to think that the sin you had committed had shut you out from God's love and presence?"

"It has caused me agony unspeakable. I have mourned over it; and prayed about it day and night; and oh, how I have longed for help!"

"That is in itself proof that you have not committed the unpardonable sin. Jesus speaks of that sin as putting its doer in a hopelessly hostile attitude toward God. If you had committed that sin, or were in that attitude of being, you would not want to be forgiven or loved of God. No, no, my friend, you have sins enough that can be forgiven, which you ought to think about and strive to overcome, without worrying over the unpardonable sin which you do not comprehend, and which you evidently have not committed."

And that long troubled soul was led into the light, and found peace and rest in the assured love of God. May every soul similarly perplexed have like rest and peace!

He had been worrying over a sin which he had not committed; but which if he had committed he would have ceased to worry about. So, in fact, his very worrying was proof that he had no cause for worry. How Satan gives trouble to those who are his determined enemies, leaving alone those of whom he is already sure!—Sunday School Times.

### The First Baptist Convention in the N. W. Territories.

The Convention of 1902 adjourned to meet in Calgary, July 1903, provided a delegation sufficiently large to secure proper R. R. rates could be secured. Eight hundred miles from Winnipeg is no trifle and to many the project seemed doubtful. But the stirring appeals of Pastor Litch of Calgary, voicing the claims of the western portion of our Convention field, came as a Macedonian cry to the churches of

Manitoba. Individuals relinquished other vacation plans and turned themselves westward. Churches in the majority of cases contributed the larger part of the expenses of their pastors. And so it was a representative as well as a large delegation that filled the three special coaches attached to the "Imperial Limited" leaving Winnipeg, June 30th.

The attendance was upwards of two hundred and thirty. Of these one hundred and twenty were from Alberta. The Alberta churches never sent more than four delegates to a Convention in Manitoba. Thus the Convention must result in a quickening of spiritual life and denominational interest in our Alberta churches. The Manitoba delegates and their churches on the other hand will have gained enlarged vision and sympathy by a truer apprehension of areas and opportunities in our western field. A visiting Ontario pastor remarked that though he had ardently advocated our western work he had often felt like discounting the glowing accounts of Bros. Vining and Stackhouse. But the reality surpassed all that he had heard.

The reports indicated substantial results from the work of the year. As the Convention for special reasons met just at the end of the Convention year the full statistical returns were not yet in. From the report of Supt. Stackhouse and the partial statistical report the following facts appear. There are 95 churches. Of these 10 were organized during the year. The membership totals about 5,550, a gain for the year of nearly 800.

The churches have made gratifying progress financially. The reports that were in showed average contribution for all purposes per resident member of \$17.75. The average for missions was \$1.50 per member.

The fact that most of the churches are comparatively small doubtless calls out the beneficence of the individual. The following figures caught from the reports are interesting.

A self-supporting church of 83 members raised \$1813. A mission church of 21 members raised \$419. 36 members report \$1334. 35 members report \$1059. 32 members report \$1275.

Of the mission fields, seven have become self-sustaining during the year and eleven are asking for reduced grants. In this way \$1700 of last year's appropriations will be freed for work elsewhere.

Baptist services are maintained at 150 points by 84 men of whom upwards of 30 are ordained.

Fourteen houses of worship have been erected.

Work among foreigners demands special mention. The German population in the west numbers 80,000. The German Baptist churches number sixteen with 1000 communicants and with ten pastors holding services at 40 points. The year's record is one of enlarged congregations and increased self support. Two new churches were organized. The Convention determined upon a policy of decided advance in this part of the work.

Among the Galicians our work is not very large but the outlook is more hopeful than at any previous time.

The Icelandic mission in Winnipeg reports ten converts and enlarged congregations.

The Scandinavian work has been under the direction of the Women's Board which spent last year \$1800 upon this work. The work has grown and the opportunity for Baptist work among these descendants of the Vikings is enlarging. The Women's Board has handed the supervision over to the Executive Board of the Convention and pledged \$2,800 to sustain the next year's work.

The mission to the Indians, always interesting, is becoming more firmly established each year. The work is to be reinforced by the addition to the staff of Mr. Jeremiah Clark, of P. E. I., whose fitness for such work should commend this mission to the particular sympathy of Maritime Baptists.

No subject is of more vital interest to our Convention than the work in India. For this money is collected by our Women's Board and our representatives work under the Ontario Board among the Telegus. Hitherto we have supported Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis and native helpers. The conviction that we should enlarge our Foreign Mission effort has been felt by many.

A young woman, principal of school in an Alberta town, an experienced Christian worker, Superintendent of the local Baptist S. School, had been considering the claims of the foreign field. She had thought of communicating with the Ontario board. She attended the Calgary Convention. In that spiritually charged atmosphere her thoughts crystallized into conviction and resolution and she offered herself to the Women's Board for service in India. In addressing the Convention she mentioned the financial problem involved. Meanwhile an old soldier who had served in India, wandered into the vestibule in a half intoxicated condition. Seeing a woman on the platform he asked an usher what she was there for. It was explained that she was offering herself for India. He listened, and when she had spoken of the financial problem he handed the usher a five dollar bill, saying, "This is for the young woman." It was taken to the chairman who said, "Here is the first five dollars for our sister's support, who wishes to cover it?" In a moment hands were raised all over the house. Pledges were made as rapidly as they could be recorded of from one to ten dollars until the list aggregated nearly twelve hundred dollars. About half of this was paid on the spot. Thus God led the way and it only remained for the Convention

by formal resolution to pledge the continued support of another missionary in India. I have ventured to enlarge upon this point for two reasons. It affords evidence that the heart of our denominational life is sound. It gives assurance that it is no empty dream that the Canadian West if thoroughly evangelized now, will soon become a mighty force in the evangelization of the pagan world.

BRANDON COLLEGE reports an attendance of one hundred and twenty-three students. Of these, over twenty have the ministry in view. Most of these are already in the Home Mission work. It is singularly providential that at this crisis in Western Mission work we are equipped with such an institution. Three years ago there was nothing but promise. To-day the College has in buildings and paid up endowment assets (over and above liabilities) equalling \$92,000. When you have completed the Acadia's Forward Movement, and are looking for exercise along that line don't forget that Brandon has needs and that no money will do more for western missions than that given to Brandon College.

ADVANCE! The command rang in the ears of the Convention. 124,000 settlers entered the west during the past convention year. The rate is increasing, new territory is opening. Three years ago the writer was one of four English pastors in Alberta. Now we have eleven English missionaries on the same territory besides great expansion in German and Scandinavian work. In the great Saskatchewan Territory we have just two missionaries—students at Saskatoon and Prince Albert. We should be prepared to dot this region with mission stations in the next two years.

The vast Peace River district is opening up. It must not call to us in vain. We are preparing to grapple with this work. It has become necessary to have a representative of western missions at work in eastern Canada throughout the year. Bro. A. J. Vining has been called to this work, and it is expected that he will accept. Since he resigned the position of Superintendent and returned to Ontario for his wife's health he has not ceased to labor for western missions. Under his constant advocacy, we look for a doubling of funds from the east in a year or two.

Supt. Stackhouse will devote his whole time to fostering the work on the field. This will mean greater growth, and increased self-support and wide replanning among our mission churches. General Missionary McLaurin last year travelled 26,000 miles. In the Superintendent's absence in the east he filled that office. He spent weeks on pastorless fields. He did the work of an evangelist. He poured oil on troubled waters. He went on voyages of discovery to new settlements. He spent just nineteen days with his family. This year Supt. Stackhouse will remain in the west and the office of general missionary ceases. But Bro. McLaurin has accepted the call of the Board to carry our work into unorganized districts. He will preach as he goes. He will discover the Baptists settlers. He will exhort them to steadfastness. He will in various ways prepare for permanent occupation of the field. He will tell the people that the Baptists of Canada will send the men to uphold the banner which he unfurls.

Get ready to do your share. Advance!

#### PERSONALS.

Mayor Underwood, of Calgary, is a Baptist deacon and gave the Convention a royal welcome on behalf of the city. Among the new missionaries introduced to the Convention was a son of pioneer Alex. McDonald. "May their tribe increase."

Bro. H. L. Kempton, of Milton, N. S., is the new pastor at Okotoks near Calgary. His church took the opportunity to call an ordination council for the day following the Convention. He gave good evidence that God had laid His hand upon him and thrust him into the ministry. He is a graduate of Acadia and McMaster and no novice in Home Mission work. May his ministry worthily perpetuate the honored name he bears.

The beloved pastor of Logan Ave. church and editor of the N. W. Baptist, Rev. W. C. Vincent, has with his wife just been sorely bereaved in the death of their second son, Ralph, a bright boy of 15, who was instantly killed by slipping under the wheels of a street car which he was boarding. Many prayers will ascend for them.

Roland, Man. C. B. FREEMAN.

### The Sea of Dreams.

Afloat and adrift on the Sea of Dreams,

We two, we two together,

In an idle boat adrift, afloat,

Through all the summer weather;

In the silent night where the moonlight's white

And the single lodestar gleams,

In an idle boat adrift, afloat,

On the beautiful Sea of Dreams.

I wake—but the dream lives on for both;

We two, we two together,

Held fast we seem by the foolish dream,

Bound by the dream-strand's tether.

Through the toiling day, in the fray alway,

Though hid from the lodestar's beams,

By the foolish dream held fast we seem

On the foolish Sea of Dreams.

And I know some time we shall dream again,

We two, we two together,

Shall sail soul-free the impossible sea

Through all the summer weather;

Where the white surf breaks and the dreamer wakes

And the single lodestar gleams,

I shall come to you and the dream turn true,

By the beautiful Sea of Dreams.

—Selected.



## Messenger and Visitor

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S. MCC. BLACK

Editor

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### Two Meetings of the Eastern Association of New Brunswick.

The recent meeting of the Eastern Association at Surrey, of which an account will be found in our columns, recalls the meeting of the same Association (though covering at present less territory) in 1877, at Hillsboro. At the meeting of 1877, according to the recollection of the writer, who was then a mere school-boy, the following among other ministers were present and took part in the exercises: Rev. W. A. Carey, Rev. A. B. MacDonald, Rev. Thomas Todd, Rev. W. A. Coleman, Rev. James Tringle, Rev. Mr. Irving, Rev. P. M. McLeod, Rev. Elias Keirstead, Rev. G. M. W. Carey, Rev. William George, Rev. J. C. Hurd, M. D., Rev. I. E. Bill, Rev. Charles Spurden, D. D., Rev. J. E. Hopper. Acadia College was represented by Professor D. F. Higgins. The Association was opened with a religious conference in which the ministers spoke with more freedom of their personal experience than is common in such meetings now. The church letters were read in full and seemed very interesting and adapted to strengthen the desire of the listener for the progress of the cause. The ministers who were selected to read performed their task in much better form than the readers of such letters now are able to reach. The power to read seems to be largely a lost art. The Association sermon, then called the introductory sermon, was preached by Rev. J. C. Hurd, M. D., of Fredericton. The text was: "There remaineth much land to be possessed." Dr. Hurd was a man of vigor, somewhat eccentric, but effective. The Association asked him to publish his sermon in the Visitor. Dr. Hurd said he would consent on condition that it was published in two successive numbers of the paper and not be "continued" for weeks. He said Brother Carey was to preach the sermon at the Western Association, soon to be held, and that his sermon would be as long as the moral law and he (Hurd) did not want his own to be long drawn out.

Rev. William George evoked a cordial response by his sermon from "Will ye also go away? Thou hast the words of eternal life." Mr. George was preparing for the work of a missionary in Burma to which he gave his life.

The discussion on the Visitor was not unlike the discussions on our denominational paper now. Then, as now, some brethren objected to the advertisements, and the editor, Rev. I. E. Bill, explained the sad necessity that compelled their insertion. Then, as now, they also wanted to know why the paper could not be sold as cheaply as the secular papers. Then, as now, the editor carefully and patiently explained the reason. The price was two dollars then for a four page paper. But they complain now at paying a dollar and a half for a sixteen page paper. And they will go on complaining at least to the end of the world.

Like discussed education then, Bro. C. E. Knapp expressed his fears that the ministers would lose their spirituality if they became educated and that our denomination would, like some other religious bodies, lose its piety if we got much education. He was answered by Rev. Peter McLeod, who thought the man must be "non compos mentis" who was opposed to education. Whether Brother Knapp was convinced or not, he has been a life-long supporter of our denomination, and has no particular fear that its ever learning will quench its religious fervor. The discussion of the necessity of education for the minister was not all "sweetness." Two of the brethren became personal in their remarks. But the discussion did not close without emphasis and exhortation of good Christian feeling. They allowed him to have his way. We would do no better now.

But in many respects the Association at Surrey showed an advanced state among our churches and in the country compared with the earlier date.

Then we had no foreign missions of our own. Our contributions were expended through the Missionary Union. Now, according to last report, we have 8 churches with a total membership of 513 under the care of 22 missionaries. We have receipts of \$18,370, and Trust Funds amounting to over \$50,000.

In other departments we have advanced. But, "there remaineth very much land to be possessed."

The country has advanced. Then our railways in this province consisted, if we remember correctly, of the line from St. Andrews to Woodstock, and the line from St. John to Pt. du Chene. Then we had no free school system. Then college graduates were very few among us, and few looked forward to college training.

Our ministers of those days did a noble work under great difficulties. The difficulties have not all vanished yet. Our ministers now are laboring with commendable zeal. They, like their predecessors, are praying for more power. Let one who knew the churches at the former date visit them now and he would find the altar fires still aglow, the Word still preached in power.

In the writer's opinion the pastors now have better libraries, more general information, a wider range of thought, greater variety in preaching, more teaching power than the ministers of the earlier days. At the same time the demands are greater and now as then our churches need "more than is of man's degree" to prove worthy of their generation and the day of their visitation.

### Pope Leo XIII.

Cardinal Pecci was already beginning to be an old man when in February, 1878, he was elected to succeed Pius IX in the papal chair, being then 68 years of age, but his term of office has exceeded that of everyone of his predecessors in the papacy, save only the pope whom he immediately succeeded. Pius IX had reigned thirty-two years, thus disproving the popular belief that no pope would ever attain the years of Peter who, according to the tradition received by the Roman Catholic church, was bishop at Rome for the period of twenty-five years. The late pontiff had, accordingly, reigned longer than any but one of his predecessors, while in the years of his life he had, we suppose, exceeded any of the popes who went before him.

The late pope was not, however, distinguished merely or chiefly for the length of his reign or the number of his years. His personality was without doubt one of the most commanding of his time. His long life and large experience made him master of resources and opportunities which he was not slow to turn to account. His mind was naturally of that keen, alert and retentive character which makes the acquisition of knowledge not a drudgery but a delight, and rapidly and easily he climbed the stairways by which the student and the scholar ascend to the seats of the learned. He was wise, too, as well as learned, understanding the times and the seasons, knowing the time to keep silence and the time to speak, the time to plant and the time to pluck up that which is planted.

It is perhaps, more than any other, this quality of wise prudence, his knowledge and ability to deal with men, nations and circumstances, his ability to take occasion by the hand—in a word, his masterly aptitude for diplomacy—that has constituted the real greatness of Leo XIII and lent distinction to his reign. But the results achieved would of course have been impossible apart from the high personal character of the late pope, his natural ability, profound learning and piety. His mental endowments, as we have seen, were most generous, he was learned in the learning of his times, he was familiar with the natural sciences, a lover of art and literature, an excellent stylist, a poet of no mean ability, he was profoundly devoted to the interests of his church and broadly sympathetic with the interests of humanity. Moreover he was deeply versed in theology, law and diplomacy, and was accordingly equipped as few of his predecessors had been to use to the full the opportunities of his high office.

It is hardly necessary on our part to disclaim any endorsement of the papacy as a religious institution. With other Protestants we entirely repudiate the claims of pope and papacy to dominate the consciences of men. But the immense influence of Roman Catholicism in the world, today as in the past, is a fact which cannot be ignored; and considering the immense influence of the papacy, not only upon the people and the institutions of Roman Catholic countries, but upon the world at large, the personality of the reigning pope can never be a matter of indifference to Protestants. There was much in the character of the late pope and his influence upon the world, which Christians of all names can cordially appreciate and approve. The austere simplicity of his life, his love of nature, his kindness and urbanity, his genuine interest in human welfare and sympathy with human ills, the courage and fortitude with which he performed the arduous duties of his high office, bearing in his old age burdens which might well tax the best powers of a strong man in his prime—all these are qualities which have appealed to the admiration and regard of people of every name.

In administration of the affairs of the papacy, the late pope showed a larger and more liberal spirit than had characterized most of his predecessors. He did not, it is true, relinquish the claim to temporal power, nor perhaps any other claim which his later predecessors had put forth, and, after the example of Pius IX, he maintained the fiction of regarding himself as a prisoner in the Vatican. But in dealing with the nations he employed diplomacy to accomplish results which some popes would have sought, and sought in vain, to accomplish by authority. His

encyclicals have frequently dealt with social and ethical subjects which had a common interest to the Christian world, and they have dealt with them by appealing to the reason and conscience of those addressed, rather than by enjoining obedience to the head of the church. If he did not place less emphasis on ritualism, it is evident that he placed more on the study of practical theology and the Sacred Scriptures. It has been said and it is probably true, that when the college of Cardinals elected Joachim Pecci as pope, they made the best choice possible. Of course, so long as the papacy remains a papacy, the best possible will leave a vast deal to be desired from a Protestant point of view, but we can hardly venture to hope at present for anything better in that connection than the election of a new pope on whom the mantle of Leo XIII has fallen.

### The Wolfville Pastorate.

We learn that the pastorate of the Wolfville Baptist church will be vacant after September 13th, the resignation of the Rev. H. R. Hatch, M. A., having been accepted by the church to take effect at that date.

Mr. Hatch has held his present pastorate over five years. He returns to Maine his native State and becomes Professor in Colby College, his Alma Mater. The appointment is a compliment to his character, ability and scholarship. We congratulate him on the confidence the appointment expresses on the part of his brethren in his own State and, if we were known to Colby College, we would congratulate that institution on the wisdom it has shown in calling to its staff of instruction another teacher of approved ability, an industrious student and a man devoted to what he undertakes.

Before accepting the pastorate at Wolfville Mr. Hatch had served on the Faculty of Newton Theological Seminary and he now returns to the onerous yet grateful task of the College Professor. We shall expect him to worthily uphold the traditions of Colby. Certainly his brethren in these provinces will wish him abundant success. The teacher is the master; and he who teaches those who are to teach others multiplies his life. A good Professor in a Christian College is a power in the land.

While rejoicing with Professor Hatch in the fruits which we hope the coming years will yield we do not forget the Wolfville church that must now address itself to the important task of securing another pastor. The church holds a great trust, is has all the responsibility that is attached to any other church in the matter of the pastorate, and it has, in addition, the burden of supplying a minister for the students of these provinces who come from many churches. The brethren concerned have a task of much gravity and they will have the sympathy and prayers of many in our denominations in their search for the man of God they need to serve them in the gospel.

The number is comparatively small by whom Rev. T. S. Harding is remembered. But the Rev. S. W. DeBlois, D. D., who for more than a quarter of a century held the Wolfville pastorate is still fresh in the memory of the church and of the denomination. His word was blessed to the good of many hundreds. Large numbers were brought into the church during his ministry. Many of these have carried on his work by preaching, teaching and other forms of service.

For a dozen years or more our esteemed brother, the Rev. T. A. Higgins, D. D., preached the gospel and administered the affairs of the church, with a gentleness of spirit and a faithfulness to the Word of God that marked his ministry as one pervaded with the good spirit of God and fruitful in results. The church has, in the selection of its last two pastors, had its wisdom approved by two Colleges by whom its ministers have been sought for their service.

In view of the record of the church and of the devotion of the members of the present we may confidently hope that the coming pastor at Wolfville will be a man worthy of the place and of the opportunity. It is important to our beloved denomination that such should be the case.

### Editorial Notes.

—Valuable testimony in favor of total abstinence from alcoholic drinks is that of Count Von Haeseler, lately commander of the sixteenth Artillery Corps in the German army, and spoken of as one of Emperor William's military intimates. The Count has himself been an abstainer for nearly 25 years, drinking only a quarter of a glass of champagne on the Emperor's birthday, and even that he thinks is too much. The soldier who abstains altogether, says Count Von Haeseler is the best man; he can accomplish more, can march better and is a better soldier than the man who drinks even moderately. Mentally and physically he is better. Brandy is the worst poison of all and beer comes next to it, but each limits the capacity and lowers mind, body and soul. For soldier's drink the Count recommends water, coffee, and especially tea.

In addition to the purely scientific interest attaching to the discovery of the radium, there seems to be reason to hope that the newly discovered substance will prove of great value to the world as an agent in therapeutics. A recent London dispatch says that Dr. Mackenzie Davidson, a well known London surgeon, has successfully treated a case



of cancer by means of radium. The case treated was a ro-cent cancer of the nose, and the cure is said to be complete. Dr. Davidson is also treating two other cases in which there is good promise of success. However, he speaks very cautiously in reference to the matter. He is experimenting and is hoping that radium will prove effective in superficial cancers, but as to deep tumors he can as yet give no encouragement that the radium treatment would be successful. The whole matter being new, it would be unwise to say anything to arouse false hopes.

—The saying "Where there's a will there's a way" is probably as applicable to the case of a young man in search of an education as to any other. A large number of students at the colleges and universities of the United States and Canada are more or less dependent upon their own resources, and are working their way through college by the labors of their hands and brains. It is one of the great advantages of the new world over the old that it affords many such opportunities for eager students who are not afraid of work. For the past few years there has been urgent call for harvesters in the wheat fields of the West and many students are responding eagerly to this call. It is said that a feature of the vessel business on the Great Lakes this season is the large number of college students who are found in the service. Most of these are working their passage westward on their way to the wheat country, expecting to find employment and good wages in the harvest fields.

—The reception accorded to Dr. John Clifford as he rose to speak at a great non-Conformist demonstration against the London Education Bill, lately held at Albert Hall, London, is thus described by the *Baptist Times*: "What a scene it was! There stood the hero of the hour, the most popular man in England, the trusted leader, the indomitable foe of every wrong, the man whom we will follow to the end. The struggle is leaving its traces on him, alas! The figure is becoming more slender and less erect. The massive head seems to grow too heavy for the body. But deathless resolve is stamped upon those firmly compressed lips and that square chin. The light of battle flames brighter from those deep-set eyes. Would he ever be able to speak? As his name left the chairman's lips the audience leaped to its feet. The air was alive with handkerchiefs and programmes. Cheer after cheer crashed to the roof. Again and again as he assayed to speak it broke out, until at last we ceased for very hoarseness and exhaustion."

## The New Brunswick Eastern Baptist Association.

The fifty-sixth annual session of the Eastern Baptist Association of N. B., convened with the Valley Baptist church, Surrey, Albert Co., July 18, 1903, at 10 a. m.

The moderator, Rev. E. B. McLatchy, B. D., took the chair. Hymn, "Guide me O Thou Great Jehovah" was sung, scriptures were read and prayer was offered by R. Barry Smith and F. W. Emmerson. The enrolment of delegates then took place; an unusually representative list was recorded. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Moderator, Rev. J. W. Brown, Ph. D.; Clerk, Judge F. W. Emmerson; Assistant Clerk, Harold Coleman; Treasurer, George Barnett.

The following were invited to seats in the Association: Prof. Keirstead, D. D., Rev. W. H. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Rev. W. E. McIntyre, Rev. J. Hughes, Rev. J. W. Manning, D. D., Rev. A. C. Berrie, Mrs. Berrie, Mrs. Cox, Provincial Secretary W. B. M. U., and others.

Com. on nominations was appointed as follows:—E. B. McLatchy, N. A. McNeill, J. B. Ganong, J. J. Wallace, R. Barry Smith, Dea. I. N. Alward, Willis Newcombe and Stiles. Vacancies in committees were filled. The following new pastors were welcomed:—Rev. John Williams, Rev. F. B. Seelye, Rev. R. Elliott, B. A., (Lic.) Rev. C. S. Stearns, Bro. Fred Porter (Lic.) These brethren briefly addressed the Association. Committee to read church letters appointed as follows:—Revs. D. Hutchinson, I. N. Thorne, and W. E. McIntyre.

The report on Obituaries was read by Dr. Brown. The report showed that there was but one death in the ranks of the ministry, Rev. Stephen Colon Moore—It is said in part: "The call came on Oct. 12th, 1902—while at Edgett's Landing. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. Bro. Moore was converted under the preaching of Rev. Wellington Troop in 1859, being then 22 years of age. He began to preach one year after his conversion. Was ordained in 1868. He was a beautiful friend, and especially sympathetic with those in trouble."

The committee on new churches reported—recommending the admission of the newly organized church in Graves Settlement—also the re-organized churches of Main St., Sackville and Middle Sackville. A sermon was then delivered by Rev. N. A. McNeill. Closed with prayer.

Saturday p. m., 2nd session.—Moderator read Psalm 46th and Rev. J. Williams offered prayer. Report on Home Missions was read by Rev. W. E. McIntyre and considered clause by clause. Adopted as read with a few unimportant changes.

Report on Foreign Missions was submitted by Rev. B. H. Thomas:

"It becomes increasingly evident as the years go by that our mission to the Telugus is a most important and far-reaching work. It is not only far-reaching in its influence among the Telugus, but in its influences among our churches in the home land. It greatly aids in helping to keep sordidness and selfishness from fastening themselves upon us, and in helping us to keep in touch with Christ by realizing something of his passion for the salvation of a lost world. It does not need the gift of prophecy to tell us what would be the result if we should abandon Foreign Mission work.

Given a proper appreciation of Foreign Missionary work in its relation to the Kingdom which Christ came to establish, and the efforts put forth to give the Gospel to the heathen is a true index of our loyalty to Christ.

The statistics give a total of 47 baptisms with a net increase of 28 for the year. Total membership 313. Last year there were 77 baptisms and a net increase of 89. This year 16 were excluded against 9 of last year. This year a total of 9 deaths against 5 of last year. Three new missionaries have joined the forces on the Foreign Fields, Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Glendenning, M. A., and Rev. S. C. Freeman, B. A.

Suggestions: 1. Two Missionary Conferences were held during the year. We suggest that two more be held during the coming year, and that they be advertised in all the churches as distinctively missionary in character.

2. We suggest that all the pastors persevere in keeping before the people the necessity of praying success into our work.

3. We suggest that one be chosen by this Association whose duty it will be to keep the churches supplied with the latest and most hopeful missionary literature. This to be done by the free and extensive use of all the secular papers.

Following this report the Association listened with pleasure to a sermon by Rev. E. B. McLatchy. It was voted to accept the invitation of the Main Street Baptist church, Sackville, to hold the sessions of 1904 with that church. Closed with prayer by Rev. J. Hughes.

3rd Session.—After devotional exercises conducted by Revs. H. H. Saunders and I. N. Thorne, Rev. W. E. McIntyre, B. A., addressed the large gathering on Home Missions. He strongly emphasized the duty of supporting this work on the ground that (a) God demands an equal distribution of his blessings, (b) Patriotism and Denominational Loyalty requires the extension of the work; (c) Moreover the Great Commission is not being carried into effect while this work languishes.

After a selection by the choir Prof. Keirstead, D. D., was introduced and spoke on the subject of Education. In graceful terms he referred to the staff of young preachers before him—whom he had met in the classrooms of Acadia. The address had special reference to Theological Instruction at Acadia and the New Forward Movement. The address closed with an eloquent plea for the recognition of the value of Education—as given at Acadia in nourishing and developing life and character.

4th Session—Sabbath a. m. The services of the day opened with a devotional meeting at 7 a. m., led by Bro. Fred Porter, (Lic). At 10 a. m. Bro. Ritchie Elliott led a devotional service of very special interest. At 11 o'clock the Moderator took the chair. Pastor Addison announced the hymns; Rev. Wylie H. Smith read the Scriptures; Dr. Keirstead led in prayer. The Associational sermon was then delivered by Rev. B. H. Thomas of D. hester. The sermon was a plea for the Old Theology, and contained many notes of warning, concerning the encroachments of the New Theology. Text II Kings 7: 2.

5th Session—The Sunday School Lesson was taught by Rev. D. Hutchinson; Rev. R. M. Bynon followed with an address on Sunday School work; Rev. Dr. Keirstead then preached from Ps. 87: 5-6. Subject: The Church as a Training Place for the Young.

6th Session, Sunday, p. m. The evening was devoted to Foreign Missions. The speakers were Rev. Dr. Manning and Mrs. Cox. An evangelistic service of great power, led by Pastor Hutchinson, closed the day. Two souls professed conversion.

7th Session.—The Monday a. m. session commenced with devotional service led by Rev. A. F. Brown. Committee to examine Circular Letter reported, recommending that the Letter be read. The Rev. N. A. McNeill then read the document which discussed "Character in our Churches."

Report on Denominational Literature was taken up, and after discussion was adopted. Bro. E. M. Sippell spoke, in behalf of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR and was most thoroughly enjoyed. Clerk of the Association submitted the Statistical Report:

No. of churches in Association	52
" " reporting	49
" " received during year	2
" " members reported last year	7656
" " this	7742
Net increase during year	86
No. of baptisms during year	191
" " received on experience	10
" " restored	9
" " received from churches in Convention	45
" " elsewhere	8
Removals—Died	28
Joined churches in Convention	48
" " elsewhere	43
Excluded	4

Otherwise removed ..... 4  
No. of non-resident members ..... 1300

Report on Temperance read by Rev. M. Addison—Adopted.

The morning session enjoyed as a closing feature a sermon from Rev. J. F. Brown.

8th Session.—Report on Education was presented by Rev. E. B. McLatchy and adopted. The report and

Institutions at Acadia are in a healthy and hopeful condition; and worthy of our most hearty, helpful and unanimous sympathy in every way.

Especially would we remind you of the annual convocation among the students of the different institutions which took place last winter. Also of the marked prosperity of the Seminary during the recent year as to attendance and financial returns.

Further that as there has already another forward movement enterprise taken form in the minds and hearts of some of the brethren, that we sustain and support it every way up to the full extent of our ability.

Report on B. Y. P. U. read and adopted. Report on Sunday Schools, submitted by T. J. Wallace, adopted.

A Sunday School Committee was appointed to confer with the other Associations in regard to the organization of a provincial convention, along denominational lines.

Revs. D. Hutchinson, Dr. Brown, and R. M. Bynon were named as that committee. Report on Foreign Missions taken from the Table and adopted after discussion.

The following resolutions presented and passed:

Thanks to the entertaining churches and choir.

Thanks to the railway and boat lines.

Thanks to the Rev. B. H. Thomas for Associational sermon.

Thanks to the writer of Circular Letter, Rev. A. A. McNeill.

Special.—Whereas we have heard with profound regret of the death of our sister Mrs. R. Sanford, wife of our beloved missionary Rev. R. Sanford. We assure him of our deepest sympathy in his painful loss, and that our prayers will not cease to ascend for him.

By request of the Moderator, Dr. Keirstead and Dr. Manning led the Association in prayer on behalf of the afflicted family.

Resolution in regard to a more systematic method of giving—and that giving be emphasized as an act of worship was introduced and passed.

Rev. Dr. Brown then delivered a sermon after which the Association adjourned.

Final Session.—Voted that Dr. Brown, F. W. Emmerson and N. A. McNeill be a committee to superintend the printing of the minutes.

The platform meeting was in the interests of Temperance. A very vigorous sermon was preached on the subject by the Moncton Pastor. Text Deut. 22:8.

The Treasurer's report was submitted and passed. The minutes were confirmed.

Rev. Dr. Keirstead then led in an evangelistic service of great power. Fully one hundred responding.

A few happy words from Pastor Addison, followed by the benediction brought an Association of rare fellowship to a close.

## B. Y. P. U.

The annual meeting of the Associational B. Y. P. U., of Eastern New Brunswick were held with the Valley Baptist church, Surrey, Albert Co., beginning Friday evening at eight o'clock—the Associational President Miss Ethel Emmerson in the chair. After the usual devotional exercises an interesting programme was carried out. Rev. Milton Addison, the pastor of the entertaining church, delivered a brief but interesting address of welcome to the delegates assembled from all parts of the jurisdiction. To this welcome Miss Emmerson responded in a pleasing manner. Rev. Dr. Brown was then introduced, and delivered an address of great interest to the movement. After singing, Prof. E. M. Keirstead, D. D., spoke, at length with great power, raising at once the interest of the delegates to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The meeting then adjourned until Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

The following officers were elected on Saturday morning:—President—Miss Emmerson, re-elected; Vice-President—Mrs. Dr. Brown; Sec'y.—Treas., W. Harold Coleman.

The Statistical Report, though somewhat incomplete, was encouraging, the especially interesting feature being the number of baptisms reported from among the ranks of the young.

A motion was made and carried, unanimously fixing the holding of the Inter-Provincial Convention at a time and place separate from the General Convention of the Maritime Provinces.

It was also voted to unite with the proposed Union Convention of Christian Endeavor—Epworth League and Baptist Young Peoples' Unions to be held in St. John in October next.

It was further voted to commend the course of study laid down by the B. Y. P. U. of America. The Baptist Union, our Young People's paper, was also commended to the readers among our Young People.

Adjourned to meet at Sackville in 1904.  
Surrey, Albert Co., N. B., July 17th.



## ✿ ✿ The Story Page. ✿ ✿

### Not Ashamed.

(SALLY CAMPBELL, IN OUR YOUNG FOLKS.)

Charley Peters was going to college. With his hat and his grip in his hand, he ran upstairs to say good-by to his grandmother.

"I am about to start," he said, gayly. "If you have any last words, now is the time for them."

The old lady looked lovingly at her big, broad-shouldered grandson and reached out a gentle hand to lay on his arm.

"Try to do your duty, my boy," she said, "and try not to make a secret of it. It will help the other young fellows to do theirs."

"Dear grandmother!" was all that Charley said, as he stooped for his good-bye kiss.

One night, a group of freshmen were collected in Dan George's room. They were sitting on the bed, the table, the floor—everywhere but on the chairs. Three weeks before, they had been strangers; now, they were chatting and chaffing together like lifelong friends. As the hands of Dan's clock drew near to half-past seven, Charley rose to go.

"What's the matter?" said Dan. "You are not going to leave us?"

"Yes, I must. I have an engagement."

"Forget it," said Billy Archer. "Break it. We can't let you go; your company is so delightful."

"That's true," said Charley modestly; "but you must try to comfort one another, and hope to meet again."

He was half-way down the narrow corridor of the dormitory when he hesitated. A moment later, he opened Dan's door again, and put his head in.

"Look here," he said, "you fellows need not suffer the pangs of curiosity. I am going to Professor Dean's Bible class, and I don't care about going on the sly." He slammed the door and departed, this time to stay. There was a moment's silence in the room after he had disappeared.

"What was that for?" asked Dan.

"Advertisement," said Billy.

"But he didn't wait for any of us to go with him."

"There are several ways of advertising," remarked Billy, "and beware of imitations."

"If Peters is a Sunday-school boy," said Mat Hewlitt, "I am afraid he has dropped into the wrong pond. He will be a queer fish among us all, for I guess we are none of us saints, exactly."

"Don't be cast down," said Billy, consolingly; "he may be worse than you fear. Going to Bible class once in a while doesn't altogether make a saint."

"What do you know about it, old man?" asked Dan.

To this question Billy made no answer, and the talk went on to something else.

A few days later, Mat said to the others, "What do you suppose Peters was upholding at the club to-night?"

"Morning chapel," asked Dan.

"We were all talking," Mat went on, "about what an abominable screw-out of the fellows that missionary fund is, and he must needs put in and sermonize about missions being nearly as deserving an object as athletics, and what a pity that the 'college spirit' couldn't include our dues to the heathen as well as the football championship."

"Wasn't it scandalous?" said Billy. "What could he have meant by it?"

"Something serious," said Dan. "I really think that Peters must be a genuine case, for when a man wishes to put his hand in his pocket for that sort of thing it goes a good way to prove his sanity."

Up in his room, Charley was struggling with the unpleasant sense of having felt obliged to say something not relished by his hearers.

"It is so much easier," he thought, ruefully, "to do what you consider right than to own up to it publicly. Why did grandmother put in that clause? I'd like to keep my principles to myself, and then the fellows think I'm a prig, which does not matter, I suppose. But what good does it do?"

It was not long before Mat Hewlitt began to "work" one of his many schemes, for which he had been famous in his preparatory days. He and Dan and Billy and some others were talking it over, one afternoon.

"Charley Peters would be just the one to help," said Mat, "if he will."

"He won't," said Dan.

"Why not?"

"Well, because everything has to hang so awfully plumb for him, and this—Dan hesitated over the end of his sentence.

"Isn't in the Bible," suggested Billy, dryly.

"Pshaw!" said Mat. "We must have a little fun. We will ask him."

He went to the window and shouted up to the next story, "Charley Peters!"

Charley came down.

The plan was expounded to him, and he was urged to join in.

"You are the only man in the class who can help us out," said Mat, "and we rely on you."

"I can't do it," said Charley.

"Yes, you can. It is the very thing you can do. You must."

Charley shook his head.

"Why not?" said Dan.

Before there was time for an answer, Mat said, sneeringly, "Because he is afraid of getting his hands dirty, dear little boy."

Charley squared his shoulders, and by an unconscious gesture, stretched his strong, young fingers out before him.

"I am, indeed!" he said, energetically. "When I came here to college, I came with the intention of keeping my hands clean, and, please God, I mean to do it.—That night, Billy Archer came to Charley's room."

"Peters," he said, "I wish with all my soul that I were you!"

Charley was too much surprised to speak.

"When I first went off to school," Billy went on, "I meant to be good; I honestly did. But, like a fool, I was ashamed of it, and, little by little, I gave in to what my conscience told me was wrong, until now nobody supposes that I have any conscience. I dare say, you thought me the most hardened of the crowd."

Charley could not deny it.

There was a moment's silence. Then Billy said, hesitatingly, "I wonder whether I could—"

"Yes," interrupted Charley, eagerly, "you can; you will. You will begin over, and do right."

"Will you stand by me?"

"Yes, I will—and one better than I, Billy."

It was months after this that Charley wrote to his grandmother: "I have tried to do my duty, and I have tried to be open about it; and it has helped somebody else, just as you said it would."—Sel.

### A Home Heathen.

"Oh, mamma! I am so disappointed," cried Emma Estlin, coming dejectedly into her mother's pretty sitting-room, her usually bright face woefully clouded over.

Mrs. Estlin looked up sympathizingly from her sewing.

"What is the matter, darling?"

"Why, you know the entertainment that our mission band is getting up? Well, we meant to have it such a good one in every way. Bessie Allen was to read—and you know she reads just lovely. Elsie Sharpe was to recite, May Stevens to sing, and Elsie Haines was to play an instrumental solo, while Dollie Watson and Willie were to have a piano duet, and I was to sing, too, you know; but now it's all spoiled, and I'm not going to sing."

"Why not, dear? What has spoiled it all?"

"Why, some one said that we ought not to slight Anna Lewis, and so she has been asked to read—and she reads horribly. She'll just spoil the whole thing! I won't sing, if she takes part, and I just told Mr. Stanley so; and if I'm not in it, some of the other girls—they won't be either, I think it's a shame that she had to be asked!" And Emma looked ready to cry.

Mrs. Estlin felt sad. This was not right to look down on some one less favored in wealth and talents than herself; that she would so worry a kind teacher in trying to break up an entertainment; and that she should be the means of leading her young companions to do these same things! This is the Master's work, too!

"Oh, mamma, don't!" in a smothered tone. "I care more for what you think of me than any one else, except God," she added, not wanting to put God in the background the second time.

Then, as she lifted her tearful face from its refuge, she said:

"I didn't know there were so many wicked thoughts in my heart. What shall I do?"

"Go, set it right with Miss Stanley and the girls—after you have set it right with God," and Mrs. Estlin left her daughter with a loving kiss—left her alone with One that never refuses to forgive—and the mother's heart rejoiced knowing that works worthy of repentance would follow.—Children's Missionary Friend.

### How Flies Brush Their Coats.

Willie flushed and happy, had just come in from the barn, where he had been playing hide-and-seek, an exchange relates.

"I guess my little boy needs to find a brush," said mother, looking up from her work. For there were clinging to his pretty sailor suit bits of dry grass and seeds from the mows and some were playing peek-a-boo in the little fellows' hair.

"O mother, can't I wait? I'm just too tired now."

"If flies had been playing hide-and-seek, they wouldn't allow a speck of dust to stay on their heads; they'd brush it off," casually remarked Aunt Nan.

"Flies!" exclaimed Willie, incredulously. "Where'd they get their brushes, I'd like to know?"

"Oh, they have them, and use them," laughed Aunt Nan. "Hair brushes?" questioned Willie; and his face took on a perplexed look.

"Yes; and with them they always keep themselves very clean. Have you never seen a fly rub his delicate front legs over his head?"

"Lots and lots of times," replied Willie quickly.

"Well," resumed Aunt Nan, "there are a great many hairs on the underside of a fly's feet and legs, and these form tiny hair-brushes. When any dust gets on a fly's head, he brushes it off at once; and then he rubs his legs together, as you have probably noticed. This is so that no dust may cling to the little brushes."

"Hurrah, Mr. Fly!" exclaimed Willie. "I guess you needn't think you're the only one who can use a brush, even if the other fellow doesn't carry his brushes round on his feet."

Away he ran; and, when he came back, mother said her little boy looked neat enough to be kissed.—Sunday School Visitor.

### A Cat Story.

A very beautiful cat, carried in infancy from some remote village in the Apennines, was given as a mascot to the Italian captain of an oil-tank steamer which ran between Savona and Point Breeze, Philadelphia. In the course of time she presented the ship with a family of kittens, who were less than a month old when the Philadelphia docks were reached. Like the other sailors, pussy went ashore, and, when the "Bayonne" was loaded and ready to depart, could not be found. Search was made in vain about the wharves; and Capt. Hugo was compelled not only to sail without her, but to assume responsibility for her abandoned infants.

Two days after the prodigal came back. Another and a larger boat filled the "Bayonne's" place. Repentant and dismayed, she visited every steamer in the docks. Then, convinced that her indiscretions had made her both homeless and kittenless, she took up her quarters in a watch-box, and patiently awaited Capt. Hugo's return. Week followed week, scores of barques arrived, and were each in turn anxiously inspected; and, still undiscouraged by repeated disappointment, she bravely kept her post. At last the "Bayonne" was sighted, and there was no need this time to hunt for the cat. There she stood, quivering with agitation, on the extreme edge of the wharf, as the malodorous little craft plied its way along the river. The captain's big black dog, Pussy's friend and companion, barked his furious welcome from the deck. The sound increased her excitement; and, when the steamer was still twelve feet from the docks, she cleared with flying leap the intervening space, and amid the cheers of the crew, ran straight to the captain's cabin, where she had left her kittens two months before.—Agnes Repplier.

### A Riddle That Solved Itself.

After a hard day's work the boys' raft was at last finished. Of course, grandfather must see it launched, and they rushed pell-mell to the house to bring him down to the creek. Grandfather admired the new raft even as much as the boys thought it deserved, and that was a very great deal.

"But this isn't the first raft I've seen on the creek this summer," he said. The boys looked at him in astonishment.

"Why, how can that be, grandfather?" Ted ventured. "We're the only fellows that play here, you know, and we never built a raft before."

"The other raft was made of leaves," grandfather began with a twinkle in his eye.

"Of leaves! What good would that be?" Hal interjected.

"But it really was made of leaves," grandfather insisted. "Of dried leaves and twigs, all nicely sewed together with silk. It doesn't sound exactly serviceable, I know; but it carried its owner very comfortably. He sat on his raft—"

"Sat on it, grandfather!" Ted's eyes were growing wider and wider. "Why, we have to stand on ours. If we sit down, over it goes, in a minute!"

"His doesn't, though," laughed grandfather. "He sits and floats all day long, wherever the wind and water may choose to carry him. His meals are brought to him, too—all he can eat. He's a ravenous fellow, a regular wolf for hunting and devouring."

"Is it a riddle, grandfather?" Hal asked suspiciously.

"Well, perhaps; see if you can guess it! The raft builder is very beautifully marked, and has exceedingly strong jaws; and whenever a water insect floats too near the raft, he is quickly seized in these strong jaws, and swallowed before he can even try to get away."

"Is it a frog, grandfather?"



"No."

"A kingfisher?"

"No."

"Is it—oh, what is it, grandfather?"

But just at that moment a tiny floating platform of leaves and twigs came sailing slowly toward them down the creek; and on it, looking round with bright, greedy eyes, sat a large, beautifully-marked water spider, eager and alert for food.

"There! there!" cried both boys. "There he comes now—old spider wolf! I isn't it, grandfather?"

"Yes, that's the raft builder," said grandfather, "and he's a bloodthirsty fellow, too. See how he watches for every water insect on his way! He's ready for them every time."

And when the little old craft sailed out of sight round a bend, the boys' raft was successfully launched, and grandfather stood on the shore clapping his hands and cheering. But nobody cheered Mr. Water Spider, who had built his raft all alone!—Sunday-school Visitor.

### Saved by His Horse.

The intuition and sense of locality of the horse are well known, and are found invaluable at critical times, as illustrated in the following account of an actual occurrence sent to *The Little Chronicle*:

"My great-grandfather lived in Vermont in the days when, if one wished to go to Boston, the journey could be best made on horseback. One spring, just as the ice had cleared from the rivers, he was returning home from that noted place on his favorite horse. It was pitch dark when he reached the river below where his farm lay. He crossed where the bridge had always been, arriving home after all the household had retired, and did not disturb them. The next morning his wife asked him how he crossed the river.

"On the bridge, of course," was the reply.

"Why, you are crazy!" The bridge went down stream when the ice went out," exclaimed she.

"I don't believe it, and I shan't until I see for myself," said the worthy man, starting up.

He went directly to the river, and there, spanning the stream, was one rather narrow plank, beneath which a torrent of muddy water poured. His plucky horse had, in the inky darkness, crossed on that single plank.

### The German Princes.

What a happy, healthy, wholesome-looking lot of lads there are in the royal family of Germany! Emperor William may well feel pride in his six fine sons and the little daughter. Military training and discipline are a part of the education of every German prince, and even the youngest of the emperor's sons already has a fine military bearing. The children of the royal family in Germany lead anything but lives of indolence and luxury. They rise promptly at half-past five in the morning, which is an hour earlier, I dare say, than many a boy rises who reads this. They take active outdoor exercise for an hour before their simple breakfast at seven o'clock. After breakfast they must go at once to their studies, and keep at them until afternoon. Their games, when their lessons are over, are all of an outdoor kind, such as cricket, tennis, or football. There is more study after dinner, and by nine o'clock all but Prince Augustus are in bed. Prince Augustus, being now eighteen years of age, sits up until ten o'clock. The Empress of Germany is one of the wisest and most devout of mothers, the chief aim of her life being to make good men of her six sons, and a good woman of her one little princess. Each of the German princes holds a well-earned position in the army or navy, and all of them are being taught that "life is real, life is earnest," and that none of it must be wasted.—Standard.

### A Shy Author.

J. M. Barrie is extremely shy. Soon after he leaped into fame, the editors of three journals for which he had been writing determined to give a dinner in his honor. They knew him only by his work, and anticipated a brilliant occasion. But course after course was consumed without a word from their guest, and, despite frantic attempts to lure him into conversation, it was not until he rose to put on his coat that he made the first and last remark that he uttered during the evening. This was in the broadest Doric: "Weel, this is the first time I've ever had dinner with three editors." Mr. Barrie is well aware of his shyness, and does not scruple to make fun of himself because of it. On one occasion there appeared in the *Scots Observer* a brilliant lampoon in which Mr. Barrie was represented as attending a public dinner, keeping everyone in roars of laughter with his unceasing stream of wit and epigram, and finally ending up by making the speech of the evening. When a certain literary friend of Mr. Barrie's saw this wickedly clever piece of satire, his indignation knew no bounds, and he rushed into print demanding that the author of this infamous article should straightway disclose himself, and be dealt with accordingly. But alas for the well-meaning friend, the author was none other than Mr. Barrie himself.—*Little's Living Age*.

"Quench not the spirit." It is a word of deep wisdom and warning. It means, among other things, "Do thyself no harm." Preserve your individuality. Do not impair the life forces. Do not disqualify yourself for receiving impressions of reality from the world around or illuminations from the light within.—Charles G. Ames.

## The Young People

EDITOR

W. L. ARCHIBALD.

All communications for this department should be sent to Rev. W. L. Archibald, Lawrencetown, N. S., and must be in his hands at least one week before the date of publication.

### Daily Bible Readings.

Monday.—Our enemies (Acts 9: 23-25).  
Tuesday.—A "messenger of Satan" (Acts 19: 23-27).  
Wednesday.—Tent-making (2 Thess. 3: 6-12).  
Thursday.—Poverty (1 Cor. 4: 9-13).  
Friday.—Glorying in weakness (2 Cor. 12: 5, 6).  
Saturday.—"For my brethren's sake" (Rom. 9: 1-5).

The comments on the Prayer Meeting Topic for August, the first installment of which appears in this issue, are furnished by Rev. C. K. Morse, B. A., the newly installed pastor of the Waterville and Cambridge churches. Bro. Morse is entering upon his work under very favorable auspices. The Young People's work will always receive staunch and earnest support from him.

### Prayer Meeting Topic—August 2.

"How we may overcome our Hindrances."—II Corinthians 12:7-10, 10:10.

"Lest he should be exalted above measure" there was given to Paul a thorn in the flesh—a weak body and contemptible speech. He thought this a serious affliction, and a great hindrance to him in his work, a weight too heavy to be carried.

A ship that has large sails and a fair wind needs ballast. Troubles are the ballast of a believer. Paul specially needed the very trouble which he had. His sails were large. He had a noble birth, extraordinary ability, a liberal education, and a wonderful experience. How persistently the world would endeavor to secure such talent for her use, but he was safely weighted. The ship without ballast is a useless, dangerous possession. So Paul without the weight he was carrying would perhaps have been useless to the cause of Christ if not one of its most dangerous enemies.

Paul did not spend his time in feverish restlessness. That is what you and I would have done. But he prays for deliverance. This is a recognition on his part that God is ever mindful of his children and can heal their infirmities.

He prays persistently, not once, nor twice, but three times or until answered. The answer was an unexpected one but none the less gratefully received. Paul needed to learn that the Lord's work was to be done "Not by might, nor by power, but by My spirit."

The answer is not a removal of the hindrance but an assurance that God's grace is sufficient for him. This grace sustains, strengthens and even enables him, to glory in infirmity. Wonderful transformation! Glorious progression! What a school is the school of Christ! Very often the child of God standing on the vantage ground of years of experience glories in what he once believed were infirmities. He now sees they were just the experiences he needed to develop strong Christian character. The huge trees looked out through bursting bud or upturned leaf to welcome the May shower or June sunshine but crouch and groan before the cruel winds of March or November. Yet it is these fierce winds that teach the roots to reach out and down where they can hold to another earth securely. The roots of faith and love and trust strike deeper and ever deeper into the realities of eternal things and in the March winds of experience entwine themselves around the very Christ of God.

When I am weak then am I strong. When I have little of Paul's strength then I have much of Christ's strength. Man sees his limitations and is afraid, but his extremity is God's opportunity. "The carnal mind is enmity against God" and where there is greatest weakness there is least resistance to God's strength. It was the time when we were most conscious of our weakness that God used us most.

If we are to overcome our hindrances it must be through that "sufficient grace" which first sustains, then strengthens, and finally enables us to glory in infirmity. Thus we learn the secret of that weakness which is strength and at length enables us with Paul to say, "I can do all things through Christ that strengtheneth me." C. K. Morse.

Waterville, N. S.

At the annual meeting of the District Baptist Young People's Union of Halifax and Dartmouth, which was held at the Tabernacle Church, on Monday evening, July 6, the following officers were elected: President, Guilford R. Marshall; 1st Vice-president, Parker R. Colpitt; 2nd Vice-president, Edwin Hubley; Treasurer, Thomas E. Clay; Secretary, Sarah L. Norton; Corresponding Secretary, Mary I. Thompson.

### "Triumph Over Difficulties."

Every life has its hindrances. Each one of us is tempted

to think his own the greatest, and to him, of course, they are. But there is no life free from them. There are weaknesses within, known and unknown. Sometimes we discover that we have done unwise things when we had no intention to do them. Some unperceived defect in us just found vent for itself, and we were never aware of it until we met the consequences. Even the richest and easiest life has its hindrances. Its wealth and its ease are probably among the greatest of them. It is enough for us to know that hindrances are essential to life. Only death is untroubled by them.

And not only are they a sign that life is active and is encountering its limitations. They are among the best and most necessary discipline of life. We grow by overcoming hindrances. We grow by overcoming hindrances. Our best joy is the joy of victory over them. Without them we think life would be easier, but it would in reality lose its interest.

"Then welcome each rebuff  
That turns earth's smoothness rough,  
Each sting that bids nor sit nor stand, but go.  
Be our joy three parts pain,  
Strive and hold cheap the strain,  
Learn, nor account the pang;  
Dare, never grudge the throe."

But we only wring the glory and profit out of our hindrances when we triumph over them. How may we do this?

1. Let us find out what our hindrances are. Those from which we suffer most are the ones that we have never discovered and dealt with. Some of our difficulties are personal. They spring from our own qualities. Others of them may be in our circumstances, but even these would be powerless if they did not chime with some defect within. We will not conquer our unseen foe. Our first duty is to know what our hindrances are. God can show them to us best. "Search me, O God, and know my ways."

2. When we have found them, we ought to do what Paul did with his thorn. He besought the Lord about it. We shall make little headway in our own strength and wisdom. Our own discernment will not reveal our hindrances to us, and our own power will not deliver us from them.

3. But with the Lord's help we are to hurl ourselves against our hindrances. We may be sure that the prolonged prayer of Paul over his thorn was accompanied by the most resolute struggle to triumph over it. The New Testament is full of the royal summons to fierce and implacable combat against every hindrance which hurts our souls.

But some hindrances are meant to be helps. This was the case with Paul's thorn. When he realized this and learned that he was to keep his impediment, but to have compensatory grace, he not only acquiesced, he exulted. If I have done my best and without avail, and have been made to see by the Lord that I am never to achieve what I had hoped, but am instead to have more of his spirit and help, in this I must rejoice and be glad.

For, after all, some limitations are a source of power. They give us a place to stand, a wall to place our backs against, something to grasp as the runner holds corks in his hands to clutch as he strains in his race. A dash of pain heats courage into heroism. The pressure of opposition stings us into deeper resolve and more irresistible purpose.

So Paul decided to glory in tribulations, not to grieve in them.

The sea did not stop for Canute. Hindrances only assure to the Spirit of God in man a more signal and complete victory.

### Ripened Character.

Character is a growth. It is like fruit—it requires time to ripen. Different kinds of fruits come to ripeness at different seasons; some in the early summer, some later, and some only in the autumn. It is so with Christian lives—they ripen at different seasons. There are those who seem to grow into sweetness in early years, then those who reach their best in the mid years, and many who only in the autumn of old age come into mellow ripeness.—J. R. Miller, D.D.

### Onward and Upward.

We live but one life, we pass but once through this world. We should live so that every step shall be a step onward and upward. We should strive to be victorious over every evil influence. We should seek to gather good and enrichment of character from every experience, making our progress ever from more to more. Wherever we go we should try to leave a blessing, something which will sweeten another life or start a new song or an impulse of cheer or helpfulness in another heart. Then our very memory when we are gone will be an abiding blessing in the world.—J. R. Miller, D.D.



## Foreign Mission Board

### W. B. M. U.

"We are labourers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address: Mrs. J. W. MAXWELL, 710 Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

#### PRAYER TOPIC FOR AUGUST

That the blessing of the Lord may rest upon our Convention and his presence and spirit pervade every session. For the sorrowing ones in India that they may be greatly comforted and sustained in the darkest hour.

#### Notice.

The W. B. M. U. Convention will be held in Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 19-21. Executive meetings will be held on Tuesday 19th. All delegates to this Convention will please send their names to Mrs. W. L. Fish at once. The Entertainment Committee will not hold themselves responsible for free entertainment for names received after August 15th. A post card will be sent to each delegate whose name is received in time. W. B. M. U. S. can send two delegates beside their President and Secretary. Mission Bands may send two delegates.

A meeting of the Missionary Aid societies of the Western Association was held at Marysville, Saturday afternoon, June 27th. About fifty ladies were present. The meeting was conducted by Mrs. Haxlock Cox, Associational Director. The service was opened with singing "Jesus shall reign." A very helpful Bible reading on the ninety-first Psalm was given by Mrs. B. H. Phillips. Prayers especially for the salvation of souls both in the home and foreign land during the coming year were offered by Miss Hooper, Mrs. Burt and Mrs. Fisher. A letter of encouragement to the aid societies from Mrs. M. S. Cox was read. Then followed reports from the following mission circles: Jemseg, McKenzie's Corner, Centreville, Hallow, Doaktown, Fredericton, Gibson, Macnaquac, Marysville, Florenceville, Woodstock. The reports showed a continued interest among the women, and a good amount of money raised.

Encouraging and interesting reports were given of Mission Bands in connection with some of the circles. The following bands reported: Marysville, Fredericton, Doaktown, Macnaquac.

Prayers for special blessing on the workers of the missionary societies were offered by Mrs. H. G. Estey and Mrs. R. H. Phillips. The meeting closed with singing.

BESSIE M. McNALLY,  
Secretary.

A meeting of the W. M. A. S. in connection with the N. S. Eastern Association was held in Victoria Hall, Bass River, at 4 p.m., July 17th. Mrs. Quick, of Guysboro, was in the chair. After singing and prayer by Mrs. C. H. Martell, Mrs. Quick gave a most helpful and inspiring Bible reading from 1 Cor. 13. We then listened to an address from Mrs. Gunn, Belmont, on the subject of "Grande Ligne" giving interesting facts connected with the work there, telling of a recent visit to the Institute and how greatly appreciated was the large supply of useful articles sent by the Aid Societies.

A most interesting paper on "Mission Bands" by Mrs. P. O. Foster was then read by Miss L. A. Yuill, of Great Village. An address of much interest was given by Miss Clark, our returned missionary, who spoke of her "touring" experiences and gave us some idea of the hardships endured and consecrated lives of our missionaries. Miss Hume, of Dartmouth, read an excellent paper on "Our Year's Commission" and we trust that her earnest, inspiring words will be remembered by all. With singing of Doxology the meeting closed.

A Workers' Conference in connection with the above was also held on Monday afternoon, July 13. Mrs. Quick presided. Reports most interesting and encouraging were received from over twenty societies, after which Miss Clark addressed the meeting and those present asked many questions concerning the life and habits of the Telugu people. A most delightful hour was spent in this way. We all felt more than repaid for attending the Association and wished we could send Miss Clark to every village and town throughout our province to acquaint our people with the great need of uplifting our sisters in India. After singing "God be with you" we adjourned to meet in Canso, July, 1904.

L. W. KING, Sec'y.

#### 2nd Chipman, N. B.

The annual meeting of the W. M. A. Society was held in the church on Sunday evening, July 12th. The Prov. Secy. Mrs. M. S. Cox presided—An acceptable programme was presented consisting of special music of a Missionary character, annual reports read and accepted. Addresses by Rev. Mr. Weir (Presby.) and Rev. E. F. Miller, pastor of the

church, were listened to with great interest. An offering was taken amounting to \$46.50 for Foreign Missions.

We also held an "At Home" during the year, in the vestry of the church of which no report was given. The members of our sister (Presby.) Society were invited to attend, a special programme was prepared, and at the close dainty refreshments were served by our society. The committee in charge managed the social in a very creditable way, which was fully enjoyed by all. These social gatherings are an incentive to all as they bring us in closer touch with each other and the cause of missions. L. HAY, Secretary.

On Sunday, 28th June, the Women's Missionary Aid Society of Lawrencetown, Annapolis Co., held a thank-offering service. Invitations were issued to all the sisters of the church; and a large audience was in attendance. In the absence of the President, the pastor, Rev. W. L. Archibald, presided. A carefully prepared programme was presented. The service opened with an anthem by the choir. Then followed Scripture reading and prayer by the pastor. Solos by Misses Estella Saunders and Etta Wheelock were much appreciated. A reading by Miss Clara Daniels, late pupil in Elocution at Acadia Seminary, was pleasingly rendered and well received. Mrs. Burdette, returned missionary from India, gave an account of work done there. Her address was both graphic and interesting.

The closing address was made by Rev. Lew Wallace, of Mechanicsville, N. Y., formerly pastor of this church. He referred to the mission work done in his new field and spoke words of encouragement to the workers here. A collection to the amount of twenty-five dollars was taken. This sum will be devoted to creating Mrs. Archibald life member of the Society.

SECRETARY.

Lawrencetown, N. S.

#### W. M. A. S. Report.

W. M. A. S. meetings in connection with the Eastern N. B. Baptist Association, was held in the vestry of the Baptist church in Surrey Valley, Saturday, 18 inst, at 2.30 p.m. Devotional service led by Miss Minnie Colpitts, B. A. Opening hymn "What a Friend we have in Jesus." Scripture, 115th Ps., read by Miss Lottie Price, prayer was offered by Mrs. Blakeney, Hillsboro, and the Prov. Sec. The leader then read a few verses from Acts 1st and made some inspiring remarks, followed by fervent prayers by several sisters.

When this very helpful part of the exercises closed the Prov. Sec. took the chair. An address of welcome was cordially given the delegates and visitors by Miss Almeda Edgett, and replied to by Mrs. Cox. Reports were in order as follows: Surrey, Miss Edgett; Aid Society and Mission Band, Hillsboro, Mrs. Blakeney; Salem, Miss Addie Steeves; Hopewell Cape, Mrs. S. C. Spencer; Hopewell Hill, Miss West, Aid Society and Mission Band; Riverside, Miss West; Albert, Mrs. Emma Smith; Dawson Settlement, Mrs. A. Rutledge; Elgin, Miss Horsman.

Special prayer was offered for the work in Albert by the County Secretary, Miss Horsman, Moncton, Mrs. Price; Sackville, Main St., Mrs. Mitchell; Middle Sackville, Mrs. Harper; Dorchester, Mrs. Thomas; Boundary Creek, letter; Petitediac, Mrs. G. F. Fowler; Forest Glen, Miss Colpitts; North River, Mrs. Colpitts; Point DeBute, Miss Tingley; Lewisville, Miss Tingley; Harper's Brook, Mrs. Kinner; Steeves' Mountain, Mrs. Lutz. Prayer for the success of the work was offered by Miss Tingley, Co. Sec. Havelock, Mrs. Otty Corey. Prayer for the work in Kings and the remaining counties represented in the Eastern Association was offered by Mrs. Brown. The collection was taken at this stage of the meeting by Miss Price and Miss Colpitts. The amount was \$4.65.

A letter from Miss Flora Clarke, Tekkali, India, written especially for the Eastern sisters was read by Miss Bessie Horsman and listened to with great interest.

A paper "Canada's Need," written by Mrs. Hutchinson, was read by Miss Winnie Keith. Twenty minutes were given to an open Conference on the duties of W. M. A. S. officers and members. Many sisters took part in asking and answering questions. This very helpful and encouraging meeting was closed with prayer.

If the limits of this article permitted, extracts from the various reports could be given—in most cases there was marked gain.

All who attended the meeting were delighted with the beauties of Surrey valley and the hospitality of its people. The vestry walls were decorated with a map of our mission field in India and the names of all the stations in white, on grey cardboard, showing the interest the Band leader in Surrey has for our Foreign work.

EVELYN COX.

#### Amounts Received by the W. B. M. U. Treasurer

FROM JULY 14 TO JULY 21.

Cavendish F M \$12.60; Tidings 25c; Reports 15c; Port Hawkesbury F M \$2.25; Osborne F M \$5.50, H M \$3.50; Coll Eastern Association, N S \$5.64; Sale of Literature at same \$7.05; DeBert leaflets 60c;

Great Village leaflets 36c; Macnaquac F M \$19; St Peters Road F M \$5.96; Coll Asso, P. E. I. \$3.96; Berwick F M \$15.50, H M \$11.28; Tidings 25c; Weston F M \$3.83, H M 50c; Somerset F M \$11.50; Millton, Queens Co F M \$9.50, H M \$5.23; Gavelton, F M \$3.00, H M 50; Falmouth, F M \$11.00, H M \$1.75; Tidings 25c; Greenfield F M \$5; North Range F M \$8.8, Tidings 25c; Reports 10c; Salem F M \$7, H M \$5, Tidings 25c; Lockport F M \$9.75; H M \$5.63; Mt Hanley, F M \$6, Tidings 25c; Albert F M \$9; Chipman F M \$7.50; Chipman to constitute Mrs E. A. Branscombe, and Mrs W. E. Morrison Life Membership, F M \$50.00; Torbrook, F M \$26, H M \$2; Middleton F M \$12.35, H M \$1.27; NW \$6.00; Gaspereau F M \$18.921 H M \$3.09, G. L. M 70c, Tidings 25c; Centreville, F M \$7.11 H M \$1.24; Miss Newcombe's salary \$8.6; Athol, F M \$1; New Castle Creek, support of pupil in Bobboli school \$4; Forbes Point F M \$6, H M \$4; North Kingston, F M \$4.20; Lunenburg, F M \$4.25; Jordan River, F M \$1.75, H M \$1.75; Mrs C. Hayden, support of Lingiah \$25, Tidings 25c; Ludlow F M \$11, H M \$5, support of school in Tekkali \$5; St Stephen, F M \$12.26, H M \$3.97; Amherst F M \$13.50, H M \$3.50; Brookfield and Forest Glen F M \$19.50, H M \$2; Coll at Quarterly Meeting, \$6; Avondale, P \$12.44; Advocate, leaflets 9c, Tidings 25c; Laurencetown and Valley West F M, \$7.50, H M, \$3, Tidings 25c, to constitute Mrs J. L. Archibald a Life Member, F M \$12.50, H M \$12.50; Port Maitland F M \$6; Sydney, Pitt St F M \$8.50; Macan F M \$8.45, H M \$5.00, Tidings 25c.

MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U.

#### Foreign Mission Receipts.

A friend, Brookfield, Queens county, N. S. \$3; Dr J. G. Morse, \$3; Coldbrook, Sunday School, per Mrs W. C. Bill, \$39.66; Wm Dunbar, \$3; "G. D. T. in memory of her friend, F. Louisa D., support Miss Harrison, \$20; Billtown Sunday School, support native preacher, \$35; Amherst church, Sunday School, native preacher, \$28.60. Total, \$138.26.

SUPPORT OF MR. GULLISON.

Mrs A. T. Dykeman, \$5; Mrs J. V. Giffin, \$5; Total, \$10.

SUPPORT OF MR. GLENDENNING.

Moncton, B. Y. P. U., \$25; Rev S. Langille, \$10; Harvey 1st, Mission Band, \$7.87; East Onslow church (Nuthy, 10c; North River, \$1) \$1.10; (West Onslow church, Belmont, \$1; Onslow, \$6.50) \$7.50; Clarence Mission Band, \$2.50; B. Y. P. U., Temple church, Yarmouth, \$12.50; Harvey Mission Band, \$1.13; German St Sunday School, \$4.8; Sisters, Chegoggin church, \$10. Total, \$126.60.

J. W. MANNING, Sec'y-Treas.

St. John, July 25.

#### Horton Academy.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: The buildings of old Horton Collegiate Academy are receiving such a thorough overhauling, that it becomes my duty to acquaint you and our constituency with the fact, lest some visitor might fail to recognize the place.

All our buildings are being painted inside and out. The "Home" is being thoroughly renovated. The walls of the class-rooms in the Manual Training Hall are being lathed, plastered and wainscotted, metal ceilings are being put in, and a new class-room is being added.

Last year we had the largest enrolment in many years; but we hope to eclipse the record next session. Among the new applicants for admission is a young man from the British West Indies.

The friends of the school can be of great assistance by forwarding to me the names and addresses of parents who have children of school age, or of young men whom we might assist in their struggle for an education.

The thoughtfulness of pastors in this respect would be especially appreciated, and if some should act as agents of the Academy in a way even more direct, the fact would not tell materially against them.

I desire to thank the many pastors who have aided me very effectively in this summer's canvass.

Yours,

H. I. BRITTAIN, Prin. H. C. A.

## Run Down

That is the condition of thousands of people who need the stimulus of pure blood—that's all.

They feel tired all the time and are easily exhausted.

Every task, every responsibility, has become hard to them, because they have not the strength to do nor the power to endure.

William Ross, Sarnia, Ont., who was without appetite and so nervous he could not sleep, and Leslie R. Swink, Dublin, Pa., who could not do any work without the greatest exertion, testify to the wonderful building-up efficacy of

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies the blood, gives strength and vigor, restores appetite and makes sleep refreshing. It is the medicine for all debilitated conditions.

Hood's PILLS cure constipation. Price 25 cents



## The Messenger and Visitor.

Is the accredited organ of the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces, and will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order. The date on address label shows the time to which subscription is paid. Change of date is a receipt for remittance, and should be made within two weeks. If a mistake occurs please inform us at once.

DISCONTINUANCES will be made when written notice is received at the office and all arrearsages (if any) are paid. Otherwise all subscribers are regarded as permanent.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS send both old and new address, and expect change within two weeks.

### The 20th Century Fund.

DEAR EDITOR: Permit me to make a statement concerning the condition of our 20th Century fund at the present time.

Early in the year the committee was confronted with the resignation of Mr. Adams as field secretary. As the canvass was nearing completion the committee thought that it was best not to employ a new field secretary; but to send out its own members to the various churches unvisited. Accordingly, Pastor D. E. Hatt of Canard has visited Wilmet Mt. Hampton, Paradise and Clarence fields and the North Church, Halifax. He is now on a trip in Guysboro Co. in behalf of the fund. Pastor Hatch of Wolfville has visited the counties of Queens and Lunenburg, spending one month in the work. Pastor J. D. Spidell of Gaspeaux has visited St. Margaret's Bay, Indian Harbor, and the Jeddore churches, spending three weeks on those fields. And at the time of the present writing Pastor W. F. Parker of Windsor is canvassing the eastern shore from Moser's River eastward to Isaac's Harbor. When Messrs. Hatt and Parker have completed their work, Nova Scotia will have been pretty thoroughly canvassed.

Mention should also be made here of the excellent work that Messrs. Stackhouse and Bosworth did in connection with the fund last fall. Mr. Stackhouse spent three months in work for the fund and the present success of the fund, so far as N. S. is concerned, is largely due to his efforts. Mr. Bosworth spent six weeks in the work, half on Prince Edward Island and half in Cape Breton. His work in both places was crowned with a good degree of success. We owe these brethren a large debt of gratitude for the help that they gave us in behalf of the fund.

The following is an approximately correct statement respecting the financial status of the fund:

NOVA SCOTIA.		
Western Association	Assigned	Pledged.
Yarmouth Co	\$ 3500	\$1632 48
Digby Co	1700	2040 00
Annapolis Co	3000	3182 48
Shelburne Co	600	567 96
Queens Co	1200	1204 46
Miscellaneous		3 00
	\$10000	\$8630 38
Central Association.	Assigned.	Pledged.
Lunenburg Co	\$1500	\$ 962 59
Kings Co	4500	4803 62
Hants Co	1200	1013 25
Halifax Co	4100	3351 70
Miscellaneous		26 90
	\$11000	\$10159 16
Eastern Association.	Assigned.	Pledged.
Guysboro and Anti-	\$1000	\$ 728 48
gonish Cos.		
Colchester and		
Pictou Cos.	1500	2419 67
Cape Breton	1500	1074 60
Cumberland Co	2000	1880 59
Miscellaneous		39 00
	\$6000	\$6742 34
SUMMARY.		
Nova Scotia,	Assigned.	Pledged.
Western Association,	\$10000	\$8630 38
Central Association,	11000	10159 16
Eastern Association,	6000	6742 34
General,		318 37
Total for Nova Scotia	\$27000	\$25850 25
New Brunswick,	20000	12283 34
Prince Edward Island,	3000	735 34
India,		1000
Total	\$50000	\$39868 93

From the above summary it can be easily seen that the fund lacks \$10,000 of the mark that the Convention set for it.

HUGH ROSS HATCH,  
Secretary of the Committee.  
Wolfville, N. S., July 24th, 1903.

## 20th Century Fund Receipts for N. S.

JULY 9TH TO 23RD.

Port Greville, \$7; Guysboro, \$56; Chester, Mrs. Nettie Mitchell, 50c; Pastor Morse, \$5; for memorial of brother Francis Wayland Morse, 1860-1880; Port Williams S. S., \$10; Caleb Ross, Margaree, \$1; David Smith, Mabou, \$3; Upper Canard S. S., \$5; Church \$18.50; Prince St., Truro S. S., \$10; A. F. Cox, \$1; Wm Cummings, \$75; Wolfville, Miss Sophie Bishop, \$5; Helen Starr, \$5; Josiah Soley Jr Economy, \$100; Mrs. M. P. Harlow, Berwick, \$5 for memorial of Captain Samuel Perry; Forest Glen, Col. Co. S. S., \$3; New Tusket, Manning Mullin, \$1; Chas Hudson, \$1; Hebron church, \$25.29; New Germany ch, \$9.45; Miss Nettie Longley, Paradise, \$1; Seal Harbor S. S., \$12.75; North Brookfield, Queens Co Ada M Harlow, \$1; W H Wear, Jr \$1; Arthur W Hendry, \$2; Pastor MacLean, Truro, \$3.50; Eber Corkum, Hubbard's Cove, \$2; Myrtle and Grace Churchill, Overton, \$2; Henry Rose, Overton, \$2; W M Holmes, Centreville, Digby Co., \$1; Mrs Levenia Hollingsworth Mill Village, 10c; Springfield W M A S., \$4; Miss Lettie Freeman, Bridgewater, \$1; A. N. Cox, \$1. Total July 9th to 23rd, \$376.44. Before reported \$5003.52. Total convention year to date \$5379.96.

HUGH ROSS HATCH, Treasurer for N. S.  
Wolfville, N. S., July 23rd, 1903.

### Notices.

The Shelburne County Baptist Quarterly Meeting will hold its next session with the church at Woods Harbour on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 11th and 12th.

E. P. COLDWELL Sec'y.

The Baptist Institute will meet on Friday, August 21st, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the Leinster Street church, St. John. Programme will be published later.

D. H. SIMPSON, Sec'y.

### CONVENTION NOTICE.

After many unsuccessful endeavors on the part of the locating committee, occupying several months, a place has at last been secured for this year's meeting of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces.

The place is Leinster Street Church, St. John N. B. The time is August 22-25 commencing on Saturday 22nd, at 10 o'clock a. m. The churches in St. John have jointly appointed a general committee to arrange for the Convention, and have not undertaken to provide free entertainment as heretofore. No one church, however, is responsible for a departure from the practice of offering free entertainment to the ministers and delegates attending Convention. This change has been brought about by circumstances.

Circulars and blanks for credentials have been mailed to clerks or pastors of churches as soon as practicable. My address for the present is Woodville, Newport, N. S.

HERBERT C. CREED,  
Sec'y of Convention.

I wish to say that the Rev. W. Andrew White a recent graduate of Acadia College, has been engaged by the Home Mission Board to labor for one year among the African churches of Nova Scotia. He has been at work but a few weeks, and already rich blessing has attended his efforts to win souls to Christ. We bespeak for Bro. White a very hearty welcome by the people to whom he goes. He is worthy of the fullest confidence of all. We are sure that all our pastors wherever possible, will render to Bro. White all the help and encouragement they can in his work. Pastors living near the communities where Bro. White is to labor, can do very much to encourage him in his work by welcoming him to their homes, and in various other ways. We think he has been sent to us for this special work. Let us do all possible to assist him.

E. J. GRANT, Sec'y H. M. B.

Yielding to the urgent appeal from the officers of the Maritime Convention to the St. John churches, that a place of meeting for the approaching Convention be provided in St. John, Leinster Street church has offered the use of their building to Convention for that purpose. This action has met with the approval of a general committee from all the city churches, who will co-operate in locating delegates. While no free entertainment has been asked or offered, under the circumstances, doubtless many will esteem it a privilege to entertain friends who will attend the meetings as delegates. The committee will be pleased to notify all such delegates as far as possible, of such invitations, but will not assume the responsibility of providing free entertainment to any. A list of hotels, boarding houses and homes willing to entertain for pay, with rates, location etc., will be prepared by the committee, who will furnish all information relative, thereto on application. Any delegates desirous of being located by the committee will please apply by letter personally on or before August 10th.

On behalf of the Committee,  
R. G. HALEY, Chairman.  
St. John N. B. July 18th, 1903.

## FREE ADVICE ON CURING CATARRH



DR. SPROULE, B. A.,  
Successful Catarrh Specialist.

Read these questions carefully, answer them yes or no and send them with the Free Medical Advice Coupon. Dr. Sproule will study them thoroughly and write you in regard to your case, without its costing you a cent.

Is your throat raw?  
Do you sneeze often?  
Is your breath foul?  
Are your eyes watery?  
Do you take cold easily?  
Is your nose stopped up?  
Does your nose feel full?  
Do you have to spit often?  
Do crusts form in the nose?  
Are you worse in damp weather?  
Do you blow your nose a good deal?  
Are you losing your sense of smell?  
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?  
Do you have pains across your forehead?  
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?  
Do you have to clear your throat on rising?  
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?  
Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?  
Does the mucus drop into your throat from the nose?

Answer the questions I've made out for you, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines in the Free Medical Advice Coupon, cut them both out and mail them to me as soon as possible. 'Twill cost you nothing and will give you the most valuable information. Address Health Specialist Sproule, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston. Don't lose any time. Do it now!

### FREE MEDICAL ADVICE COUPON

Health Specialist SPROULE, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston, will you kindly send me, entirely free of charge your advice in regard to the cure of Catarrh.

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....

## Probate Court, City and County of Saint John.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, or any Constable of the said City and County—GREETING:

**WHEREAS** the administrator of the estate of Susan S. Wilson, deceased, has filed in this Court an account of his Administration of the said deceased estate, and has prayed that the same may be passed and allowed of Law, and a distribution of the said Estate directed in due form of Law.

You are therefore required to cite the Heirs, next of kin, Devisees and Legatees of the deceased and all of the creditors and other persons interested in her said estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held in and for the City and County of Saint John, at the Probate Court Room, in the Pugsley Building in the City of Saint John, on Monday, the Seventeenth Day of August, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the passing and allowing of the said accounts and the distribution of the said estate as prayed for and as by Law directed.

Given under my hand and the Seal (L. S.) of the said Probate Court, this twelfth day of July, A. D. 1903.

ALEXANDER McMILLAN,  
Registrar of Probates.

ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN,  
Judge of Probate.  
AMON H. WILSON,  
Proctor for Administrator.

## Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

### Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties.

Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions.

Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

A GUARANTEED CURE  
FOR DYSPEPSIA K.D.C. OR MONEY  
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highest endorsements. Write for testimonials & guarantee  
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has cured more cases of sickness than any other medicine. It's the best remedy in the world for

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Rose Cold  
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A prominent New York lawyer in an unsolicited testimonial says: "HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE cured me when all other remedies failed. Physicians' prescriptions did not even relieve. For years I have been a sufferer of Rose Cold with all of its annoying symptoms, such as constant sneezing and itching watery eyes. Himrod's Asthma Cure in one week totally eradicated a Rose Cold of years standing. No words can express my appreciation of its effectiveness."

The late (Dr.) Oliver Wendell Holmes in his book "One Hundred Days in Europe" says: "I have used all remedies—Himrod's Cure is the best. It never failed."

"Send for a generous free sample to-day and try it. It will not disappoint you."

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**DOAN'S  
KIDNEY  
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Are a sure and permanent cure for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

**BACKACHE**

is the first sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it! Check it in time! Serious trouble will follow if you don't. Cure your Backache by taking

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.****COWAN'S  
PERFECTION  
Cocoa.**

It makes children healthy and strong.

**Joggins Coal****This FIRST CLASS COAL**

can be purchased by the Cargo in ROUND RUN of MINE and SLACK sizes by communicating with P. W. McNAUGHTON, at 20 Orange St., St. John, or Joggins Mines, N. S. We guarantee the quality to be of the best for steam purposes.

**CANADA COALS & Ry. Co., Ltd.**

Joggins, N. S.

**The Home****HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.**

Do not clean plate glass mirrors with soap and water, which sooner or later dim the surface. Alcohol and water is safe, but unless the mirror is actually dirty rubbing with a soft cloth cleanses it perfectly. It is best not to use soap on table glass, much of which is rather soft and easily scratched. For this reason avoid the many patent powders and cloths advertised to give a high polish to a good glass.

If tea-pots or coffee-pots become discolored on the inside, boil in a strong solution of borax for fifteen or twenty minutes. Borax is excellent for cleansing discolored tinware of any kind.

To prevent silver from tarnishing, place a few lumps of camphor in the box of drawer containing the silver articles. This will neutralize to some extent the gases, which turn silver dark. If silver is to be stored for some length of time, it should be cleaned thoroughly and placed in cotton flannel bags that can be closed tightly at the top. Then these bags should be wrapped in paraffine paper, or, still better, in beeswaxed paper. To make the latter (it cannot be bought) take ordinary manilla paper and lay it on a smooth surface covered by a white cloth. Shave the beeswax quickly over the paper and then pass a hot iron over the paper, when the wax will be melted right into the paper.—Pilgrims' Herald.

**COMMON SALT.**

The following selection from an exchange, is so pertinent that we pass it along. Everybody has salt in the pantry and nobody keeps house without it.—But few of us realize how very useful just common salt may be, in an emergency. Many and various are the remedial uses to which it may be put, and the free use of salt goes far to preserving health in the home.

As a dentifrice, common salt may be relied upon. By judicious use the teeth are kept white, the gums hard and the breath sweet. When the gums are spongy, the mouth should be washed out twice a day with salt and water. Warm salt water, held in the mouth, will sometimes banish toothache, and, at least, make the affliction lighter, while it is both safe and easy to try. Again, equal parts of alum and salt, or even salt alone, placed on a piece of cotton wool and inserted in the hollow of an aching tooth, will often give relief when other means have failed. To allay neuralgic pains in the head and face, take a small bag of flannel, fill with salt, heat thoroughly and apply to the affected part.

A bag of salt placed hot to the feet, or any portion of the body, is better for giving and keeping warmth than is the conventional brick or hot-water bottle. Salt placed on the gum when a tooth has been extracted will prevent profuse bleeding at such a time. An excellent gargle for the throat is simple salt and water. Many serious cases of throat affliction might be cured by the use of this alone, if only taken in time, gargling every hour or half hour, as the need warrants. A flannel cloth, wrung out of salt water, is also an excellent remedy for sore throat. Salt in tepid water is a handy emetic; as an antidote for the poison, silver nitrate, or lunar caustic, give salt and water freely.—The Christian Herald.

**SPICED CURRANTS.**

Spiced currants are delicious served with roasts. Make a syrup of three pounds of sugar, a pint of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of cloves and half a teaspoonful of salt. Add six pounds of currants and boil half an hour. Seal in either jars or glasses.—Ex.

**CURRENT JELLY.**

Wash the currants clean, put them in the preserving kettle and mash them and boil twenty minutes or more, until they are thoroughly cooked. Dip them, a quart or more at a time, into a strainer cloth and squeeze out all the juice. Measure this, and to each pint allow one pound of sugar. Put

the juice over the fire and let it boil rapidly for five minutes; then add the sugar and let it boil rapidly one minute longer. Take off the fire, skim clear and put into tumblers and seal securely.—Ex.

**BEET SALAD.**

Bake beet roots until tender, remove the skins and place on ice. Shred a white cabbage finely and sprinkle well with salt. Slice the beets on lettuce leaves, spread the cabbage over the beets, and serve with a mayonnaise or a boiled dressing. The salad may be garnished with a few slices of beets cut into points.—Ex.

**SPANISH CREAM.**

Three eggs, one and one-half pints milk, one-half box gelatine, six tablespoonfuls granulated sugar. Flavor with vanilla. Scald gelatine and milk in double boiler, stirring constantly. When cold, add them to the yolks and sugar, previously well beaten. Then let all come to a boil. Beat whites to a stiff froth, which add to the mixture. Put in a mold, set on ice, and serve with whipped cream.—Ex.

**LAMB STEAK.**

Dipped in egg and then in biscuit or bread crumbs and fried until it is brown, helps to make a variety for the breakfast table. With baked sweet potatoes, good coffee and buttered toast or corn muffins one may begin with courage.—Ex.

**SPANISH EGGS.**

Cook one cupful of rice thirteen minutes in two quarts of boiling water, to which has been added one tablespoonful of salt. Drain through a colander and add one tablespoonful of butter. On the rice place six dropped eggs, and serve.—Ex.

**APPLE AND NUT SALAD.**

Chop separately and mix together one cupful of apples and one cupful of English walnut meats. Serve with a dressing made as follows: Rub two slightly rounded tablespoonfuls of nut butter smooth with two-thirds of a cup of water, add about half a teaspoonful of salt. Let all boil together for a moment over the fire, remove, add two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, set on ice to get very cold, then pour over the salad. Garnish with celery.—Ex.

A good tonic of salt water for the hair should contain a teaspoonful of salt to a tumbler of water, and should be applied to the hair two or three times a week.—Ex.

**THE DANGERS OF CHILDHOOD.**

Summer is the most deadly season of the year for little ones. The little life hangs by a mere thread: diarrhoea, infant cholera and other hot weather ailments come quickly, and sometimes, in a few hours, extinguish a bright little life. Every mother should be in a position to guard against, or cure these troubles, and there is no medicine known to medical science will act so surely, so speedily and so safely as Baby's Own Tablets. A box of the Tablets should be kept in every home where there are little ones, and by giving an occasional Tablet hot weather ailments will be prevented, and your little one will be kept well and happy. Don't wait until the trouble comes—that may be too late. Remember that these ailments can be prevented by keeping the stomach and bowels right. Mrs. A. Vandever, Port Colborne, Ont., says: "My baby was cross, restless and had diarrhoea. I gave her Baby's Own Tablets and they helped her almost at once. I think the Tablets a splendid medicine for children."

The Tablets are guaranteed to cure all the minor ailments of little ones; they contain no opiate or poisonous drug, and can be given safely to a new born babe. Sold by medicine dealers, or mailed at 25 cents a box by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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IT RESTORES THE STOMACH  
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## The Sunday School

### BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

#### Third Quarter, 1903.

JULY TO SEPTEMBER.

Lesson VII., August 16. Saul tries to kill David.—1 Samuel 18: 5-16.

#### GOLDEN TEXT.

God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. —Psa. 46: 1.

#### EXPLANATORY.

DAVID'S REWARD.—V. 5. The opening of the eighteenth chapter of First Samuel speaks of the friendship which sprang up between David and Jonathan, and of the covenant they made together. That friendship is the theme of next week's lesson. This week, we trace the progress of Saul's jealousy, and see to what fearful results it came. The account begins immediately after the close of the war with the Philistines.

5. AND DAVID WENT OUT WITHersoever SAUL SENT HIM. He "went out" on military expeditions, for after his successful battle with Goliath the young warrior seems to have been given by Saul some important position in the army. Saul could do no less for one who had saved the country in such peril. AND BEHAVED HIMSELF WISELY. Many a young man is unable to stand promotion, but spoils his chances of further progress by becoming conceited. AND ALSO IN THE SIGHT OF SAUL'S SERVANTS. These courtiers might easily have become jealous of David, and envious, when they saw the young shepherd so suddenly promoted over the heads of many of them. That they did not, speaks volumes for the tact of the future king.

II. SAUL'S JEALOUSY.—V. 6-9. The first five verses of this chapter are anticipatory, briefly summing up what is more fully described later.

6. AS THEY CAME. The army may have spent some time in the pursuit of the fleeing Philistines, following up all the advantages of their victory. It was during this campaign that David had established his renown, as just related. THE WOMEN CAME OUT OF ALL CITIES OF ISRAEL. They went to meet the army, and express their joy at the national triumph. "This is a characteristic trait of Oriental manners. Compare the triumphal procession of Miriam and the other women after the passage of the Red Sea (Ex. 15: 20), the song of Deborah (Judg. 5: 1), and the story of Jephthah's daughter (Judg. 11: 34). SINGING AND DANCING. The singing and dancing were not separated; they sung as they danced. "Dancing was the usual expression of rejoicing upon occasions of national triumph like the present, and at religious festivals (Ps. 68: 25; 149: 3).

WITH TABRETS. The "tabrets" were timbrels or tambourines, such as those used by Miriam and by Jephthah's daughter.

7. AND THE WOMEN ANSWERED ONE ANOTHER. They sang antiphonally, as the women still do in Oriental festivals; one group of singers chanting the first line and another group replying with the second. Such an antiphonal chorus was Miriam's song with the other Hebrew women (Ex. 15: 21). AS THEY PLAYED. That is, as they danced, with joyful gestures. SAUL HATH SLAIN HIS THOUSANDS. AND DAVID HATH TEN THOUSANDS. "These words were, no doubt, the favorite refrain of an old national or folk-song." This song became widely known among the Hebrews, and even reached to the Philistines, who quote it twice in the course of subsequent history (1 Sam. 21: 11; 29: 5, 8). SAUL WAS VERY WROTH. "Seeing, perhaps for the first time, in the youthful Bethlehemite that 'neighbor better than himself' to whom his kingdom was to be given. WHAT CAN HE HAVE MORE BUT THE KINGDOM? Compare the similar words of Solomon in 1 Kings 2: 25. Probably ever since Samuel had foretold the loss of power, Saul had been looking for the appearance of his destined successor.

8. AND SAUL EYED DAVID. The suspicious, sidelong glances of a jealous man are implied in the word, eyed. We often speak of jealousy as "the green-eyed monster," and no emotions show themselves more unmistakably in the eye.

III. SAUL'S MURDEROUS ATTEMPT.—V. 10, 11. Jealousy, like all other evil passions, is not long, confined to the mind, but breaks out in evil deeds. It was so in the case of Saul.

10. ON THE MORROW. The day after the celebration of David's victory by the women, singing and dancing. THE EVIL SPIRIT FROM GOD CAME UPON SAUL. The anger and jealousy excited by David's triumph brought on a return of Saul's mental disorders. AND HE PROPHESED. "Played the prophet," viz., by gestures and demeanor. "Rather, he raved." "The word 'prophecy' describes an ecstatic condition due to supernatural influence, good or evil; the result in the one case being prophetic inspiration or religious enthusiasm, in the other raving madness." IN THE MIDST OF THE HOUSE. "The two were alone in the chamber, the elder unattended by his thoughts, the younger calmly alive to the

danger." AS AT OTHER TIMES. AS WAS CUSTOMARY. A JAVELIN (rather "spear") IS SAUL'S HAND. This short spear was the symbol of royalty, a kind of scepter, and seems to have been near the king at all times. See 1 Sam. 19: 9; 20: 33; 22: 6; 29: 7.

11. SAUL CAST THE JAVELIN. Better translated, he "lifted" or "brandished" the spear. Saul merely made a threatening gesture. Later, however (1 Sam. 19: 10), he actually hurled the weapon.

FOR HE SAID ("Saying to himself.") I WILL SMITE DAVID—EVEN TO THE WALL. "Had he succeeded, the act would have been ascribed to his madness, and he would have been more pitied than blamed." AND DAVID AVOIDED OUT OF HIS PRESENCE TWICE. That is, Saul thus threatened David on two occasions, and each time the young man wisely withdrew.

IV. DAVID'S GROWTH IN HONOR.—V. 12-16. Saul's sin had four immediate results. First, result 12. AND SAUL WAS AFRAID OF DAVID. "Saul began to be terrified, thinking that his arm had become powerless, or that (as was true), the son of Jesse bore a divinely protected life." BECAUSE THE LORD WAS WITH HIM. "A higher power was watching over his rival's life."

The second result of Saul's sin was that the Lord was DEPARTED FROM SAUL. When Germany and France were at war, it was impossible to entertain both a Frenchman and a German at one house. God and Satan are forever at war, and if Satan is admitted as your guest, God will surely depart. To lose his presence is the sum of all losses.

13. THEREFORE SAUL REMOVED HIM FROM HIM. He was afraid to have his rival any longer in attendance on himself as his armor-bearer. This was the third result of Saul's sin: it drove away not only God, but also his friend, whose music had so often soothed him in his fits of madness. AND MADE HIM HIS CAPTAIN OVER A THOUSAND. Probably chief of one of the principal towns of Judah, each containing, roughly, a thousand men. (See article, "Army," in Hastings' Bible Dictionary).

14. AND DAVID BEHAVED HIMSELF WISELY IN ALL HIS WAYS. "The wisest course in time of danger is to do faithfully our daily duty, and leave our case with God." AND THE LORD WAS WITH HIM, bringing him success and prosperity.

15. SAUL WAS AFRAID OF HIM. He "stood in awe of him," for this is a stronger expression than the words in verse 12 translated in the same way.

16. BUT ALL ISRAEL AND JUDAH LOVED DAVID. This mention of Israel and Judah would indicate that the books of Samuel were written after the separation of the nation into the southern and northern kingdoms. However, there was a marked distinction between the two portions of the country long before the disruption, and David, though from Judah, was popular also in Israel. BECAUSE HE WENT OUT AND CAME IN BEFORE THEM. He led them in war, he was active in the conduct of affairs, and so they came to know him and to love him.

#### GREAT BRITAIN'S SEA-GOING MEN.

One in every thirty-six of the males over fifteen years of age in the United Kingdom is a seaman in the mercantile marine or a fisherman, according to the report of the Board of Trade committee to which we referred on Sunday, but that by no means represents the proportion of Britons who go to sea in ships. For the current year the total number of officers and men. Active service ratings provided by the estimates for the royal navy is 127,000, being an increase of 4,000 over the previous year. Taking the two totals this means that one in about every twenty is a sailor, which is an enormously larger percentage than that which any other nation can boast, even with the conscription which supplies the seamen of several Continental countries.—London "Daily Chronicle."

#### STILL HUNGRY.

The district around a village in Staffordshire is inhabited by a sturdy race of colliers and iron workers. Some years ago a wager was made concerning one of these worthies, whose eating feats were the admiration of his acquaintances, that he would at a sitting eat a roast goose, together with a reasonable quantity of vegetables, and at the same time drink a gallon of beer.

The event was decided one Saturday evening at a well known hostelry, they bird, vegetables and ale being duly consumed. When being escorted homeward in triumph by one of his backers the hero of the evening plaintively remarked to his friend:

"Bill, doan' thee tell my owd woman as I et that ere guse, or else her woan' gie me no supper."—"Tit Bits."

## WEAK AND FAINTING

### THE SAD FLIGHT OF ANAEMIC PEOPLE

They Have Headaches and Backaches—Are Languid and Unable to Stand Exertion—From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

You can always tell anaemic men and women. They are pale, weak and languid. They have headaches and backaches. They can't eat—or they can't digest what little they do eat. And it all comes from poor blood and unstrung nerves. Banish anaemia at once by enriching your blood and toning up your nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Thousands of grateful women have said that these pills have restored them after all other means tried had failed. Mrs. Joshua McIlroy, of Orangeville, Ont., was a great sufferer for several years and spent much money looking for a cure. To a reporter of the Sun Mrs. McIlroy said: "Several years ago my health gave out completely. I was so weak that I could not do my housework. If I went upstairs my heart would palpitate violently, and sometimes I would faint away through weakness. My nerves were unstrung, and I suffered much from dizziness. I tried many remedies, but they did not help me. Then I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to do so. I am glad I did for the pills soon built me up and made me a well woman. My health remained good until last spring, when I was again taken with weakness. I now knew by experience the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and at once got a supply. The result was as beneficial as before and I can conscientiously say the pills have done me untold good. I am grateful for this and hope my experience will benefit some other sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured more sickly, pale-faced girls and women than any other medicine ever discovered, for they supply new, rich, red blood and so strengthen every part of the body. They are equally suitable for men, women and children, and cure not only anaemia, but decline, consumption, indigestion, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, and the special ailments which all women dread. These pills can be had through any druggist, or will be sent post-paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Look for the full name on every box, so that no worthless substitute may be palmed off on you.

#### ANECDOTAGE.

A Harrowgate correspondent vouches for the truth of the following anecdote: Professor Banks, the president of the Wesleyan Conference, was once preaching to a large congregation in the North of England, when he noticed a young man in the midst of a commotion. Thinking to give the young man time to compose himself, he asked the congregation to join in singing the hymn, "Sometimes a light surprised the Christian while he sings." Seeing the broad grin that ran round the chapel, he inquired of someone in the vestry the cause of it. When he heard that the young man in the centre of the disturbance had set his coat-tails on fire by sitting on his lighted pipe he understood the cause of the mirth and the appropriateness of the hymn.—"T. P.'s Weekly."

Junior Partner.—"Young Jones has overstayed his vacation five days. Shall we fire him?"

Senior Partner.—"No," promote him. That shows he ain't afraid of hard work."—Judge.

I was Cured of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINIMENT. R. F. HEWSON, Oxford, N. S.

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One man writes these facts from Black River, N. B., Jan. 4th, '02:

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## From the Churches

### DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present Convention year. All contributions, whether for division according to the scale, or for any one of the seven objects, should be sent to A. COBURN, Treasurer, Wolfville, N. S. Envelopes for gathering these funds can be obtained free on application.

The Treasurer for New Brunswick is REV. J. W. MANNING, D.D., ST. JOHN, N. B., and the Treasurer for P. E. Island is MR. A. W. STERN, CHARLOTTETOWN.

All contributions from churches and individuals in New Brunswick should be sent to DR. MANNING; and all such contributions in P. E. Island to MR. STERN.

MILL COVE.—One by letter and one by baptism were received, Sunday the 19th inst. A young Jersey cow has been donated and driven seven miles to the pastor's door. The donor is F. N. ATKINSON.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S.—On Sunday the 19th, four more were received into the fellowship of the Bridgewater Baptist church being baptized at Lapland. Two others have been received by letter since our last report. This makes a total of fifty-one that the Lord has added to our membership since the convention met in Yarmouth last year. The pastor leaves this week for his vacation and during his absence the pulpit will be supplied by the Rev. Stephen March.

C. R. FREEMAN.

ST. MARTIN'S.—We are happy to state that our Roll Call Fund has grown wonderfully since we last reported. We had reached nearly \$84 when the pastor received a letter from our good friend, Robert G. Mann, Esq., containing a draft for \$100. Mr. Mann has repeatedly helped our church in the most generous fashion. At our recent quarterly business meeting unanimously adopted a resolution expressive of our gratitude to him. We expect that our Roll Call Fund will now reach \$200. This amount will be devoted to removing an adverse balance on our church expense account, making some needed additions to the parsonage, and also insuring the same property for the next three years.

ISAACS HARBOR.—We are starting out in the new Associational year with the hope that a blessing may rest upon our church and congregation. There are some encouraging features in our work, but we need the presence and power of the Holy Spirit in larger measure. Rev. W. F. Parker has been among us in the interests of the New Century Fund. He is pushing the matter forward with much energy and a fair degree of success. It is our hope that the scheme may result in the realization of our highest expectations.

W. H. WARREN.

SYDNEY MINES.—A trumpet call has gone to all our Baptist churches. So far we have only heard from one. We are the two or three gathered together in the Master's name. Dear brothers and sisters in the Lord can you give us a little help. It is for God and a work that will count. Will all the pastors that received the trumpet call ask their members for a small collection to help in this work for God. We want a place to worship in. The work has begun and the Master says go forward. We are thankful for \$5.00 from Port Williams, Canard Baptist church.

June 26:

EDWIN ORAM.

SECOND FALLS.—My last communication to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR seems to have been lost, so I will recapitulate a little. After the Second Falls church was burnt down by forest fires it was decided to go ahead and rebuild as soon as possible. A committee to raise funds was appointed, also a building committee to choose a plan. The plan has been chosen and the foundation is already finished. Regarding funds the people at Second Falls subscribed liberally themselves, then St. George's came nobly to their aid with a subscription of \$200. Daniel Gillmor, Esq., generously gave \$100. Altogether \$888.00 have been subscribed. In response to a circular, asking for \$1.00, sent to the 400 churches of the Maritime Provinces 33 have responded. Most of these 33 churches are little struggling interests like our own. With their subscriptions they

have sent words of encouragement no less appreciated than their money.

M. E. FLETCHER, pastor.

[A list of contributions to the above mentioned building fund has been sent us for publication. We regret that we cannot comply with the request to publish this list. To publish lists of contributions for local objects is contrary to a standing rule of the paper, and in the aggregate would occupy more space than we can afford. The list forwarded to us is however at this office and can be inspected by any person interested.]

EDITOR MESSENGER AND VISITOR.]

NEW MARYLAND AND NASHWAAK.—We have just entered upon the work with the New Maryland, Nashwaak, and Glencoe churches. We have found a very kind people. When we reached the parsonage at New Maryland we found that the carpenters had been at work making improvements for the accommodation of the pastor and his family and on our arrival the ladies had the table all spread and after our journey we were in a good condition to appreciate the kindness of the ladies. On Sunday, the 5th, good congregations gathered at the forenoon and afternoon services. The pastor referred to the relationship into which they had entered, of the responsibilities resting upon them and of the duties of the church toward the pastor, and of the pastor toward the church. On Sunday, the 12th, we spent the day with the Nashwaak church preaching forenoon and evening. In the forenoon a large congregation gathered at the church when the pastor took for his text, Ps. 20: 5: "In the name of our God we will set up our banners." After the sermon Bro. Whitfield White was received as a candidate for baptism and church membership, at the close of the service a large congregation gathered at the shore to witness the ordinance of baptism. Bro. White is a resident of the place, the head of a family, and we trust he will be a great help to the church. It was the 42nd anniversary of the baptism of the father of the candidate, who was present to witness the scene and rejoice with his son. In the evening the pastor preached on the New Birth and gave the hand of fellowship to Bro. White. At the close of the service a young lady from Marysville expressed a desire to lead a Christian life.

C. N. SABLES.



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For upwards of a year the property has been under examination by our entire staff of engineers and so far as there can be any certainty in mining it would seem that this property can, from any standpoint possible, be considered an absolutely safe investment and one that will pay exceedingly large profits to all stockholders.

The mine has already produced nearly a million dollars. It is equipped with 10 stamps, to which we are now adding 40 stamps, and the power to run the mill will be supplied by an electric works on which \$5,000,000 has already been expended.

This will be the only offering of the stock at 7½c. per share.

Full printed particulars will be sent upon request.

This year we will pay our customers in dividends A HALF MILLION DOLLARS from the 26 companies under our control and we make the positive statement that WE HAVE NEVER MADE A LOSS FOR A CUSTOMER.

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## MARRIAGES.

**STEADMAN-COSSETT.**—At the home of the bride's parents, Smith's Cove, Digby County, N. S., July 15th, by Rev. Ward Fisher, Charlotte Ida Cossett, to Arthur Lincoln Steadman, of Everett, Mass.

**STATE-NICKERSON.**—At the Baptist parsonage, Guysborough, by Pastor Ernest Quick, George E. State, to Lenora Nickerson, both of New Harbor.

**KEOGH-BLAKENEY.**—At the residence of the bride's parents, 119, Cunard street, Halifax, July 16th, by Rev. William W. Rees, M. Henry Keogh, I. C. R. staff, Windsor Junction, to Lillian M., eldest daughter of Mr. Fred Blakeney.

**MCDONALD-LONDON.**—At the home of the bride, on the 14th inst., by Rev. W. D. Manzer, George A. McDonald, to Mary E. London, all of St. Mary's.

**RAFUSE-KEIZER.**—At the parsonage, Chester, N. S., by Pastor Rupert Osgood Morse, July 11, Kenneth Freeman Rafuse, and Bertha Keizer, both of Gold River, Lunenburg County; N. S.

**CRAIG-MORGAN.**—At Hartland, July 10th, by Rev. J. D. Wetmore, Rudd W. Craig, of Brighton, to Lottie A. Morgan, of Cloverdale, Carleton County.

**MOORE-JEWETT.**—At the home of the bride, Deacon Moses Jewett, Prince William, York County, July 22nd, by Rev. F. S. Todd, Asa Lou Moore, and Lelia G. Jewett.

**McFADYEN-McLAUGHLIN.**—At Charlotte-town, July 22nd, by Rev. A. F. Browne, James Albert McFadyen, of St. Catharines, and Priscilla S. McLaughlin, of Charlotte-town.

**AUSTIN-CLINCH.**—At Musquash, July 16th, by Rev. I. B. Colwell, Benjamin F. Austin, of St. George, and Julia G. Clinch, of Musquash, St. John County.

**RILEY-SORREY.**—At the residence of James Manuel, Esq., Georgetown, P. E. I., July 22nd, by Rev. F. D. Davidson, Daniel William Riley, and Sephrona M. Sorrey, both of Lot Sixty-one.

**STEEVES-ESTABROOKE.**—At the residence of the bride's father, Lower Prince William, July 8th, by Rev. C. W. Sables, James O. Steeves, of Marysville, and Hella M. Estabrooke, of Lower Prince William.

**HULBERT-WHITE.**—At Central Chebogue, July 17th, by Pastor E. J. Grant, Edward Hulbert to Rhoda M. White, both of Canaan, Yar. Co., N. S.

## DEATHS.

**WEAVER.**—At Cumberland Bay, Queens Co., N. B., on July 17th, Maggie Jane, beloved wife of Lennard Weaver, daughter of Andrew B. and Helen Smyth, aged 24 years. Our sister was a member of the Church of Christ, a meek and lowly Christian. She left a baby only a few hours old behind her. May the Lord comfort and bless them in this their hour of trial.

**FOREN.**—Mrs. Priscilla Elizabeth Foren died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Gorman, Chester, N. S., July 8th, aged eighty-one years. Sister Foren was a link between the past and the present. She was baptized into the fellowship of the Chester church about sixty years ago by the late Rev. Joseph Dimock. She lived a quiet, consistent Christian life, and now rests with the Master whom she loved.

**BOWLBY.**—On July 14th, after many days of intense suffering, Mrs. Joshua Bowlby of South Tremont, passed to her eternal home. Sister Bowlby has been a consistent member of Lower Aylesford church for more than thirty years. Mrs. Bowlby was 77 years of age. She leaves a husband, one son and two daughters. May the Lord comfort those who mourn.

**HINES.**—At Isaacs Harbor, N. S., of Brights disease, on the 18th of June, Benjamin E. Hines, aged 45 years. The deceased was a man of irreproachable character, honorable in all his business relations, and highly esteemed throughout the community. He leaves a wife and five children to face the grave responsibilities and difficulties of life. Our tenderest sympathy cluster around them.

**MELONEY.**—At Upper North Sydney, C. B., the wife of Bro. J. G. Meloney, aged 67. Her sickness was one that extended over years but during the last year had assumed an aggravated form and occasioned great distress to herself and weariness and anxiety to her family, and none could but say "Amen" as she said good-bye to pain on the morning of Saturday 18th, surrounded by every member of her large family with the exception of the eldest son who arrived

from Boston in the evening. The life of our sister though clouded by pain was full of sunshine and all who knew her will miss her cheerful smile and happy words. For many years she had been a member of Calvary Baptist church, and she lived to honor her profession. All feel that a valued member has gone to join the church Triumphant. She leaves an aged husband, five sons and three daughters and many relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

**LANTZ.**—At the City Hospital, Boston, June 9th, where she had undergone an operation for peritonitis, Ida Longard, aged 29, beloved wife of William Lantz and daughter of Robert Longard, of Eldon, P. E. Island, departed from earth. Death came to her in early womanhood, but it found her ready. She had no fears. She had been for years a true believer in Jesus Christ and had lived a beautiful life. She was faithful in all the relations of life as daughter, wife, mother and friend; was thoughtful, gentle and loving. Her sympathy with all who were in trouble was deep and as far as was in her power she ministered to their needs. At the time of her death her husband was confined at home by severe illness and was not able to go to see her. Strange to say she in a dream or vision, a few minutes before her departure, went back and bid him and the children a loving farewell, and he in his sleep felt that she was with them at that same hour. She had been planning a visit for the summer to the old homestead at Eldon, instead of this she has gone to be with Jesus in the Heavenly Father's mansions where there shall be perfect bliss forever. She will be greatly missed here but our loss is her gain. The prayer is that all who knew and loved her might know and love and follow her Saviour and find an eternal home with all the redeemed. Her body was brought home. Funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Sunday afternoon, June 14th, when a large company gathered to pay their last tribute of respect. May God comfort the bereaved.

## 20th Century Fund.

Sackville, Miss Lebra Atkinson, \$1; Grand Lake, 2nd, W. M. A. S.; In mem. \$5; Hopewell Hill, (Orpah West, \$1, Sarah L. Shaw, \$1.)—\$2; Beaver Harbor, S. S., \$2; Gagetown, (Upper) Mr and Mrs Jas. Babbitt, \$2; Centerville, Mr and Mrs Geo. A. West, \$2.50; Harvey 1st, Harriet Turner, \$3.75; Kars, Wilhelmina Toole, \$1; Springfield 1st, Ira Lee Spragg, \$1; Middle Sackville, (Cyrus Harper, \$2.50, Sunday School, \$10)—\$12.50; Woodstock, Mrs Geo. H Saunders, \$2; Sunday School, \$10.—\$12; Fredericton, (Thirza E. Branscombe, In mem. \$5; Mrs C. E. Miller, In mem. \$5; H. C. Creed, \$15)—\$25; Germain St., (W. F. Denham, \$1, T. D. Denham, \$5, H. D. Mott, \$5.)—\$11; Forest Glen, H. B. Fletcher, \$5; Sussex, Mrs Mel. Scott, \$2; New Canaan, \$2.07; Jemseg, (W. M. A. S., In mem. \$5; Hopewell, (Mrs Mary West, \$1, Edna West, \$1, Rev. F. D. Davidson, \$5; John Russell, \$1.)—\$8; Havelock, Mrs F. Alward, \$1; Andover, Rev R. W. Denmings, \$3; Florenceville, (Rev A. H. Hayward, \$5, Alveretta Estabrooks, \$1.)—\$6; Bristol, Dow Boyer, \$1; Maugerville, (Rev N. B. Rogers, \$5, A. A. Treadwell, \$1.)—\$6; Sheffield, Rev. F. W. Bailey, \$5; Lower Newcastle, (D. J. Bailey, \$1, Mr and Mrs Stanley Bailey, \$2.)—\$3; Dorchester, Alpheus Palmer, \$25; Germantown, Maria Kinzie, \$1; Surrey church, (Mrs W. F. Taylor, \$1, Mrs Wm. Bray, \$1, Ethel Keirstead, \$1, Delia Gross, \$1, Mrs Boaz Gross, \$5.)—\$4.50; St. George 1st, (H. V. Connell, \$9, Rebecca M. Mann, \$2.)—\$11; Chipman, Rev. E. F. Anderson, \$1; St. Stephen church, (Bal. last year \$10.45, W. H. Edwards, \$6, Walter DeWolfe, \$4, A. Murray, \$5, Mr and Mrs J. B. Robinson, \$10, Alice M. Robinson, \$5, Jeannette M. Robinson, \$5, Laura and Annie Manzer, \$1, Mrs Littlefield, \$1, Amos Malory, \$5, Grace Collins, \$2, Mrs J. Murdoch, \$1, Mrs J. Mann, \$5, Mrs E. Graham, \$1, Mrs F. Mills, \$5, Mrs W. Mills, \$5, Mrs J. Anderson, \$5, Mrs H. McCawsey, \$5, Annie Thompson, \$1.)—\$39.45. Total \$230.27.

P. E. I.

Dundas, Sunday School, \$5; Tryon, Sunday School, \$5; North River, Rev. A. F. Browne, \$5; In memory of Jessie McBeath by her sister, \$30. Total \$45.

J. W. MANNING, Treas.

St. John, July 15.

## Denominational Funds.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carleton church, S. S., (H. M., \$5, F. M., \$5, Grande Ligne, \$5.)—\$15; Gibson church, D. W., \$14.02; A friend of missions, (H. M., \$10, F. M., \$15.)—\$25; Fredericton, R. B. Wallace, N. W. M., \$5; St. Martins, 2nd, H. M., \$5; Lower Wickham, (H. M., \$1, F. M., \$5.)—\$1.30; Fairville church, H and F. M.,

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited.  
St. John, N. B.

GLOBE-  
WERNICKE  
ELASTIC  
BOOK-CASE

The kind that grows with your library. It's made up of units, or sections. Ten or a dozen books, one unit—more books, more units, and get them as wanted. Call, or write for booklet.

An Ideal Book-Case for the Home.



Are a Heart and Nerve Tonic, Blood and Tissue Builder and Constitution Renewer for all troubled with weak heart or nerves. As a food for the blood, the brain and the nerves, they cannot be excelled.

If you are troubled with Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Weak or Fainting Spells, Anæmia, or any form of Debility, take

**MILBURN'S  
HEART AND NERVE PILLS.**

Their curative power is quickly manifested. They purify and revitalize the blood, brighten the brain and steady and strengthen the nerves from the first few doses.

Price 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or

The T. Milburn Co., Limited,  
Toronto, Ont.

## The Manitoba Elections.

The result of the provincial elections in Manitoba last week is a sweeping majority for the Government. It is said that the opposition will number only seven in a House of forty members. The Conservative press interprets the victory of the party in Manitoba as an indication of the growing unpopularity of the Liberal party and policy in the Dominion, and a harbinger of a general victory for the Conservative party in the next general election. The Liberal papers, on the other hand, contend that the Manitoba victory is rather to be interpreted as a result of the generally prosperous condition of the Province, the influence of Government patronage and the lack of efficient organization on the part of the Opposition. There are reports to the effect that, owing to increasing years and failing health, Hon. Mr. Greenway, the Liberal leader in Manitoba, is likely to resign his seat in the Legislature and retire from public life.

No  
Vacations



Because of our cool summers, high position, open to sea breezes, perfect ventilation. Study is just as pleasant now as in winter. Students can enter at any time. Send for Catalogue.

**S. KERR & SON.**

Ten Canadians have obtained positions in the three hundred who will fire in the second stage of the King's prize. Of the ten three are not members of the Canadian team. The successful ones are Lt. Vroom, who stands fourth; Major Spaulding, who is eleventh; Capt. Crowe Howard, agent general of Nova Scotia; Trooper Crofton, Capt. Elliot, Trooper McNaughton, Sergt. Bayles, Sergt. Hayhurst and Sergt. McGregor.

**VIM TEA**

Will add pleasure to the meal of prince or peasant.



The Man with a Small Purse can become a Prosperous Investor on Instalments.

**FIVE DOLLARS**

down and five dollars

**PER MONTH**

buys a full paid non-assessable \$300 share in the

**Obispo Rubber Plantation Co.**

(9,000 acres at Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.)

a company that, on a guaranty of 4 per cent. per annum, has paid its stockholders 17 per cent. in the last two years; and as they participate in all earnings and dividends, stockholders will eventually receive almost double their original investments annually.

There will be no watered stock in this enter rise. There are no promotion shares.

The Trust Company acting as Trustee, cannot issue any stock unless same has been paid for, and the organizers of this enterprise must buy their stock on the same basis as other investors. Each share issued must represent one acre of land developed in exact accordance with an iron-clad contract, and no share can be issued for any of the land that is not developed; such land remains the property of the Plantation Company, thus increasing pro rata the value of each investor's holding.

**Interest begins with your first payment.**

This is an ideal opportunity for small investors. The plantation is one of the best in the world and an undoubted success.

**5 Shares at \$25 per month**

will mean eventually an income of approximately \$2,500. Write today for full particulars for yourself and your friends.

An inquiry for information on this enterprise carries with it no obligation to purchase.

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PITTSBURG: Frick Building.

DETROIT: Majestic Building.

ST. JOHN, N. B.: Bayard Building.

GOD'S WILL THE BRIGHTEST THING  
IN OUR LIVES.

God's will is not so much a thing to which we must submit as a thing in which we should glory. It is not a rod beneath which we must bow, but a flag which we may follow. It is the one hopeful, glad and glorious thing in this world. We are too apt to think of the petition, "Thy will be done," as one only to be placed on tombstones and mingled with sobs, when it is rather our battle cry of freedom, our cheer for hope and progress. There is no glad, good thing in all the world, in any day of any single life, but that is the will of God being done. The triumphs, the successes, the hopes, the joys—these are the will of God. There is, indeed, a sense in which these are far more the will of God than the burdens, the tears, the failures, in which are mingled much of the fruit of the feeble, the frail and faulty will of man. Let this prayer, then, ring in our anthems; let us shout it in our praises, let us cherish it in our hearts as our exceeding confidence and our great joy: "Thy will, O God, be done."—Sunday School Times.

CHRIST IN ALL THINGS.

If you are a sincere Christian it will be your great desire, by God's grace, to make every gift, talent, occupation of life, every word you speak, every action you do, subservient to Christian motive. Your conversation may not always—nay, may seldom, save with intimate friends—consist of formally religious words; you may perhaps shrink from the introduction of religious topics in general society; but it demands a less amount of Christian effort occasionally to speak religious words than to infuse the spirit of religion into all our words; and if the whole tenor of your common talk be pervaded by a spirit of piety, gentleness, earnestness, sincerity, it will be Christian conversation, not the less. If God has endowed you with intellectual gifts, it may be well if you directly devote them to his service in the religious instruction of others; but a man may be a Christian thinker and writer as much as when giving to science, or history, or biography, or poetry, a Christian tone and spirit, as when composing sermons or writing hymns.—John Caird, D. D.

"THE MARKS OF THE LORD JESUS"

A slave once carried a secret message written in punctures on the skin of his head, which had been shaved, bare to receive the writing. When the hair was grown again he went unsuspected. The person to whom the message was sent, having shaved the letter-carrier's head, read the message. St. Paul carried in his body the marks of the Master to whom he belonged, and whom he served. The welts made by the Roman licitor's rods, with which he was thrice beaten, the red lines of those almost two hundred stripes which had been laid on him by the Jews, and the scars left by the stones which had bruised and beaten him down, so that he was left for dead,—these "marks of the Lord Jesus" he carried with him; the proofs as to whose he was and whom he served. Let us not fail to win them, or shrink from wearing some marks of faithful servitude for Christ.—Selected.

AS A CHRISTIAN.

High was the noble utterance of good General Howard, when publicly slighted in a great review of the army that he had commanded, he was asked by General Sherman to overlook it for the sake of peace. At first he protested against the injustice of it, but when Sherman turned to him and said, "Howard, as a soldier I cannot expect you to consent to it, but I understand you are a Christian, and I thought perhaps that would make a difference." Then the injured officer immediately answered, "Yes, that makes all the difference in the world. Let it go for Christ's sake."—Ex.

THE DUTY OF GIVING COMFORT

When we go to those who are in sorrow, we should rather carry to them the strong consolation of God's word. We should not linger with them upon the sad phases of the experience through which they are passing; but should turn their thoughts to the promises of God, to the truth of immortality, and thus lift them up toward strength and rejoicing. The word "comfort" means to give strength; and we should always try to make our friends stronger, that they may be better able to carry their burden of sorrow. Trouble should never crush a Christian; on the other hand, the Christian should rejoice, in God, and sing songs in the night.—Westminster Teacher.



## ✻ This and That ✻

### A STORY OF THE STREET.

"I chanced to be walking down Liberty street," said a well known artist, "when the recent hurricane scooped his stock of evening papers from under a wee and wan eight-year-old newsboy's arm, made a free distribution of them in the mud and rain half a block away; and came near serving him in like manner. As he fought his way to his feet I heard him tersely summarize the extent of the ruin in the remark, 'Dat busts me!'" and he heard me laugh.

"Turning on me, and assuming a suggestive, Terrible Terry pose, he savagely asked, 'Wotyr laffin' at?'"

"Not at you, my boy," I hastened to explain, "and here's half a dollar to start you in the business again."

Money talks with the gamin as well as the goldbug, and in this case its charming eloquence moved its recipient to remark, with flattering sincerity, "You ain't such a bad guy, after all," as he scooted in the direction of Park Row.

"But this was not the last I was destined to see of my pigmy purveyor of the latest news; for, as I was hustling to reach the ferry, I heard the quick patter of pursuing little feet, and he overtook me to make the breathless inquiry, 'Say, mister, does you go by dis way every night?'"

"No. Why do you ask?" said I.

"Coz," he explained, "I wants ter give you a paper every night, till I squares de debt."

"Now," continued the artist, "is there a man here who does not feel in his heart a desire to give such a boy as that a lift to ward a better life, or who does not believe that granted half a show he would develop into an honorable and successful man?"

New York Times

### COULDN'T UNDERSTAND PLAIN ENGLISH.

His wife came into the room where he was sitting. She was twisting herself around in the effort to look at the back of her new blouse. By the tense lines and bulging aspect about her lips he knew that her mouth was full of pins. He knew it anyway without looking for those symptoms.

"Umph-gof-wuff-wuff-sh-th-bf-spf-t-t," she said.

"Yes, it looks all right," he answered, resuming his paper.

"Owf-wuff-gs-pf-snf-up-up-w-r-r-r-oogh-sth," she mumbled.

"Of course it does," he assured her glancing over the top of the paper. "It fits like the paper on the wall."

"Sw-ssh-uzuzuz-woll-gph-m-m-m-sh-p-z-z-z," she said, stamping her foot.

"Didn't I tell you it was all right?" asked the man, lowering his paper. "Maybe it needs a little taking up in the shoulders, but nobody could notice it."

Hastily letting the pins fall from her mouth to her hand, she cried:

"I've asked you three times to raise the window blind so I could get more light. It's a pity you can't understand plain English."

"Of course, the man could have said something in reply but he knew better."—Ex.

### RECIPROCAL APPLAUSE.

During a Congressional campaign in a western district largely settled by Scandinavians there was a lack of speakers. Mr. Richard Golden, of Chicago, was there on a vacation, and accepted the invitation to make a speech.

"While I was speaking," says Mr. Golden, "I noticed one old greybeard down in front who seemed to be greatly impressed by what I said. He laughed at all my jokes, and applauded vehemently whenever I made a point."

"When I had finished, my old friend down in front was introduced. He spoke in the Swedish language, and, although I could not understand a word he said, I determined to show my appreciation of the applause he had given me. So, guided by the inflections of his voice, I applauded vigorously every time he seemed to reach a climax. I was making myself conspicuous, and I noticed that some of the people in the hall were looking hard at me and smiling. Finally a man in the row behind leaned over and whispered to me."

"Do you know what he is saying?" he asked.

"No," I said, "I really can't understand a word he says."

"Then I'll tell you for your guidance that he is translating your speech."—Ex.

### THE BOOKS WHICH HELPED LINCOLN.

It is frequently said that the young people of to-day read too many books. It is not difficult to believe this when one remembers what strong types of intellectual greatness have been developed through the thorough study of a very few of the masterpieces of literature.

Lincoln, in his boyhood, had access to four books—the Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," Burns' "Poems," and Weems' "Life of Washington." He so memorized many of the chapters of the Bible that, subsequently, he seldom made at the bar or on the "stump," a speech in which he did not quote from it. He early learned in his professional life that to a public speaker, the Bible is the most useful of books.

Burns developed his fancy and imagination. Bunyan taught him how to use figurative language, and Weems inspired him with the noble spirit of Washington. Foreign readers of his Gettysburg speech, and his second inaugural address, asked: "Whence got this man his style, seeing he knows nothing of literature?"

He got it from the English Bible and from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"—two books which represent the rhythm, the idiom, the majesty, and the power of the English language.—The American Boy.

### A TRUE FAIRY TALE.

Did you know of the house

Where ginger-snaps grow?

Where tarts for us children

March out in a row?

Where wishing is having?

Where isn't it grand!

Just up in the garret

Is real Fairyland?

Where youngsters can caper

And romp and halloo,

For they always do right,

Whatever they do?

You don't know the house?

Then, oh, deary me!

I'm sorry for you!

Why, it's grandma's you see!

—In Mythland.

### ASKING TOO MUCH.

Housekeeper—I'll give you a good meal if you'll light the fire in the stove for me.

Wearly Willie—All right, lady.

Housekeeper—Very well. Here's a hat-

chet. Just chop some of that wood out there.

Wearly Willie—Oh, see here, lady. I

thought it was a gas stove you had! Good

day!—Philadelphia Press.

### MAXIMS OF THE MERGER.

A combination in time saves nine—bank-ruptcies.

The hit syndicate flutters.

In the multitude of underwriters there is

wisdom.

A million in hand is worth two on paper.

In union there is stock to sell.

Monopoly is the life of business.

A million owned is a million earned.

After us the deluge—from our watered

stock.—New York Evening Post.

### MODERN CLIFF DWELLERS OF FRANCE.

We have often heard of the cliff dwellers and are accustomed to think of them as a prehistoric race, the remains of whose few scattered dwelling are a matter of curiosity to tourists and a prize to antiquarians. Few people know that at the present day there are whole communities in France whose only habitations are hollowed in the rocky hill-sides and whose entire business life is carried on in caves. We are riding on the road to Youvray when suddenly at a turn near Rochecorbon this first town of cliff dwellers burst upon us. High above us towered a huge mass of overhanging rock, strata upon strata, bearing upon its summit a most peculiar tower, supposed to have been a watch tower in ages gone by. Its foundations hung over the rock upon which they were built, and it seemed as though it would crash down at any moment upon the village beneath. Scattered over the face of the cliff, doors and windows, narrow stairways and little belvederes could be seen, habitation upon habitation, in most picturesque disorder.—Scribner's Magazine.

"That bathing suit is quite a creation isn't it?" "Well, it's nearly a creation—made out of almost nothing."—Puck.

# RADWAY'S READY RELIEF FOR PAIN

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

Instantly stops the most excruciating pains; never fails to give ease to the sufferer. For SPRAIN, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, CONGESTION, INFLAMMATIONS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK, or any other external PAIN a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop. ALL INTERNAL PAINS, COLIC, SPASMS.

**Dysentery,  
Diarrhoea,  
Cholera Morbus.**

A half to a teaspoonful of Radway's Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Radway's Ready Relief taken in water will, in a very few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Fainting Attacks, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists. 25c. a bottle.

ADWAY & CO., 781, Helen Street, Montreal.

### A Little Girl's Life Saved.

Dear Sirs—Will you please send me without delay a copy of your publication, "False and True." I have been using Radway's Ready Relief, and it cannot be beat. It has saved my little girl's life of the cholera morbus.

Yours very respectfully,

MRS. J. G. FENLEY, Tampa, Fla.

### BOWEL TROUBLES.

Dr. Radway—For 30 years we have been using your medicine (Ready Relief and Pills) always getting the desired result, and we can truly say that they are worth ten times their weight in gold. Especially so in a climate like ours where all kinds of fevers are raging the year around, and where bowel troubles, such as dysentery, are epidemic. I have converted hundreds of families to the use of your remedies, and now they would no more be without them than their family Bible. I am now 73 years old, hale and hearty, and would like your advice regarding my health, that has been troubling me lately, etc., etc.

S. FULDA,

1704 Edward Street, Houston, Tex.

## Save!

If "economy begins at home" then a woman had better discard the old-fashioned powder dyes and use Maypole Soap, which washes and dyes at one operation. "No mess, no trouble." Brilliant, fast colors—quick, easy to use. Best dealers sell it.

**Maypole Soap**

10c. for Colors. 15c. for Black

## Announcement!

Our institution will open for the 1903-04 school year on AUGUST 31st.

Our illustrated calendar, with full particulars, will be ready for distribution in a few days, and will be mailed free of charge to any address.

KAULBACH & SCHURMAN,

Chartered Accountants,

MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Halifax, N. S.

## EDGECOMBE & CHAISSON, High Class Tailors.

They have always in stock all the latest patterns in Worsted and Tweed Suitings.

Also a full line of Black Cloths suitable for Gentlemen's Frock Suits, including the newest material for full Dress Suits and Clergymen's Outfits.

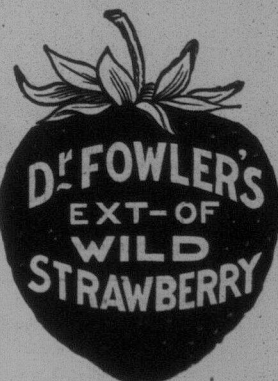
SEND \$1.00 to  
**T. H. HALL'S**

Colonial Book Store,

St. John, N. B.

and we will mail you PEOUBETS' NOTES on the Sunday School Lessons for 1903.

**SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCE, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA**  
Promptly relieved and cured by  
**K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURE**



CURES

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera,  
Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum,  
Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness  
and all Summer Complaints.

Its prompt use will prevent a  
great deal of unnecessary suffering  
and often save life.

Price, 50c.

The T. Millers Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario.



## ACADIA UNIVERSITY

FOUNDED 1838. ELEVEN PROFESSORS.

Large improvements in progress this summer on the buildings, and on the Chemical and Physical Laboratories. New Calendars ready. Re-opens Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1903.

For Calendar or other information, write to

**THOS. TROTTER, D. D.,**  
President.

Wolfville, N. S.

## Horton Collegiate Academy.

Founded 1829

This Institution has three departments: Academic, Commercial and Manual Training, and prepares for entrance into the Universities, Professional Schools and business life.

The Academy is a residential school with distinctly Christian ideals.

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Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

A High-Grade Residential Christian School for Girls and Young Women.

SIX COURSES FOR DIPLOMA—Collegiate (admitting to the Sophomore Class of the University), Pianoforte, Voice, Art, Elocution, Violin.

FOUR COURSES FOR CERTIFICATE—Domestic Science, Stenography, Typewriting, Business, (in affiliation with Business Course of Horton Collegiate Academy).

Efficient Teaching Staff—Graduates of the leading Colleges and Conservatories at Home or Abroad, or specially recommended for their positions by the best Private Teachers and Technical Schools.

Unsurpassed Location; Modern Equipment; Best Sanitary Conditions; Refined and Christian Influences; Moderate Charges. Gymnasium; Tennis; Basket Ball; Hockey.

For Catalogue and terms apply to the Principal.

**Rev. HENRY TODD DeWOLFE, B. A.**

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after SUNDAY, June 14, 1903, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

### TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

6—Mixed for Moncton	6.25
2—Exp. for Halifax and Campbellton	7.50
136, 138, 156—Suburban for Hampton	13.15, 18.15, 22.40
26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou	11.45
8 Express for Sussex	17.10
134—Express for Quebec and Montreal	19.00
10—Express for Halifax and Sydney	23.25

### TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

9—Express from Halifax and Sydney	6.25
7—Express from Sussex	9.00
133—Express from Montreal and Quebec	12.55
No. 5—Mixed for Moncton	15.10
135, 137, 155—Suburbans from Hampton	7.15, 15.30, 22.00
25—Express from Halifax and Pictou	17.45
1—Express from Halifax	9.15
81—Express from Moncton (Sunday only)	1.35

All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time. 24.00 o'clock is midnight.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.  
7 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

## News Summary.

Cassius M. Clay, former minister to Russia, and a widely known Kentuckian, died on Wednesday.

The new battleship King Edward VII., the largest in the world, was successfully launched by the Princess of Wales at Devonport on Thursday. The vessel cost \$7,500,000.

The house of James Braley at Norton was destroyed, by fire Wednesday morning. The loss is estimated at about \$700. There was \$400 in the Northern fire Insurance Co.

Two cannon, thirty-two pounders, will soon be added to the fortifications of Fredericton along the river bank, having been secured from St. John by Governor Snowball.

Because his son Charles, aged 16, refused to get up when called, William Laird shot and killed the boy as he lay in bed at Knoxville, Tenn., on Wednesday, and then killed himself.

Leck Leaman, painter, son of Andrew Leaman, Moncton, Wednesday afternoon, while painting on W. D. Martin's building, fell thirty feet to the ground. Leaman was picked up unconscious and taken home. He had a severe cut on his head and was injured internally.

Surveyor General Dunn has given notice to licensees of crown timber lands and others interested that he will on August 5th hold a conference of lumbermen and others at Fredericton for the purpose of considering the advisability of increasing the stumpage on crown timber lands during the present season.

A tornado visited Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday. During the blow, which lasted about three minutes, one man was killed and at least half a dozen injured. One house was blown down, more than a score of buildings were unroofed, and much havoc was done to trees.

Later returns in the competition for the Kolapore cup give the Canadian team 20 additional points at the first range (200 yards). These increase the score from 267 to 287. Canada has in consequence won the cup by a majority of two points over Australia, their aggregates being 773 and 771 respectively.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley met a number of citizens of Sussex Thursday morning in the office of Robert Morrison. The incorporation of the village was discussed and a committee appointed to propose bounds and report to the Attorney General at the meeting on August 7.

London Free Press: The widow of the late C. W. Taylor, business manager of the Toronto Globe, will receive the amount of Mr. Taylor's salary until his successor is appointed, and \$1,000 a year for ten years. The Globe Printing Company must be a corporation with a soul.

As an example of the popularity of the London United Electric Tramway system as affording quick and cheap transit into the country, especially through the lovely valley of the Thames, it is announced that during one week considerably over a million passengers were carried, the receipts being £7,654.

In reference to the death of Dr. MacGregor of Amherst the *Presbyterian Witness* says: "We have lost one of our devoted ministers—a faithful and efficient pastor, an earnest and edifying preacher, a whole-hearted Christian citizen. . . . He thought out, felt and lived what he preached. He was a man of faith and works, ever true to his Lord and ever mindful of the duties that crowd in upon the minister of a large and growing congregation." From some personal acquaintance with Mr. MacGregor and his work, we are prepared to accept these statements as true. He was highly esteemed by the people of all denominations in Amherst, and his taking away in the midst of years and his usefulness has caused keen and general regret. Mr. MacGregor was in his fifty-third year. He had enjoyed good health until a few months ago, and it was only within a few weeks of his death that he was regarded as dangerously ill.

Any honest young man from 25 to 35 years old who would like a position in the Maritime Provinces with an established reliable institution of national reputation, with salary and commission and good opportunity for advancement should address at once, with references,

**A. C. LaDue, Asst.-Supt.**

101 Leinster St.,  
St. John, N. B.



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\$12 Suits now \$8.50 and \$9.50.

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