

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LXI.

Vol. XV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1899.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME I.

No. 33

Dreyfus. In the quiet French town of Rennes the retrial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus by Court-martial began on Monday of last week. Five years ago Captain Dreyfus was tried upon the charge of having delivered to the agents of a foreign power documents of an important character bearing upon the defences of France. He strenuously protested his innocence but was convicted, degraded from the service and sentenced to imprisonment for life in an island fortress. By the confession of certain witnesses in the former trial and by facts made public in the civil court and through the press, it has come to be the general opinion of unprejudiced persons that Captain Dreyfus was unjustly condemned by means of forged documents and perjured testimony. A keen interest in the case has been aroused all over the civilized world, or at least wherever newspapers are read. It is indeed a most remarkable thing that in spite of the most determined efforts on the part of many men of the highest influence in the army and the State to prevent a re-opening of the case. Dreyfus has been delivered from his lonely prison-house on Devil's Island, brought back to France, and is now being accorded a new trial under conditions favorable to the vindication of his character, if, as the world generally believes, he is really innocent of the offences alleged against him. A despatch gives the following description of Dreyfus' entrance to the court room at Rennes on Monday last: "Captain Alfred Dreyfus, preceded and followed by a gendarme, emerged into the court room. His features were deadly pale and his teeth were set with a determined but not defiant bearing. He walked quickly, with almost an elastic step, and ascended the three steps leading to the platform in front of the judges. There he drew himself up erect, brought his right hand sharply to the peak of his kepi, or military cap, giving the military salute. The prisoner then removed his kepi and took the seat placed for him, facing the judges, just in front of his counsels' table, and with his back to the audience. Behind him sat a gendarme holding a sheathed sabre in his hand. Dreyfus, in a new uniform of captain of artillery, dark blue with red facings, fixedly regarded the judges, with immovable features and without stirring hand or foot, scarcely even moving his head."

A Strange Rumor. The 'London Times' recently published a strange story contained in a letter of its Paris correspondent, M. deBlowitz. It is to the effect that the Czar Nicholas is disappointed and tired of his throne. The absence of a male heir excites his superstitious feelings and he connects himself with a Russian legend according to which an heirless Czar is to be succeeded by a Czar Michael predestined to occupy Constantinople. The death of the Czarewitch and the failure of the Conference at The Hague, it is said, have led him to decide to abdicate, on the occasion of his coming visit to Darmstadt. This remarkable statement is given by way of explaining a hasty visit to St. Petersburg of M. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, it is said, was sent for the purpose of persuading the Czar against carrying his purpose into effect. The appearance of this rumor in the 'Times' has won for it attention which otherwise it would not have secured. The story appears to have produced a very mild sensation in London, and is generally regarded as being without foundation in fact.

Ireland. It is refreshing to read so optimistic views in reference to the present and prospective condition of Ireland as those

of Professor Hamill published in a recent issue of the 'Montreal Witness.' Rev. Dr. Hamill is professor in the Assembly's College, Belfast, and is now in this country upon a threefold mission,—to attend the Pan Presbyterian Council which meets in Washington in September; to lecture upon theology in the Manitoba College, Winnipeg, and to gather information concerning the colonial missions of his church. Prof. Hamill says the country is prosperous. The farmers are not making a great deal of money, but they are comfortable, the more especially as the landlord no longer looms before the vision as a bogey. The landlord has dwindled enormously during the last twenty years. He is, as the professor remarks, merely a rent-charger now, and, in many cases, the tenant is sole owner, as he hastaken advantage of the purchase clause in the land acts of recent years. Even when he pays rent he has the latter fixed for him by law, and the landlord has really little, if any, power over him. Belfast, the capital of the North, has doubled its population during the last quarter of a century. Of the religious conditions of the country Dr. Hamill speaks encouragingly. Presbyterianism has grown steadily during the last fifteen years and over a dozen churches have been erected in the City of Belfast and environs. Methodism, too, has prospered greatly, and Anglicanism in a somewhat smaller degree. The Protestant and Roman Catholic elements get along pretty well as neighbors for the most part. But when there are big processions then there is liable to be rioting. The lower elements in the population get excited, there is stone throwing and the police have to be called in to quell the disturbance. For the excitement of party spirit, Prof. Hamill admitted certain ecclesiastical firebrands may be in part responsible, but the rioting is due rather to the instinct of certain classes who have no religion of any kind. Of the new County Council law a favorable opinion is expressed. In the South and West the question under the new law is a national and religious question. It is politics and the church. In the North it is different: Under the old system the landlord paid half the county rates and the tenant the other half; but the latter had no say in the disbursement. Now the tenant is exalted. He participates in affairs from which he had been excluded. Prof. Hamill does not think that the County Council law is tending in the direction of Home Rule as embodied in Mr. Gladstone's Bill. On the other hand, it might develop into a greater thing than it looks to be at present. It might mean a council sitting at Dublin and legislating for the whole country, with restricted powers—powers which would deal simply with administration, and not legislation, as, for instance, the building of railways, which cannot be commenced at present until a bill is passed through the Imperial House, the building of bridges, public buildings, and the like.

They Seek Recognition.

The Filipinos have appealed to the powers for recognition of their independence in a document dated from Tarlac, July 27. This document has been received by all the foreign consuls in Manila, with a request that they forward it to their respective Governments. The Filipinos argue that, before the signing of the treaty of Paris, they had conquered from Spain the sovereignty of the Philippines and that therefore Spain was in no position to cede them to the United States. They hold that the possession of seven thousand Spanish prisoners, captured with their arms while fighting against the Filipinos, is eloquent proof of the nullity of Spanish

sovereignty, since, when these troops surrendered, Spain's hold was irrevocably lost. Replying to the Spanish Commission's request to release the prisoners because Spain no longer has political interests in the island, the Filipinos say: "We asked for a treaty of peace and friendship between Spain and the Filipinos whereby the prisoners would be released. But the commissioners refused because it would mean recognition of our independence. This is equivalent to saying that the prisoners must stay in our hands indefinitely because their possession is our most efficacious method to adjust our account with Spain and obtain from her recognition of our independence." The Filipinos claim that they conquered all the country except Manila, and that they co-operated in securing the latter's capitulation by surrounding it at the cost of thousands of lives. They also aver that they conquered the country unassisted, except for sixty guns that Admiral Dewey gave Aguinaldo, and that Admiral Dewey and the British and Belgian consuls recognize the Filipinos' sovereignty by asking for passes to visit the country. They repeat the claim that they have letters from American consuls and generals recognizing their sovereignty and promising that the Americans would recognize their independence, "which was at the disposition of the powers." Finally the Filipinos appeal to the powers to influence the United States to bring to an end "the unjust war which is devastating the country."

The Transvaal Situation. The tone of recent London despatches has been much less hopeful of a peaceful settlement of the Transvaal troubles. It is reported (though Mr. Chamberlain said the other day in the House of Commons that no official confirmation of the report had been received) that the Transvaal had declined the proposal of Her Majesty's Government for a joint commission to enquire into the effect which the projected franchise reforms will have in reference to the Uitlanders. Mr. Chamberlain's statements in reply to questions would seem to indicate that the Government is not very hopeful that satisfactory concessions will be made by the Boers, and is therefore continuing active preparations for extreme measures. Several regiments were about being despatched to South Africa for the defence of Natal and in response to the request of the Government of that colony. While the question was serious the course which matters would take remained doubtful. He hoped the Transvaal would yet accept the proposal for a joint enquiry, and he deprecated any re-opening of the debate on the situation, intimating that there had been sufficient demonstration that Parliament and the country were united in support of the Government in its South African policy. "We fully recognize," Mr. Chamberlain said, "the grievances of the Uitlanders and have said that these grievances are not merely themselves a serious cause for interposition, but are a source of danger to the whole of South Africa. We say our predominance is menaced by the action of the Transvaal in refusing to redress the grievances or give consideration to requests hitherto put in the most moderate language of a suzerain power. We say that this state of things cannot be tolerated. We have put our hands to the plough and won't draw back. With that statement I propose to rest content."

—A Winnipeg despatch of August 12th says: Wheat-cutting has commenced at Gretna, Pilot Mound, Morden, Stockton and other Manitoba points, and if the weather is favorable will be general in about a week. The weather for the past few days has been cool and cloudy and too wet in some localities for harvesting. A week of warm, dry weather is needed to rush the ripening of the wheat. Reports gathered at Edmonton from the Sturgeon district, Stony Plain, St. Albert, Agricola, Clover Bay, Fort Saskatchewan and as far east as Edna, an area covering many hundred square miles, show the crop prospects to be of the brightest.

A Family Reunion.

BY REV. A. C. CHUR.

Seated here in the shade of these friendly trees this summer day, my mind turns backward in time as I look to yonder gate. I see once more, as I used to do a good while ago, the coming of a large covered carriage with its three occupants. But today it is seen only in memory, for those three faces are now among the faces "lost awhile." Would you care to hear about that father and mother and child?

The father was one of the most genial of men. Whenever he was he made that part of the world a little brighter by the shining of his countenance. Through the trouble that came, as come it did, he always discerned the light ahead and still smiled as he moved among his friends. No wonder, therefore, that his children were glad to catch sight of that comfortable old vehicle turning into our lane. Possibly the husband was all the more uniformly bright because the wife was somewhat inclined to tarry long over the sombre aspects of the situation. Early in their married life they were thrust into the furnace of affliction. A little girl arrived only to be shortly snatched away; and soon there was another birth and another death. Then a third daughter came to stay until she herself became a wife and mother; and she it was who occupied part of the rear seat in that roomy carriage as I recall it.

In this beautiful region where I rest this morning was the birthplace of the mother. Here she quietly spent the days of her young womanhood, and here she became the bride of the manly man into whose kindly face we have been looking. Both could well have been congratulated upon that wedding day, for scarcely could either have done better. What pleasure it was to the wife and to each of the family of three to drive from the town twenty-five miles away and visit, at narrow intervals, through the changes of the years, her kindred and friends. That sweet-faced, gentle, lovable girl, whom many can never forget, had few joys that exceeded the one of coming in this direction. No wonder we were so pleased to open the red gates and let in these guests. Those who come in love are lovingly received.

But we now see those dear ones no more. Go where we will we still miss their faces. We used to say, when speaking of the inseparable three, that very painful to the survivors would be the removal of any one of their number. The first to be called higher was the daughter, who went about thirteen years since. Those who knew the mother, and who read these lines, know well how deep and sustained was her sorrow. A changed world was this to her when wearing disease had done its work—changed not for a little only, but ever after. It was hoped that the little grandchild might remain, for then the grandmother would feel as though a part of the loved and lost were still with her, and that she yet had something worth living for. But this accorded not with the plan of God. Looking upon other families where the children were spared and where all seemed happy, this sorrowing heart wondered why it was going so hard with her. We sometimes thought her to be doing very wrong in grieving after that manner and refusing to be comforted. Was not God in his heaven, and were not her children safe? But the truth broke slowly with its light upon her troubled soul. The piano, which was Carrie's, had been closed with the coming of the death-angel, and no hands must pass over its keys. There was frequent turning to the tomb to weep. In the drawing-room was placed a life-sized portrait of the beloved child, and I know not that there was ever a time when I visited the home thereafter that she did not take me in there to sit before that speaking face, and talk of the happy days that were. For long her gaze was little else than a backward one, but forward it shot at length, and God be praised if I did ought to have it so. Always had she been faithful in the church of Christ, but henceforth she surpassed herself. To the memory of her last born she supported a preacher among distant pagans, while at the same time she was increasingly loyal to interests nearer home. How delightful it was at last to see more of brightness in her face. Today she knows how much sooner it might have been there and how much more abundantly.

Well, the darkest night soon passes after all for the child of God, doesn't it? Why should we be overburdened? Why should we ever worry so? It was thus I thought when word reached me, about two and a half years ago, that our good aunt had been translated. And I thought it again after the good uncle was borne to the heavenly home. It is only a few weeks since the making of the last grave declared that the whole family had been re-united in the land of fadeless flowers and full felicity. Not again will we see the beloved three in yonder lane nor offer them our hospitality. Nor do we want to see them here, but there. I trust that they will welcome us at the gate of the shining city as we were wont to welcome them below. "So shall we ever be with the Lord."

And will not you, afflicted and lonely reader, will not you now turn with brave and trustful heart to your assigned tasks? Will not you cease from undue concern,

my supposedly prosperous friend, about gathering what ministers only to temporal delight? As the seraphic Rutherford has it: "Build not your nest in any tree down here, since God has sold the entire forest unto death." I would like to get some gain myself, gain that may rightly be called gain, from these summer-day reflections, and I would much like to have you share some profit with me. Let us together, then, submit to God's blessed purpose of grace, and together give ourselves with fresh zeal and faith to the line of duty. Years ago, while that long unused piano was still touched by Carrie's fingers, we oftentimes sang (and let us make the song our present prayer with more of meaning in the words than was possible for boys and girls to see):

"Oh for the place that floweth as a river,
Making life's desert places bloom and smile;
Oh for the faith to grasp heaven's bright forever,
Amid the shadows of earth's little while.

"A little while for patient vi il keeping,
To face the storm and wrestle with the strong;
A little while to sow the seed with weeping,
Then bind the sheaves and sing the harvest song."
Upper Stewiacke, August 2, 1899.

The Lord Christ a Man of Business.

The Lord Christ—Creator, Redeemer, Captain of our salvation, on His Throne in glory superintending the preaching of the gospel throughout the world, is a Man of Business. So twenty four years ago the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces accepted from Him in India the care of 2,000,000 Telugus. What account can we render to Him after 24 years, less than 500 conversions. Meanwhile 1,000,000 have died hopeless. Only six mission families on the field, having each an average of over 300,000 souls, a population equal to more than three fourths of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia scattered, in over 300 villages and towns to preach to. Query: Does that look like the conduct of sane, intelligent men, to have provided so inadequate a force, for so great a work? When our business men undertake to build a house, or to provide a million of lumber for a foreign market they put on a force of workmen sufficient, and the work is done on time. Does not the Lord Christ as a Man of Business expect as intelligent action from us in our work of saving the 2,000,000 Telugus committed to our care, as our business men give to their enterprises? Will the blood of those ones, a portion of the one million that have died hopeless since we had care of them, be upon us? To what extent will the Lord Christ as a Man of Business hold us responsible for this terrific state of things? According to His infinitely just mode of government, has He given, and will He give lessened temporal prosperity, since we as a people refuse to dedicate one-tenth to the saving of men, which tenth would have supplied funds for 30 missionaries on the Telugu field instead of six families; or has He in the past and will He still withhold the showers of spiritual blessing on our home churches in token of His displeasure at our lethargy? Both of these penalties are in accordance with His Word. But says one of the Lord's rich stewards who would fain find a reason why he should not be called upon to support two or more missionaries himself, "I do not see that we are responsible to put on such a force as you speak of—one mission family for every 50,000 Telugus instead of one family for every 300,000." Well, suppose we grant your contention that there is no legal document to that end. In Christ's Kingdom it is loving service not legal. Did not the Lord Christ intend as a Man of Business that we should be filled with His Spirit that we should be like himself moved with pity and compassion to self-sacrifice to use the means to save the two million Telugus committed to us. If the Lord's stewards had not been so immersed in their own business cares and their own home church cares as to make them largely oblivious to the crying needs of the Telugus so far away, long ere this our force on the Telugu field would have been quadrupled. As one rich steward said to me, "I'll give what I can, let the F. M. Board see that a suitable force of missionaries is sent, I have no time to study such problems." If the same dear brother could only take time to study the problem of saving the Telugus he would be likely to write to the Foreign Mission Board next week: "Put me down for the support of two mission families to the Telugus this year and if the Lord prospers me I may do better next year."

The Telugus are perishing not so much because the Lord's stewards in this land lack a knowledge of their state as that they are not filled with the spirit of Christ by whom alone that knowledge will become real to them. They know now but sleep on and take no suitable action. Only make way for the incoming of the spirit of Christ into our lives and our business, and he won't come in unless we have vowed to obey him, and then what a mighty inheave! Layman and ministers are transformed into veritable Samsons. Then scores will come to the Convention at Fredericton each saying: "Put me down for the support of one mission family to the Telugus." What a power is the spirit of Christ to move us to action. I pity the poor brothers and sisters who have given the spirit of Christ a right of way in only a part of their lives. He is welcomed to help them in home and family

duties, in prayer meeting and Sunday School duties but perchance never allowed a share or partnership in the money making or business part of life. Oh, brothers, sisters, won't you welcome the spirit of Christ into your business? Then to make money in order with it to save men will be the all-controlling motive in your business. With Christ in our business we become like Him self-sacrificing, delighting to forward His plans. Then how joyously the money flows out for the Telugus and for all other claims. In closing let me again repeat, where is the proof of our loving loyalty to Christ unless we carry on the work of saving the Telugus with as much intelligent energy as we as individuals conduct our own business.

FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Statute Labor for the Lord.

No department of civil service is more indispensable to the general welfare of our country than that which provides for the extension and necessary repairs of our highways. These great industrial thoroughfares aid materially in the improvement and development of our national resources. A nation's prosperity may be fairly estimated by the condition of its public roads. The primitive sheep-path, as a social highway, betokens barbarism; but the substantial turnpike and elegant avenue mark the existence of a cultivated and prosperous community.

Regulations for the repairs and extension of these public ways have wisely been made by all enlightened governments; and, as a rule, the people promptly and cheerfully respond to the proclamation calling them out to this service.

A greater Sovereign than Queen Victoria has, at infinite cost, opened out a glorious highway for the moral and spiritual benefit of a lost race. Isaiah made reference to it when he said, "And a highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the way of holiness." Christ and his apostles describe it in the most explicit terms; and the grand purpose of the gospel is to make plain to men this precious way of life.

The royal edict lays upon us all the duty of keeping the way of salvation in good repair, and of extending it to the utmost bounds of earth. In silver tones the inspired summons came from the lips of the prophet of old, and on Jordan's banks the forerunner re-echoed the strain, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord; make straight in the desert a highway for our God." Here is the divine call to statute labor. Let us give earnest heed to the important summons.

And our first duty seems clearly to be the prompt and immediate calling out of all our working forces. Young and old, rich and poor, saint and sinner are under obligation to come, and none should refuse or hesitate to respond. The number of real workers on the Lord's highway is discouragingly small. Many are idle, and some are asleep, if not dead. Others, like people we have sometimes seen on the Queen's highway, are trifling by the wayside, with their shovels and pick-axes stuck in the mud. Where are many of our church members during the observance of the Lord's Supper? Do not many practically forsake the assembling of themselves together in connection with the regular services of the sanctuary, the meetings for prayer and the sessions of our Sunday Schools? There is surely need of a renewed blast of the gospel trumpet calling upon such persons to come to our aid in preparing the way of the Lord.

With respect to the specific character of this statute labor we are not left in uncertainty. We must begin by removing obstructions. "Gather out the stones" is the command. Along Zion's highway are numberless stumbling-blocks. Backsliders, who have neglected and almost forgotten their simplest duties, lie like boulders of granite across the royal pathway. These must get themselves out of the way. The inconsistencies of professing Christians form fearful hindrances in the way of those who really try to pursue the narrow path. With great diligence should we seek to remove these discouraging obstacles.

We should, moreover, endeavor to make the King's way as level and smooth as we can. The gospel chariot oftentimes becomes sadly bemoired in the swamp-holes of old family dissensions or party strifes; and it not infrequently becomes completely wrecked in the deep ruts of worldly greed and unholy living. The thorns of discord and roots of bitterness should be carefully removed from our pathway, lest they unhappily prove fatal to our own salvation.

Let us gather up the sunbeams
Lying all along our path;
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff.
Let us find our sweetest comfort
In the blessing of today;
With a patient hand removing,
All the briars from the way.

And not only should the way of life be made level but it should certainly be made beautiful and attractive. The public roads of England and Scotland are smooth and firm, but they are also exceedingly beautiful, with their trim hedges and neat side-

walks. Surely the place of the Lord's feet should be made glorious. The palm branches and garments which bestrewed the Master's path in his triumphant march into Jerusalem should still be forthcoming. Garlands of the fragrant flowers of purity, love and holiness should decorate every department of Christian life, in the home and in the church.

But a rose-strewn pathway at our own doors does not meet the full extent of our spiritual obligations. Like the great highways of ancient Rome, the purpose of the way of salvation is to reach the remotest habitations of mankind. We must aid in its extension till every human being shall have the opportunity of walking therein and finding his way to the city of refuge. Millions of our fellow-men are yet in the darkness and deserts of sin. The way must be prepared for their escape, and to our hands the great undertaking has been committed.

Where circumstances prevent us from personally laboring in this highway extension in distant lands or even in the home fields, we can meet our obligations in some measure by the payment of what is termed commutation money. Our contributions for the Lord's service will be accepted as an equivalent for manual labor. We can aid in sustaining those who give all their time and energies to the furtherance of the Redeemer's Kingdom. But in too many instances there is neither performance of statute labor nor payment of commutation money, even by those who enjoy all the privileges of Christianity in both secular and religious affairs. The royal treasury is often empty on account of our penuriousness, and those who have done the Lord's work for us remain uncompensated and discouraged. Let us not forget our commutation money. Part of our service, at least, can be rendered in this form. Those who decline to respond to the King's requirements may find with sorrow that disease and death have placed them under arrest for arrears, and that their property is seized and given to more worthy custodians.

It is obvious also that the way of life should be made so plain to men that the wayfaring man though a fool need not err therein. In all parts of Great Britain the roads are furnished with old-fashioned finger-posts, plainly showing every traveller where he is and in what direction he must go to reach his destination. The road to Zion should be made equally plain. Every sermon and Bible-lesson should point clearly to the City of God and to Christ as our only Guide. As every dew-drop reflects from its tiny surface the bright round orb of the sun, so should every prayer, exhortation and song of praise reflect the light of truth and the love of Christ. We should endeavor to present to our fellow-men the doctrines and ordinances of the gospel with such unadorned simplicity that no thoughtful person could possibly mistake their character or meaning.

We have indicated a few particulars regarding the performance of spiritual statue labor. Other practical suggestions will readily occur to all who give the subject careful thought. There is pressing need in all our churches for prayerful investigation into our methods of doing the King's work. The time is short, and much remains to be done. Let us move steadily forward in the blessed pathway of service, making the way plain and smooth and attractive, giving to each person we meet the cordial invitation of the Hebrew leader of old, "Come thou with us and we will do thee good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel." We shall receive ample compensation for all our toil and self-denial when we shall see multitudes of happy converts flocking toward the New Jerusalem, when "the redeemed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness and sorrow and sighing shall flee away." W. H. W.

The Lazy Man.

A SERMONETTE.

Prov. 22 : 13, (Rev. Ver.) "The sluggard saith, There is a lion without : I shall be murdered in the streets."

Intro. Such weather as we usually have in July and August is the lazy man's weather. It gives him a possible excuse for his laziness. Although as our text intimates he is prince of excuse makers.

I. An exposition. Our text, in conjunction with similar ones in Proverbs, shows the man to be a town-dweller. His property through neglect is in a deplorable condition, stone curbing broken here and there, lawns ruined, weeds everywhere, paint gone off his house, windows broken and stuffed with gunny sacks. His family present a condition as deplorable. But he does not care. He puts his hand to the dish and is too lazy to lift it to his mouth. His wife rebukes him. Possibly his mother-in-law prods him with a sharp tongue. He excuses himself. Providence has been against him. It has been a dry year. The earthquake knocked down his stone wall. Chicken disease took off his finest laying hens. He lost his best cow by her neck being broken on a picket rope. Sickness in his family brought in large doctor's bills. A scoundrelly friend robbed him of money. Finally when driven to the wall he confesses that there is another reason. "There is a lion without : I shall be murdered in the streets." This is charming.

The lion is a brave beast, but he is hardly likely to grab a man in broad day-light while weeding cabbages, or while passing down the street to find employment.

II. Application number one. Who has neglected his personal salvation? After all the opportunities to secure the benefit of Christ's atonement do you still stand aloof? Your spiritual condition is more deplorable than the physical condition of the sinner, so graphically set forth by Solomon. "But," you say "There are lions without." "I do not feel that I am a sinner." "I am too great a sinner." "I have not repented enough." "I fear that my faith is not the right kind." "I cannot believe though willing to be saved." Bosh! Those are not lions. They are cheap imitations, mere decoy brutes set up by Satan. Jesus saith, "He that cometh to me I will in nowise cast out." And in a thousand places He has made it plain that the way to His heart, and life, and home is absolutely unobstructed. You may go if you will.

III. Application number two. But there are lions, and tiger, and bears in the streets. Intoxicants, gambling, desecration, blasphemy. Their bite is worse than that of any fierce Numidian lion. It is as bad as that of a mad dog. But you have become accustomed to these. The manly, courageous, sensible thing to do is to ally yourself with the best, cease the insane folly of charging God with your lack of all the good. He has shown Himself so willing to give you, and then though you may recognize real lions you will not fear them, and you will not be trembling in sight of Satan's dummy lions. San Bernardino July 27. M. B. SHAW.

The Secret of a Strong Life.

BY REV. THRODORE L. COVLER, D. D.

I crossed the ocean lately on a powerful steamship, which weighed over twenty thousand tons, and pushed her way against wind and waves at the rate of over twenty knots an hour! I could not see the propelling force; that was hidden deep down in the glowing furnace heaped constantly with fresh coal.

That illustrates the spiritual life of every strong, healthy, growing Christian; his strength is measured by his inward supply of divine grace. The spiritual force and progress of a growing Christian prove that his life is hid with Christ Jesus. The moving hands on the face of any watch are the evidence of a mainspring. Happy are you if your neighbors, who see you every day, can know by your outward conduct that your inner life is fed by an unseen Christ.

The Great Apostle describes this inner life of the true believer as "with Christ in God." The source of this spiritual life is divine; it begins with the new birth by the Holy Spirit. By a mysterious but very real process the new-born soul's heart-life is so united to Christ, so dependent on Christ, that the apostles describe it as "hid with Christ in God."

As the root of an apple tree, concealed from the eye, goes down into the soil, feeling its way after earth-food and water, and drawing up nourishment for every limb and leaf, so a truly converted soul learns to go down into Christ for his spiritual nourishment. He learns to find in Christ not only pardon and peace, but power to resist temptation. He learns the sweets of fellowship with his Master; and so close is his intimacy with Christ, that in times of trouble or perplexity he has only to put the question, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" A genuine and joyous Christian life is such a partnership with Jesus that the believer can say, "I live—yet not I, but Christ liveth in me; and the life which I now live in the flesh, I live in faith, which is in the Son of God who loved me and gave himself for me." This faith is not a mere opinion, nor is it a mere emotion. It is our grip on Christ, and his grip on us. Saving faith means the junction of our souls to Jesus Christ. The mightiest of all spiritual forces is the Christ-faith, because it puts the omnipotent Lord Jesus into our soul as an abiding presence and an almighty power. It was no idle boast, therefore, when Paul exclaimed: "I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me."

Paul knew whom he believed. In the days of my boyhood it used to be said of a person who was converted that he had "experienced religion." A good phrase that; for a religion that is not a genuine heart experience is not worth having. The poor weaklings in our churches have had but little or nothing of this experience. They joined the church more than they joined Christ. If they had ever experienced the incoming of Jesus into their hearts, and had experienced a new birth by the Holy Spirit, they would not so easily topple over into worldlings and money-worshippers and moral cowards—too often into disgraceful defalcations of character. A steamer without coal is a helpless waif on the ocean billows. Empty bags cannot stand upright. It is the terrible experiment of joining a church without any heart-union with the Saviour, of trying to live without honest prayer and daily Bible-feeding, of fighting Satan with spears of soft pine instead of the sword of the Spirit—in short, the experiment of trying to pass for a Christian without Jesus Christ—this it is that accounts for so many pitiable weaklings on our church rolls. To stand up against all the social currents that set away

from God and holiness, to resist the crazy for wealth at all hazards, to conquer fleshly appetites, to hold an unruly temper in check, to keep down selfishness, to direct all our plans, all our talents, all our purposes and influence toward the good of others and the honor of our Master, requires more power than any unaided man possesses. It requires Jesus Christ in the soul. Christ's mastery of us alone can give us self-mastery, yes, and mastery over the powers of darkness and of hell. This is the secret of a strong and a joyous life.

Such a life is self-evidencing. Although the interior union of a believer to his Redeemer is invisible, yet the results of it are patent to the world. They are seen and read of all men. Just as we know the supply of coal and the power of the unseen engine by the steamer's speed, so we can estimate the fullness and strength of a man's piety by his daily life. Our outward lives can never rise above the inward; he who has not Christ in his conscience will not have Christ in his conduct. In a thousand ways does the hidden life with our Master come out before the world. It is manifest in the man of business who measures his goods with a Bible yardstick; in the statesman who would rather lose his election than lose God's smile; in the citizen who votes with the eye of his Master on the ballot; in the pastor who cares more for souls than for salary. The mother displays it when she seeks first the kingdom of heaven for children, and the daughter exhibits it when she would rather watch by a sick mother's bed than enjoy an evening's gay festivities. No life is so humble or so obscure, but it can shine when Christ shines through it. If Christ is hidden within you, let him not be hidden by you from an observing world. You are to be his witness. The sermon that no skeptic can answer is the sermon of a clean, vigorous, happy and fruitful life.—The Sunday Magazine.

Top-Heavy.

BY OBADIAH OLDSCHOOL.

My neighbor, Jedediah Jones, is an ambitious orchardist. He thinks, too, that he knows just how to do it. He has been using all the most popular fertilizers, and the growth of his trees last year was wonderful. As he was calling my attention to them one day, expecting unbounded admiration, I said: "It seems to me that you need to do a good deal of pruning here if you expect these trees to continue healthy and to bear a full crop of fruit." "Oh, no," he replied, "they are all right, and next summer I will have the model orchard of this valley."

I examined some of the trees. In the roots of not a few the borer was at work; others were attacked by the black-knot; others had been soaked and rotted by excessive irrigation; and there were evidences here and there that the gopher were busy. As I walked thoughtfully home, I said to myself, "I do not believe that the way to have a good orchard is to stimulate the growth of the trees. We must look after the roots as well as the top. We must see to it that there is a healthy development underground. The real vitality and vigor of a tree depends more upon the part beneath the soil than upon the part that is above it."

A few days after this there came a storm. It swept with great force and fury through our beautiful valley. All of our orchards suffered; for, in all of them, in spite of our pruning and watching for root-pests, there were some top-heavy trees. But Jedediah's model orchard was ruined; two-thirds of his trees were uprooted. And then I thought of that first vision of the blind man, whose sight was partially restored. "I see men as trees walking." Mark 8 : 24. There was a great deal of practical truth in that vision. Men grow in some respects, as trees grow; though they are not confused, like the trees, to one locality. They walk about while they grow, yet if the root-growth is not healthful and vigorous, they become top-heavy, like Jedediah's trees, and are in constant peril.

Why are there so many young men in all our communities who set out with high hopes, that soon end in disastrous failures? Like Jedediah's trees, they were top-heavy. They stimulate the growth which gave them popularity and the prospect of temporary success. They did not cultivate themselves, the inner and invisible part which we call character. They did not watch for and subdue their secret sins—their insidious evil habits, as we try to find and destroy the root pests in our orchards.

Why are our daily papers filled with reports of bankruptcies, disappointments in politics, and suicides? These people were too impatient to meet the conditions of true and permanent success. They were in haste to be rich. They were more anxious to secure popularity and place and power than to be worthy of them. They wanted to get all the good in life, without that patient culture which is the condition of true fruitage. Alas! how many "men like trees walking" are top-heavy.

In legitimate banking a balance is preserved between deposits and discounts. A sensible board of directors will not expand their business beyond its reliable basis in assets. But top-heavy directors will take risks and the result is that often they are driven into suspension, even when there is no financial cyclone. We have some top-heavy reformers. They take a superficial view of the inequalities of human conditions. They overlook the great fact that all social evils are rooted in depravity, that the only radical remedy for them is in the renovation of the heart. So, in their ignorance and conceit, they propound theories, and inaugurate experiments, which fail, of course, but only to be succeeded by others equally delusive.

We have some top-heavy preachers. They preach themselves instead of "Christ Jesus the Lord." (See 2 Cor. 4 : 4.) They cultivate logic and rhetoric, not that they may present the Gospel more forcibly, but that they may be popular. They keep abreast of the times, bring all the topics that are talked and written about into the pulpit to show that they are "up-to-date." Their sensational sermonizing secures them a superficial and temporary influence. But it can not bring forth fruit, because it is not "rooted and grounded in love." (Eph. 3 : 17.) The beginning and condition of the ministerial success is in a deep, abiding union with Christ. The life of the true ambassador must be "hid with Christ in God," as the roots of a tree are hid beneath the soil.—Interior.

Messenger and Visitor

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Company, Ltd.

Publishers and Proprietors
 TERMS \$2.00 PER ANNUM.
 \$1.50 IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

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 A. H. CHIPMAN BUSINESS MANAGER.
 85 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Printed by PATERSON & CO., 105 and 107 Germain St.

Going to Convention.

During the present week some hundreds of our Baptist people, delegates from our churches in the different parts of the Maritime Provinces, will be going up to the Convention at Fredericton. There they will have opportunity to meet one another, in pleasant social intercourse, unite their hearts and voices in praise and prayer, hear the reports of the different Boards concerning the work of the year and participate in the discussions respecting the various Christian enterprises in which we, as a united and organized people, are engaged. It is to be devoutly hoped that the meetings of the Convention may result in large blessing both to the entertaining church, to the delegates who shall be present, and through them, to all the churches represented. Such indeed can hardly fail to be the result, if only each one going to the Convention shall go in a humble Christian spirit, sincerely desiring to know the will of the Lord and to promote the interests of His Kingdom. It is well for us ever to remember that among the first essentials to a denomination's welfare is hearty unity in spirit, aim and effort. The desire and the prayer of our Lord for his people is that they may be one. It is sad indeed to reflect that so far as our denomination in this Province of New Brunswick is concerned, there is not that hearty Christian fellowship and unity of spirit which Christ desires for His people and which is essential to the largest spiritual prosperity. There is division in counsel and in effort. And unhappily the tendency appears to be to draw farther apart rather than to draw together, to widen and deepen rather than to heal the breach which has been made. This is a condition of things to cause grief to every sincere Christian heart in the denomination. And must we conclude that there is no help for such a condition of affairs? To prevent a permanent breach in the denomination, with all the alienation of sympathies, the division in counsel and efforts, the bickerings and contentions, the scandal before the world and the dishonor and injury to the cause of Christ which such disruption must involve,—surely this is an end for which everyone who truly loves Christ and His cause will be more than ready to sink all smaller considerations and make all concessions which can be made in truth and honor. Is it too much to pray for and to hope for that, at the approaching Convention, the sense of Christian fellowship may be so strongly felt and the sense of obligation to Christ as the one Lord and Saviour so clearly and humbly recognized, that there shall be made manifest, on the part of those who shall represent the Baptist people of this Province, a willingness and a prevailing desire to put away whatever hinders their perfect fellowship in Christ and their hearty co-operation in Christian work, with the purpose of finding a plan of organization in which, as brethren and as fellow-servants of the Lord who redeemed them, they can unite and work happily together?

Editorial Notes

—A correspondent in another column presents statistics to show that the rate of increase in our churches taken as a whole is far from satisfactory, and that in a large number of our churches no baptisms have been reported for years. The condition of things thus indicated is one of which other denominations also are having experience, but it is none the less deplorable on that account. It should surely prompt to earnest searchings of heart that we may if possible ascertain the reason and the remedy for this apparent dearth of spiritual power.

—In connection with the movement from Roman Catholicism toward Protestantism in France, alluded to in another paragraph, it is worthy of note that the Wesleyan conference which met a few weeks ago in London, G. B., received a visit from eighteen French priests who were then on a visit to London in connection with the new religious movement in their country. They were cordially received and were assured by the president of the conference of its sympathy in the work in which they are engaged.

—Baptist people in this province are being asked to subscribe for a four page semi-monthly paper at 50 cents a year in preference to a sixteen page weekly paper at \$1.50 a year, on the ground that the 50 cent paper is cheap. But let us see. The man who takes the 50 cent paper gets about 100 pages a year for his money, that is he pays at the rate of half a cent a page. The man who takes the \$1.50 paper gets over 800 pages, paying at the rate of less than one-fifth of a cent per page. That is the man who takes the "cheap" paper pays more than twice as much per page for what he gets as the other.

—At the recent conference of the Wesleyan Methodist body in London, Mr. Parks, M. P., the gentleman to whom the inception of the scheme for raising a million guinea twentieth century fund is largely due, intimated that there were good grounds for assurance that by the opening of the century the enterprise would be brought to a successful issue. He had just received a cheque for 100 guineas from Lord Rosebery, and it was his Lordship's intention to pick out ninety-one Methodist children in his neighborhood whose names, along with those of his own, should be placed on the historic roll as contributors to the million guinea fund.

—The National Congregational Council to be held in Boston, September 20th to 28th is expected to attract a large number of visitors to the city. The field of discussion indicated by the programme is one of considerable breadth including certain principles and phases of theological belief, the Christian idea of the State, Foreign Missions, the relation of other religions to Christian theology, the obligation and duties of Congregationalism in different lands, etc. Dr. James B. Angell is to preside, and addresses are to be delivered by prominent members of the Congregational body in America and by distinguished visitors from Great Britain. Among the latter are Principal Fairbairn of Oxford, Albert Spicer, Drs. Alexander MacKinnell, James Stark, and Wardlaw Thompson. Australia also will be represented by Rev. John J. Halley and Dr. L. D. Bevan.

—Sir Charles Roe in an article in a recent number of the Nineteenth Century holds that the church of England was established in a way to legalize both the Mass and the Confessional and also that as long as the church remains established any alteration of its doctrine is quite impossible. Sir Charles Roe, who evidently has no sympathy with what he admits is the view of the majority of Englishmen, that the Mass and Confession are "blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits," considers that the alleged fact that they are legalized in the Establishment is a good and sufficient reason for keeping quiet and permitting the Sacerdotalists to work their will with the church and the people of England. But the same majority alluded to above will be apt to conclude that if these doctrines have a fundamental and permanent place in the Established church, then so much the worse for establishment.

—The name and the story of Helen Keller are doubtless familiar to many readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. This young lady is both deaf and dumb and blind, but is possessed of remarkable intellectual powers, and in spite of the fact that the two most important avenues of knowledge are closed to her, she has made progress in mental culture and the acquisition of knowledge which would do credit to any young woman in the full possession of her normal faculties. Miss Keller has recently passed the entrance examinations for Radcliffe College, Harvard. No favor was shown her in the character of the examination she was required to pass, and indeed she was even placed under a peculiar disadvantage in the fact that the system of writing for the blind used by the examiner in preparing the question papers was one with which she was not familiar. Nevertheless in some of the more important subjects, including Greek, Miss Keller's marks were excellent.

—From time to time during the past year or so there have been in the news received from Europe, references of a more or less definite character to movements from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism, taking place in several European countries, especially in Austria, Bohemia and France. Respecting this matter the New York Independent says: "It is not easy to judge this movement accurately. In Austria it is primarily political, a protest against the excessive dominance of the clerical party. In Bohemia it is much the same, although there it appears to be of a more spiritual character. In France the movement has attracted very widespread notice, and seems as far as can be judged to be distinctively spiritual, a protest against the Roman Catholic worship, the errors of its doctrines and the intrigues of Roman Catholic priests, notably the Jesuits. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes has expressed himself in regard to it as 'the greatest religious movement in that country since the sixteenth century.'"

—According to legislation enacted during the late session of the Dominion Parliament, the manufacture of liquor in the Yukon territory is made illegal and the issuing of liquor permits is placed in the hands of the Governor-General in Council. The Government can therefore, we suppose, refuse to grant any permits and thus make all sale as well as all manufacture illegal. But if this were the intention, it would have been far better to enact legislation to prohibit the importation as well as the manufacture and sale of liquor in the Yukon. That effective prohibition of the traffic would be of great importance in the interest of good order and the physical and moral well-being of the mining communities is sufficiently evident, and, as the Presbyterian Witness points out, the conditions in the Yukon are very favorable for making prohibition effective. "There is not a portion of the Dominion that could be so easily and so thoroughly protected from strong drink. No cunning coasters from St. Pierre, no fog-loving schooners from the St. Lawrence, no enterprising teamsters from the 'eastern shore' could invade our ice-bound far west. No Yankee pedlar would think it worth while to climb the mountain ranges with an outfit of smuggled rum. We should like to see the experiment loyally made. And as for the revenue to be derived from the deadly stuff, 'accused be the knave or fool that would not let the blood-gelt go.'"

—The stream which the prophet Ezekiel saw flowing eastward with rapidly increasing depth and volume, making glad the desert and sweetening the bitter waters of the Dead sea, issued from Mount Zion and from the Sanctuary where the Altar was. There is doubtless profound significance in this. It is from the Holy Place and from the Altar of sacrifice that flow the streams which bring purity and life to the world. The words of Ezekiel suggest John's vision of the New Jerusalem, and that "pure river of water of life proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb." However dark many things may be in those apocalyptic visions of the New Testament seer, this seems plain that the Lamb is the symbol of self-sacrificing love realized in Jesus Christ; the Lamb is enthroned with God forever, and from that "throne of God and of the Lamb" the exhaustless streams of life and blessing flow to men. A Lamb in the place of eternal glory, authority and power! A Lamb the fountain of eternal blessing! How strange to human thought! But God's ways are not man's ways nor His thoughts man's thoughts. The day is coming when this dull and stupid world will perceive that love is the regnant principle of the universe, and men will worship God and the Lamb.

—Many men are ready to deny that the Bible is or contains a revelation of God, but surely no sane man can deny that the streams of spiritual influence which are fed by the Bible have brought blessing to mankind wherever they have flowed. Like the "waters" of the prophet's vision, they have made deserts to blossom and rejoice, sweetened the bitter waters of dead seas and made them to teem with wholesome life. Christianity has not yet overflowed the whole world, and where it has gone it has not made all corrupt things pure, all bitter waters sweet, nor transformed every desert into a garden of the Lord. But it has surely done more than any other influence to awaken pure affections and noble aspirations in the breasts of men and to send abroad in the earth the blessings of purity, intelligence, peace and prosperity. The history of the past and

the witness of the present bear testimony to its power to bless the world. Wherever it has entered most fully into the thoughts, the affections and the life of a people, there its beneficent power has been most convincingly manifested. In the New Hebrides and many another land the passing century has borne eloquent testimony to Christianity's power to transform the ignorance, rudeness and cruelty of savage life into a life purified and hallowed by faith and love and linked in fellowship with all that is most beautiful and noble in humanity. The infidel may rail against Christianity and the Bible, but he will take care to make his home in some part of the world where he may enjoy the blessings which have arisen from the influence of Christianity and the Bible on the life of the people.

—The trial of Dreyfus has been in progress since Monday of last week and of course is exciting deep interest. The first day the proceedings were open to the public and the prisoner was subjected to a rigid questioning by General Jouanast, the president of the Court Martial. On the four following days the court held private sessions while the famous secret dossier was under examination. The counsel for Dreyfus, Maitre Demange, is said to have declared himself well satisfied with the way in which matters are proceeding, believing that it is the desire of the Court to have the whole matter threshed out and the evidence against the prisoner subject to full and impartial investigation. On Saturday the doors of the Court room were again thrown open to the public. The most exciting feature of the trial so far was the evidence given on Saturday, of General Mercier, former secretary of war. General Mercier is strongly antagonistic to Dreyfus and his "evidence" was practically a four hours' speech in denunciation of the accused. It is stated that, at the closing words of General Mercier, Dreyfus, who had been listening unmoved, jumped to his feet and, in a voice that rang through the court, cried, "Scoundrel, you have lied," at which the audience burst into a wild cheer, and when Mercier turned to leave the Court rose *en masse* and hissed and cursed him as he went. M. Casimir Perier, ex-President of France, demanded to be confronted with General Mercier in order to deny some of his statements.

The River of Salvation.*

"And the waters came down from under, from the right side of the house, on the south side of the altar" (v. 1). It is surely significant that the waters did not go forth on their healing mission except as they were touched by the altar. And the great altar of burnt offering stood for acceptance with God through sacrifice, pointed forward to the atoning Christ. The river of God gets its cleansing, healing properties because it issues from the altar of the cross. It is this atoning and loving quality which makes it conquering.

"Waters that were to the ankles, . . . waters that were to the knees, . . . waters that were to the loins, . . . waters to swim in, a river that could not be passed" (vs. 3-5). How true this imagery is to the onward sweeping of Christianity in the first centuries! From the scarcely ankle-deep rill of the beginning, how surely and swiftly the religion of Jesus submerged the then known world. Nor has it lost its whelming power. I stood the other summer, in the low and narrow cobbler's shop in which the dissenting and despised cobbler, William Carey, thought out and prayed out the beginnings of modern missions. One man to go forth,—William Carey, at whom Sydney Smith pointed his cultured scorn, sneering, "Inspired cobbler!" Thirteen pounds, six shillings and sixpence,—the first missionary subscription,—what a rill, not ankle-deep, that seemed! But Christian missions to-day are deluging the world, and missionary revenues are a mighty flood; and almost more wonderful, when you think of the ramparts of opposition rearing themselves but a little more than a century ago. The world lies open now for the inflowing of the healing stream.

"Now when I had returned, behold, upon the bank of the river were very many trees on the one side and on the other" (v. 7). Wherever Christianity goes, benignant and bountiful trees of indirect results and blessings strike their roots and fling their shade. Walking in Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, the other day, I saw a very strange

sight,—a lot of boys and girls at romping play, but, though their faces were bright and joyous, there was never a ringing laugh or shout through all their playing. Going up to them, I found, however, I could talk to them, and they to me,—not by the help of their ears, though, but by reading the movements of my lips. They were deaf and dumb children from the noble institute for such hard by.

It is such trees which spring up by the river of Christ's gospel. How thick the forests are,—hospitals, asylums of every sort! What an arid world this would be without Christianity! Are you taking any hand in the planting of such trees?

"They shall go toward the sea; . . . and the waters shall not be healed" (v. 8). "The Sea" means the Dead Sea, within which and around which nothing lives or grows. But Christ's gospel is efficient even here. The Dead Sea of the city slums Christ's gospel can change and cleanse. I saw a whole worst street in New York City purified by good, brave, wonderful Christian Jerry McAuley and his mission.

"But the miry places thereof . . . shall not be healed: they shall be given up to salt" (v. 11). That is, where there are only the overflowings of the Dead Sea, there can be but salt and death. How true that is! Where men have substituted Churchianity for Christianity, refused the Bible and a living and loving gospel, how dead and poor they get!

Are We Progressing?

We, as Baptists, are frequently cheered by reading in our denominational papers of the rapidity with which our plea for a return to primitive Christianity is spreading. But in endeavoring to get some statistics dealing with the subject I find that instead of rapidly increasing we are barely holding our own. Why such is the case I shall not attempt to say, but the following statistics will prove my point, and this year, I am afraid, there will be an actual decrease in our membership. All the figures which I shall give are taken from our Year Books for 1896, '97 and '98. The first set deals with the increase in membership during these three years:

Date	Membership.	Increase.
1896	48,830	1,650
1897	50,424	1,594
1898	50,551	127

It will thus be seen that the annual increase has declined from 1,650 in 1896 to 127 in 1898.

Date.	Baptisms.	Decrease of Baptisms from year before.
1896	2,580	149
1897	2,324	256
1898	1,747	583

Number of churches in each association having no baptisms:

Association.	1896.	1897.	1898.
N. S. Central,	21	20	28
N. S. West,	31	25	34
N. S. East,	36	35	33
N. B. South,	21	22	23
N. B. East,	27	27	29
N. B. West,	56	61	55
P. E. Island,	8	13	21

Totals, 200 203 223
These figures show that more than half the churches in the Convention have no baptisms each year.

Number of churches having no baptisms for 3 years: N. S. Central, 8; N. S. West, 12; N. S. East, 15; N. B. South, 12; N. B. East, 9; N. B. West, 32; P. E. Island, 5. Total, 93.

These figures show that about 22 per cent. of our churches have had no baptisms for three years.

In the light of these figures would it not be well for us to pause for a moment and think the matter over? Why is it that there has been such a remarkable decline in our work during the last few years? Are the people growing indifferent to the demands of the gospel? Or are the Christian workers growing careless regarding the Master's work?

Hoping that this letter will have some effect in opening the eyes of our people regarding our position, I remain,
Yours,
A. R. W.

A Valuable Book

An addition of the New Testament which must prove highly attractive and valuable both for the general reader and for Sunday School workers is that annotated by the late Dr. Howard Crosby and published by Mr. F. F. Meacham of Boston. It is an octavo volume of some 600 pages, with the Authorized and Revised versions, in parallel columns occupying the upper part of each page, and the notes occupying the lower part. The eminence of Dr. Crosby as a biblical scholar and his position as a member of the American Revision Committee encouraged the expectation that the explanatory

notes would be of great value, and this expectation is fully justified by the work. The notes, which are models of brevity and terseness, very happily meet the wants of the general reader and throw light on many difficult passages. In some passages the Greek text is cited and discussed—a feature which those who read the Greek will appreciate, but the notes for the most part are addressed to the ordinary English reader. One valuable feature of the notes is the brief summing up at the close of each chapter of its general line of argument or teaching. A number of very fine engravings is another attractive feature of the book. The book has received the cordial endorsement of a number of eminent American scholars, including the late Dr. Robinson, of Brown University, Dr. Robt. McArthur, of New York, with others of equal reputation. The reader has the great advantage of having the two versions and the notes before him on the same page, and is certain to find these helps of great assistance in ascertaining the meaning of the word. This valuable work is meeting with a very large sale. It is sold by subscription only. Mr. Meacham is now himself in St. John and those in the city who desire to secure the work will have an opportunity of doing so. Later he expects to visit other parts of the Maritime Provinces. Sometime ago Mr. Meacham canvassed Halifax and has upon his list of purchasers the names of a large number of persons who are prominent in the different churches of that city.

Literary Notes.

Why Men Do Not Go to Church. By Cortland Myers, Minister at Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, N. Y. 16mo. Cloth. Price 60 Cents. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

How many an earnest and anxious pastor would gladly solve the problem suggested by the title of this book. As the author says in his introductory remarks, "Why men do not go to church is one of the burning questions of the hour. Its fires force their way into the heart of every earnest Christian man. Facts are not to be ignored, they are to be studied; and every true man ought to go into training to fight the facts, so that the church may not faint away some day at the sight of the foe. There are many problems which need the mathematics of heaven for their solution, but none more than the absence of men from our churches. What are the forces in modern life which are the producers of this evil? If we discover the cause of the illness, we are more liable to furnish a cure. Let us be bold in our diagnosis, but patient and skilful and hopeful with the remedy; by all means save the men. Whatever has been said or written upon this problem has been usually a fragment of the truth, a segment of the whole circle." Any additional help that can be given in the solution of this vital problem will be gratefully welcomed by all Christians, whether preachers or laymen, who have the welfare of the church at heart. Mr. Myers has made an earnest study of the question, and he considers boldly the faults of the church, the faults of the man, and the faults of society, urging at the same time cures for these faults. The book can not fail to repay careful study.

My Young Man. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D. 12mo. Cloth. Price 75 cents. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Dr. Bank's recent book, "The Christian Gentleman," has had a very large sale, and is one of the most popular books of this most prolific author. Funk & Wagnalls Company now announce a companion volume, entitled "My Young Man." This new volume, as did the former one, contains a series of addresses to young men delivered in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Cleveland, Ohio. They are devoted to the consideration of the young man in his relationships as a son, a brother, a member of society, a lover, a husband, a citizen, a young man and his money, and the young man as himself. The aim of these addresses, or character studies, is to arouse in young men a love and respect for things that they are too apt to regard lightly. Parents and teachers, who desire to place in the hands of boys and young men a book which will cause them to think more seriously of these subjects, will do well to send for this new volume.

What has been done of late in the educational world in the way of advance, and what lines the immediate future advance is to take, are two cognate and related subjects treated in the Educational Number of the Outlook (August Magazine Number), by two of the foremost educators and writers on educational topics—Professor Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, and President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University. The two articles form a memorable and unusual contribution to the literature of American education. (\$3 a year. The Outlook Company, New York.)

McClure's Magazine for August, with its special cover designed by Will H. Low, its profusion of beautiful pictures, its half dozen excellent stories, and its other interesting contributions, is a number to allure one out of any degree of midsummer indifference. All of the stories are well illustrated; and of not one of them is the reader likely to say, "I tried that and could not make it go." They one and all have ready interest; and at the same time, they have substance and significance.

The most striking feature of The Century for September, which will be a Salt-Water Number, is the first instalment of Captain Joshua Slocum's "Sailing Alone Around the World." This is the narrative of a daring voyage of circumnavigation, undertaken by the author in 1895, in a forty-foot sloop built by himself in Buzzard's Bay, and taken back and forth across the Atlantic and thence around Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, without assistance or companionship. The distance traversed was 46,000 miles, and the accuracy of the navigator's landfalls throughout was a thing to marvel at, his chronometer for most of the time being a little tin clock of the cheapest kind.

*Illustrative Applications on Ezek. 47: 1-12 by Dr. Wayland Hoyt, in the S. S. Times.

The Story Page.

The Word of a Boy.

"What do you know about him, anyway?" asked Alfred Grierson sharply.

"Not much, only he thinks a lot of his word," answered Charley, timidly.

"What do you mean?"

"Why, if he says he'll do a thing he'll stick to it. His word is enough."

The questioner turned aside with a prolonged whistle. "I suppose you think I got the worst of it," he said, a little disdainfully, "because I didn't take you on the ice yesterday. Perhaps you would consider that I had a reason."

So he had; the reason that he thought he would have more fun in the company of another boy, who had a rich father and a sleigh of his own.

The speakers were brothers; Alfred about fifteen, the other five years younger.

"Father," questioned Alfred Grierson that evening, "do you think a fellow should always stick to a promise?"

"Certainly I do, unless he clearly sees that keeping it would be unjust, or might bring trouble to another."

"But what if he saw it would bring trouble on himself?"

"He should have considered that before he made it. A sensible man will look ahead, as far as he can; a man of honor questions his own heart closely as to whether breaking his word means pleasure or gain to himself. It is easy to find an excuse for following our own will but an excuse is not always a reason."

Alfred colored a little, and looked towards the corner where his younger brother sat. Charley did not lift his eyes from his book, though he had heard every word.

The boy who had won the approval of Charley Grierson was a new-comer in the school they attended, and more than a year older than Alfred. George Sanborn soon became popular, and Alfred was secretly jealous of his influence. The old Romans were not the only ones who admired great physical strength, and Sanborn was tall for his age, well-built and with muscles finely developed. His widowed mother was too poor and too prudent to pamper him, but plenty of open air exercise on hill-side and river, frequent plunges, and good, wholesome food, were combining to build up an early, vigorous manhood which was good to behold. Almost immediately on entering the school, Charley Grierson's somewhat diminutive figure and delicate appearance had appealed to him, as weakness always should appeal to strength.

"Hello," he said one day during play hour, passing a corner where he had seen Charley a short time before poring over a volume profusely illustrated. The little fellow was now sitting with hands idly folded, and a drooping lip, but no book.

"Have you finished reading?"

"I had to give up the book," was the spiritless answer.

"Were you reading it?"

"Of course I was, and just in the finest part, where the bear—"

"Who's got it?"

"Murray."

"Never mind, old chap," said Sanborn heartily, "another bear has got into the school; he must be tamed a bit. You shall have your book."

Charley never inquired by what means this desirable end was attained. He only knew that in ten minutes the book lay in his lap, and he was pursuing the bear through its pages. It was this incident which made the new boy a hero in Charley Grierson's eyes.

There are heroes in humdrum, everyday life, in humble homes, performing common tasks faithfully and unselfishly. They are in training, and perhaps some day hearts will be stirred by the account of some brave deed which brings one after another to the world's notice.

"What would I do without him?" said Mrs. Sanborn, stopping one moment in the porch to watch the active figure of her lad as he sped to the village on an errand. "He promised his father he'd be a help to me, and he never once broke his word."

The next morning as the gate to the school yard was about to open, a group of boys were seen talking excitedly.

"My father says I may bring three of you fellows along," exclaimed one, in a high tone. "You, Grierson, and Murray and Sanborn. We have a two-seat sleigh and pair of horses."

Sanborn caught his cap and tossed it into the air with a wild "Hoorah," but as it descended his face clouded.

"It is too bad," he said, "I hate myself for saying that, but it is too bad. I must go home directly after school this afternoon."

"Who said so?" asked the others.

"I did."

"Pshaw," exclaimed Alfred Grierson.

A flush rose to young Sanborn's face, but he answered steadily.

"I promised mother before I came away. I gave my word and I'll stick to it. It is something that can't be put off, or you know I would try all I could; I'm up to fun as well as any of you. Now don't let it be harder, but do something for me, to make up. Will you take young Charley Grierson in my place? I can't tell how obliged I am to you and your father for asking me," he concluded, turning to the lad who had invited him. "It was real good of you."

There was a straightforward manliness in this that was catching, and the boy he addressed cried out: "Charley shall go," and Murray echoed: "Charley shall go," and even Alfred struck in.

So Charley went, and rubbed his little hands in glee and laughed and shouted, while George Sanborn was ten times more his hero than ever.

But previous to this, just as the gate swung open, George almost knocked against a gentleman who had come up unperceived, and overheard the conversation. With a friendly nod he said in passing, "That's right, my boy, stick to your mother. You never had, never will have, a better friend."

Mrs. Sanborn had business in a town about five miles distant, that afternoon, and her son was to drive her in a sleigh, a very shabby affair, borrowed from a neighboring farmer. At first the idea was agreeable, and he thought little of the turnout. Now, however, as he contrasted it in his mind with a certain double sleigh he seen, with a fur rug thrown over the back and another drawn up in front to keep the feet warm, while a pair of dashing horses proudly tossed their necks and set the bells a jingling, he was conscious of a glow of shame. He hated himself for the poor pride, but it had been there and left a sore spot, as if scorched by fire.

But this was only the beginning of the humiliation. Returning home, some hours later, a sleigh swept past, going in the same direction, the bells and glad young voices mingling in merry music. Sanborn's school mates shouted their recognition; only one failed in a fraternal greeting. As the gentleman in charge of the party turned to look at the object of their salutation, his eyes roamed over the homely figure of the mother, the poor, shabby vehicle, and the heavy horse, with a sort of contemptuous pity. Alfred Grierson, catching that look, was ashamed to shout.

"Never mind, there will come a time when they won't be ashamed to know me," George muttered to himself. "Money means influence, and influence and money mean labor. The road don't lie before me as clear as this I'm driving on now, but I'll learn all that I can, and it will come to me or I shall come to it."

And it did, sooner than he thought. Mr. Grierson kept his eye on the lad, and at the close of the school term offered young Sanborn a place in his office.

"I want him there," he explained to the mother, "because I can depend on his word, and if he is what I think, he will get on. He shall have leisure and advantages for evening study. And now, my wife is coming to see you. If there is anything you would like to have done, let her know."

Mrs. Grierson was a kind-hearted Christian woman, with tact and judgment. She avoided wounding the widow's feelings, and her son's boyish pride, but their home had more refining influences, and Mrs. Sanborn added comforts from that time.

And in after years when people commented on the prosperity of a certain man of business, he was wont to say:

"It all came of my keeping my word to my mother."—N. Y. Observer.

The Dawn of a New Day.

BY MRS. SUSAN M. GRIFFITH.

There was a revival in progress in the old stone church in Rockport. Not a revival either, but meeting held in order that such a result might be obtained.

Dr. Shepherd, the pastor of the church, had labored faithfully for the two weeks past, as had his assistant, the consecrated evangelist, Dr. Gordon; but so far the results had been a blank—nothing positive had been done; not a soul saved.

A strange sort of apathy seemed to rest upon the congregation; the hearts of the people seemed to be under a spell; the ministers felt discouraged, and Dr. Gordon was at a loss to know where to lay the blame.

"I think you would better let me go," he said one evening, after another fruitless meeting. "I am crushed under the sense of rejected effort. I feel that I am doing nothing. There is something in the way, and unless the stumbling-block can be found out and removed, the blessing will not come. I know God is willing to pour us out one, but for some reason the people are in no condition to receive it."

"I begin to think I know where to place the trouble,"

said Dr. Shepherd, with a grieved sigh. "There are grave rumors afloat regarding certain of our young men, and I have noticed something singular connected with their presence when they enter the meetings. There is a cold, killing feeling sweeps like a wave over the whole congregation. I am afraid, like Achau, they are hiding something in the camp."

"I have noticed that, too," said Dr. Gordon thoughtfully. "You refer to young Mansfield and Carter especially. They are young men of strong influence I opine."

"And have been the glory and beauty of the church in many respects," said Dr. Shepherd earnestly. "Until a few months ago they were with me in every good work, and they go through the form yet, but the spirit is evidently gone. There is something seriously wrong, and if you will consent to remain yet a little, I will try to find out by a personal interview what the trouble is. I only hope these rumors may be without a foundation."

The next day, as Dr. Stuart Mansfield was starting out to visit his patients, he was accosted by the kindly voice of his pastor.

"Stuart, may I ride with you today? I have a little matter to talk with you about which can not very well be delayed."

"Certainly, Doctor, I shall be delighted to have your company. I do not see half enough of you these days."

The gentlemanly tone was genial and frank, and the pastor felt sick at heart over his disagreeable duty as he took his seat in the buggy. But he knew that faithfulness to his Saviour required that he, as physician for the soul, should probe deeply the festering wound, and with a prayer that he might be enabled to speak the truth in love, he said:

"My dear boy, I have a very unpleasant duty to perform to-day. You and Carter and the other boys are very dear to me. I might almost say you have been brought up in my church, for you are my spiritual offspring, converted under my own ministry. You have been such a help to us as a church; you have been an inspiration to me as a minister of Christ, and an uplift in every field of labor. But I so much regret to say there has been a difference the last six months. There must be a reason for it, Stuart. You still maintain the form of godliness, but the power is gone. Lately certain statements have come to my ears which I do not want to believe. Things that I would find it extremely hard to believe of you, Stuart—things that I would not want to believe of any Christian young man. It is said that you are supporting with your money, name and presence certain institutions in the city that are not only dishonest and dishonorable, but wholly objectionable on account of their corruptive tendency. I want to know, Stuart, if this is true. Are you trying to serve God with a guilty secret in your heart? Remember, you carry Christ's honor in your hands. In staining your reputation you injure Jesus in the eyes of the world, because you are his representative. Dr. Gordon and I both know there is something in the way of the meetings. The Spirit has no liberty. Some one is hiding a sin that must be put away before the blessing can descend. Is it you, Stuart? Are these rumors true? The dear Lord knows I will not forsake you even if they are. Only repent and return and obtain the pardon God alone can give, and I, your old pastor, will stand by you through it all." And the good old minister laid a tender, loving hand upon the doctor's stalwart shoulder.

The shoulder shook under the hand of Dr. Shepherd, and Dr. Stuart Mansfield's eyes, which had been fixed upon the floor of the buggy after the first few opening sentences, filled with burning tears and an agonized sob, that threatened to tear his heart in two, burst from his lips. "God forgive me, Dr. Shepherd," said he, "it is all true, and more than you have heard. I have been living the two-faced life of a hypocrite for more than a year. I am at the head of the whole miserable business. It was I that drew the others in. We, none of us, have any right to be numbered with you now."

"But are you willing to forsake this thing, Stuart, and as far as in you lies set things right?" asked the good old pastor. "Remember God says, 'Return unto me and I will return unto you,' and 'though your sins be as scarlet, I will make them as white as snow.'" And then followed a long, earnest, heart-to-heart talk, such as Stuart Mansfield had never before listened to.

There was a meeting that night in the old Rockport Church—a very solemn meeting, for from the first hearts seemed to be melting, and the Spirit seemed to be brooding over the great congregation, waiting to pour them out a blessing so great it would be hard to find room for it. As they were singing "I am coming to the cross," down the aisle, headed by Dr. Stuart Mansfield, came four young men, all of them brilliant fellows, the very flower of the community and church, but the very ones about whom the rumors had been afloat. The chilling effect which their presence had brought with it had fled, and in its place, as their firm tread sounded down the aisle, it seemed as if they brought something beautiful in their wake. As soon as the hymn ceased Mansfield was on his feet, trembling, pale, but firm and triumphant.

"I have been fighting with Satan all day about coming here to-night and doing what I must do, viz: make confession." Then followed a broken, heart-felt laying bear

of the sinful li... schemes which... selves to in ord... port given to th... city, and of the... gard to their r... becoming brok... Great Vine. ... electrical. A... charged with a... one started in... all through th... above a whisp... "If eve...

In that so... and his four... service of Chr... of wrong blo... block brought... cross. To the... the dawning... oneness with... you trust hi... willing to be... hood to Chri... Dr. Mansfield... up Jesus had... He felt that... for Christ, th... with light—a... and brighter... the dawning... journal and...

"Grandpa, now you belo... "Well, child... you want,—s... "Oh, no! I... story." Just then grandpa, she said:—

"You must many to-day. one of my sto... but not half... "No, Mary... to be with th... "At any ra... not lean agai... As she look... picture met... eighty years... formed the c... around her... father were h... "Now wh... when they w... "Oh, some... something you... Grandpa th... "I am goin... ever saw." "Didn't th... cook witho... children.

"No. We and in it was upon it. M... teakettle or... swing it bac... "But, gra... boiled thro... without pie... "Most lik... down on the... "O Tom... when the pl... to?" said D... "Of cour... "Mother h... "A tin ba... with a cart... "Hard... it; and one... cake, and p... turning the... One day, w... "Patience, w... said she did... did not kno... dress up Ch... said father... to see it." S... hand, and t...

"Of cour... before this... town, when... a number of... they were v... the oven so... his opinion... under the o... doors were...

"Not tho... grandpa?" "Yes, he... "Why th... at a time!... have told th... "No dou... studied it o... box; and, v... of cookies t... and passed... good as if b... "In a fe... wonder that... to see it. I... birthday,—... five years... Times.

The Young People

of the sinful living of the past year—of the dishonorable schemes which he and his companions had lent themselves to in order to "make haste to be rich"; of the support given to the institutions which were a blot to the city, and of the struggle to keep up appearances in regard to their religious life when their lives were daily becoming broken, withered, and fruitless branches of the Great Vine. The effect upon the congregation was electrical. A mighty wave of feeling swept over it, charged with sympathy and heavenly charity, and some one started in a soft, low voice, that was distinctly heard all throughout the audience, although it was not much above a whisper, and in which they joined:

"If ever I loved thee, my Jesus, 'tis now."

In that solemn hour not only did Dr. Stuart Mansfield and his four companions reconsecrate themselves to the service of Christ, but the effect of their humble confession of wrong doing and the removal of the stumbling-block brought a multitude of others to the foot of the cross. To the Doctor it was the breaking of a new day, the dawning of a better existence, in which there was a oneness with Christ he had never known before. "Can you trust him?" Dr. Gordon had asked. "Are you willing to be made willing to surrender your whole manhood to Christ—to hold nothing back?" To all this Dr. Mansfield had said yes, and for what he had given up Jesus had given him a hundred fold.

He felt that he had never really lived at all till now. For Christ, the Sun of Righteousness, was filling his life with light—a light which was destined to shine brighter and brighter unto that perfect and eternal day which is the dawning of that other world which we call heaven.—Journal and Messenger.

The Cook-Stove.

"Grandpa, the big folks have had you all day; and now you belong to us."

"Well, children," said grandpa, smiling. "What do you want,—some birthday cake?"

"Oh, no! We've had plenty of that. We want a story."

Just then mamma came in; and, passing over to grandpa, she laid her hand lovingly upon his head, and said:—"You must be very tired, father, you have seen so many to-day. Let me take the children, and tell them one of my stories. The boys say mine are pretty good, but not half so good as grandpa's."

"No, Mary; let them stay a little while. It rests me to be with them."

"At any rate, I will carry off the baby; and, boys, do not lean against grandpa, so as to tire him."

As she looked back, when leaving the room, a lovely picture met her eyes. Her white-haired father, whose eighty years had been one long service of love to others, formed the centre of the group. His arm was thrown around her Isabel, and standing around their grandfather were her sturdy boys.

"Now what shall the story be about?" asked grandpa, when they were again alone.

"Oh, something you did when you were a boy, or something you saw."

Grandpa thought a moment, and then said, "I am going to tell you about the first cook-stove I ever saw."

"Didn't they always have stoves? How could they cook without them?" came in a chorus from the children.

"No. We had a large open fireplace in our kitchen; and in it was an iron crane that had hooks of all sizes upon it. Mother would swing it out, and hang the teakettle or potato-kettle on one of the hooks, and then swing it back over the fire."

"But, grandpa, didn't you have anything to eat but boiled things,—no bread or cake? How could you live without pies?"

"Most likely," said Tom, "they put the pies right down on the sticks of wood."

"O Tom! What if the sticks burned out and broke when the pies were half done? Then where'd they go to?" said Dick.

"Of course we had biscuit and pies," said grandpa. "Mother had a tin baker."

"A tin baker! Was he like our baker who goes around with a cart?" interrupted Tom.

"Hardly. Ours was a kind of tin box, with a shelf in it; and one side was open. Mother put in the pies or cake, and put it very near the fire. She had to keep turning the things in the baker, or they would scorch. One day, when something had scorched, father said, 'Patience, wouldn't you like a cook-stove?' And mother said she did not know, she had never seen one, and she did not know as she could learn to cook in one. 'Well, dress up Charlie, and I will take him down to the tavern, said father: 'for they have a new one there, and I want to see it.' So mother put on my cap; and I took father's hand, and trudged off to the tavern."

"Of course, they had stoves in the cities some time before this; but my home being in a small country town, when the first one came, it was quite an event. So a number of men had gathered around the stove, and they were wondering how the heat could be carried to the oven so as to heat it. Finally, the cook said it was his opinion that you would have to put a fire directly under the oven to heat it, and that was what those little doors were for."

"Not those little doors where the soot is cleaned out, grandpa?"

"Yes, he said the fuel must be put in here."

"Why they couldn't put in more than three shavings at a time! Oh, I wish I could have been there! I would have told them all about the stove," said Tom.

"No doubt," said grandpa, with a smile. "But they studied it out without you. They put a fire in the fire-box; and, when the oven was hot, the cook put in a pan of cookies to bake. In a few minutes they were baked and passed around, every one pronouncing them just as good as if baked before the fire."

"In a few days our stove came, and it was such a wonder that the people came from the country all around to see it. I remember the day it came; for it was my birthday,—just seventy-five years ago today,—and I was five years old."—Celia M. Stone, in Sunday School Times.

J. B. MORGAN.

Kindly address all communications for this department to Rev. J. B. Morgan, Aylesford, N. S. To insure publication, matter must be in the editor's hands on the Wednesday preceding the date of the issue for which it is intended.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—The Leaven and the Meal, Matt. 13: 33; Daniel 2: 31-35, 45.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, August 21.—Luke 8: 1-25, (26-56); 9: 1-9. Jesus' power over nature (vs. 24). Compare Luke 4: 39. Tuesday, August 22.—Luke (9: 10-50), 9: 51-10: 24. Jesus' creative power (vs. 13-17). Compare John 2: 6-9. Wednesday, August 23.—Luke 10: 25-11: 36. The whole law (10: 27). Compare Deut. 6: 5; Lev. 19: 18. Thursday, August 24.—Luke 11: 37-12: 59. What we should seek (vs. 31). Compare Matt. 6: 33. Friday, August 25.—Luke 13: 1-14: 24. Sorrow over Jerusalem's impenitence (vs. 34). Compare Matthew 23: 37-39. Saturday, August 26.—Luke 14: 25-15: 32. Joy over a penitent sinner (vs. 10). Compare Luke 12: 8.

Prayer Meeting Topic, August 20

Scripture: Matthew 13:30; Daniel 2:31-35, 45.

Leaven in the Scripture is usually taken as a type of evil; in this parable of our Lord we have an exception. Some commentators assert a universal rule of Scripture and proceed to apply it to the words of our Saviour here, and deduct therefrom the teaching that not only the world but the church also, through the mysterious working of iniquity is going from bad to worse, and is destined to become utterly corrupt and bad. We do not so read our Bible, however, nor the signs of the times; on the contrary, we hold with those whom we believe to be Scripturally and rationally optimistic. We see here the teaching that the kingdom is an all-pervasive and gloriously conquering power. Daniel represents this cheering truth under the figure of a little stone cut out of the mountain with ut hands, and filling the whole earth. The parable of the mustard seed displays the kingdom in its outer characteristics; the parable of the leaven the inner working.

Following this beginning, let us see how from six points of view the kingdom is like unto leaven.

1. Leaven is a living principle. The kingdom of heaven is vital; it is active. The subjects of God's rule were dead, inoperative they have been re-vitalized, have passed from death unto life (1 John 3:14; John 5:24). In the grave of sin and death they have heard the voice of the Son of God, and lived by the Word of God which is quick and powerful (Heb. 4:12) living and abiding (1 Pet. 1:23), they have been begotten again unto a living hope (1 Pet. 1:13).

2. Leaven in its working is silent. So, God's kingdom in its working, is like unto himself in his manifestation unto Elijah; not in the wind, the earthquake, nor the fire, but after the terrific noise, convulsion and flare of fire, a still small voice. God's mighty quickening voice speaketh gently within us; let us wrap us in our mantle and hear what God will speak in softest whisper (1 Kings 19:11-13).

3. Leaven in its working is powerful; vessels of the stonest construction break before its gaseous energy; substances, be they never so inert, yet move before its volcanic power. So God's kingdom is mighty, breaking in pieces thrones and powers. The weapons of its warfare are mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds, casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalts itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ (2 Cor. 10: 4, 5).

4. Leaven spreads until all is leavened. The kingdom of God is aggressive in its outworking. From the early cradle of Christianity in Judaea, it spread out through Syria, Asia and on into Europe, until at last it covers the earth. The tendency to spread is true of the religion of Jesus Christ as of no other; it is ever seeking new islands and continents, people and tribes, that it may leaven the earth with the gospel, nor will it cease until all shall know the Lord. When the church shall realize its noble ambition, it will not weep because there are no more people to conquer, but with the great throng join in the song of Moses and the Lamb.

5. Leaven as an active principle is unseen. How like the kingdom of God! It cometh not with observation; it is within you. You cannot tell whence it cometh or whether it goeth. The little stone is cut out of the mountain without hands. To change the figure; we behold its flower and fruit; its life is unseen. We see the flower of promise and its fruit of love, joy and peace; its life eludes our grasp. In the heart it throbs and beats, involuntarily bringing strength and beauty to every part of our moral being.

6. Leaven, when used, renders wholesome whatever it is put within. To know about the kingdom of heaven and not to possess it, is to remain dead and unproductive, unwholesome to society and fit to be destroyed.

Scripture References: John 3:3; Psalm 72; Isa. 53:11; Matt. 24:14; Rom. 14:17; 1 Cor. 4:20; Luke 17:20, 21; Rev. 12:10, 11.

JAS. H. BANTON, in Baptist Union.

Editorial Notings.

DEVELOPMENT.

The time is upon us when something must be done if we would have the young peoples' work in these provinces take on and maintain a character in harmony with the genius of the movement and commensurate with the expectations of its friends and the evident needs of the

interests involved. We have passed the stage of organization and the initial enthusiasm has spent itself in the extension of our name and plans throughout our constituency. The path of our progress henceforth must lie in the development of internal life rather than in the enlargement of territory and numbers, or as Dr. Chivers would say, it must be intensive rather than extensive. The increasing force of this conviction has led many to inquire "What next?" and "How?" and thoughts and prayers have turned toward our forthcoming meeting at Fredericton with hopeful expectancy that some solution of the situation might be found. Great wisdom is needed at this point in our history, but let us grasp with firmness the promise in last week's prayer topic, (see Jas. 1:5), and go forward "nothing doubting." Without presuming to suggest solutions of knotty problems or forecast results we might be permitted to indicate some of the matters which seem to demand immediate consideration.

OUR COLUMNS.

Probably nobody is more sensible of the defectiveness of the work done through these columns than the one who is responsible for their conduct, and certainly no other can quite understand the manifold difficulties under which this work is prosecuted. Without desiring to utter complaint against anyone we beg to suggest that some heroic effort should be made to place this department on a proper footing. We are neither fulfilling our mission as a medium of communication between our societies nor as a helper in the Christian Culture Courses. In some way the editor ought to be brought into closer touch with the local bodies, for which there is now no provision whatever. As to our C. C. C. work many leaders find difficulty in securing the Baptist Union for their classes on present conditions, in addition to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR which already has its rightful place in our homes; while others feel that supplementary studies adapted to our peculiar needs ought to be furnished in our own columns. This latter means money, for already we have difficulty in getting gratuitous contributions of comments on prayer topics. The time is past, if it ever existed, when something can be had for nothing. If we are to get anything of value out of this movement we must put something into it—something of thought, effort and money. Let us arouse ourselves in the matter and do something worthy of the cause to which our loyalty is pledged.

FIELD SECRETARY.

A strong feeling is abroad that we ought to have a good man in the field for at least a portion of the time. There is no end to the work now unattempted which might thus be done. And yet it is fully realized that the very mention of such a thing will provoke a cyclone of opposition in certain quarters. Yet, why not? Other bodies with less exalted missions find such work not only beneficial but essential, and there is no outcry. Why, as one brother has suggested, might not a field secretary be supported unitedly by our Sunday Schools and our Unions to the great advantage of both interests? Might not the same brother edit both B. Y. P. U. and S. S. columns in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR? Is the proposition not worth serious consideration?

A FOREIGN MISSIONARY.

It is conceded that as a body we are not contributing as largely as we ought to the support of our foreign missionary enterprises. And it has been proposed that we undertake the support of one missionary in Telugu land during the coming year. This would give us an added uniting bond and fresh inspiration in an important field of service, while at the same time it would be quite within the limits of our resources. Let us try it.

THE JUNIOR UNION AND THE MISSION BAND.

With the adoption of the B. Y. P. U. programme there has come an overlapping to a degree in the Junior department of some of the work already efficiently done by the Mission Bands. And yet the Junior Union proposes a wider range of culture, so that its advent is not a work of supererogation. But unfortunately a division of interests has arisen between the advocates of the two forms of organization. We trust that committees may be appointed at the forthcoming Conventions of the Maritime W. B. M. U. and B. Y. P. U. respectively who shall jointly consider this whole matter and arrive at such an adjustment of it as shall remove all possible cause of friction in the future. Our work is one, let us be one in it for His glory.

Among the Societies.

PARADISE, N. S.

Our Union has appointed its officers for the half year beginning July 1st. They are as follows: Mr. Eugene Morse, president; Miss Rowena Morse, vice-president; Miss Elja M. Wilson, secretary; Miss Annie Young, treasurer; Mrs. J. S. Longley, corresponding secretary. The chairmen of the different committees are: Devotional committee, Mr. Z. Phinney; Missionary committee, Mrs. D. C. Freeman; Membership committee, Mr. J. S. Longley; C. C. C. committee, Mr. Herbert Starratt; Floral committee, Miss Ethel Starratt.

COR-SEC'Y.

SABLE RIVER, SHELBURNE COUNTY, N. S.

Our B. Y. P. U. has a few faithful workers who stand by the Union at all times, they are as gold having no dross. They are the ones who have stood by the banner of the cross while others have drifted away leaving those who would stand firmly along the broken ranks and simply move closer together and close up the vacant places of the deserters and fight on as true soldiers of the cross. We number 23 Active, 16 Associate. Bro. G. H. Baker, (Lic.), who has been such a help in teaching the Acts of the Apostles, Paul's letters to the churches, etc., is about to leave our little flock to follow the Master in preparing himself for the labor which demands our best service being equipped with our full armour. Our prayer is that God will bless him in his studies and make him a bright and shining light in his church.

Yours in the work,

A. K. DUNLAP, Sec'y.

Foreign Missions.

W. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. MANNING, 178 Wentworth Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR AUGUST.

For our Conventions that a great blessing may be received and wisdom given to guide in all the affairs and such plans be made as shall glorify God and extend His kingdom in the earth.

MY DEAR FRIENDS.—The Good Samaritan Hospital for women and children was formally opened in this place, on Friday, June 23rd. The Principal Assistant Collector, resident in this town, occupied the chair, made a few commendatory remarks, and gave a donation of fifty rupees. There was a good attendance of native gentlemen, but no women of course, and all seemed much pleased. There were some short addresses, the financial report, and a dedicatory prayer by Mr. Sanford, in which he craved the rich blessing of Almighty God. There was also some entertaining music. Mrs. Huffton has out patients in the town, and a number of people are daily coming to the hospital for treatment. In this department, matters are moving on, as well as can be expected, and we deeply regret that just at this juncture, we are obliged to leave the country. Our interests are here, our hearts and our homes are here, and while our native land is dear, this is where we would like to spend all of our mortal lives. All the doctors agree, that Mr. Archibald should go, and make, what may prove to be a successful effort to restore his health. He is taking the best medicines for lung trouble, and we are in the hands of the Great Healer, who knows what is best for His servants. His will is best, and there is great joy in humble obedience, though the way is dimmed with tears. We plan to have a short Conference here the last of this week, when some arrangements will be made about the work, and we will probably leave here next Tuesday, July 4th, and sail from Bombay on the 15th inst. We plan to see some specialists in London, and may be there sometime, or will cross the Atlantic at an early day, as directed by them. Will you ask the Lord to direct our steps. Yours as ever, C. H. ARCHIBALD, Chicacole, June 26th.

W. M. A. S. Greenville, N. S.

The above society held their annual meeting on the afternoon of June 7th. Two new members have joined our ranks during the year. We have an average attendance of 9. The interest is well sustained. Money raised during the year \$26. The following officers were appointed:—President, Mrs. John Clark; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Charles Doyle; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Dickson Teed; Sec'y., Mrs. Rufus Purdy; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Purdy.

On the 21st June, a public anniversary meeting was held in the Baptist church, which was well attended. Mrs. Churchill was present and gave an earnest address. A young lady was dressed to represent one of our Telegu sisters. Mrs. Rufus Purdy very touchingly recited "A heathen woman's story." A recitation by Miss Ida Purdy, and a reading by Mrs. Henry Purdy, interspersed with singing by the choir and remarks by the Pastor J. Clark and others, constituted one of the most profitable missionary meetings ever held in this church. Collection, \$2 60. T. A. CLARK.

"Faithful Workers' Mission Band."

Port Hillford, N. S., has made steady progress since its organization, July 24th, 1897. Since that time the membership has increased from twenty-four to fifty. Our meetings are held monthly, on Saturday afternoon, and are always well attended. They are opened by devotional exercises, after which the "roll call" is responded to by each member present repeating a Scripture text. Our programme usually consists of readings, recitations, music, addresses and sometimes a map or black-board exercise by the president or pastor. We have a half-yearly mite-box opening, to which the members of the band bring their contributions, an admission fee of ten cents is charged each new member. We give a yearly missionary entertainment at which a collection is taken for missionary purposes. "Faithful Workers' Mission Band," has raised during the past year \$37.65 and since its organization has raised by collection, fees and mite-box offerings \$78.77. Our young members are becoming greatly interested in mission work and we trust that as they grow older they will always continue "Faithful Workers" for the Master. EMMA HEWITT, Sec'y.

To the W. M. A. S. Sisters of P. E. I. in Their Annual Meeting.

DEAR FRIENDS.—I forwarded to each Aid Society a copy of our annual report with a short letter a month ago and almost feel as if it is your turn to write instead of my writing again. Every report of your interest in the work cheers and helps us and I do pray that this meeting may be fraught with much blessing. Let us be true to our Master in all things and he will be able to use us to glorify his name wherever there are those who love not the name of Jesus. Oh! that we were all more in earnest and "with one mind striving together for the faith of the gospel" as the apostle so aptly puts it in his letter to the Philippians. Once more the hot season is here and we long for a cooler breeze than the one the punkah makes as it swings over our heads. Still I feel that I have very much to be thankful for, not the least being the ability to go out every day and witness for Christ. I will try and give you a little glimpse of the last two days. Sunday morning as usual I went at six o'clock to my little Sunday school among the poor little outcast children. They sang first "Nothing but the blood of Jesus," then answered very well the questions asked. I am trying to teach them to pray but they have no thought or reverence and I have to stop several times during the prayer and tell them that when we are talking to God we must not talk to each other. As I was closing the school my little blind girl said, please sing, "Jesus loves me." She is very quick and picks up the words and tunes quicker than those who can see. After singing we made our salaams and parted until next Sunday. Just as the Christians were starting over to church, I got back here, so I went too (I do not always go to church in the morning after my Sunday school) and as Amelia my Bible woman was not present to teach her class I said I would teach it. This is my old class that I had before I began this S. S. work out in the town and I enjoyed the hour with them very much indeed. There are professing Christians and the others and a great deal about the Bible so there is a foundation to build upon. After S. S. Subriadu the pastor preached a very good sermon and Mr Archibald administered the communion. In the afternoon I went out to another of my Sunday Schools but on arriving in the village I found the people were having a great feast and everybody was at it. I went over and sat down quite near and talked to the people and tried to show them how wrong it was for them who had heard the gospel to observe idol worship. After the noise had quieted down a little I gathered my children together but they were so busy eating the fruit that had been offered to the idols that they could not keep their minds on the lesson. Monday morning Herminah and I went out to a village about four miles away and had such a happy time with the people, I had not been there since before my last tour so I was quite a stranger but we soon got acquainted again. In the afternoon I had a Bible class with the Hindoo caste women; they are very intelligent and have been attending very well since the first of the year. I go to their street to hold this meeting once a week. Yesterday when I prayed with them some repeated over the parts they liked best. How I long to see these well-to-do educated women coming out. One has said I do not worship idols, I pray only to your God and I know that Jesus alone can save from sin. Dear sisters, pray for these sisters bound down by the strong bands of caste. Last evening as I bid Mrs Archibald goodnight, I said it is worth living a month of common days to have one such happy day in "the service" as today. Many seem so near the kingdom and we do feel that the spirit of God will very soon bring out the Lord's own elect. I am praying that you may accomplish great things for the Master this coming year.

Yours very sincerely,

MARTHA CLARK.

Chicacole, May 9th.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance.

It has been in the mind of the writer to refer to this very remarkable movement in connection with the effort put forth for the evangelization of the world. As is well known to all the readers of this page the Rev. A. B. Simpson is the controlling mind and heart of the organization. That he is earnest and sincere few doubt. Of late there have been many complaints of the methods employed in the management of the Alliance, both as to the funds at its disposal and the treatment of those who have been sent forth as missionaries. And these complaints are increasing in number and strength. Such papers as the 'Examiner' and 'Independent' of New York speak in no uncertain tones about the methods employed in the conduct of its affairs. The Independent says: "Of late, however, matters have been growing more

serious, complaints from the field have increased, and some missionaries have come to this city to see if some means cannot be found for straightening things out. Some who have been officially connected with the Board have also become very much dissatisfied with its management and have left it in despair at being able to accomplish anything to set things right, while one branch of the Alliance has formally withdrawn from all connection with it."

The August number of the Missionary Review of the World has an editorial by Dr. Pierson on the same subject. Dr. Pierson has been a personal friend of Dr. Simpson, and allowed his name to be attached to a circular commending the work of the Alliance in South America. But so convinced has the editor become that matters needed looking after that he has felt it necessary "to withdraw his name as a referee and to decline to assume any responsibility for the work of the Alliance in South America or elsewhere." This condition of things is certainly very sad and greatly to be deplored. It is to be said, however, that Mr. Simpson and his co-workers have made explanations. But it is not too much to say that they are not satisfactory. Dr. Pierson says that there must be some ground of complaint when dissatisfaction is manifested in so many quarters and voiced by men and women of such unquestionable piety and spirituality." The Alliance Board meets charges with counter charges which is not a very wise course to pursue, e. g., that against Mr. Olsson who had charge of the Alliance Mission in South America. Certainly if only a part of what was affirmed against this brother were true there ought not be found in the Alliance paper glowing editorials and the offer to return him to his work with new powers. Such a man could not have been very bad. The fundamental difficulty, Dr. P. thinks, is that too much power is wielded by one man, and that this is bad both for the man and for all concerned.

In several cases those who have been closely connected with the work have withdrawn because they could not sanction what was done and the way in which it was done. "We have often and earnestly urged Mr. Simpson to effect a thorough organization of the whole work. Our urgency has been vain, and has been apparently treated as meddling." Reference has been made to this unfortunate subject not for the sake of injuring this work which has challenged the admiration of the Christian world in so many respects, but to call the attention of our people to things which show that perhaps it would be better for them to concentrate their efforts in extending the gospel of our Lord—to do it through the regular organized channels of their own denomination when they can have something to say about the management, at least once a year. As the Canadian Baptist says: "The greatest safe-guard to missionary contributions is found in the administration of a board which has to render an account every year to a great Christian body, when all it has done is open to the just criticism and inquiry."

There ought to be some funds turned into the treasury of our own Foreign Mission Board where help is so greatly needed.

Helpful Counsel.

"In every to-day walks a to-morrow." If you have made great achievements, if you have done splendid work, if you stand high in other people's esteem, and especially in your own, do not stop to write bulletins of victory to yourself or others. The only reward worth the having for having done good work yesterday is a chance to do better work to-morrow. The only reward for having reached a certain milestone in life's journey is the chance to do a better day's journey the next day. On the other hand, if you have failed, if, through your own fault and your own folly, or the fault and the folly of others, you have seemed to lose your chance, if you have lost the simple faith of your childhood, if you have atrophied your faculties, even if you have poisoned your blood, begin where you are to-day, and out of treasured experience of the past, with all its good and also with all its evil, set your face forward toward a nobler and a more splendid future.

And never say you are too old. You do not say it now, perhaps; but by and-by, when the hairs grow gray, and the eyes grow dim, and the young despair comes to curse the old age, you will say: "It is too late for me." Never too late! Never too old! How old are you—thirty, fifty, eighty? What is that in immortality? We are but children. When I hear a man saying it is too late, it seems to me as when two little children are playing in a nursery, and the one who has dropped his doll and broken it, and seeing the sawdust running out, says: "Life is not worth living." You have eternity before you. Begin not from an imaginary past, to which you can never go back; not from an imaginary future, which you have never reached. Begin from the present, with all its treasury of good—say, and with all its treasury of evil. And keeping the pathway unbroken from the past to the future, lead on to life, to larger life, and yet larger life, answering the calling of Him whose call is ever upward, upward.—Dr. Lyman Abbott, in Great Thoughts.

Put Your Finger on Your Pulse

You feel the blood rushing along. But what kind of blood? That is the question. Is it pure blood or impure blood?

If the blood is impure then you are weak and languid; your appetite is poor and your digestion is weak. You cannot sleep well and the morning finds you unprepared for the work of the day. Your cheeks are pale and your complexion is sallow. You are troubled with pimples, boils, or some eruption of the skin. Why not purify your blood?



It will do it. Take it a few days and then put your finger on your pulse again. You can feel the difference. It is stronger and your circulation better. Send for our book on Impure Blood.

If you are bilious, take Ayer's Pills. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla. They cure constipation also.

Write to our Doctors. Write them freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Bequests.

DEAR EDITOR.—By publishing the following, it may prompt some others to follow the example of the late Rev. Benjamin Jewitt, who bequeathed to Home Missions in N. B., North West and Grand Ligne, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. That is five hundred dollars to each of those Missions. As executor of the estate I have had much pleasure in forwarding these amounts to the respective Treasurers of those Missions.

THOMAS TODD, Executor. Woodstock, Aug. 12th.

Notices.

All delegates coming to the N. B. Baptist convention to be held at the Narrows, with the 2nd Cambridge church, beginning on Friday, Sept. 8th next, are requested to forward their names to W. S. White, Chairman of the entertainment committee not later than Aug 25th stating whether they will come by carriage or steamboat.

W. H. WHITE, Chairman of Com. Cambridge, Aug 5th.

The Albert County Quarterly meeting will convene with the Baptist church at Salisbury Tuesday, September 5th. The first session will be in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. I. B. Colwell will preach in the evening at 7.30. This is our annual meeting and we hope to see a large delegation from the churches.

F. D. DAVIDSON, Sec'y-Treas.

Important to Delegates.

Persons requiring board during the Convention can obtain the following rates: At Queen Hotel, Barker House and Windsor Hall \$1.50 per day; Long's Hotel \$1 per day; City Hotel 75cts per day; Exchange Hotel 60cts per day. Comfortable board in private homes from 60cts to \$1

per day. Those who desire the committee to arrange for their board should say so plainly and at once. A committee of young men will meet all boats and trains arriving in the city from Wednesday noon, August 16, until Saturday night. Friends for whom entertainment has been provided will proceed immediately to the meeting house, which is centrally situated, where they will receive billets and be escorted to their homes. J. D. F. Fredericton, August 4th.

The Hants County Baptist Quarterly Convention will meet at South Rawden, September 5th. Delegates going by train will be met at Ellershouse by teams. Will the chairmen of the different committees see that Secretary has their programmes not later than August 20th. Hantsport, N. S. G. R. WHITE, Sec.

There will be a meeting of The Associated Alumni of Acadie College, at an hour yet to be announced during the session of the Maritime Baptist Convention at Fredericton if the plans of the Executive Committee carry, this meeting will take the form of an Alumni dinner. W. N. HUTCHINS, Sec'y-Treas Alumni.

There will be D. V. a meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia University, in the vestry of the Baptist church Fredericton, N. B., on Thursday the 17th inst, at 9 a. m. By order of the Board. S. B. KEMPTON, Sec'y.

The sixth Annual session of the New Brunswick Baptist Convention will be held with the second Cambridge church, Narrows, Queens County, beginning on Friday, September 8th and 10th a. m. The Provincial Sunday School Convention will also hold its session on the day previous, opening at 10 o'clock, in the same place. The churches and schools are requested to appoint delegates to each body. Travelling arrangements will be announced later. W. E. MCINTYRE, Sec'y.

The Baptist Institute will convene in the Fredericton Baptist church on Friday morning August 19th, at 10 o'clock. There will be three sessions throughout the day and evening. Reviews of Dr. Clarke's "Outline of Theology" will be given by President Thomas Trotter and S. B. Kempton, D. D., also sermon by Rev. H. F. Adams and Rev. Geo. O. Gates, D. D. B. N. Nobles, Sec'y, Treas.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces will be held with the Baptist church in Fredericton, N. B., commencing on Saturday, the 19th of August, at 10 o'clock, a. m. HERBERT C. CREEK, Sec'y of Con.

The Queens Co., N. S., Quarterly meeting will meet at North Brookfield, beginning on Wednesday August 9th at 7.30 p. m., and continuing through Thursday August 10th. The North Queens Sunday School Convention meets at the same place August 11th, enabling delegates to Quarterly meeting to enjoy the privilege of the Sunday School Convention also. The churches of the county are requested to send a large representation. A good programme is prepared and a profitable meeting expected. W. L. ARCHIBALD, Sec'y.



Watches Given Away.

In order to introduce our goods, consisting of Soap and Stationery, we will give away, for a short time, Watches, Deaks, Bicycles, Bracelets, Autoharps and many other useful premiums. Send stamp for illustrated circular.

Address:

H. L. Coombs & Co., 257 City Road, St. John, N. B.

This Watch given away for selling 20 boxes of Soap or Paper.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

The Annual meeting of the Maritime Baptist Publishing Company will be held at Fredericton, N. B., on Monday morning, August 21st, at 8.30 o'clock, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as shall legally come before the meeting. The directors of the company will meet on Saturday morning at 8.30 o'clock. B. A. STAMERS, Sec'y.

The following Railway and Steamboat lines will carry delegates to the Baptist convention to be held at Fredericton N. B., from 18th to 23rd August, at one first class fare, full local fare to be paid going, and return free on presentation of a certificate of attendance signed by the Secretary to the Ticket Agent or Purser.

The Yarmouth Steamship Company, Star Line S. S. Co., Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., The Maritime Transportation and Salvage Co., N. B. and P. E. I. Railway, Central Railway of N. B. Elgin and Havelock Railway and steamer John L. Cann.

The Canadian Eastern Railway require twenty delegates and the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., ten delegates to travel over their line going to the convention before they will accept the certificate for free return ticket.

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

The Intercolonial, Canadian Pacific, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Central Railway of Nova Scotia, Shore Line, Prince Edward Island, Salisbury and Harvey and Cumberland Railway and Coal Company will provide standard certificates to delegates at the starting station which, when properly filled up, will be accepted by the ticket agent at Fredericton, for a ticket to return free. Purchase your tickets through to Fredericton at the starting station, whenever possible, so as to avoid procuring more than one certificate and reticketing at Junction Stations. Certificates for all lines good until 26th August.

J. J. WALLACE, Chairman of Committee. Moncton, N. B. July 20th, 1899.

Delegates to Maritime Convention.

All delegates who will come to the Convention at Fredericton and who desire to be provided with entertainment should send their names to

me, or see that the clerk of their church sends the proper return to me as soon as possible, and not later than August 1st. Those wishing the committee to find accommodation for them at hotels or boarding houses should write at once.

HERBERT C. CREEK, Sec'y of Entertainment Committee.

The Maritime B.-Y. P. U. Convention to be held at Fredericton beginning Wednesday evening, August 16th, 1899. According to the conditions under which the Maritime Convention is to be held at Fredericton but two delegates from each church including the pastor are to receive free entertainment. No special provision being made for B. Y. P. U. delegates all societies are requested to see that so far as possible their delegates are the same as those chosen to represent the churches. While the number who may receive free entertainment is limited it is hoped that there will be many who have the Young Peoples' work sufficiently at heart to be willing to be present at their own expense. For such, good accommodations will be provided at reasonable rates at the various hotels and boarding-houses. Many Societies could well afford to pay the way of an additional delegate for the sake of the new impetus that may be given to their work as a result of the inspiration received. Will the different Societies take hold at once of the matter of representation so that a large attendance may be assured. The programme promises many good things and some matters of business of special importance will be discussed. Among these will be the question of a separate B. Y. P. U. Convention, a matter that should receive a most careful consideration. The devoting of an entire day—Thursday—to the B. Y. P. U. work will greatly facilitate the work of the Convention.

In behalf of the Executive Committee, H. C. HENDERSON, Ass't Sec'y. P. S.—Will all Societies that have not yet sent statistics for the year forward at once to the Sec'y Treas., Rev. Geo. A. Lawson, Isaac's Harbor, N. S.

The next annual meeting of "The Baptist Annuity Association located in New Brunswick" will be held with the New Brunswick Baptist Convention at the Second Cambridge Baptist church at the Narrows, Queens County, N. B., on Monday the eleventh day of September next, at 2 o'clock, p. m. HAVELOCK COV, Recording Secretary.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL WAY TO HARVEST GRAIN...

Is to cut and bind it into sheaves at one operation by the aid of a Frost and Wood No. 2 Light Steel Binder.

The New Frost & Wood Binder No. 2 is the lowest, lightest, strongest, most durable, most powerful binder ever made as well as the most comfortable and convenient binder to operate. It will do good work under every condition of ground and crop where a Binder can be used, while its light draft and compactness especially adapt it to the requirements of Maritime Province Farmers.

Fuller information can be had by application to any Frost and Wood Agent or to

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Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

Rouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box. Prepared by C.L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Seven years Afflicted with a **FEVER SORE!** Permanently Cured by **Gates' Nerve Ointment**

C. Gates, Son & Co.: As the result of an accident my hip was injured so as to cause a fever sore for which I was under treatment for seven years but could get nothing that did it much good. At last I obtained your

NERVE OINTMENT

which has made a complete cure and, I believe, had I not got it I would have been a cripple yet. I also know of two similar cases which your Ointment has cured, one of which was pronounced incurable by doctors in the States. My own cure is permanent as it is several years since it was effected. Yours sincerely, JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Medford, N. S.

This matchless healing Ointment may be obtained at most stores. 25 cents per box.

That Pale Face

may be a sign that your blood is poor in quality and deficient in quantity. **Puttner's Emulsion** produces pure, rich blood, and restores vigor and strength, and bloom to the cheek.

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

Didn't Dare Eat Meat.

What dyspeptics need is not artificial digestants but something that will put their stomach right so it will manufacture its own digestive ferments.

For twenty years now Burdock Blood Bitters has been permanently curing severe cases of dyspepsia and indigestion that other remedies were powerless to reach.

Mr. James G. Keirstead, Collins, Kings Co., N.B., says:

"I suffered with dyspepsia for years and tried everything I heard of, but got no relief until I took Burdock Blood Bitters. I only used three bottles and now I am well, and can eat meat, which I dared not touch before without being in great distress. I always recommend B. B. B. as being the best remedy for all stomach disorders and as a family medicine."

THE NEWTON Theological Institution NEWTON CENTRE, MASS. A Full Course of Instruction. An Attractive and Healthful Location. A Large and Well-Equipped Library. The Interior of Farwell Hall wholly rebuilt in best modern style. Students' rooms heated and furnished. Tuition free. Next year begins Wednesday, Sept. 6. Entrance examination at 9 a. m. in Colby Hall. For further information address: **ALVAH HOVEY.**

The Home

Shoes.

Comfortable shoes and comfortable tempers go together, while cramped toes make the most angelic being fretful.

Moisture and dust cause corns; therefore, it is necessary to keep the feet as dry and clean as possible; woollen hose for this reason should be changed twice as often as those of cotton, lisle or silk, for they hold perspiration, and cause clammy, cold feet, which in winter are to be avoided if one wishes to feel perfectly well.

In summer especial care should be given to the feet by those who are obliged to be upon them much. Towards night the feet become more or less swollen; this will be helped by a warm foot bath of water and witch hazel, and fresh hose. When soft corns begin to form between the toes use absorbent cotton, changing it night and morning; if the feet perspire very freely, sprinkle a little powdered chalk upon the cotton. If this is kept up, the formation will disappear in a week or ten days, for the moisture is what the corn feeds upon.

A dusting of toilet powder is refreshing upon an intensely hot day; sprinkle it upon the foot before the stocking is drawn on. Avoid short shoes; they wear out quickly, cause ingrowing nails and draw attention to bunions or other deformities. A shoe half an inch longer than the foot will fit much better and be less conspicuous. Never select and fit shoes when you are pressed for time; it is also wise to select them by noon if possible, for the feet are then of normal size; towards night they are larger, the stockings are moist and the result is not satisfactory. Always bear the weight of your body upon the shoe you are fitting, walk a few steps and work your toe joints to be sure the size will not cramp you; it is easier to spend an extra ten minutes in getting a perfect fit than have to return a hastily selected shoe and be refitted at another time.

Those who can afford to buy two pairs of shoes at a time will gain money in the end. Wear one pair three or four days, brush the dust from them and set them away to rest, then wear the other pair, alternating them in this fashion; it has been tested that they wear nearly twice as long as where one pair has been purchased at a time. Vaseline is excellent for shoes; it preserves the kid and keeps the black dressing from wearing off. Shoes that have been thoroughly wet may be made to look almost as good as new by wiping as dry as possible, inside and out, drying them gradually by the fire and rubbing vaseline upon them several times during the drying process.

If a child complains of his shoes take them off at once to ascertain the trouble; perhaps the stocking is wrinkled, a stone or some sand may have become lodged inside which if not attended to may cause serious trouble. Don't allow a child to wear shoes that have large holes in the toe, for they are liable to stub against a nail or splinter and receive a bad wound. A loose tap will cause a little one to stumble as nothing else will. If the child outgrows his shoes throw or give them away at once, no matter how good they are; it is poor economy to cramp the little toes that grow so fast. I discovered this once by sad experience; as I usually undressed my boy in semi-darkness I did not see the trouble until it had a three days' start. The tops of three toes upon each foot were blistered and the nails of the great toes bent and splintered. The shoes were scarcely worn, but they were discarded at once.—Elizabeth in New York Observer.

Keep the Glass Bright.

A dainty table is a mark of good breeding, and shining glass is the greatest of all table ornaments, and pretty glassware can be purchased so cheaply nowadays that any purse can afford a number of pretty articles, but they will not add to the appearance of the table unless the glass is kept shiningly clean, and the lack of shining glass cannot be supplied with anything else placed upon the table. The

glassware needs to be polished quite as often as the silver if we want to keep it at its best, for if any of the glassware is clouded it will spoil the entire effect of an otherwise perfect table, and the dishes come under our eyes so often that they should be made as attractive as possible and be as fine as circumstances warrant. It is easy to keep glass clean, but hard to wash if pieces of dust are allowed to accumulate in the crevices on the right side. The inside of the dish is usually most carefully washed, but it is not such an easy matter to wash the outside of fancy glass dishes; but even cheap glassware may be made to look as well as cut glass if it is cleansed often and thoroughly polished after each washing. A very important point in washing glass is to avoid sudden changes from extreme cold to extreme heat. A glass which has held ice water should not be plunged at once into hot water, as it will be apt to crack, and changes from heat to cold are just as dangerous. The best glassware should not be carried from the dining-room offener than necessary, but it is best to take it to the kitchen once a week and treat it to a hot, strong suds, and you should have all the necessary accessories for giving it a good cleansing. All the glassware should be rinsed in cold water before it is put into the suds, especially the glasses which have held milk. Prepare a strong suds of pearline and warm water and wash the glass in the suds, then rinse in clear hot water and wipe as quickly as possible.

If the glassware is thoroughly rinsed and wiped while hot with soft, dry towels, even the cheap ware will be as sparkling as the real cut glass.—Martha.

Filling the Rose Jar.

Now is the season to fill the rose jar with the leaves of roses and other flowers to preserve the sweet odor of summer for winter enjoyment. A rose potpourri is a delightful remembrance of the warm, balmy weather, and its fragrance fills the house all through the wintry days. At any Oriental shop fancy, wide-mouthed jars, just adapted for this purpose, can be obtained for a nominal sum. The rose leaves should be collected in the middle of the day, when there is no moisture on them. spread them on a newspaper to dry. Cover the bottom of the jar lightly with salt, add a layer of the rose-leaves, cover the top with a little cotton batting, and then put on top a layer of the following mixture: Half a pound of powdered orris root; half an ounce of aniseed, two ounces of sandalwood, one Tonka bean, a grain of musk, and three ounces of some good sachet powder. A few drops of camphor and vinegar on top of this layer should be sprinkled. Then add another layer of cotton batting and more rose-leaves, repeating the operation until the jar is full. It is not necessary always to purchase anything for the rose. Instead of putting in orris root and sandalwood, and so on, make a mixture of other sweet-scented flowers. Violets, honeysuckle, clover, pinks, and other flowers, are good for this purpose. They should be gathered the same as the rose-leaves, in the middle of the day. After the jar is full it should be kept tightly covered.—The New Voice.

The greater portion of the village of Inwood, Ontario, was wiped out by fire Wednesday night.

CONSUMPTION

never stops because the weather is warm.

Then why stop taking **SCOTT'S EMULSION** simply because it's summer? Keep taking it. It will heal your lungs, and make them strong for another winter.

50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have It in the House

For common ailments which may occur in every family. She can treat what time indorses. For internal as well as External use. Dropped on sugar it is pleasant to take for colds, coughs, croup, colic, cramps and pains.

I have used your Anodyne Liniment in treating our infant (only six months old) for colic, and our little three year old daughter for summer complaint and bowel diseases generally, and found it to be excellent. JOHN L. INGALLS, Amherst, Ga.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Relieves Every Form of Inflammation. Originated in 1870 by an old Family Physician. No remedy has the confidence of the public to a greater extent. Our book on INFLAMMATION free. Price 25 and 50c. L. B. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

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"Best Liver Pill made." Positively cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, all Liver and Bowel complaints. They expel impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c. L. B. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Cramps and Colic

Always relieved promptly by **Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.**

When you are seized with an attack of Cramps or doubled up with Colic, you want a remedy you are sure will give you relief and give it quickly, too.

You don't want an untried something that may help you. You want Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which every Extract of Wild Strawberry, which every one knows will positively cure Cramps and Colic quickly. Just a dose or two and you have ease.

But now a word of proof to back up these assertions, and we have it from Mr. John Hawke, Coldwater, Ont., who writes: "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a wonderful cure for Diarrhoea, Cramps and pains in the stomach. I was a great sufferer until I gave it a trial, but now I have perfect comfort."



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FARM FOR SALE

On account of change of condition and decline of life, I offer for sale my FARM of 100 acres, admirably situated in one of the most productive and beautiful sections of the Annapolis Valley, 2 1/2 miles from Kingston Station—one of the large fruit centers. Two churches, school and new hall, all within one mile. Description, terms, etc., on application.

JOHN KILLAM, North Kingston, N. S.

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Third Quarter.

RETURNING FROM CAPTIVITY.

Lesson IX.—August 27. Ezra 1: 1-11. Read Ezra 2: 64-70. Commit Verses 2-4.

GOLDEN TEXT.

The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad, Psa. 126: 3.

EXPLANATORY.

THE PROPHECY OF RETURN.—V. 1. THAT THE WORD OF THE LORD BY THE MOUTH OF JEREMIAH MIGHT BE FULFILLED. (See Jer. 25: 12; 29: 10). This word was the promise that, after seventy years, the Lord would bring his people back again to Palestine. There were three eras of captivity, as there were several eras of return.

The First Captivity was by Nebuchadnezzar, B. C. 605, when Daniel and his friends were carried captive (Dan. 1: 1-6). Seventy years from this brings us to B. C. 536, the time of the return described in this lesson.

Second Captivity (B. C. 598). Nebuchadnezzar again captured the city, sent a great amount of treasures from the palace and the temple to Babylon, with ten thousand of the more important of the people (2 Kings 24: 10-16). Among these were the prophet "Ezekiel" (Ezek. 1: 1, 2), and the great-grandfather of "Mordecai", Queen Ester's cousin (Ester 2: 5, 6).

The Third Captivity was also by Nebuchadnezzar, who, after a siege of a year and a half, in July, 586, completely destroyed the city and the temple. Seventy years from this brings us to the completion of the temple, March, B. C. 515 MIGHT BE FULFILLED. Accomplished. He who inspired the prophecy directed its accomplishment.

KING CYRUS AND THE DECREE OF RETURN.—Vs. 1-4. I. IN THE FIRST YEAR OF CYRUS. As king of Babylon, which he captured B. C. 538. The first year refers to this victory, and it took a year or more to make preparations for a return, which thus would be in 537 or 536. Or it refers to his first year of taking personal possession of Babylon after his other conquests, and the death of the Darius mentioned in Dan. 5: 31, 1: 2. B. C. 536. CYRUS, KING OF PERSIA, was originally king of the province of Anzan or Elam, the mountainous country east of Chaldea; Susa was one of its chief cities. He had a marvelous career, conquering Media, Persia and Babylonia. "The empire of Lydia, which extended over the greater part of Asia Minor, fell before the army of Cyrus about B. C. 540." He was probably not a worshipper of one God, for his inscriptions show that he was apparently only a political religionist, and "ready, apparently, to honor any god that had a priesthood and a following powerful enough to make it worth while."

THE LORD STIRRED UP THE SPIRIT OF CYRUS. God properly stirred up the spirit of Cyrus by the circumstances which his providence wove about him. "Now that Babylon had been overthrown there existed but one powerful state bordering on the kingdom of Persia, and that was the old land of the pyramids, Egypt, which just at this time was enjoying a new lease of vigor under the long and prosperous reign of Amasis." "It lay in the logic of facts and circumstances that sooner or later hostilities between the two neighboring powers should break out." "When he died all was ready for the threatened invasion of Egypt." Hence Cyrus would naturally build up in Palestine the ancient fortress, which he could make a centre of offensive or defensive campaigns against Egypt. MADE A PROCLAMATION. This was an official document, as we see by chap. 6, where the decree is given more fully than here. PUT IT ALSO IN WRITING. To preserve it on the records, that no mistake or reversal of the decree might occur.

2. THE LORD (Jehovah) GOD OF HEAVEN. "The word Jehovah was probably the Hebrew translation of 'Ormuzd,' the Persian Supreme Being, 'the much-knowing or much-bestowing Spirit,' which did, in fact, approach nearly to the Jewish conception of Jehovah (see 'Ancient Monarchies,' Vol. III, p. 97)." It was not contrary to the usual plan and principles of Cyrus to make such a proclamation in the name of the Jews, for he treated the great deity of the Babylonians in the same way. On one of his cylinders found in Babylon he says that "he had established within the city (of Babylon) the worship of Merodach, the king of the gods." HE HATH CHARGED ME. He accepted the prophecies as a charge from the God of the Jews.

3. WHO IS THERE AMONG YOU? The return was to be a volunteer movement, which in all respects was the best for

the purpose of Cyrus and for the new Jewish settlement.

4. WHOSOEVER REMAINETH. In the land of exile. Many remained for various reasons. Some had inter-married, some were involved in business, some did not wish to undergo the hardships of return. LET THE MEN OF HIS PLACE. His hosten neighbors. HELP HIM to raise the needed funds. "Authority is given to raise funds for two purposes: a free-will fund for the temple itself, and emigrant-aid funds for the benefit of those who may need them."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RETURN.—Vs. 5-11. 5. THEN ROSE UP THE CHIEF OF THE FATHERS. The return described in today's lesson was under Zerubbabel, a prince of the royal line of David, called the Tirshatha, or Pasha (2: 63), and under Joshua, the hereditary high priest (3: 8). These were among the CHIEF OF THE FATHERS... AND THE PRIESTS.

6 AND ALL THEY THAT WERE ABOUT THEM. Their heathen neighbors and friends, as was done in Egypt at the time of the exodus. PRECIOUS THINGS. Their personal property must have amounted to considerable, for on their arrival at Jerusalem they contributed \$400,000 in gold and silver for the rebuilding of the temple. They had 435 camels, 736 horses, and 6,965 beasts of burden. These were to carry the women and children, the temple treasures and the property of the returning exiles.

7. CYRUS THE KING BROUGHT FORTH THE VESSELS OF THE HOUSE OF THE LORD. "Nebuchadnezzar little thought that he was unconsciously preserving the sacred vessels of Israel in a safe and inviolable stronghold, till the day when Jehovah would bring about their restoration to his people." "Possibly some of these vessels had been on the tables at Belshazzar's feast; and possibly Cyrus was the more ready to part with them that he regarded them as unlucky property for him to keep."

8 BY THE HAND OF MERDATH (given by, or dedicated to Mithra, the sun-god). He had these treasures in his charge. SHESHBAZZAR (fire-worshipper). The Persian name of Zerubbabel ("Born in Babylon"). In 5: 16 we read that Sheshbazzar laid the foundation of the temple, while in 3: 8 the same work is ascribed to Zerubbabel.

II. ALL THE VESSELS... WERE FIVE THOUSAND AND FOUR HUNDRED. This is more than double the sum of the preceding numbers—2,499. It is probable that only the larger or more costly vessels were numbered in detail, and the 5,400 includes a great number of smaller and less costly ones. So they are reckoned by Josephus (Ant. Jud. 11: 1).

* * * * * "Wait on the Lord"

One spoke the other day of the surprises of a great sorrow which had just been passed through. It was all surprising for it was the first sorrow; but strangest of all was the surprise of grace which came to brighten the darkness, and to fill the loneliness with love. Some of it came through human affection—friends had brought wondrous warmth and tenderness. "I never knew I had so many friends until my bereavement came." Some of it came through words of divine comfort which had been read and heard a hundred times before, but which now, in the darkness, for the first time revealed their precious meaning. But besides these, and most wonderful of all, there came a strange blessing of heavenly peace, which seemed to fill the bereft hearts as with an unseen presence of love, pouring itself through all the home as a holy fragrance. Thus it is that those who wait on the Lord have their strength renewed in every need, in every sorrow.—J. R. Miller, D. D.

* * * * *

Our Wonderful Bodies.

It is said, and truly, that there is no principle found in machinery that is not illustrated in the human body. Mechanics are acquainted with more than three hundred and ten mechanical movements, and every one of these is found, at least in its simplest form, in some part of the body.

All kinds of levers and joints, pulleys and pumps, bars and pivots, wheels and axles, are found among the bones and tissues, the muscles, and organs of the body. Here are ball and socket joints, beams and girders, trusses and buffers, arches, columns, and cables, so that men, when they learned to make machines and build buildings, had only to study the work of the great Fuller in their own bodies.—The Morning Star.

* * * * *

The Elder-Dempster Steamship Company has reduced the price of its second cabin rates from Montreal to Liverpool or London to \$31.50 single fair and \$60 round trip. This is believed to be a preliminary step on behalf of the Elder-Dempster company, which now has the mail contracts, to build up a passenger business.

Why She Trusted Him.

The lady of the house was standing in the vestibule, casting an anxious eye down the street.

"Are there no boys in sight?" asked a voice from within.

"Yes, plenty of boys on the street, but you know how particular I am about Pet. I should like to be sure that the boy who rides her will not be rough with her."

Just then a sturdy young fellow of ten came whizzing by on a bicycle. It was not his own, but one that its owner was generous enough to lend to the boys who had none, and he was taking his turn while the other boys lay on the grass and played jackstones, wishing as he rode along, "My, if I only had a wheel for my trip to the farm!"

Just then he suddenly straightened himself up. "Ting-a-ling-ling!" rang out the bell of the bicycle sharply, and as he slowed up the other boys half rose and looked wonderingly. They could see nothing to ring for.

"What was it, Dick?" they demanded.

"O, nothing but a sparrow. I was afraid I'd run over it; the little thing stood so still right in front of the wheel."

"Ho, ho! Rings his bell for a sparrow!" sneered the other boys as Dick dismounted. "Mamma's itty witty baby."

"I don't care how much you make fun of me," he replied, good naturedly, yet not without a red blush on his brow. "I guess I would not run over a sparrow, even when I could help it by ringing or stopping."

"Come here, please, Dick," called a voice from the door step of one of the handsomest houses on the avenue. "You are the very boy I want to drive a pony to the country and back. It is out the Darlington Boulevard. Would you like to go?"

"Why, yes, ma'am," quickly answered Dick. "I have an errand out there, and was just dreading the walk."

"Then I am glad you may ride. I was wondering if I could trust one of these boys to be kind to Pet, when I overheard about the sparrow. That made me willing to still you."—Ex.

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Opens September 6, with a staff of twelve experienced and accomplished teachers. There are five Courses of Study leading to graduation,—Collegiate, Piano, Vocal, Art and Elocution. Special attention is also given to the study of the Violin, Calligraphy, Shorthand and Typewriting. Pupils can enter any year of the Course for which they are fitted or may take selected studies. Acadia Seminary gives the MAXIMUM OF ADVANTAGES at the MINIMUM OF COST. Full cost of Collegiate Course, including Tuition, Board, etc., \$170.00 For cost of extra studies see Calendar, page 37. Information with regard to rooms, etc., should be addressed to Rev. A. Cohoon, Wolfville, or to the Principal. J. H. MACDONALD, Principal.



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NESTLE'S FOOD is a complete and entire diet for Babies and closely resembles Mother's Milk. Over all the world Nestle's Food has been recognized for more than thirty years as possessing great value. Your physician will confirm the statement.

NESTLE'S FOOD is safe. It requires only the addition of water to prepare it for use. The great danger attendant on the use of cow's milk is thus avoided.

Consult your doctor about Nestle's Food and send to us for a large sample can and book, "The Baby" both of which will be sent free on application. Also ask for "Baby Birthday Jewel Book."

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A Port Hope Lady Undergoes a trying experience, from which she is at last freed by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. F. J. ARMSTRONG, one of Port Hope's best known citizens, speaks as follows:—"My wife has had a terrible time with her heart for the last fifteen months."

"The pains were intense, and she had a smothering feeling together with shortness of breath, weakness and general debility. Medicine seemed to do her no good, and we had about given up trying when she started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They have toned her up wonderfully."

"She is stronger to-day than she has been for months, thanks to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I am sure there can be no better remedy from their remarkable effects in Mrs. Armstrong's case."

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia.

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

All Correspondence intended for the paper should be addressed to the Editor; concerning advertising, business or subscriptions, the Business Manager.

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present Convention year.

GIBSON—Two were baptized last Sunday. Aug 8. J. B. CHAMPEON.

MURRAY RIVER P. E. I.—We gathered last Sabbath morning where there was much water and baptized two happy believers in Jesus (Mr and Mrs J. Moore) and gave them the hand of fellowship into the Murray River church in the afternoon before a large congregation.

HILLSDALE, HAMMOND, N. B.—Our yearly business meeting was held last Saturday. Reports very encouraging. Pastor Bynon was with us last Lord's day returning from a short vacation.

KEMPT, QUEBENS CO., N. S.—It was our privilege to baptize two promising young women last Sabbath, Aug 6, and receive them into the Kempt Baptist church on Tuesday evening in the North field section of this field.

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, TRURO, N. S.—Though in the past year we have suffered through the removal of some of our most active members, others have been coming in with us and we are now on the eve of helpful additions by letter and baptism.

THIRD HORTON CHURCH.—Sunday, August 6th, was a day of blessing to us. At Canaan, two earnest young men, sons of Mr. Donald McDonnell put on Christ in baptism.

NEW MINAS, N. S.—We had the pleasure of having the Rev F. H. Strong of New Britain, Conn., to preach for us on Sunday morning, July 30th.

BARTON, N. S.—We had the pleasure of having the Rev F. H. Strong of New Britain, Conn., to preach for us on Sunday morning, July 30th.

ISAAC'S HARBOR, FIRST CHURCH.—In May last past the Rev. Geo A. Lawson became pastor of this church. Since then a general business meeting was held, a board of six trustees and other officers appointed and the church regularly placed under the Incorporation Act.

NEW CANADA, LUNenburg, CO., N. S.—Three years and nine months ago, Rev. D. W. Crandall became pastor of the little flock in this place. He found a small band of workers, an unfinished parsonage and the church in debt to the amount of about \$60.

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A Brief Letter from Rev. Isa Wallace. I thank the editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR and many other dear friends for the sympathy they have shown me in my recent severe affliction and for their information I would say that my health is gradually but slowly returning to me.

Ordination. It may be interesting to many of the friends who are readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to know of the "Ordination" of V. A. King of Pettitcodiac, N. B. Mr King graduated in June from Newton Theological Institution.

Home Missions. The Home Mission Committee of the Convention met in monthly meeting in St. John on 9th inst. There was a good attendance of brethren present and reports from Brethren Baker, Gardner, Calder, Rutledge and Munro were read.

Ordination Service at Mace's Bay. At the request of the churches over which our Bro. W. M. Field is pastor, the Southern N. B. Association resolved itself into a council and he as a candidate for the ministry was examined after the usual manner.

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A severe cyclone has swept over San Juan, Porto Rico, several persons were killed and much property destroyed. On Monday afternoon a very severe hurricane, with a velocity of 72 miles destroyed about 200 small houses on St Kitts.

Request for Tenders. The Baptist Book and Tract Society having decided to close their business invite tenders for their stock in trade, book debts, shop furniture, lease of premises (No. 120 Granville St., Halifax), good will, etc., tenders to be sent on or before 3 o'clock p. m. of Friday, 25th August inst.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Made from pure cream of tartar. Safeguards the food against alum. Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

Advance of Civilization. The following list of evils, which the English government has made illegal in British India, is taken from Indian Notes. In nearly every case the protest against these evils has come at first through missionaries.

A. GILMOUR Custom Tailoring. An establishment where quality is the first consideration; where prices are based on a fair and reasonable advance above the cost of manufacture.

WANTED—Agents to sell our superior quality of Silverware. Profits to agents guaranteed to exceed those of any reliable competitor. Write for particulars. Eclipse Silverware Company, Box 451, Toronto. Mention this paper.

Cowan's Hygienic Cocoa. Is Healthy and Delicious. THE COWAN CO. Toronto.

Whiston & Frazee's Commercial College will be re-opened, in all departments, and with a full teaching staff, on Monday, August 14th, 95 Barrington Street Halifax.

CLARK 9th inst. T. S. Clark Sweet, of CUMMINGS, of Rmings, of Cully, of WHITNEY the bride, Rev. T. of Harms Queens C. SNYDER sonage, C. Osgood Halfway McDuff, BREZAN age, Guy Osgood and Mrs. Guysboro. KINNE the bride Antigoni S. MacGregor Kinney, daughter FIELD sonage, A. A. Coone ning, bo County, ROGEE the bride August 8 D., L.L. versity, of Hebro River, M youngest of Hebro THOMAS County, L. Archib of Liver of Rufus ceremony of the bride PORTE of the of on the 9th Sherman Myrtle J. York Cou. SHAMO N. S., Au mond, ag KAY.— six week Alfred K in the fa noon. MASTE ville, died leaves a when que future life MILLE and, after 73 years, the most mourn th husband Through the will rejoiced welcomed GILDAL 9th. Well 1 months ago the and alth "consum the day. A sermon leaves a and two that they forted."

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE-SWEET.—At Fairville, on the 9th inst, by Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Edwin T. S. Clarke, of Fairville, to Lily Selena Sweet, of the same place.

CUMMINGS-MCCULLY.—At DeBert, Aug. 5th, by Rev. O. N. Chipman, A. W. Cummings, of Folly Village, to Bertha E. McCully, of DeBert.

WHITMAN-DEXTER.—At the home of the bride, West Caledonia, August 6th, by Rev. T. A. Blackadar, Frank E. Whitman, of Harmony, and Lena M. Dexter, all of Queens County, N. S.

SNYDER-MCDUFF.—At the Baptist parsonage, Guysboro, July 30th, by Rev. R. Osgood Morse, M. A., Wm. A. Snyder, of Halfway Cove, Guysboro County, and Etta McDuff, of Fox Island, Guysboro County.

BEZANSON-GAMMON.—At the parsonage, Guysboro, August 2nd, by Rev. R. Osgood Morse, M. A., Wm. I. Bezanson, and Mrs. Mary Gammon, both of Tor Bay, Guysboro County.

KINNEY-HATTIE.—At the residence of the bride's father, South River Lake, Antigonish County, July 12th, by Rev. E. S. MacGregor, assisted by Revs. D. R. MacGregor and E. Simpson, Harvey L. Kinney, of Linwood, to Elizabeth A., eldest daughter of Mr. A. J. Hattie.

FIELD-CANNING.—At the Baptist parsonage, Advocate, August 7th, by Rev. L. A. Cooney, Charles Field to Maggie Canning, both of Apple River, Cumberland County, N. S.

ROGER-CROSBY.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday evening, August 8th, by Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, D. D., LL. D., chancellor of McMaster University, Toronto, and Rev. E. T. Miller, of Hebron, Dr. Alfred Paul Rogers, of Fall River, Mass., and Georgena May Crosby, youngest daughter of H. H. Crosby, Esq., of Hebron, N. S.

THOMPSON-FORD.—At Milton, Queens County, N. S., August 9th, by Pastor W. L. Archibald, M. A., William J. Thompson, of Liverpool, to Minnie V. Ford, daughter of Rufus C. Ford, Esq., of Milton. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents.

PORTER-STILWELL.—At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Woodstock, on the 9th inst, by Rev. Thomas Todd, Sherman H. Porter, of Meductic, and Myrtle J. Stilwell, of Shogamack, both of York County.

DEATHS.

SEAMOND.—At Milton, Queens County, N. S., August 9th, Michael Watson Seamond, aged 39 years.

KAY.—At Forest Glen, West. Co., the six weeks old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kay died Aug. 5th, and was buried in the family cemetery on Sunday afternoon.

MASTERS.—George Masters, of Summerville, died August 7th, aged 70 years. He leaves a wife and two daughters. He said when questioned as to his hope of the future life "there will be no night for me."

MILLER.—At Port Lorne, N. S., August 2nd, after a long illness, John Miller, aged 73 years. A widow and a large family, the most of whom are in the United States, mourn the loss of one who was a kind husband and father and a devout Christian. Through his sickness he was submissive to the will of his Father in Heaven and rejoiced in the fullness of his love. He welcomed death as the gateway to glory.

GILDART.—Goshen, Albert Co., Aug. 9th, Wellington Gildart, aged 28 years and 1 month, of consumption. About a year ago the first sign of disease developed and although he faithfully tried several "consumption cures" the disease carried the day. His funeral was largely attended. A sermon was preached by the pastor. He leaves a widowed mother, four brothers, and two sisters to mourn. "Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted."

PYNE.—At Central Grove, Digby Co., N. S., July 18th ult, Charles Pyne, age 74 years, leaving three sons and two daughters to mourn their loss. Bro. Pyne united with the Tiverton Baptist church 49 years ago, and all through his religious life was faithful in his home and in the church. He was clerk of the church for 27 years, and filled the office with great ability. When he found his end was near he called his family up and gave them his parting counsel. He passed peacefully to his home above. His remains were interred in the cemetery in Central Grove in hope of the resurrection to eternal life at the second coming of our Lord.

CONNOR.—Deacon James Connor, of Cheverie, died at the home of his son-in-law, Capt. Samuel Smith, on the night of the 30th of July, in the 87th year of his age. He was a man of sterling worth whose consistent Christian life was as a light to all about him. His connection with the church as deacon was of long standing and most satisfactory to his brethren. He did not live amid the shadows of doubt but in the light of a strong faith in Christ. His wife died some years before him and of his five daughters but one survives him, whose tender ministrations smoothed his dying pillow. He had the happiness to see all his children joined to Christ by a living faith and has gone to meet the four that died before him in the better land.

Personal.

Rev. B. W. Ward, of Boston, is visiting St. John and has given Bible readings in several of the churches. Last Sunday Mr. Ward spoke in the Congregationalist church and next Sunday he is to occupy the pulpit of the German St. church in the absence of Pastor Gates at the Convention.

Rev. W. B. Boggs, D. D., has removed from Secunderabad to Ramapatam, Nellore District, Madras Presidency. His correspondents will please make note of his present address.

Professor Charles H. Day, late professor of languages in Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill., has accepted the position of assistant professor in philosophy in Brown University.

Rev. Austen deBlois, Ph. D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Elgin, Ill., and formerly president of Shurtleff College, delivered an address at the great B. Y. P. U. rally at Plaza, Chautauqua, on "A Duty and an Inspiration." Dr. deBlois also delivered in the Immanuel Baptist church an address on, "The Spiritual Factor in the Development of Civilization."

G. J. Coulter White after a pastorate of nearly six years at Annapolis Royal has resigned. He expects to leave this autumn. The church is taking action towards securing a pastor and hopes to secure a good brother highly recommended without canvassing.

Rev. A. C. Shaw, of Annandale, P. E. Island, and bride visited St. John last week on their wedding trip. The MESSENGER AND VISITOR extends congratulations and best wishes.

Rev. W. J. Stewart, D. D., of Canton, Ill., came to St. John last week and will remain here and in other parts of the province for a few weeks visiting friends. Dr. Stewart occupied the Main St. pulpit on Sunday and was heard with much interest by the people of his former charge. He is enjoying good health and looks none the worse for his six years in the West.

The Principal of Acadia Seminary was in the city last week seeking pupils. We are glad to learn from Mr. MacDonald that he has been meeting with very encouraging success both in St. John and in other parts of the province which he has visited.

A few weeks ago a poor man by a distressing accident had the skin stripped from his arm. That arm would soon be

Furniture.

The newest designs are always to be found in the large stock of Household Furniture maintained in our warehouse.

We make it a point to sell only such goods as are strongly and thoroughly made and that will give the greatest satisfaction, and also at prices which will be found to give the best value possible.

In Bedroom Suits of three pieces, Dining Tables and Sideboards at a low price we are showing exceptionally good values, and it will pay to write for our photos of these goods.

Write us for anything desired in Furniture and we will furnish photographs and prices.

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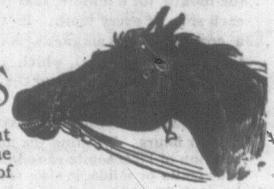
COME AGAIN . . .



We expect a return visit from all our patients for other work. We aim to give such service as will warrant them in coming. Painless dentistry—moderate charges—warranted work—tells about our service. You can learn all about painless dentistry—the famous Hale method—our success—and about our moderate charges on your first visit. But to tell what we really mean by warranted work—you must come again—and again—as our patients do—and find us here to make anything right when at fault.

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HORSE FURNISHINGS



We carry the largest and best assortment of HORSE FURNISHINGS GOODS in the Maritime Provinces, and make a specialty of the following articles:

- Whips \$0.15 and upward
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- Horse Brushes .20 and upward
- Dandy Brushes .15 and upward
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- Single and Double Working Harness all prices
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- Riding Saddles 8.40 and upward
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- Driving Harness(Set) 10.00 and upward

Besides a great variety too numerous to mention; in fact we can supply anything for the Horse. All at lowest prices.

We also carry a large line of Bicycles from \$33.00 and upwards.

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HORTON ACADEMY, WOLFFVILLE, N. S.

This well-known School re-opens September 6, 1899. Its courses of Study prepare boys and young men for College, for license to teach, for business and for mechanical pursuits. The ACADEMY HOME, well-furnished, provides a moderate and comfortable residence for the students. Several Teachers reside in the Home, promoting quietness and diligence in study, and assisting the boys in their work. The MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT, with increased equipment and courses in Carpentry, Wood Turning, Iron Work and Drawing, offers special inducements to those looking toward engineering or mechanics. The SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE admits Academy Students to all its advantages free of charge. Location beautiful and healthful. Teachers of culture and experience. A family school. Board and Laundry \$2.00 per week. Apply for Calendar to— HORACE L. BRITAIN, B.A., Principal

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—Dominion Medical Monthly.

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forever useless unless prompt and heroic measures were taken to cure it. Thereupon twenty seven members of a benevolent fraternity to which this man belonged bared their arms, and allowed a square inch of their healthy flesh to be grafted on his arm. In this way, and in this way alone could his arm be healed, and his family saved from absolute want. Ah! brothers and sisters, by sacrificing ourselves alone can the world be saved. Flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone, life of our life, must be given. Our religion, our Endeavour is useless unless it teaches us this. We can never go or grow until we learn this lesson that he that saveth his life shall lose it. This is the spirit of your Quiet Hour. This, please God, shall be the spirit of this convention. This shall be the watchword of the nineteenth year of Christian Endeavor. Sacrifice and service, living and loving, praying and practicing, going and growing, shall bring the line of victory.—President Clark at Detroit.

The Canadian Development Company has delivered passengers in Dawson six days from Vancouver and ten and a half from Ottawa.

Over four hundred delegates were present when the twenty-ninth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America was called to order at Chicago on Wednesday.

Four firemen lost their lives at Omaha, Neb., Wednesday night at a blaze in an upper room of the Mercer Chemical Company's building. The fire itself was insignificant, the fatalities resulting from contact with a live wire.

The Lord advocate of Scotland, A. G. Murray, replying in the House of Commons Monday to a question, said that if Mr. Andrew Carnegie had not naturalized as a British subject he could not act as a justice of the peace in Sutherlandshire, to which office he has just been appointed.

A special to the Tribune from Vancouver, B. C., says. The following advices were received by the Empress of Japan: A terrible flood swept over the sub-perfecture of Warchow, where 1,850 houses were destroyed and thousands of poor people rendered homeless. A band of thousands of robbers is ravaging the country. Ten junks full of soldiers to head them off were captured, arms taken from the soldiers and the junks burned. Hundreds of the soldiers were drowned. Seven hundred natives who resisted the onward march of the enemy were killed, while 2,000 saved their lives by joining the robbers.

An English aeronaut who succeeded in crossing the English channel on Saturday had an exciting experience. He had to throw everything overboard to prevent going into the water, but when he dropped his anchor, weighing seventy pounds the balloon jumped up to an altitude of 12,000 feet—over two miles. This man and his companion were more fortunate than the balloonist who fell out of his basket at Lyons, Mich., on Thursday last and was dashed to the ground, a distance of 400 feet. The fall broke his neck, back, both legs and both arms.

People who are victims of sensitive teeth that crumble and acquire cavities readily may do much toward checking this dental decay by the use of a simple remedy. A bottle of milk of magnesia should be kept on the washstand, and each night, after brushing the teeth, just before retiring, some of it should be held in the mouth for a minute, that it may reach each side of every tooth. By this process a coating of the magnesia is formed over the sensitive enamel, which is thus protected from the action of the acids that form in the mouth during sleep. The magnesia will remain on the teeth for three or four hours. Washing the mouth with a solution of bicarbonate of soda after eating sour fruits or solids is also recommended by dentists, as the soda, like the magnesia, counteracts the injurious effects of the acids upon the enamel.—Harper's Bazar.

ACADIA COLLEGE WOLFVILLE, N. S.

The College will Re-open on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4. Matriculation examinations will be held Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 2nd and 3rd.

THE COURSE is arranged on sound educational principles, providing at the beginning two years of prescribed work, and at the end two years of work largely elective. The electives offer a wide range of literary and scientific studies. Independence of thought and research is stimulated and encouraged.

THE ATTITUDE of the College is at the same time avowedly Christian. Character is emphasized as the highest product of a sound education. The life is wholesome and the safeguards the best.

THE FACULTY includes Ten able and efficient men, each a specialist in his department.

The number of students is increasing; the work is marked by vigor and progressiveness.

Expenses very reasonable.

For Calendar and other information, apply to

T. TROTTER,
President.

News Summary

Basil Smith, a Springhill miner, was drowned while bathing. He was single and twenty years of age.

At Wisner's Mill pond, Lake Verde, P. E. Island, Saturday afternoon James Boylan, seventeen years of age, son of John Boylan, Auburn, was drowned while swimming in the mill pond.

The body of Miss Sybil Jones, who was drowned while skating last winter above Long Island, on the river, was recovered Monday noon a little below Spoon Island and very near her father's home.

Four young men in Elkland, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, died suddenly Monday and Tuesday. It is thought they all drank wood alcohol at a picnic Sunday. Several others are seriously ill and two are expected to die.

The war department at Washington has issued a statement in which it is said that by October 23 there will be in the Philippines, or on their way thither, 46,000 men. They will reach the islands before the beginning of the dry season.

The contract for the excavations and concrete foundations of the Whitney steel works at Sydney has been awarded to McManus and Love. The figures are \$150,000. McManus is from Moncton and Love from Halifax.

The Transvaal volksraad has declined to agree to the suggestion of Joseph Chamberlain that the effect which the Transvaal franchise reforms will have on the Uitlanders should be inquired into by a joint commission.

The Financial News, of London, calls the Chignecto Ship Railway a most lamentable project and says the investors who will treat the matter in a fair, give and take way might secure a fair amount of compensation from the present Canadian administration.

The Island of Montserrat (British West Indies) was completely devastated by a hurricane Monday. Churches, estates and villages were destroyed and nearly a hundred persons killed. In addition many were injured and rendered homeless and terrible distress exists among the sufferers.

A hurricane struck Ponce, Porto Rico at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning and lasted until 3 p. m. The rivers overflowed, flooding the town. It is estimated that 200 persons were drowned. The town and port are total wrecks. It is believed that the damage will amount to over \$500,000. No news has been received from the interior since the storm broke.

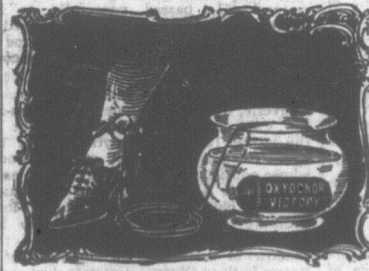
Captain Delathe, of the Etoile de Mer, the French fishing vessel whose helmsman was killed by a shot from the British gunboat Leda, was arraigned at Folkestone on Wednesday and pleaded guilty of fishing in English waters and evading arrest. The commander of the Leda says the chase lasted five hours, under searchlight, and he discharged thirty blank rifle shots before resorting to bullets. The prisoner was fined \$50 on the first charge and \$25 on the second charge. The coroner's inquest upon the body of the helmsman resulted in a verdict of "accidental death," the jury exonerating the officers of the Leda.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls has written for the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, two valuable papers upon the later career of President Garfield. These articles, written by a man who knew Mr. Garfield in his youth, and afterward saw at close range his public acts, constitute what is perhaps the most dispassionate and judicial estimate of the man ever made. Mr. Ingalls' brilliant prose, enlivened by anecdote and strengthened by first-hand knowledge, is well worthy of his subject. In connection with these papers, facsimiles of unpublished letters from Mr. Garfield's physicians will be printed. The first of these papers will appear in the Post of August 26. In the same issue will be found contributions by Ian MacLaren, Harriet Riddle Davis, Julian Ralph and Charles Battell Loomis.

Indications in Europe point to a considerable call for wheat, from America in that region after this season's crops are harvested. Intelligence is to the effect that French harvest will fall off perhaps 20,000,000 bushels from last year. In Russia, estimates are freely made that the crop will be 85,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels short of 1898 and the rye crop is also said to be poor in many provinces. Roumania, Italy, Bulgaria and Spain are 70,000,000 bushels short of last year, and India's crop, harvested last March, fell 17,000,000 bushels below the 1898 yield. The Hungarian, German and Austrian product will be good, but only in Hungary is much wheat exported, and the amount from that quarter will not go very far to offset the other deficiencies. The net amount of these is placed at about 200,000,000 bushels. There is considerable wheat in storage in the United States from last year's supply and it is thought there will be a demand for all of it at a good price.

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OXYDONOR GIVES VIGOROUS HEALTH and cures RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LA GRIPPE, PNEUMONIA, INSOMNIA, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, DIABETES, BILIOUSNESS, LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, CANCER, and all forms of disease without medicine or electricity.

ONE OXYDONOR will serve an entire family, and will last a life-time if taken care of.

The following convincing expressions from prominent and progressive persons are kindly given us for publication for the benefit of humanity:

Mr. George P. Goodale, Secretary of Detroit Free Press, writes: Detroit, Mich., May 2, 1897. By means of the Oxydonor I was magically cured of a severe case of Spinal Neuritis from which I suffered painfully, and after years of failure by various and affectionate friends in the medical faculty. Oxydonor is the chiefest single blessing with which I have made acquaintance on this earth, and I would not voluntarily forego its benefits for a deed in ice simple of Greater New York. Faithfully yours, GEORGE P. GOODALE.

J. Crawford Bradlee, M. D., 34 Wynard Sq., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, November 21, 1898.

Dear Sir:—I may say that the severe tests to which I have subjected the Oxydonor and Anesthor No. 1, leave no room for doubt as to their therapeutic value, and so thoroughly satisfied am I (after seventeen months' practical trial in my practice in a wide range of diseases) that I am prepared to abandon all other forms of treatment, electric and otherwise, in favor of your system. J. CRAWFORD BRADLEE.

Former United States Consul writes: Hamilton, Ont., Canada Sept. 2, 1898. It is to me a serious deprivation to be without the Oxydonor even one day. C. F. MACDONALD, U. S. Consul.

Rev. Isaac Naylor, the Noted English Evangelist, writes: The Oxydonor had a marvellous influence over me. With incredible quickness it brought me round, substituting strength for weakness, vigor for languor, ease for pain, and health for sickness. I shall take an Oxydonor back to England with me, and shall feel it a duty to recommend it to my friends. (REV.) ISAAC NAYLOR, Island View, Hornsea, near Hull, England.

Men and women are making a good steady income selling our productions. Write for terms. Address

Dr. H. SANCHE & COMPANY,
2268 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
United States Offices: NEW YORK, DETROIT, CHICAGO. MONTREAL, P. Q.

Hay Fever. McMaster Hall, Toronto, Ont., November 21, 1898. The night I had the Oxydonor applied to me was the first night in three weeks that I had been able to sleep. Three days later the Hay Fever entirely left me. I will recommend those suffering from Hay Fever to try Oxydonor. WM. H. WALKER.

Sciatica, Erysipelas. Thessalon, Ont., March 7, 1899. I have much pleasure in testifying to the worth of your Oxydonor, No. 2. I had been suffering untold agonies from Sciatica, and purchased one of your valuable instruments, and I have been improving ever since. The Oxydonor also cured one of my children of Erysipelas. THOMAS LECLAIR.

Asthma. Wawanassa, Manitoba, March 1, 1899. I have been using my Oxydonor on a neighbor who was suffering with Asthma, and in three applications she is on the road to cure, and the relief is wonderful. W. T. HARTWELL.

PRICE NOW \$10

for the original Oxydonor, which was sold from 1889 to 1895 at \$30 and \$25.

Price of Oxydonor No. 2, latest improved, to be

USED WITHOUT ICE, \$23.00 and \$25.00.

A 170-page direction book with each Oxydonor.

Descriptive books containing hundreds of certificates of self cures sent to any address upon request.

Same prices for Oxydonor in Canada as in United States.

The Farm.

Tree Planting and Mulching.

There is much diversity of opinion regarding tree planting, some advocating fall and some spring. In my own case, I have always leaned toward spring, provided I had but a short distance to transfer stock and was not hurried for time. But this is just the trouble. Spring is almost invariably a time of hurry, and distance often renders it necessary for stock to be out of the ground for days together. For this reason, fall planting is often desirable.

Most trees are at rest during a period beginning with the decay of leaves until some time in the winter. But in most cases roots start in the spring long before frost has left the ground. This renders fall, or very early spring, long-distance transplanting almost imperative.

But do not wait until it is too late in the fall for the tree or shrub to become established in its new quarters before freezing weather sets in. If not able to plant early, better wait and take the chances of spring. A tree planted in late September or early October will be well settled in its position before the ground freezes, and its roots will already be sending out fresh fibers in preparations for a vigorous start in early spring. The soil will become more solidly pressed against the roots, and the tree will have a far better chance of wintering well than one planted just before the ground freezes up. In the latter case it is impossible to tramp the soil in as firmly as when it settles itself, and unless carefully watched during the alternate freezings and thawings of winter, the tree becomes loose and sways about until there is a space between its roots and the soil and it is practically unplanted. The only remedy is a heavy mulching to keep frost from penetrating to the roots.

To do this there should be a thick covering of leaves, manure or straw sufficient to assure one that but little frost will get through. Or, if one is willing to remove it in the spring, common soil piled high around the tree will answer the purpose admirably. Indeed it is even better than ordinary material, for it keeps the tree firmly in place, so there is no disturbance of roots.

On this root protection depends much of the so-called hardness of a tree or shrub. A supposed half-hardy specimen will often prove hardy by being protected a few winters until its roots have become firmly established in the soil; and on the other hand, a perfectly hardy tree will sometimes succumb to a severe winter if carelessly handled.

It is not well to mulch the ground about the roots before severe frosts, as it might stimulate too early growth. December is soon enough for most plants, and in some cases it would be just as well to wait until the new year. Freezing is not so much to be feared as the alternate hot and cold spells of winter.

Small, half-hardy plants can be protected in the same manner as the fruit vines; that is, by being bent down and covered with enough soil to keep them in place. Hybrid perpetual roses and similar plants need no protection, save, perhaps, a slight mulching of manure. In sheltered places, if the winter be not unusually severe, even Teas, Bourbons, and like sorts will come through all right with a similar mulching.—Frank H. Sweet, in Independent.

Selecting the Pig.

In selecting the pig best suited for converting food into pork, there are several matters to be observed, and these should be paramount at the outset, as no after-care can compensate for errors of selection. Fineness of bone insures having but little offal, and a pig with fine bone seldom disappoints his owner when he is slaughtered. A broad, dished face, with snout short and turned up, indicates an aptitude to fatten, and is one of the surest indications of a good pig.

No hog should have bristles, as these have been bred away from all the best breeds, and they will not be tolerated at present on any respectable farm, as they

indicate coarseness, restlessness and preponderance of offal. Besides these outward indications, which include squareness of form, fineness of hair and depth and length of carcass, the propensities of the pig should be observed. He should not be a squealer, nor should he be restless. He should eat quietly, and after his appetite is appeased should patiently lie down without even travelling around the pen. As a rule the disposition of the pig and his propensities correspond to his form, and but few errors will be made if the selection of the pig is made as directed.

No corn should be fed till just previous to hardening the fat, and all heating or fat-producing food should be avoided as much as possible during the summer. A pig when in the pen will do well enough on vegetables, refuse, etc., if given a little bran and milk daily, as corn can do its duty later in the season.—(Tennessee Farmer.

Does it Pay to Hoe?

The use of the hand hoe has gone rapidly out of date in recent years. The idea is that all tillage should be given by horse power. The harrows, cultivators and weeder do splendid work. But I question whether we do well to discard the use of the hoe in some instances. When potatoes become too large for the weeder the only way to freshen the soil in the hill by horse power is to throw soil out of the middle into the hill. That forms a slight ridge. Another cultivation ridges the ground yet more, or else a crust is left about the plants. I believe that a thorough hand hoeing at this time, stirring all the surface of the soil about the plant and levelling the ridge slightly without cutting deep, pays well.

In many instances it would doubtless increase the yield sufficiently to pay very big wages to the workman. The hoe has been discarded on level lands, and a return to it might not seem progressive to many people, but the owner of clayey loams too often has a crust of hard soil about his plants at the last cultivation that should be broken, and the hand hoe is the only implement that can do the work right and leave the land reasonably level. I believe so strongly in the doctrine that thorough cultivation pays that each year I find more and more work for the hoe. The man that is skilled in its use can do much profitable work with it.—(David, in Farm and Fireside.

Neglected Heart-Chances.

A young man was sitting in the hotel office, looking dreamily and drearily out of the window. The clerk, who had nothing else to do just then, came and sat down by him, to "cheer him up" a little, for it is part of a good hotel man's business to keep his guests happy and contented, so they will stay longer.

"Thinking up some new scheme to make money, I'll be bound, Roberts," he ventured, looking quizzically at the youth. "Or about some new 'best girl.' Or—"

"Or on what a caricature on home even a first-class hotel like this is," interrupted the young man.

The clerk looked thoughtful. He knew by experience that the other was right. "You see," continued the guest, "I'd give five hundred dollars to go home and spend the night. I say five hundred dollars, because that's all I'm worth as yet." If it was ten thousand dollars, I'd give it, all the same.

"And I'm wondering why it was that I didn't stay there more when I could do it for nothing. Father and mother always used to say, 'You're going to stay home to-night, aren't you?' and I'd answer, 'Oh, no, I've got to go to—this, that, or the other. And then I'd be out maybe till midnight, or later, and act a little cross at breakfast in the morning.'"

"But, of course, no one can expect a young fellow to be tied at home all through the merriest time of life," answered the clerk.

"That's what father used to say," rejoined the guest. "When mother's eyes would moisten a little because I was going out, he would say laughingly, but I thought a little regretfully, 'We can't put old heads on young shoulders, wife.' And that was true. But the trouble is I did not realize that my head was going to get older so soon."

"Well, you say you'd give five hundred dollars to drop in there again," ventured the hotel clerk, who began to pity the young man to a degree entirely inconsis-

ent with the hotel's interests. "It won't cost you anywhere near that sum to go there. Why not pay 'the old folks' a visit?"

"Alas!" replied the young man, "there are now no 'old folks' and no home to visit. All are gone. And hundreds of times I could have done so easily what I would now give half of my life to do just once." And he rose and went out of the room.

"We must 'live and learn,' thought the hotel clerk, as he went back to his desk, "but the trouble is, we don't always learn soon enough."—Will Carleton, in Every-where.

Fought Death Successfully.

Paine's Celery Compound Saves a Little Girl's Life.

Users of Paine's Celery Compound never suffer disappointment.

The great medicine at all times and under all circumstances brings to all sufferers relief and a permanent cure.

Mr. Maxime Martel, 189 Mitcheson Street, Montreal, tells what Paine's Celery Compound accomplished for his little daughter, whose case was considered an incurable one; he says:

"My daughter, now eight years old, was afflicted with terrible scrofula for nearly six years, and we thought her case an incurable one. We had several physicians to attend her, and she took medicines of all kinds, but she got worse instead of better. Having had our attention drawn to the fact that Paine's Celery Compound wrought cures after other medicines failed we procured a supply, and after a fair use of the medicine we can report that the disease is overcome, and we trust has disappeared forever. Our little girl is now bright, strong and healthy, sleeps and eats well, and her blood is now as pure as it can possibly be. I have great pleasure in recommending Paine's Celery Compound as a cure for scrofula and blood diseases; it is the best medicine in the world."

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?

Every Sufferer From Lung Weakness, Consumption, Bronchitis, and Throat and Lung Troubles Can be Cured.

Nearly everybody you meet will regard it as a kind of an insult to be asked if they have weak lungs. All seem to have a solid faith in the soundness of their own breathing machine. In cases of trouble they will admit there is a "heavy cold," a "touch of bronchitis," or even a "spell of asthma," but as to weak or unsound lungs—never—never. Even the poor consumptive, who scarcely speaks without coughing, whose cheeks are wasted, hollow, and bear the hectic flush of doom, will assure you with glistening eyes that his cold is on the mend, and he will be all right when the weather changes.

Never was there a cure for lung troubles equal to the newly-discovered Dr. Slocum treatment. This forms a system of three remedies that are used simultaneously and supplement each other's curative actions. It cures weak lungs, bronchitis, coughs, consumption, and every other ailment of the pulmonary region. It destroys every germ that can effect the respiratory system, and even in advanced stages of lung trouble positively arrests the tubercular growth, while it also builds up the patient so that his system is enabled to throw off all other wasting diseases.

Thousands of cured cases already prove these claims. Thousands of grateful people bless their discovery.

If the reader is a consumptive or has lung or throat trouble, general debility or wasting away, do not despair, but send your name, post-office, and nearest express office address to T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto, when three large sample bottles (the Slocum Cure) will be sent you free. Don't delay until it is too late, but send at once for these free samples, and be convinced of the efficacy of this great remedy.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in America and English papers will please send to Toronto for free samples. Mention THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my stable for over a year and consider it the very best for horse flesh I can get and strongly recommend it.

GRO. HOUGH, Livery Stables, Quebec.

SPRAINED BACK!

Sprains, Strains and Injuries of the Back often cause Kidney Trouble.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS THE CURE.

Here is the proof:—

Mrs. S. Horning, Glasgow Street, Guelph, Ont., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are grand. I have not been ill since taking them, which was over a year ago last winter, and can give them my warmest praise; for they restored me to health after 25 years of suffering. Twenty-five years ago I sprained my back severely, and ever since my kidneys have been in a very bad state. The doctors told me that my left kidney especially was in a very bad condition. A terrible burning pain was always present, and I suffered terribly from lumbago and pain in the small of my back, together with other painful and distressing symptoms, common in kidney complaints. I could not sleep, and suffered much from salt rheum.

"When I first commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills I had little or no faith in them, but I thought I would try them; and it proved the best experiment I ever made. I had only taken two boxes when the pain left my back entirely. Three boxes more, or five in all, made a complete cure.

"After 25 years of suffering from kidney disease I am now healthy and strong again, and will be pleased to substantiate what I have said, should anyone wish to enquire."

LAXE-LIVER PILLS are the most perfect remedy known for the cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Bilioussness and Sick Headache. They work without a gripe or pain, do not sicken or weaken or leave any bad after effects.

Largest Foundry on Earth making CHURCH BELLS & PEALS. Purest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., free. McSHANE BELL & COUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.

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See Newspapers for Special amusements. For Prize Lists and information, address D. J. McLAUGHLIN, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Mgr. and Sec'y

Received for Forward Movement.
 Ingile Craig, \$10; A. W. Bennett, \$10;
 Mrs. A. E. DeWitt, \$5; E. W. O'Donnell, \$1;
 Rev. E. E. Gates, \$12.50; Alice Veinott,
 \$5.10; A. M. Freeman, \$10; David Kemp-
 ton, \$1.25; May B. Marshall, \$4.50.
 W. E. HALL.

Halifax, August 9.

After a session lasting about five months the Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Friday.

On Thursday last Ex-Judge A. L. Paltner died in St. John at the age of seventy-nine. Mr. Palmer was one of the ablest of New Brunswick's lawyers and has been in most important cases. He was born and educated at Sackville, and admitted an attorney in 1884. He practiced at Dorchester and St. John; made judge of equity in 1879, and resigned in 1893. He lived in Boston much since then and was injured there a few months ago by falling from a street car. He was brought to St. John a few weeks ago and shortly afterward was taken ill. He was prominent in politics some years ago and successfully contested Westmorland County for the Dominion seat. He was returned representative from St. John in 1872 and again two years later.

Mr. W. J. Fanning, steward of the steamer New York, at Clayton, N. Y., is anxious to find relatives who formerly resided in Montreal. His father, the late Jeffrey Fanning, of St. John, N. B., had two sisters who married Montreal men named Haskells. His father was killed in the rebellion in the United States, and for many years the family has had no communication with their aunts or family. They would now like to find them.

How Much Are Young Women Worth.

Young women cannot build the houses that would line eight streets from New York to San Francisco, but rightly educated they could convert each one of these houses into a home, and to found a home and conduct it properly is to help the world. It is so easy to measure what is done with physical strength. We can see what men are doing when they build railroads, construct immense bridges, and towering buildings, but it is more difficult to measure what is done through intellectual and spiritual forces which go to build up men and women. With this thought in your mind can you answer the question. How much are you worth? How much are you worth to yourself? How much are you worth in your home? How much money would your parents be willing to accept in place of yourself. How much are you worth to the community in which you live? How much are you worth to the State, the nation, the human race?

You can recognize your value in the home when you remember that you are the centre of all that goes on there, how much your interest is consulted in everything that is done by your father and mother. You can realize your value to the State when you realize how much money is spent for the education of young people how cultured men and women give the best of their lives to your instruction. You cannot measure your value to the the human race until you begin to think that the young people of today are creating the condition of the world in fifty or one hundred years to come, that you through your physical health, or lack of it are to become a source of strength or weakness in future years, if you are a mother. It is all right that young women should think of marriage and motherhood provided they think of it in the right way.

I want you to reverence yourself, to realize your own importance, to feel that you are a necessity to God's perfect plan. When you are young, and feel that we are of no account in the world, it is difficult to realize that God's complete plan cannot be carried out without us. The smallest, tiniest rivet or bolt may be of such great importance in the construction of an engine that its loss means the incapacity of that piece of machinery to do its work. As God has placed you in the world, he has placed you here to do a specific work for him and for humanity, and your failure to do that work means the failure of his complete and perfect plan. Now can you begin to see how much you are worth?—The New Crusade.

CANADIAN TEACHERS WANTED
 Most vacancies than Teachers. Positions guaranteed. Placed 253 Canadian teachers in U.S. last term.
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 Washington, D. C.

News Summary

A San Francisco special says advices from Vancouver state that there has been renewed fighting in Samoa.

The assembly of Victoria Australia on Thursday adopted a resolution pledging the colony to join the Pacific cable scheme.

William H. McMullen, reporter on the Toronto World staff, was drowned at Port Hope, Ont., on Friday, while bathing.

Hon. Edward Blake and several members of the Bisley team were on board the Allen liner California from Liverpool, which arrived at Montreal.

The British warship Sempareil, while returning from the manoeuvres, sank the British ship East Lothian Monday night off the Lizard. One man was drowned.

Andrew Carnegie has donated \$10,000 to found a library at Keighley Yorkshire. Mr. Carnegie says he has no intention to perform the duties of justice of the peace, or of the deputy lieutenantship.

The coroner's jury in Canada Atlantic wreck at Polycarp on Wednesday returned a verdict that the accident was caused by running the train too fast over an imperfect track.

The half-yearly report of the Grand Trunk Railway Company announces a surplus of \$135,400 has been added to the balance of \$4,200 carried forward from 1898.

The Transvaal Volksraad has revised the constitution of the South African Republic by adding two members. The proposed increase in the representation of the gold fields is also ratified.

Reports to Great Northern officials place the destruction by Thursday's hail storm in North Dakota and Minnesota at 300,000 acres. If the wheat should average not over twelve bushels this means a loss of 3,000,000 bushels.

It is said the Transvaal government has prepared warrants for the arrest of prominent reformers whenever the condition of affairs at Johannesburg provides an excuse. The presumption is that President Kruger means to secure the leading Uitlanders as hostages the moment trouble arises.

The yellow fever epidemic in Virginia is practically at an end. The quarantine established by Newport News against Hampton and vicinity has been raised. The record of the scourge to this date shows a total of forty-three cases, of which eleven resulted fatally.

Mrs. Helen A. Sands, aged 55, of New York, died very suddenly on the U. S. S. New York at Bar Harbor, Me., on Friday. She had just ascended the gangway, and was about to grasp the hand of Admiral Sampson, who was waiting to receive her, when she fell to the deck, and soon expired.

The report of the United States commissioner of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30 shows total disbursements of \$138,253,923, leaving a balance of \$1,857,198 out of the \$140,000,000 appropriated. The total number of pensioners on the roll June 30 was 991,519, a decrease of 2,195. There were 40,991 names added and 43,186 dropped.

W. W. Ogilvie, the big miller, stated last evening that he had been over the province every year since 1876 and had never before seen anything to equal the prospects of the present time. If the weather is favorable for the next two weeks the yield will average twenty-five bushels to the acre, or fifty million bushels.

The Prize List of the Exhibition to be held in St. John, N. B., September 11th to 20th, 1899, has been issued. The sum of thirteen thousand dollars is offered in premiums, and competition is open to the world. The management announce new special attractions and improvements in all departments.

It is stated that Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Mr. W. Lodge who returned last week from Boston, completed arrangements with Boston capitalists for commencing boring for oil in various section of New Brunswick. It is expected that operations will be begun within three weeks and test holes will be made in Westmoreland, Albert and North Shore counties.

Early Sunday morning the inhabitants of Presque Isle, Me., were awakened by what was thought to be an earthquake, which proved to be an explosion of dynamite, stored in a small building half a mile from the village. Window frames were smashed, the glass being broken in a hundred or more houses and stores.

Terrific destruction was wrought by a hurricane off Australia. Four ships foundered at sea. The City of York, an iron ship of 1,170 tons, went ashore at Rotterest Island and is a total wreck. Eleven lives were lost. The wreck of the Carlisle was the most frightful that has occurred on the coast for years. Thirty-three people among the passengers are missing, and while many were drowned, many more were eaten by sharks.

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COMMON SENSE REASONING

If you cannot afford to spare a little of your income now to pay the premium on a life insurance policy, how do you suppose your wife is going to spare ALL your income when you are gone? This is the common sense way to look at life insurance. The **CONFEDERATION LIFE, of Toronto,** has the best there is in life insurance. It will secure your income to your wife after you are gone. You had better look into this! Remember the CONFEDERATION LIFE reminded you.

S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. GEO. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent Office, 45 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B.