

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LX.

Vol. XIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1898.

{ THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME XLIX.

No. 23.

Gladstone's Influence on the Century.

Graduation Essay, by Mr. A. H. Whitman, of the Class of 1898 of Acadia.

In estimating the influence of the man who, for a large part of this century, has controlled the destinies of the British Empire, we are confronted at once with the magnitude of the task. A career comes up before us stretching in unbroken activity from the Reform Act of 1832 to the Home Rule Bill of 1894. Mr. Gladstone has, as one of his opponents has said, "touched everything and disturbed everything." His influence has been far-reaching, affecting not only the interests of the British Empire, but also has been a powerful factor in moulding the thought and feeling of the civilized world. No man, no matter what his political or religious opinions may be, can but affirm that William E. Gladstone, England's grand old man, has exerted a mighty influence on the age in which he has lived, and has given a new tone to English national life and thought. Our purpose is to consider briefly the strength he has imparted to the pursuit of politics, to what large ideas he has linked it, to what great heights he has lifted it, how he has imparted to it a tremendous moral force, how he has stood by the principles of liberty and justice to all; how he has recognized the noble ideal of national altruism, how he has constantly advocated and introduced much needed measures of reform, thus making his name the greatest by all odds in English political life during the present century.

In the first place Mr. Gladstone has been the people's uncrowned King, the great exponent of English democracy. His early career, however, did not indicate a leaning towards democratic views. At the close of the first fifty years of his life—that is at the end of 1859, anyone who had prophesied that his career would prove the most potent stimulus to the democratic movement in England in this century would have been received with general ridicule. Mr. Gladstone was at that time one of the most Conservative members of the newly formed Liberal government. About this time he offered a strenuous and eloquent resistance to Lord Palmerston's law of divorces, and earlier his opposition to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act and his condemnation of the papal aggression, gained for him the reputation of great courage in stemming the waves of popular fury. All the symptoms were of conservative type and promised anything rather than a great democratic career. But the change was coming, and it was not long before he became the head of the greatest Reform government of the century. It was fortunate for England that, when the centre of political power was being quietly shifted from the aristocracy to the democracy, it possessed a man of Mr. Gladstone's combination of qualities. If the power of the democracy was suddenly increased, to him belongs no responsibility for the change, but what does belong to him and what may be attributed directly to his influence is, that he deprived it of the dangerous and rebellious element which was in it. The people believed in him; they believed in his integrity of purpose and this confidence afforded one of the best guarantees of the peaceful progress of the nation. Mr. Gladstone had a hold on the hearts of the people which no statesman of our generation has rivalled. He was the one man of the century who had that singular power of awakening popular enthusiasm without appealing to popular passion, and because of this he gave stability to democratic institutions.

In the next place let us consider the great moral and religious influence that Mr. Gladstone has exerted on the century. He has proved himself to be a statesman of the noblest type. No one can say that he has stooped to the position of a paltry demagogue or a political wire puller. His life has been a splendid example of integrity of purpose, of loftiness of aim, of confidence in the right. With him politics ceased to be a game, and he has shown to the world that the pursuit of politics is not incompatible with deep religious fervor, and loyalty to conscience and to God. Religion was with him the living and inspiring motive of every thought and action. Every question was raised from the low platform of selfishness to the lofty platform of principle. The political life of England has been elevated and purified by the influence of his splendid character, yet the life of the world has felt the influence of the mighty moral force which he exerted so powerfully on the century. "No life," says Owen Meredith, "can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife and all life not be purer and stronger there-

by," and Mr. Gladstone's life has been a life essentially pure in its purpose and strong in its strife, and all life has been made purer and stronger by his life. One English writer says, "He has taught us all to think a great deal less exclusively of our own selfish interests than we ever thought before, and a great deal more sympathy with the interests which we supposed to be inconsistent with our own." As he said in one of his speeches his grand purpose was not to hold power but to serve the truth, and all those acquainted with his career know how this statement has been verified. He ever sought the truth, he lived the truth, he loved the truth. He spoke among the people of his generation and no one could fail to be convinced that "it was the man who spoke who never sold the truth to serve the hour nor paltered with Eternal God for power."

Again, consider the influence he has exerted on great international questions, and how, through him, England has maintained peace with the world. Perhaps the one fixed idea of his whole career has been that all international questions should be based upon generous ethical principles, and that the moral law should be applied in all dealings between nations. When we contrast his foreign policy, notwithstanding its failure at times, with that of Palmerston or Disraeli, we can see the result of this principle of national altruism. Diplomats have laughed in their sleeves at Mr. Gladstone's cosmopolitanism. In many great international questions he has used the language more of a cosmopolitan than of a patriot. In the Crimean war, in the Afghan war, and in the Chinese war, he held firmly to the principle that, if he was in the wrong, he was bound as an Englishman, no less than as a citizen of the world, to say so. We think that it must be conceded, no matter how idealistic this principle may appear, that it is at times of the greatest practical use for nations with foreign policies. The jingoism or narrow patriotism, which is no patriotism at all, and which is disposed to ignore the existence of all other nations in the world and to maintain a pugnacious attitude towards them, is one of the worst things with which any nation can be afflicted. If France could have rid herself of this narrowness she might have been saved from the disaster of 1870. If Pitt could have kept back the patriotic passion of his countrymen England would not have been dragged into the French wars. Gladstone, by applying his principle of national altruism, has been of incalculable service to not only his own nation but to the world. His life was made for peace. He was not always successful in restraining the popular clamor for war, but the statesman who can point to the Alabama Treaty, the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece, the restoration of the Transvaal, as amongst his achievements, has shown to the world that, to use the words he uttered in the House of Commons forty-four years ago, "he has recognized with frankness the equality of the weak with the strong, the principle of brotherhood among nations and of their sacred independence." By his example and courage a large portion of that abhorrent jingoism has been suppressed and the English nation has learned to respect the interests of other nations and to maintain a becoming dignity when provoked, when at other times, under less unselfish leaders, she would have rushed in to war, and as a result of Mr. Gladstone's efforts the cosmopolitan idea is stronger in England than ever before.

In the next place let us consider Mr. Gladstone's influence as a great reformer. As the great champion of English democracy he has ever been on the alert as to the needs of all classes within the Kingdom. His great reforming energy has been felt everywhere. He weakened the claims of property, especially of property in land. He shifted large burdens of taxation from labor, to rent and interest. He practically remodelled the English financial system. He helped to drive the Turk from Europe. He attacked the House of Lords and caused that ancient peerage to tremble. He established and confirmed free trade, and thus enabled industrial England to live. But a large part of this reforming energy was expended on Ireland. Ireland's need was great. In one of his speeches Mr. Gladstone said that the Irish peasantry had three branches, viz., the State Church, the Land Tenure system and the system of National Education, and he determined to hew them all off if possible. Braving a perfect storm of opposition he set himself to the task of carrying out these much needed reforms. He attacked and overthrew the State Church, thus enforcing the principle of religious equality. He overthrew the Land Tenure system and by so doing, the tenants' condition was greatly ameliorated and the back of landlordism was broken. He first and alone amongst the great political leaders, saw Ireland's real need; he first thought the Irish problem through to the end; he first had the courage and ability to formulate a scheme by which Ireland could be given religious and civil liberty. Whatever view men may take as to the practicability of Home Rule for Ireland, they certainly must admit that the influence exerted by its great exponent has done much to awaken sympathy and interest in Ireland's welfare. England knows Ireland's need today as she has never known it before and Ireland may thank the grand old man for this increased knowledge on England's part. The Home Rule Bill itself was rejected by the House of Lords, but the grand principles of liberty and justice which it embodied and for which Gladstone fought so nobly and so long will live forever. They are

now enthroned in the nation's heart and their absolute and ultimate acceptance is but a question of time. But it was not only in Great Britain and Ireland that the influence of the great reformer has been felt. Wherever men were oppressed with tyranny and wrong he would work and plead on their behalf. His voice and his pen were exerted against the government of Naples and the condition of the Neapolitan prisons. The letters which he wrote in 1851, thrilled the civilized world and contributed in no small measure to the downfall of an iniquitous despotism. And when in 1895 and '96, the world was horrified by the rapacious cruelty of the insolent Turk, when massacres were being carried on with a high hand in Armenia by Turkish soldiers, when the powers of Europe hesitated as to what course should be taken, the voice of Gladstone which had ever been exerted against wrong and oppression, which exposed the condition of the Neapolitan prisons in 1851, and which had aroused the world over the Bulgarian horrors in 1876, was again heard pleading the cause of a persecuted people enlisting the sympathies of the Christian world and, to use his own words, urging "that one general shout of execration, directed against deeds of wickedness should rise from outraged humanity and should force itself into the ears of the Sultan of Turkey and make him sensible, if anything could make him sensible, of the madness of his course."

Now we wish to add a few words in Mr. Gladstone's defence. He has been charged with inconsistency and instability and some urge that these have impaired his influence. Such charges against him come from those who do not fully understand his character. If consistency means that a man stick to a wrong course or a wrong policy all his life, after he has been convinced that it is wrong, then Mr. Gladstone has been very inconsistent. If on the other hand consistency means a determination to ever follow the lead of right and truth, then Mr. Gladstone has been one of the most consistent of men. We are inclined to favor the latter view of consistency. Changes and contradictions it is true have occurred in Mr. Gladstone's career, but these can be explained by his stern regard for right, that when he found himself in a position which he considered wrong, it was his duty to change as quickly as possible to the right. In our opinion it is to Mr. Gladstone's everlasting credit that he changed with the changes of the century and his influence has been tremendously increased because he has ever kept himself free to conviction and conversation. There are few characters so unamiable and untrustworthy in private or in public life as the men whose set opinions nobody can change. The one great evidence of Mr. Gladstone's broadmindedness and unselfishness is the fact that he has so often changed his point of view. He has shown to the world that true consistency does not consist in conforming forever to old established customs regardless of their adaptation to present surroundings and conditions but it consists in a determination to discover present needs and to suit the governmental policy to those needs.

Recently the "final lesson and the final trial" which is common to all men came to him. After a life of unswerving loyalty and devoted service to his Queen and country, he has been called to the higher service, for we believe for one so true there must be other nobler work to do. "No words can adequately express the splendid achievements of that glorious life. No eulogy can be too high for such a character. He who praises him most praises him best. But he is gone, and Englishmen no longer hear his voice, as of old; they no longer gather together in massive crowds to do honor to his worth; they no longer listen to the "rapt oration flowing free from point to point with power and grace." He has retired from the "maddening crowd's ignoble strife" but that influence which he has exerted will never die, that country for which he has so willingly given his life, will not soon forget his splendid example, the world which has felt the pulsations of his great heart, will be animated to better service because of his life. Well could Justin McCarthy say: As long as the world produces such men as Gladstone, the sentiment of loyalty, the habit of trust, the fervor and force of enthusiasm will not soon die out." To him the same words may be applied as were applied by Tennyson to another great Englishman, Gladstone has shown that—

The path of duty is the way to glory,
And that he that walks it, ever thirsting for the right,
And learns to deaden love of self,—before his journey
Closes he shall find the stubborn thistle
Bursting into glossy purples,
Which outtreden all voluptuous garden-roses.
He that ever following her commands,
On with toil of heart, and knees, and hands,
Thro' the long gorge to the far light has won
His path upward and prevailed,
Shall find the toppling crags of duty scaled
Are close upon the shining table-lands
To which our God Himself is moon and sun;
Such was Gladstone—but he is gone—
Gone—who was so great,
Gone—but nothing can bereave him
Of the force he made his own, being here,
And we believe him something far advanced in State,
And that he wears a truer crown
Than any wreath that man can weave him.
Honor, honor, honor, to him,
Eternal honor to his name.

Apostles of Missions.

BY REV. R. OSGOOD MORSE, M. A.

Introductory.—To know how the Holy Spirit uses men as his agents is a stimulus to faith. God specially qualifies and consecrates some men, and sending them to the heathen gives them mighty victories in His name and for His Son's Cross. These we designate—

APOSTLES OF MISSIONS.

It is our purpose as the months go by to outline the work of some of these. The history of missions really begins with Abraham. David, Nehemiah and Ezra might claim our attention. We might write of Jonah who, when ordered to go east, attempted to go west, only to learn very emphatically that when God said east he had no business to go west. All these missions were designed to prepare for the coming of Christ and the establishment of that kingdom which shall gather its subject from every people under heaven. Any exhaustive treatment would press the footsteps of the apostles in their heroic labors to fulfil Christ's last request. But we purpose to deal with worthy successors of these heroic men—men as spirit-led as Paul himself.

I. Patrick, the Apostle to Ireland. For eight hundred years Ireland was the missionary school of Christendom. Under God, this is due to the first and greatest of Kettle missionaries, Patrick. The exact dates of his life are uncertain. Some writers place his birth as early as 336; others, as late as 395. The dates given for his death range from 455 to 493. But that his work lay in the fifth century we are certain. His probable birthplace is Kilpatrick, near Dumbarton, Scotland. He was the son of Deacon Calpornius, and grandson of Preacher Potitus. Compare his ancestry with Timothy's believing mother Eunice and grandmother Lois.

Patrick has left us his auto-biography in his "Confessions to the Irish People." At sixteen he was taken to Ireland by Pirates and kept as a herdsman for six years. During this time he was converted. Finally, escaping, he returned to his father's house. Again he was carried off and again he escaped. At length he was called to work for Christ in Ireland much as Paul was in Macedonia. He saw in a vision a man bringing a letter to him headed "Words of the Irish People." As he read them he seemed to hear the sound of many voices from the Irish coast, "We beseech thee, child of God, come and walk among us." Joyfully he responded to the summons, beginning his work, probably, about 430.

For more than one-third of a century he labored incessantly, evangelizing and establishing schools, where for five hundred years missionaries were trained and sent forth. All over Ireland he and his disciples preached the gospel with such power that Ireland became a Christian land. The native Irish were fire worshippers. One Easter morning they were about to kill Patrick. But he witnessed so powerfully for Christ before them that a fire of grace was kindled which burned mightily in Ireland and even throughout Europe.

Patrick's methods were Protestant,—we had almost said Baptist,—rather than Romanist. Indeed his doctrines were Baptist. He taught a regenerate church membership, and personal faith as essential to baptism. He knew no baptism except immersion. But his church polity and organization were more of the Presbyterian type. Amid the savagery of the times, the married missionaries gathered together in brotherhoods, and the unmarried women in sisterhoods, whence they went forth, the men to evangelize, the women to care for the poor and the sick. He opened many schools where boys and girls were given the rudiments of an education. The results were stupendous. The whole island was evangelized. The Scoto-Irish church shone with a brighter, because purer, light, and spread that light more extensively through Europe than any of the centres of Romanism. For hundreds of years the most learned teachers came from Ireland to Britain, France and Italy. Hence Ireland was known as the Isle of Saints, the University of the West.

Whence the Ireland of today! In 1172 Henry II, conquered Ireland and forced Romish priests upon the people. Had not this Scoto-Irish church been subjugated to Rome we would have had another Waldensian church, though with greater missionary zeal, which might have won much of Europe to a pure gospel.

The greatest theft ever Rome made was when she stole Peter and made him for twenty-five years Bishop of Rome. Next to that is her theft of Patrick, the Apostle to Ireland. At the time the Druids threatened to kill Patrick, he wrote a poem, the closing passage of which shows the faith by which he lived and which he spread among the people.

"May Christ I pray,
Protect me this day
Against poison and fire,
Against drowning and wounding;
That so in His grace abounding,
I may earn the preacher's hire.

"Christ as a light,
Illumine and guide me!
Christ, as a shield, o'ershadow and cover me!
Christ be under me! Christ be over me!
Christ be beside me,
On left and on right!
Christ be before me, behind me, about me!
Christ, this day, be within and without me!

"Christ, the lowly and meek,
Christ, the All-Powerful, be
In the heart of each to whom I speak,
In the mouth of each who speaks to me!
In all who draw near me,
Or see me, or hear me!

MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

"At Tarah today, in this awful hour,
I call on the Holy Trinity!
Glory to Him who reigneth in power,
The God of the elements—Father and Son,
The Paraclete Spirit—which Three are the One,
The ever-existing Divinity.

"Salvation dwells with the Lord
With Christ the omnipotent Word,
From generation unto generation—
Grant us, O Lord, Thy grace and salvation."
Guysboro, N. S.

The Oil that Lubricates.

BY REV. S. E. WISHARD, D.D.

There is a large amount of cross purpose and grind in this rickety world. It seems to be the grand mission of some folks to throw sand on the spindles of the turning wheels. They are both industrious and skillful in producing friction. The social machinery drives heavily and often cuts to the quick as the movement goes on. Caustics have their uses and also their abuses. The Christian life is not exempt from the care and canker of irritation. Two or three persons on the wrong side of every forward movement in the church can easily manufacture a large amount of inertia and possibly turn back the machinery of church life.

It is a relief, however, to know that there is a remedy for all the social and ecclesiastical friction. There is an oil that lubricates the grinding wheel of our daily toil and trial. It is divinely provided and abundantly furnished, and is labeled "patience."

"Ye have need of patience," said the Holy Spirit, "that after ye have done the will of God ye might receive the promise"—the fulfillment of the promise. We have need of patience with ourselves. Our mistakes and failures are so numerous, they spring up and multiply so unexpectedly, that we are in danger of being angered and driven into hopeless despair with ourselves. Everyone who knows himself knows what that temptation is, how repeated failures almost drive one into irritated contempt of himself, which is a very different thing from humble repentance. It is one of the wiles of the devil by which he leads men into despair and plots for their moral or physical suicide, or both. When we have written bitter things about ourselves, the old enemy underscores every word and says: "Now it is time to stop, to leave off trying and let things drift." He has pushed off so many lives on the drifting tide that he has great skill in the business. He can easily turn preacher of righteousness, preach the law, wake the thunder of Sinai. He can join you in self-denunciation and abuse until he would make you believe that God cannot be just and justify such a sinner. You have need of patience with yourself. This does not mean that we ignore or cover up our failures nor that we are not to repent of them and stoutly resist the tendency to them. We need to call to our aid the Helper of the helpless, the wisdom that cometh from above, and patiently fight the battle of life with the old self. We may well despair of the old self and thrust it out, dealing courageously with it. But the new self is to be cared for with all the kindly patience which God has shown us.

We need to have patience with this wicked world—not that we compromise or fall in with its wickedness. The whole life is to be set in contrast with and opposition to the carnal life about us. Our prayers and service are to know no relaxation in the fierce struggle with this world power. And yet all this conflict is to be carried forward with the patience of love. We are to have the trial of our faith, which is the divine method of working patience within us. Our privilege in this trial is to "Let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing."

We will be helped to patience with the ungodly world about us when we remember that it is on the other side—that, so long as it is what it is, we cannot count on its friendship. The world is ignorant of and blind to the precious things of vital godliness. We may as well set out expecting to meet with the opposition of the world spirit, and yet it will not be wise to forget that deep down in every godless life there is a longing, either conscious or unconscious, for something better. Sometimes that very restless longing breaks out in resistance to God and his truth. The unrest of soul is a sort of madness that leads men to plunge more deeply into the current of opposition to God. It was this that led our Lord to pray: "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do."—Herald and Presbyter.

"The Matter of a Day in Its Day."

BY ALEXANDER MACLAREN, D.D.

The margin of our Bible gives the literal reading of the Hebrew; the sense but not the vigorous idiom of which is conveyed in the paraphrase in our version. "At all times, as the matter shall require," is, literally, "the thing of a day in its day;" and that is the only limitation which this prayer of Solomon places upon the petition that God would maintain the cause of his servants and his people Israel. The kingly suppliant got a glimpse of very great, though very familiar truths, and at that hour

of spiritual illumination, the very high water mark of his relations to God,—for I suppose he was never half as good a man afterwards—he gave utterance to the great thought that God's mercies come to us day by day according to the exigencies of the moment.

Of course, obviously—and I need not say more than a word about that—we find it so in regard to the outward blessings that are poured into our lives. We are taught, if the translation of the New Testament is correct, to ask, "Give us this day our daily bread," and to let tomorrow alone. Life comes to us pulsation by pulsation, breath by breath, by reason of the continual operation, in the material world, of the present God's present giving. He does not start us, at the beginning of our days, with a fund of physical vitality upon which we thereafter draw, but moment by moment he opens his hand, and lets life and breath and all things flow out to us moment by moment, so that no creature would live for an instant, except for the present working of a present God. If we only realized how the slow pulsation of the minutes is due to the touch of his finger on the pendulum, and how everything that we have, and the existence of us who have it, are results of the continuous welling out from the fountain of life, of ripple after ripple of the waters, everything would be sacred, and solemn, and fuller of God than, alas! it is.

But the true region in which we may best find illustrations of this principle in reference to God's gifts is the region of the spiritual and moral bestowments that He in His love pours upon us. He does not flood us with them; He filters them drop by drop, for great and good reasons.

God gives us gifts adapted to the moment. "That matter of a day," the thing fitted for the instant, comes. In deepest reality, it is all one gift, for in truth what God gives to us is Himself; or, if you like to put it so, His grace. That little word "grace" is like a small window that opens out on to a great landscape, for it gathers up into one encyclopaedic expression the whole infinite variety of beneficences and bestowments which come showering down upon us. That one gift is, as the apostle puts it in one of his eloquent epithets, "the manifold grace of God," which word in the original is even more rich and picturesque, because it means the "many-variegated grace"—like some rich piece of embroidery glowing with all manner of dyes and gold. So the one gift comes to us manifold, rich in its adaptation to, and its exquisite fitness for the needs of the moment. The rabbi had a tradition that the manna in the wilderness tasted to every man just what each man needed or wished most. You might go into some imperial city on a day of rejoicing, and find a fountain in the market-place pouring out, according to the wish of the people, various costly wines and refreshing drinks. God's gift comes to us with like variety—the "matter of the day in its day."

He never gives us the wrong medicine. Whatever variety of circumstances we stand in, there, in that one infinitely simple and yet infinitely complex gift, is what we specially want at the moment. Am I struggling? He extends a hand to steady me. Am I fighting? He is my "sword and shield, my luckler and the horn of my salvation and my tower." Am I anxious? He comes into my heart, and brings with Him a great peace, and all waves cease to toss, and smooth themselves into a level plain. Am I glad? He comes to heighten the gladness by some touch of holier joy. Am I perplexed in mind? If I look to Him, "His coming shall be as the morning," and illumination will be granted. Am I treading a lonely path? There is One by my side who will neither change, nor fail, nor die. Whatever any man needs, at the moment that he needs it, that one great Gift shall supply "the matter of a day in its day."

Peter is lying in prison. Herod intends, after the Passover, to bring him out to the people. The scaffolding is ready. The first watch of the night passes, and the second. If once it is fairly light, escape is impossible. But in the gray dawn the angel touches the sleeper. He wakes while his guards sleep. There is no need for hurry. He who has God for his deliverer has no occasion to "go out with haste." So, with strange and majestic leisureness, the escaping prisoner is bid to put on his shoes and gird himself. No doubt, he cast many a scrutinizing glance at the four sleeping legionaries whom a heedless movement might have awaked. When all is ready, he is led forth through all the wards, each being a separate peril, and all made safe to him. The first gate opens, and the second gate opens, and the iron gate that leads into the city opens, and quietly he and the angel go down the street. It is light enough for him to see his way to the house where the brethren are assembled. He gets safe behind Mary's door before it is light enough for the gnomes to discover his absence, and the pursuers to be started in their search. The Lord did help him and that right early—"the matter of a day in its day." We shall find if we leave our times in His hand, that the old faith has yet a talismanic power to quiet us. His time is best, so be patient, and be trustful in your patience.—Watchman.

"There is one thing," it has been said, "which everybody can find, and that is—fault." But whoever finds it has the responsibility on him of showing a better way of things. If he be not prepared for this he ought to leave the fault for someone else to find.—Selected.

Christ

BY REV. THRO

If Chesterfield has etiquette for the fashion yet, and furnishes the dress. Brotherly love graces; this dwells in the does not come out in the says the apostle Peter ye kind to one another grand old Paul, and that that "the servant of the must be a Christian ge

To illustrate the truth our Lord told that fact by repetition. A Jew Jerusalem and Jericho waymen who strip him dead by the wayside.

looks like a gentleman garb. Presently a Levite humbug as his saintly- of very different stripes neither of those two because he is a Samaritan kind heart; he knows hired some one to go to the inn, but he does the poor Jew upon his beside him. When he day, he does not put the hands of the wounded ed his pride. He delie not our pennies) into th him "take care of him more, when I come aga

Now there was Bible heart kindly expressed. essential. A person m and yet show no suavit would pick up a poor s carry her to his home, other objects of his cha for rough speeches, and of social etiquette. Be veneer of smooth wor people were rather sho less dress, unempt h he was the farthest po while he disdained al perfect gentlemen that

He had the infallible which is the only basis

Our incarnate Lord a respect, that he looked lofty or lowly, in the the nobleman and the he was their "elder Br by in his blindness an washed his feet with he is a social outcast. He the hollow hypocrisy rebuke the failings of ineffable courtesy in eve is no derogation of his the beautiful perfection a new and sacred messa The Bible commands. There are certain exte requires that may have mands, "be courteous," this from a godly mot "as unto the Lord, and would add mightily to more than one Christian into the hearts of the save him from woundin all blades, neglect.—Th

The Fa

The faith that cures faith that "recognizes recovery and man's part the eminent French mil and great medical discov in the sixteenth centur ered, was won't to say: him." He recognized t God, having placed wit possessing medicinal vir wrought nerves and relie a living, intelligent faith God constrains us to u within our reach, and th honestly, and with con means and restore the af that simply sits down an at all, but only a mocke objection to the Christia God to do all—both man might the farmer dema corn without his plowin Religious Telescope.

Christian Politeness.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D.

If Chesterfield has furnished some rules of social etiquette for the fashionable world, the Bible goes deeper yet, and furnishes the core principles of Christian politeness. Brotherly love is named as one of the cardinal graces; this dwells in the heart, but is of little worth if it does not come out in the conduct. "Be compassionate," says the apostle Peter, "be pitiful, be courteous." "Be ye kind to one another, and tender hearted," exhorts grand old Paul, and the same apostle reminds Timothy that "the servant of the Lord must be gentle," i. e., he must be a Christian gentleman.

To illustrate the true inwardness of Bible politeness, our Lord told that fascinating story that never wears out by repetition. A Jewish traveler on the road between Jerusalem and Jericho is overtaken by a gang of highwaymen who strip him, wound him, and leave him half dead by the wayside. A certain priest comes along who looks like a gentleman, but is only a sham in a sacred garb. Presently a Levite comes along who is as very a humbug as his saintly-looking predecessor. Then a man of very different stripe heaves in sight, a man whom neither of those two Jewish varieties would speak to because he is a Samaritan. This stranger has not only a kind heart; he knows how to show it. He might have hired some one to go back and fetch the wounded sufferer to the inn, but he does not risk that. He gently puts the poor Jew upon his own breast, and walks all the way beside him. When he leaves the caravansera on the next day, he does not put the money to pay the bill into the hands of the wounded traveller; that might have wounded his pride. He delicately slips the shillings (they were not our pennies) into the hands of the host, and says to him "take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee."

Now there was Bible politeness, which is kindness of heart kindly expressed. Both parts of this definition are essential. A person may have a truly benevolent heart, and yet show no suavity in his manners. Dr. Johnson would pick up a poor starving girl in London streets and carry her to his home, where he was harboring certain other objects of his charity, yet Johnson was proverbial for rough speeches, and sometimes the rudest violations of social etiquette. Better that than the varnish and veneer of smooth words over a hollow heart. Some people were rather shocked by Abraham Lincoln's careless dress, unkempt hair, and democratic manners, but he was the farthest possible from being "boorish," for while he disdain'd all fopperies, he was one of the most perfect gentlemen that ever graced the presidential chair. He had the infallible instincts of a big, loving heart, which is the only basis of a genuine Christian politeness.

Our incarnate Lord and Master was our model in this respect, that he looked at every one he met rich or poor, lofty or lowly, in the light of their humanity. To him the nobleman and the beggar were alike men, and to each he was their "elder Brother." Bartimeus is not passed by in his blindness and in his rage; the woman who washed his feet with her tears is not shunned because she is a social outcast. He had the divine right to denounce the hollow hypocrisy of the Pharisees, as well as to rebuke the fallings of his own disciples. But what an ineffable courtesy in every look, and tone, and deed! It is no derogation of his divine dignity to speak of him as a new and sacred meaning to that often perverted word. The Bible commands politeness as a Christian duty. There are certain external courtesies which good society requires that may have no heart behind them. The commands, "be courteous," goes deeper than that; it requires this from a godly motive; we are to practice politeness "as unto the Lord, and not unto men." A little more would add mightily to the popularity and influence of more than one Christian. It would give him the *entree* into the hearts of the people of the world, and it would save him from wounding some hearts by that keenest of all blades, neglect.—The Evangelist.

The Faith That Cures.

The faith that cures bodily or physical ailments is a faith that "recognizes the divine element in human recovery and man's part in the use of means." Dr. Page, the eminent French military surgeon, whose devout spirit and great medical discoveries gave him power and fortune in the sixteenth century, when one of his patients recovered, was won't to say: "I treated him but God cured him." He recognized the great commonsense truth that God, having placed within our reach herbs and fruits possessing medicinal virtues that allay fever, soothe overwrought nerves and relieve wounds of their inflammation, a living, intelligent faith in the goodness and mercy of God constrains us to use the remedies He has placed within our reach, and that then, and only then, can we honestly, and with confidence, ask Him to bless the means and restore the afflicted one. The so-called faith that simply sits down and asks God to do it all is no faith at all, but only a mockery; and that is the overcrowning objection to the Christian Scientists' faith. It requires God to do all—both man's part and God's part. As well might the farmer demand that God give him a crop of corn without his plowing, planting, and cultivating.—Religious Telescope.

Harro.

BY F. D. SHERMAN.

This is brave Harro's story—
Harro who watched the sea,
To his renown I set it down
As it was told to me.

Back from the reef-caught vessel
Came Harro's comrades four,
And with them ten half-perished men
Safe landed on the shore.

"And are these all?" asked Harro,
Answered the sailor brave:
"Nay. One lashed high we left to die
And find an ocean grave."

Cried Harro: "Who goes with me
To rescue him, the last,
Alive or dead? Shall it be said
We left one on the mast?"

Spoke up his gray-haired mother;
"Oh, Harro boy, my son,
Go not, I pray. 'Tis death they say,
And there is only one!"

"Father and brother Uwe
Thou cruel sea hath slain.
My last art thou. Good Harro, now
Let me not plead in vain!"

Answered brave Harro: "Mother,
Who knows, perchance for him
Under the skies a mother's eyes
To-day with tears grow dim.

"Farewell! God watches over
The fields of flying foam,
And he shall keep us on the deep,
And safely bring us home."

Wild was the storm-swept ocean,
And like a fragile leaf
The life boat tossed long ere it crossed
Unto the distant reef.

Wild was the sea, and madly
Ever the tempest blew,
While down the track came Harro back
With one besides the crew.

Hard to the oars his comrades
Bent in the shrieking gale,
And Harro cries, when land he spied,
"Thank God, we shall not fail!"

And when he saw his mother
Pacing the shore in tears,
Loud over all the storm his call
Brought gladness to her ears.

Over and over he shouted,
And high his cap he waved:
"God gives thee joy! God sends thy boy!
'Tis Uwe we have saved!"

Such is brave Harro's story—
Harro who watched the sea
To his renown I set it down
As it was told to me.

—Harper's Weekly.

A Contrast.

Two little sparrows building a nest
In a lofty, thick fir tree;
Patient and cheerful they chirp about,
As happy as birds can be.

Content she the sacred office to fill
Of loving mother and wife,
While he is proud her protector to be
Amidst the struggles of life.

Of emancipation she never has thought,
The ballot's a term unknown,
The labor problem! There's none to solve,
And progress is let alone.

Extravagance never increases his toil,
Nor neglect of his needs does she show,
Tobacco's foul odours and alcohol's fumes
His breath and his feathers ne'er know.

Morality never an incubus is,
Nor work of reform must be done,
Inherited evils they've none to lament,
Their lot is a God-given one.

A. J. C.

Temperance Evolution.

Has anybody ever discovered, so as to be able to state accurately, the strangely obscure cases which in the matter of wine differentiate one constitution from another? We have written as if the main distinction were between sedentary lives and lives in the open air, and it is the main one; but there must be many others; it is quite certain that there are men upon whom wine, even in very large doses, makes no perceptible impression, and men who are not "themselves" when they have taken one glass, cannot stop, but crave suddenly and irresistibly for the happiness of unconsciousness. It was, we are firmly persuaded, a conviction derived from experience that this was the usual or universal proclivity of Asiatics which induced the early Hindu lawgivers, and after them the Mussulman lawgiver, to prohibit the drinking of wine absolutely and finally as morally a crime.

Their belief is not true of Europe, where the most violent differences alike of taste and of capacity for drinking, have always existed. The writer, though he fears not to be believed, had personal knowledge of a man who was sobered by a bottle of port after drinking 18 wineglasses of whisky; and every doctor knows of cases where one glass of spirits means a disordered head.

It is by no means certain, however, that these inequalities will always last. It is greatly to be feared that the increase of temperance in this country, which is most decided, is not wholly the outcome of an increased self-control, but is the result of an instinctive recoil, produced by a sense that the man cannot "carry" liquor. All old men admit this, and most of the young, who almost disbelieve the facts which they find in literature not yet 60 years old. The powers of men in regard to drinking have changed as well as their habits, and we see no proof that the change is due in any large degree to the bibulous ways of our immediate ancestors. We should rather believe that a constitutional change was going on like that which has affected teeth, and which may last, at all events, for many generations. If that is the case—and the change has been observed in France and America as well as England—the desire to prohibit the use of alcohol altogether may one day become as strong in Europe as it has become in Hindustan and Arabia, and may lead to experiments in lawmaking of which we at present never dream.—London Spectator.

Trained Leaders.

It is said the number of men seeking high positions in the Army is well-nigh numberless. There are enough Brigadier-Generals equipped and ready for service to distribute over an army many times larger than the country can raise. This speaks well for patriotism, and illustrates the quality of assurance which vast numbers possess. In times like these skilled leaders are in demand. They hold success and victory in their hands. We should be grateful to God for the men of high character and sagacity at the head of national affairs. The churches, too, need trained and bold leadership. Men who can unite scattered forces, and inspire the people with courage, are always in demand. Our success is not larger because we are needing men to lead the army of the living God. Our churches are blundering, disunion arises, even wrangling and fighting within, because they have not clear-headed, true-spirited and wise-speaking men among them. Nearly all our church troubles come because there is no tactful and far-seeing leadership among them. The unwisdom of good men have wrecked a thousand churches in which unity and success might have been enjoyed.—The Commonwealth.

Spirit-Wrestlers.

An article appears in the *Arena* on a body of Christians in Russia, called "Christians or the Universal Brotherhood," or Spirit-Wrestlers. The chief mark of these men and women, who are mostly poor, is that they take Jesus seriously, and act as if he meant what he said. In other words, they are trying to live literally according to the Master's teachings. They exemplify the spirit of brotherhood, discard forms, and resemble to some extent the Quakers in belief and practice. Of course the Government is crushing them. The priesthood united with State always does that; and the more earnest, pure and Christ-like the people, the worse the persecution. Their home is the region of the Caucasus. Infinitely strange and pathetic that a nation which calls itself Christian should vent its hate on those who most sincerely pattern their lives after Christ himself. "In the world ye shall have tribulation." True even all these centuries since it was spoken. We trust our people will soon lose their superficial and senseless friendship for the government of the Czar of Russia. It is in deadly antagonism to every thought and instinct of liberty and Christianity which prevail in our land of the free.—The Commonwealth.

Who can believe in Jesus Christ without a passionate, all-absorbing desire that He should be Lord of all? Who can love men as Christ loved them, without a burning desire to give them the knowledge of God? Who can contemplate the curse of sin here, and its doom hereafter, without a passionate impulse to carry the healing balm to suffering men everywhere? The situation is so thrilling—Christ on one side of us, and humanity on the other—that anything less than passionate interest would be unworthy of human nature. A man who can look upon burning, drowning, of battle-wounded men without a passionate impulse to help, must be naturally or morally deficient, if not professionally hardened. A healthy faith and a fair degree of intelligence in presence of the great verities of redemption and world-need, must flash and flame with "love's resistless fires," and with eager impulses to help and save.—Vernon.

The scientist, Dr. Albert Wigand, late of Marburg, in Hesse, before his death remarked to his wife: "Proclaim it to the whole world that I died as a scientist saved by faith." And the clergyman officiating at his burial read the following extract from Wigand's last will and testament. I wish that at my grave the Apostles' Creed be recited, and that this testimony to the truth in my name be given, that I with God's help believed, in all the articles of this creed, and that neither in the whole experience of my life, nor in my scientific study, was I ever overcome with doubt as to any item of this complete statement of Christian truth; and that in this faith alone have I found a solution of all the problems of existence and complete satisfaction."

Messenger and Visitor

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Company Ltd Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS } \$2.00 PER ANNUM. \$1.50 IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

S. McC. BLACK, EDITOR. A. H. CHIPMAN, BUSINESS MANAGER. 85 Germain Street, St. John, N. E.

Printed by PATERSON & CO., 92 Germain St.

For Editorial Notes see Page 12.

Anniversary Proceedings at Acadia.

The annual address before the Senate was delivered on Monday evening by Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Premier of New Brunswick. The subject was "Some Phases of Political Life." On entering the Hall Mr. Emmerson was greeted with hearty cheers, and the large number of students present having emphatically assured the audience that Premier Emmerson was "all right," the College yell was given with a will.

Mr. Emmerson alluded to the democratic forms of government which prevails in these days in contrast with the autocracies and aristocracies of former times. Lord Bacon had said that rulers had much veneration but little rest, but the chances for those whom the people called to administer the affairs of government in these days was that they would get neither rest nor veneration. Proceeding, the speaker observed that as in democratic forms of government the people are the true source of power, it is of immense importance that the electorate be intelligent and pure, since the stream cannot rise higher than its source.

Mr. Emmerson proceeded to show that, notwithstanding the picture he had drawn of the experiences which one who enters politics is likely to meet, it was not to be supposed that in the political world there was an entire absence of the amenities and courtesies which should characterize the relations of honorable men. Generally they sought not to permit their political differences to affect their regard for each other as gentlemen.

In cordially thanking Hon. Mr. Emmerson for his addresses, Dr. Sawyer characterized it as instructive, appropriate and admirable.

At the close of Mr. Emmerson's address Hon. Attorney-General Longley was called to the platform and made a brief and humorous address.

SENIOR CLASS DAY.

The class of '98, upon its arrival at the platform on Tuesday morning, was greeted by a large and appreciative audience. A large class "souvenir" occupied a prominent position at the centre of the stage, the walls were artistically draped with flags and class banners, arranged so as to bring into prominence the Senior flag bearing the motto "Studentus Servire."

The President of the class, Mr. A. F. Newcomb, in a few dignified and well chosen words, welcomed the audience to the exercises, referring in a fitting manner to the changes that had taken place in the four years' course. Acadia had changed internally, but the beautiful surroundings and education themselves would never change.

Mr. Newcomb then called upon Miss Eaton, who had been appointed secretary in the place of Miss Blair, whose absence by reason of illness was deplored by all, to call the roll. Those who had remained with the class until its graduation answered for themselves, while the names of the others were responded to by members present. Mr. B. W. Wallace, a former member of the class, rendered, in his own enjoyable manner, two vocal solos. The Class History was read by Mr. P. W. Gordon. It was a review of the trials and difficulties, victories and triumphs of the class from its entrance until graduation. The sketch was amusing and satirical, the hits being enjoyed by all, the students especially. Mr. A. S. Burns made his first appearance as a violin soloist and won for himself a good reputation as a player.

The Prophecy, by Miss W. H. Coldwell, was one of the most interesting portions of the programme. Through a peculiar contrivance, called an electroscope, she viewed each member of the class as he or she would be in twenty-five years. If the prophecy should prove true the class of '98 need never feel ashamed of its members.

Mr. J. C. Hemmeon delivered the Valedictory, voicing the feelings of the class in his farewell words. Mr. Hemmeon easily sustained the reputation which he has made at Acadia as a clever writer, his valedictory being a splendid piece of English composition.

The exercises closed with singing of the National Anthem.

The Senior Class was highly congratulated upon the success of its entertainment, which reflected credit not only upon the performers but also upon every member of the class.

Horton Collegiate Academy.

The Matriculation Exercises in connection with Horton Collegiate Academy took place on Tuesday afternoon. It was raining heavily, but that did not prevent the large hall being fairly well filled. Principal Oakes presided, supported by his associate teachers. Prayer was offered by President Trotter. The programme was as follows:

Table with columns for Programme items and names. Items include Processional, Novolette, Essay, Vocal Solo, Essay, Piano Trio, Essay, Vocal Duet, Essay, Serenade, Au Revoir, and Presentation of Diplomas.

Table with columns for Class of '98 members. Names include A. Hilborn Baker, Charles M. Baird, E. Gordon Bill, Mabel Bishop, Theodore H. Boggs, Samuel J. Cann, Harris F. Calhoun, Avarr K. Cohoon, R. Willard Demmings, M. Emma DeMille, Bessie DeWolf, Etta M. Elliott, Harry A. Ford, Theodore R. Ford, J. Edwin Hamilton, Harvey D. Hawboldt, Horace G. Jones, Walter L. King, Emory E. Porter, Archibald Padsey, Frederick Rice, Clarissa S. Roach, R. Percy Schurman, S. Walter Schurman, J. Dwight Sherwood, F. Charles Starr, W. Merrill Steele, Harry Woolaver, and Anslv Young.

In presenting the diplomas to the students who had completed the course of study in the Academy, Principal Oakes stated that the school had enjoyed a prosperous year. The number of enrolled students was 86. In the Senior Class of the year there were 30 students. Of these, 25 had completed their course and 23 had matriculated into the College. The number of diplomas was the largest in the last ten years.

Dr. Butler, of Colby University, being called upon, responded with a brief and excellent speech. He reminded the students that whether they continued in their studies or devoted themselves to other things, the way of true success and honor would be reached by doing commonplace things in a noble way. It was a mistake to point a boy to fame and exalted positions as the great thing to be striven for. No one who has not mastered the ability to do commonplace things may hope to succeed. Again there was no real success attainable apart from fellowship with Christ. No matter how much discipline of mind, reading and knowledge a man may have, he will never understand life aright except from the standpoint of the gospel of Christ. The student needs a sound body and a trained mind, but more than these he needs a pure heart and a strong will.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson, in responding to a call for a speech, intimated that he had a store of good advice that he was ready to transfer to the students on very generous terms, but that as the exercises had been prolonged, he would keep his good counsel until next anniversary.

Acadia Seminary.

A rainy evening on Tuesday did not prevent Assembly Hall being packed with a very attractive and expectant audience, as it is wont to be on the occasion when the graduating class are to receive their diplomas. Dr.

Sawyer presided; Miss True and her associate teachers occupying seats on the platform. It is gratifying to learn that the school has enjoyed a fairly prosperous year. The number of enrolled students was 94, of whom 67 were resident in the Seminary building and 27 non-resident, the number of resident students having been exceeded in only one year in the history of the Seminary. The largest number of resident students in attendance at one time in the year was 55, and the largest number of boarders, including students, teachers and lady college students, was 76. Though the number in attendance is larger than it has been for some years, the graduating class is small. This, it is explained, is due to the fact that the course has been materially strengthened of late and the standard of graduation elevated. It should also be explained that there are two courses; First, the general or literary course (which also prepares the student for the College), in this music is not required; and Secondly, a musical course in which, along with other branches of study, music is a principal requirement. The following programme of exercises was very successfully carried out, reflecting great credit both upon the young lady graduates and their teachers:

Table with columns for Programme items and names. Items include Processional, Piano Solo, Essay, Piano Solo, Essay, Piano Solo, Part Song, and Address.

Table with columns for Following are the graduates for 1898. Items include Lulu Bliss Dobson, Mabel Lovina Illsley, Sarah Hannah Jones, Mabel Ella Smith, and May Estella Stuart.

Table with columns for Students receiving certificates in music. Items include Annie Starr Chipman, Alice DeVeber Heales, and Lila May Kempton.

The young graduates received their diplomas at the hands of Dr. Sawyer, who also presented certificates to three young ladies who had pursued courses in music, but had not taken all the studies prescribed for graduation.

An interesting feature of the evening was the unveiling and presentation to the Seminary by the graduating class, through Miss Estabrook of Sackville, of large and fine photographs of two celebrated pictures, "The Assumption of the Virgin" and "The Ascension."

Certain prizes were then announced and presented by Dr. Sawyer as follows: The Governor-General's Bronze Medal for excellence in Essay work during the year, to Miss Mable E. Smith, class of '98, St. Stephen, N. B. Three equal prizes of \$18 each furnished by the Payzant Fund: 1st, to the young lady under twenty who shall be the most efficient scholar in the several branches of an English education—Miss Bessie McMillan, class of 1899, Isaac's Harbor. 2nd, to the young lady under twenty who shall be the most efficient in the French language—Ethel R. Emmerson, class of '99, Dorchester, N. B. 3rd, to the young lady under twenty who shall be most efficient in instrumental music—Miss May E. Stuart, class of '98, Truro, N. S. The Mander-Paint Scholarship—To the young lady in the collegiate course who makes the highest standing in scholarship and conduct during the year. This prize, limited to the young ladies from Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, was won by Miss Bessie McMillan, class of 1899, Isaac's Harbor, N. S. A prize of \$10—To the young lady who makes the greatest progress in drawing during the year—Miss Sarah H. Jones, Pownal, P. E. I. Miss Jones also has the distinction of having made the highest record for scholarship and deportment during the year.

This was followed by a very excellent address to the graduating class by Miss True, the principal. Miss True reminded the young ladies that the Seminary had given them its best, and they had received much that was valuable, but much remained to be added in order to a complete development of mind and character. She counselled them to believe in their possibilities and in their own powers to achieve excellent results. God, who makes all, makes nothing in vain. There is help for everyone who seeks to realize a noble purpose, and everyone has something to give to the world which is worth the giving and receiving. Again Miss True counselled the class not to falter in spirit, but persistently to cherish noble ideals, the ideals which we keep before us determine largely what we shall become. Let them study the lives of noble women, read the best books and thus continue to cultivate their minds. Above all in importance was the cultivation of heart, without which all physical beauty and all culture of the intellect would prove vain, considered in regard to the best and worthiest purposes of life.

Mr. G. U. Hay, of St. John, was then introduced and delivered an address which was excellent in conception and spirit. Alluding to his extended experience as a teacher, Mr. Hay said that those who teach and those who are taught, labor together in a very happy partnership. The maturing of action in the work of education must be mutual love and sympathy of aim between teachers and students. It calls into exercise the spirit of love and of patience, which is the spirit of Christ. The problem of the education of woman might now be said to be solved. If a woman wants education, there are many

Colleges which are open to education of women to education is never ornate. The object of education fitted to exercise a large speaker said, was that used for the acquisition but making better, but supreme aim of education which education involves strong and noble character institutions must feel of the influences they going forth should carry aim of every school must cultivate a disposition to If such is the result of become an Alma Mater

The Col

The interest of Ann College convocation w on Wednesday morning usual procession was f class of 1867 as Mars Hall. The morning was the condition of the we to a large attendance f the available seating ro and the day though, no was without rain and o on the long session w which a hot day on suc President Trotter pre of the Faculty. Mem and the Senate, with a and other friends of Co form. Prayer was offer A. of St John. The programme of a graduating class with t follows:

Table with columns for Programme items and names. Items include Awarding, The March of the Musc, Modern Reformers, Britain in Africa, Was the United States Ju, Politics and Morality, The Myth, The Influence of Thoug, The Decadence of Spa, The Canadian Banking, Governmental Instabilit, Milton's Views of Ed, The Permanency of Br, The Future of China, Shakespeare as a Teach, Freedom as an Ethica, Matthew Arnold as a P, The Bible as an Educa, Brains and Character, Jingoism in America, The Personal Element, The Gold Standard, Is the Poet of the Ninete, Tragedy as a Moral Ed, The Welcome of His Her, The Theological Argu, The Present State of A, Canadian Poets, The Study of Internati, Gladstone's Influence, The Newer Scottish Sc, Epicureanism in Modern, The Canadian Senate, and Confer

Colleges which are open to her. The advantages of the education of women to society were considered. True education is never ornamental merely; it means service. The object of education is to make better men and women, fitted to exercise a larger influence for good in society. An unworthy but too common idea of education, the speaker said, was that it was valuable only as it could be used for the acquisition of money. Not making money, but making better manhood and womanhood is the supreme aim of education. The discipline of the faculties which education involves is necessary to the building of strong and noble character. Every graduate of these institutions must feel a pardonable pride in them in view of the influences they are sending forth. Every graduate going forth should carry a light into the world. The true aim of every school must be to give power to do and cultivate a disposition to employ power to noble ends. If such is the result of study, then indeed does a school become an Alma Mater, to those who enjoy its privileges.

The College Convocation.

The interest of Anniversary week culminates in the College convocation which this year as usual took place on Wednesday morning. Shortly after ten o'clock the usual procession was formed with Mr. J. Parsons of the class of 1867 as Marshall and marched into Assembly Hall. The morning was dull and threatening, and neither the condition of the weather nor the roads were favorable to a large attendance from the surrounding country, but the available seating room of the hall was fully occupied and the day though, not so bright as could be desired, was without rain and cool, thus enabling the people to sit out the long session without the discomfort and fatigue which a hot day on such an occasion involves.

President Trotter presided, supported by the Members of the Faculty. Members of the Board of Governors and the Senate, with a number of the Alumni, Ministers and other friends of College occupied seats on the platform. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M. A., of St. John.

The programme of exercises, giving the names of the graduating class with the subjects of their essays was as follows:

PROGRAMME.

- Processional March.
Prayer.
Awarding of Honor Certificates
Orations by Members of the Graduating Class.
The March of the Muscovite.
Arthur S. Burns, Kingston, N. S.
Modern Reformers.
Martha H. Vanderpoel, Short Hills, N. J.
Britain in Africa.
Nathan B. Rogers, Springhill, N. S.
Was the United States Justifiable in Interfering for Cuba?
James A. McLeod, Brookfield, N. S.
Politics and Morality.
Frank B. A. Chipman, Kentville, N. S.
The Myth.
Elizabeth M. Churchill, Truro, N. S.
The Influence of Thought on Character.
Isaac A. Corbett, Five Islands, N. S.
The Decadence of Spain.
J. Ernest Forsyth, Wolfville, N. S.
The Canadian Banking System.
W. Lorimer Hall, Halifax, N. S.
Governmental Instability in France.
Charles W. Slipp, Sussex, N. B.
Milton's Views of Education.
J. Blanche Burgess, Dorchester, N. B.
The Permanency of British Civilization.
Leverett A. Fenwick, Apohaqui, N. B.
The Future of China.
Willard N. Freeman, Milton, N. S.
Shakespeare as a Teacher in the School of Life.
Ada M. Hayes, Wolfville, N. S.
Freedom as an Ethical Postulate.
Charles W. Rose, Port Maitland, N. S.
Matthew Arnold as a Poet.
E. Irene Burgess, Dorchester, N. B.
MUSIC.
The Bible as an Educator.
Sebra C. Freeman, Brookfield, N. S.
Brains and Character.
Isobel Eaton, Dartmouth, N. S.
Jingoism in America.
Fred L. Estabrooks, Sackville, N. B.
The Personal Element in Poetry.
Winifred H. Coldwell, Wolfville, N. S.
The Gold Standard.
Roland G. D. Richardson, Melvern Sq., N. S.
Is the Poet of the Nineteenth Century Degenerate?
Bertha M. Sangster, Sackville, N. B.
Tragedy as a Moral Educator.
Abner F. Newcomb, Bridgetown, N. S.
"The Welcome of its Heroes the Truest Test of an Epoch."
Evelyn F. Keirstead, Wolfville, N. S.
The Teleological Argument.
Stanley C. Dukeshire, Maitland, N. S.
The Present State of Astronomical Science.
Clement L. Vaughn, Grand Pré, N. S.
Canadian Poets.
Bessie Marion McNally, Fredericton, N. B.
The Study of International Law.
Norval B. Spinney, Meadow Vale, N. S.
Gladstone's Influence on the Century.
Arthur H. Whitman, New Albany, N. S.
The Newer Scottish School of Fiction.
Carrie W. Blair, Wolfville, N. S.
Epicureanism in Modern Thought.
Peter W. Gordon, St. John, N. B.
The Canadian Senate.
J. Clarence Hemmeon, Wolfville, N. S.
MUSIC.
Conferring Degrees.
MUSIC.
Addresses by President Nathaniel Butler, LL. D., Colby University, Me., and President Trotter, D. D.
National Anthem.

BENEDICTION.
President Trotter announced that Honor Certificates had been awarded as follows:

SOPIOMORE CLASS.

- Emerson L. Franklyn, French.
John A. Glendening, Classics.
R. S. Leonard, Classics.
Chalmers S. Mersereau, Mathematics.
S. S. Poole, Classics.

SENIOR CLASS.

- Cassie W. Blair, French and German.
J. Blanche Burgess, Classics.
S. C. Dukeshire, Philosophy.
F. W. Gordon, Classics.
J. C. Hemmeon, Classics.
Evelyn F. Keirstead, English Literature.
A. F. Newcomb, Philosophy.
A. H. Whitman, Mathematics.
N. B. Spinney, French and German.
C. L. Vaughn, Classics.

Honor studies have been taken by a number of the Junior Class also, but owing to an important change adopted by the College respecting the subject of honor studies, mention of the honor work of the Class of '99 is deferred until its graduation. It was of course impossible that all the thirty-two orations should be heard on Wednesday morning, though the President assured us that the Faculty had enjoyed that privilege. Five members of the Class had accordingly been selected as representatives.

The first oration discussed the question, "Was the United States Justifiable in Interfering for Cuba," the speaker, Mr. James A. McLeod, of Brookfield, N. S. The question was considered in reference to two principles of international law bearing upon the subject. The first justifies interference with the sovereignty of another nation on the ground of self-preservation; the second when it is clearly demanded in the interests of humanity. On this latter ground the essayist held that the United States had good ground for interference, and the applause with which this conclusion was greeted seemed to indicate that Mr. McLeod's view was pretty generally endorsed by his audience.

The second oration was by Miss J. Blanche Burgess, of Dorchester, N. B., and discussed "Milton's Views of Education." This was a highly interesting critique of Milton's famous "tractate." The conclusion reached was that, while the views expressed by the great genius of Puritanism as to methods of education lacked practicality, they contained much that was valuable in the way of suggestion, and that in loftiness of tone and nobility of conception Milton's tractate is beyond praise.

The third speaker was Mr. Charles W. Rose, of Port Maitland, N. S., his subject, "The Freedom of the Will." This subject of perennial interest was discussed by Mr. Rose with much ability, his oration was well delivered and received much praise.

At this point in the programme music was announced, the song "Lord Nelson" was rendered by Mr. G. S. Mayes, of St. John, with fine effect, and the appreciation of the audience was unbounded. The piano accompaniment was played by Mrs. Woodworth of the Seminary.

The fourth oration was by Miss Evelyn F. Keirstead, of Wolfville, subject, "The Welcome of its Heroes the Truest Test of an Epoch." In developing this thesis the essayist glanced at the ages regarded as most illustrious in the world's history; the Greek, the Augustan, the Elizabethan, the Victorian. Most significant of all, it was shown, as to the character of an age, is the reception it accords to Christ, the transcendent hero of all the ages. This essay was marked by a very high degree of literary merit and received much well deserved commendation.

The fifth and last essay was delivered by Mr. Arthur H. Whitman, of New Albany, N. S., who was heard with great interest as he spoke of "Gladstone's Influence on the Century." This essay will be found on our first page. It has been selected for publication not because its literary merit is greater than the others, but because it deals with a subject of special interest at the present time. The essays delivered were of a high order, comparing most favorably with the best products of other anniversaries, and we fully accept the statement of President Trotter, that many of those which were not delivered were quite equal in merit to those which were presented to the public.

At this point again the programme was varied by a musical number, a piano solo, finely rendered, by Miss Annie Starr Chipman, of Kentville.

With the customary formalities the graduating class was introduced by Rev. S. B. Kempton, D. D., and received their diplomas at the hands of President Trotter. It is said that the sonorous Latin sentences in which the President has hitherto declared the pleasure of the University in reference to the candidates for the B. A. degree will henceforth give place to nineteenth century English. Twenty-one young men and nine young women were present to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts. One of the class, Miss Blair, was prevented by illness from being present, and two others, Mr. Fenwick and Miss Vanderpoel, will receive their diplomas shortly, as soon as they shall have passed examinations which, owing to circumstances, they were unable to do before the close of the term.

The degree of M. A. in Course was conferred on Mr. Wiley Margeson, of Hantsport; Mr. J. W. Hilsley, of the United States, and Mr. W. G. Macfarlane, of St. John. President Trotter also announced that the honorary degree of Master in Arts had been conferred upon Rev. J. D. Freeman, of Fredericton, and the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity on S. McC. Black, of St. John.

Next came the address to the graduating class. Dr. Trotter stated that as the class 1898 was rather the ex-president's class than his own, he had pleasure in saying that Dr. Sawyer had kindly consented, at his request, to deliver the address to the class. Dr. Sawyer reminded the class that the point at which they had arrived marked for them both an end and a beginning. They had come to the end of the College Course and were looking forward to new things. Anticipating this graduation day from the day on which they entered College, the time doubtless had seemed long. Looking back it seems short, and the results might perhaps seem unsatisfactory. But very likely some acquisitions that now seemed the least valuable would in years to come seem of far greater value than others which were now prized much more highly. Some lessons of value must

have been learned by all. He would call attention to two. 1. The sense of impotence—it might be said absolute impotence—in reference to the power to answer some question which the mind inevitably asks.—What is reality? What is matter? Do we say An intricate combination of atoms? But what are atoms? What is force which is supposed to reside in the atoms? What is the origin and ground of this Universe? How much of it is real and objective, how much the creation of the thinking mind? No answer comes to these questions or will come. With this perception of the impotency of the human mind must come a lesson of humility. A liberally educated person cannot be puffed up with conceit. There comes also a lesson of patience. These relations in which we bind ourselves to the Universe cannot be changed. We must be patient with the fixed order of things. Human impotency finds support in faith; and how much goes forward on the basis of faith! The wise man will seek a resting place for faith and distinguish between faith and presumption. Study the extent to which this principle of faith may be applied. The great mistake of life is to disregard this. 2. A second lesson learned is the power of the human mind in its proper sphere. This is noted in the lives of the great men of the present and the past. With faith in nature's laws, men of great minds have gathered facts and formulated systems, with great advantage to the life of men, so that one doubts whether to admire most the conditions which nature presents or the power of the thinking mind. Man is not out of harmony with the world in which he is placed. This force in the mind is so related to nature that men find here opportunities corresponding to their powers and their highest aspirations. But for what is this power given to men? Not for self alone nor wholly for others, but for self for the sake of others and for others for the sake of self. Finally, while congratulating the Class on the possession of power and the opportunity for its exercise, Dr. Sawyer begged them to consider that this power must be held subject to obligation to a Power which is Supreme.

The president announced that the Governor-General's prize, for the student who during the four years had made the highest average, had been won by Miss J. Blanche Burgess. This was followed by the singing, by Mr. Mayes, of "The Holy City," which was greatly enjoyed.

At this point Dr. Trotter introduced President Butler of Colby University.

On rising to speak, Dr. Butler said that he felt like giving the Colby yell. He did not however, but the College students evidently thought it might be a relief to Dr. Butler if they gave the Acadia yell, which they did with vigorous emphasis. No doubt they would have given the Colby yell too, if they could have done so. Education in the full sense, Dr. Butler said, was not the product of a college course. It is a life business. Beyond the College was the University. The College is for the under-graduate, the University for the graduate. The educated man needs to have a sharp axe and to know how to use it. The business of the College is to sharpen the axe, that of the University to teach some particular use of the axe. The main purpose of the College is education in the sense of mental discipline, not scholarship along special lines. The College should regard the student not as an intellectual being only, but as a physical, social and spiritual being also. College athletics are important, since the body at its best is a condition of having the mind at its best. There are many warnings against a one-sided intellectual culture. It puts into one's hands the power of doing something but does not determine whether that something shall be good or bad. It may be for the highest good or for the utmost evil. Hence the importance that education shall be under strongly Christian influences. Dr. Butler proceeded to point out two fallacies in education, that of the "short cut" and that of the "self-made" man. It is no gain for a young man or woman to hasten into the midst of the world's work, before prepared to do intelligently the work which the world needs to have done. Everywhere the trained man or woman is wanted and in every situation training is an important condition of success. While the world owes much to the men who are self-educated, and while the schools can never make a man, yet, when there is given a man, the schools by their training can greatly multiply his power.

At the close of Dr. Butler's address, President Trotter spoke briefly in reference to the Forward Movement fund. Of the \$60,000 needed to meet the conditions on which \$15,000 were promised by Mr. Rockefeller, \$35,000 had now been subscribed, making \$50,000 in all. Wolfville had subscribed over \$4,000 and would make it \$5,000 and subscriptions of \$500 had recently come from our Missionaries in India. Dr. Trotter felt confident that the whole amount aimed at would certainly be secured.

Mr. Freeman and Mr. Black, being called upon spoke briefly in acknowledgment of the honorary degrees which the College has been pleased to confer upon them.

Judge Johnston, of Dartmouth, a graduate of Acadia's first class, that of 1843, was called upon for a speech and spoke of the early history of the College, the wisdom and zeal of its founders and the self-sacrificing labors of those who wrought with them to erect the first buildings. The record of their work should be an inspiration for the present, since the continuance of the College was essential to the welfare of the denomination.

A Conversazione held in Assembly Hall on Wednesday evening, was largely attended by members of the Faculty and their wives, members of the Senate and Board of Governors and other friends of the College and a large number of the students. Some excellent music was provided, including solos by Mr. Mayes, choruses by the Seminary Glee Club and a piece by the Wolfville orchestra, all of which were very much enjoyed. In the course of the evening Dr. Trotter announced the result of the Athletic Contests held on Monday afternoon. The gold medal, for the highest number of points, was won by Mr. W. M. Steele, son of Rev. Dr. Steele, of Amherst, and a member of the matriculating class. The silver medal, for the second highest number of points, was won by Mr. Buchanan, of Sussex. The third prize fell to Mr. W. L. Hall, Halifax, of the graduating class. The informal character of the meeting gave the fullest opportunity for social intercourse and very appropriately and pleasantly brought to a close what was generally pronounced one of the most successful anniversaries Acadia has ever held.

* * * The Story Page. * * *

John James' Testing.

BY J. MACDONALD OXLEY.

Farmer Mackintosh was proud of his boys, and not without reason, for they certainly gave promise of being the joy and comfort of his declining years. There were three of them, John James, William Alexander, and Charlie, and their names seemed somehow to fit their natures as aptly as if the choice had been guided by prophetic foresight.

The elder brother was tall and sinewy, with light hair and large grey eyes. His face usually wore a serious aspect, that gave strangers the impression of his being rather saturnine of disposition. This, however, was not the case. Although inclined to worry overmuch, he really possessed an affectionate, sociable nature, and his face lit up with a smile of rare charm when someone pleased him.

William Alexander's countenance was of a unmistakably intellectual cast. His high, broad forehead, dark brown eyes, and square-set chin bespoke the leader of others, and his father's ambition for him was that he might go through the university.

As for Charlie—well, he seemed so different from the other two that the wonder was how he could be of the same blood. There was more quick-silver in his composition than in all the rest of the family, and his dancing blue eyes fairly brimmed with merry good humor.

Despite the difference in temperament, the three brothers pulled well together, and their home life was notably harmonious and happy.

When John James had got well into his teens, Mr. Mackintosh claimed his whole time for his farm, and not without reluctance he gave up attendance at school. Although not so apt a scholar as either of his brothers, he liked learning, and would have been glad to attend the academy in the neighboring village for a term or two but of this he said nothing, determining to keep up his studies as best he could in the evenings, when the day's work in the field was over.

Seeing how willing he would have been to take a university course himself, it was no small trial for him to have his father say: "We must manage somehow to send William Alexander to college. It will be tight pinching, and I'll need all the help you can give me, my son, but I know you'll not fall me, will you?"

John James did not disappoint his father's faith in him. Smothering his own ambition, he put his shoulder to the wheel in a way that rejoiced Mr. Mackintosh's heart, and, thanks in large part to his diligence and foresight, William Alexander was able to go through to graduation, rejoicing the hearts of all at home by winning first-class honors and several important prizes.

By this time the mercurial Charlie had found a place that suited him in one of the village stores, and promised to prove a capable business man, provided he could learn to curb his vivacity sufficiently.

The summer following William Alexander's graduation there came back to Elmside the son of one of the resident farmers, who had gone off while a mere boy, to seek his fortune in a wider sphere. After drifting about the continent awhile, he came to a halt in Colorado, and there, through silver mining, was successful to a degree beyond his wildest imaginings when he left Elmside. Although much older than John James, he took a strong liking to him at their first meeting, and sought his society in a marked manner. There was something in the young man's quiet strength of character that impressed him deeply.

"You are simply wasting your life here on this little farm, John," said he one evening, after they had become established on a thoroughly good footing of friendship. "You've just the stuff in you to succeed in almost anything you give your mind to, and it seems too bad for you to hang on here when you could do so much better in Colorado, for instance."

This speech stirred John James profoundly. From the time of his meeting Angus Cameron there had been forming in his mind thoughts very similar to those which the latter had just expressed. He saw in the well-dressed, easy-mannered man, whose purse appeared to be so plenteous, and who spent its contents with seeming indifference, the realization, in good part, at least, of his own dreams, and he recognized, with bitterness of soul, the impossibility of his ever achieving such a position so long as he remained on the farm.

Yet he felt bound to make a stand against the onrush of temptation, for such he felt it to be.

"You're right enough, I dare say, Angus," he replied fixing his eyes upon the red barn, as though that were the subject under discussion, "but I guess I've got to stay here. You see, William Alexander's going to study for the ministry, and Charlie's taken to storekeeping, and there's no one left with the old folks but myself."

Angus Cameron received this answer with an impatient grunt.

"Now, see here, John," he said laying his hand upon

the other's shoulder, and speaking with as much earnestness as if it were his own interests which were involved, "just look at this thing in a common-sense way. Your father's got ten, and maybe fifteen years of work left in him yet, and your mother's as hearty a woman of her age as there is in the country. They can get along all right without you if they have good hired help, and before you're a month in Colorado you'll be able to send them enough money to pay for the help. And then in a few years' time you'll come back so well fixed that you can make them comfortable for the rest of their days. Why, look at me, that's just what I have done for my folks."

The speciousness of this reasoning did not strike John so forcibly as its attractiveness. It was in close accordance with his own desires, and he found it very hard not to yield a cordial assent. But he did not commit himself then, and their conversation, being interrupted, was not resumed that evening.

Angus Cameron, however, did not let the matter rest. He returned to the subject again and again, his determination to convince his friend being whetted by the latter's resistance to his arguments.

In truth, it was not so much Cameron as his own heart that John James was fighting. To stay by the farm seemed so clearly his duty that he could not at first bring himself to lay the matter before his parents, fully anticipating as he did just what view they would take of it. For a week his mind oscillated between the two courses of action, and then Cameron's insistence, aided by his own inclination, carried the day, and he decided to follow his friend's advice.

The task of making his decision known to his father was no easy one and he put it off from day to day, until at last Cameron grew irritated and vowed he would have nothing more to do with him unless he at once plucked up courage to declare his purpose. Spurred on by this to immediate action, John James spoke out that evening, when he happened to be alone with his father for awhile.

It was in a very faltering way that he expressed himself, and the task was in no wise made more easy by his father listening in absolute silence. When at length he had succeeded in making known what was on his mind, Mr. Mackintosh, who had been keeping his eyes fixed upon the opposite wall, turned round to reply. As he did so John James observed a look upon his face such as he had never seen there before. Anxiety and affection were strongly intermingled, and moreover, the rugged features seemed careworn and haggard to a degree that sent a pang to the young man's heart.

"My dear son," said Mr. Mackintosh, speaking slowly and with manifest effort, "what you say does not take me altogether by surprise. Indeed, I have been expecting something of the kind for the past week, for I have not been blind to what was going on. But that does not make it any the easier for me now that it has come. Yet I hardly know just what to say about it, John James. You are of age now. You are your own master, and the question, after all, is one that you yourself must settle." Here he paused and gave a deep sigh before continuing, "As for mother and for me, you know without my telling you how it will be for us. We're not going to leave the farm so long as we live, and I don't see how I can run it so as to make a livin' on it without your help."

"But, father," John James urged eagerly, "I'll send you enough money out of my earnings to pay the wages of a hired man, and in a couple of years I'll be so well off that you won't need to work any more at all."

Mr. Mackintosh shook his gray head with sorrowful skepticism. He put no faith in his son's rosy expectations. He knew that only in one case out of twenty were they fulfilled, and the presence of a favorable illustration in the case of Angus Cameron did not make him any more credulous.

The interview lasted an hour, and then the two parted without either having in any way moved the mind of the other. John James was just as firm in his determination to go, and his father equally unconvinced as to the wisdom of the step.

John James found the long talk he had with his mother the following day a far severer test of his resolution, for although she controlled her emotions nobly, there was no disguising the depth of her opposition. Indeed, it needed all the encouragement, not to say exhortation, that Angus Cameron could supply to sustain the young man against the multiplied influences that would keep him at home.

Neither William Alexander nor Charlie felt that they had any right to open their mouths, seeing that they both had looked away from the farm for their life career; but uncles and aunts and cousins ventured to have a say in the matter, until at last poor John James, irritated beyond endurance, refused to give any of them a hearing. The day fixed for his departure came, and he still held firm, although the growing pallor of his mother's face and the deepening lines in his father's countenance showed plainly how sore the trial was to them.

Angus Cameron and he were to take the coach that

rumbled daily past the old red gate, and drive by it to the city, forty miles distant, where the railway was ready to bear them away into the far West. Nearly half an hour before the coach was due a sorrowful little party stood at the gate, Cameron alone striving to maintain a certain soft of cheerfulness by talking in a loud, laughing way, that, however, dismally failed of its object.

John James was silent, because he could not trust himself to speak, and for the same reason his mother was fain to be content with holding his hand and pressing it tenderly between her own palms, roughened by the hard work of many years.

At last the coach swung into view around a corner of the road, and the supreme moment had come. John James turned to give his mother one last, long, loving embrace, when he beheld upon her haggard features a look that stabbed him to the heart. She said nothing, although her lips moved as in speech, but her soul went into her eyes, and thence cried out inaudibly: "My son, my son, my heart will break this day!"

Instantly there came a strong revulsion into John James's mind, and throwing his arms about his mother's neck, he sobbed rather than said: "I won't go, mother; I can't go. I'll stay with you on the farm as long as you live." To that resolution he adhered in spite of the torrent of appeal, argument, ridicule, and finally abuse the Angus Cameron poured upon him. The coach delayed a few minutes in case he should again change his mind, but he held firm, and it went on without him, Cameron sending back the Parthian arrows of his scorn until he was out of hearing.

There was no happier household in all the land than the Mackintosh's that evening. William Alexander was at home, and Charlie had come out from the village to comfort the parents upon his brother's going away. Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh seemed to grow many years younger, and John James, relieved of the mental burden which had been oppressing him, showed himself in a new light.

The pledge given his mother he faithfully carried out. As the years went by the management of the farm more and more fell upon him. By adopting new and improved methods of agriculture, and by going in for stock-raising and poultry-keeping on a practical basis, he prospered steadily, and was enabled to add field to field until he became one of the most extensive and successful farmers in the county. They called him the "Squire" then, and he had many gratifying tokens of the favor of God and man, but life brought to him no sweeter reward than the blessing of his parents as they closed their eyes in infinite peace in the old house which he had preserved for them. —The Christian Advocate.

From Uncle Joseph's Memory Book.

Uncle Joseph Gregg sat all day in a big room at the top of the house reading or writing piles of papers which he told his nephews were "MSS." His hair was as white as the silk in a milk-weed pod. But his eyes were so bright and black they never thought of him as old. Indeed no one did who had once heard him laugh.

After three o'clock the boys might go up and visit him, and John and James, the twins, were up one afternoon, two steps at a jump, to tell him about the circus come that morning to town.

You just ought to have seen it! The procession was two miles long!" cried John.

"My! it was as big as sixteen miles long!" puffed James, who was almost out of breath. "And the old elephant was as big as this house, and the camel-leopard had a neck—well, sir, I guess it was five yards long."

"The chariot was 'most as big as the 'cademy," interposed John, not to be out talked. "And such a string of horses as there was! My, Uncle Joseph, I guess there were a thousand, or maybe two thousand!"

Uncle Joseph often told the children stories. They came into his head as dreams come into the heads of other people. Sometimes he read them stories out of a little volume bound in scarlet leather, smelling of rose leaves and spice, and fastened with golden clasps, which he called his "memory book." When the boys paused for lack of breath, he said, smiling:

"I've no doubt the circus was fine. Now, for a change, suppose I read you something it reminds me of."

"Yes, sir; thank you, sir," said the twins, and drew themselves into the depths of the wide sofa.

"Once upon a time," began Uncle Joseph, "a knight and his squire were travelling through Spain on their way to join the army of the Crusaders. They were brave men, and the squire, like Sancho Panza, dearly loved to talk. And a man who talks very much often says things that are neither wise nor true.

"The journey, which they performed on horseback, was long and difficult. The road led through mountain defiles and dense forests. They often heard the cries of wild and ferocious beasts, and saw venomous snakes. Once a red fox bounded lightly across their path.

"What a fine fox! One larger."

"I have," said the where I was born, the "One day a fellow thicket, and the knight "Is it not beautiful of his trophy.

"Large for this the deer in Brittany, them as large as horses."

"And, pray, how large?" "Oh, sir, as large other horses in the world." "Just then the roar the knight, springing The squire, not knowing actions, waited till he then cried:

"Tell me, sir, why up till now, morning are demanded of the Cross."

"We are near the his petitions.

"And what if we are?" "All liars who ate while I do not recollect am but a poor, weak my soul to God."

"After a few seconds Oh, my master! he of Brittany are not so The roar of the river that followed, and the mercy upon me! The common red fox, and for the horses, they mercy upon me for a

"Was he drowned?" of silence during which had looked at him, and

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

"I hope not," said cured of exaggeration— one addicted to it, to School Times.

The Young People

"What a fine fox!" cried the knight. "I never saw one larger."

"I have," said the squire, confidently. "In Brittany, where I was born, the foxes are as big as cows."

"One day a fallow deer peered at them through a thicket, and the knight pierced its head with an arrow."

"Is it not beautiful and large?" he exclaimed proud of his trophy.

"Large for this country, perhaps, but you should see the deer in Brittany," said the squire. "I have often seen them as large as horses."

"And, pray, how large are the horses?"

"Oh, sir, as large as—well, twice as large as any other horses in the world."

"Just then the roar of a great river was audible, and the knight, springing from his horse, knelt in prayer. The squire, not knowing what to make of his master's actions, waited till he felt like bursting with impatience, then cried:

"Tell me, sir, why you pause now to pray? I thought, up till now, morning and evening prayer were all that are demanded of the most pious knight of the Holy Cross."

"We are near the Ebro," said the knight and resumed his petitions.

"And what if we are?"

"All lions who attempt to ford it are drowned; and, while I do not recollect ever to have told an untruth, I am but a poor, weak creature, and I want to commend my soul to God."

"After a few seconds the squire gave a deep groan. "Oh, my master!" he exclaimed; "perhaps the animals of Brittany are not so large as I seem to remember them."

The roar of the river sounded fearful in the silence that followed, and the poor fellow added: "God have mercy upon me! The red fox of Brittany is but a common red fox, and the deer but common deer; and as for the horses, they are but sorry cobs. Lord, have mercy upon me for a miserable offender!"

"Was he drowned?" asked James, after some moments of silence during which he had looked at John, and John had looked at him, and both had thought of the circus.

"I hope not," said Uncle Joseph; "but I hope he was cured of exaggeration—a foolish habit, that makes any one addicted to it, to say the least, ridiculous."—Sunday School Times.

A Queer Audience

It would seem very strange, children, to see a lot of monkeys coming into church to listen to the preaching, would it not? The Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, a missionary in India, in his book entitled, "In the Tiger Jungle," gives this novel account of one of his services. He was preaching in the street of a village in India. This is what he tells us of his queer audience: "Behind the houses on the opposite side of the street there was a long row of trees growing in their back yards, the branches of which stretched out over the flat roofs. Chancing to rise my eyes, I noticed many branches of these trees beginning to bend downward toward the roofs, and saw the faces of some old jack-monkeys peering out through the foliage. Soon some of them jumped down and came forward to see what their 'big brothers' in the street were about, as they stood gazing so intently at these white men standing on the platform. Springing upon the parapet, they seated themselves with their hind feet hanging over in front, and gazing with fixedness at the preacher as they saw the people in the street doing.

"Other monkeys followed, until there was a long row of them seated on the parapet. The late comers I could see walking along behind the parapet, looking for a place wide enough to get a seat. Failing to find a place between two already seated monkeys wide enough, they put up their hands, and, pinching each other sideways, would seem to be saying, 'sit along a little, please, and give a fellow a seat,' until the 'bench' was crowded. I noticed that many mother monkeys had brought their babies to church with them. These little babie monkeys sat upon the thigh of the mother, while her hand was placed around them in a very human fashion; but the sermon was evidently too high for these little folks to comprehend. Glancing up, I saw one of the little monkeys cautiously reach his hand around, and, catching hold of another baby monkey's tail, give it a pull. The other little monkey struck back, but each mother monkey evidently disapproved of this levity in church, and each gave its own baby a box on the ears, as though saying, 'Sit still! Don't you know how to behave in church?"

"With the exception of a monkey now and then trying to catch a flea that was biting him, they thus sat demurely until the preacher finished his sermon, and until we had distributed gospels and tracts among the audience, and, bidding them a polite farewell, had started for our tents."—R.

We call special attention to Miss West's letter in behalf of the junior work. G. R. W.

EDITORS, J. D. FREEMAN, G. R. WHITE. Kindly address all communications for this department to Rev. G. R. White, Fairville, St. John.

B. Y. P. U. Prayer Meeting Topic—June 12.

Fellowship with God, I John 1:5-7, 4:7-12.

Fellowship is based upon kinship—the likeness of one to the other. A man cannot really be "my fellow" unless I am like him in my thought, desire, feeling, will. This makes comradeship. John's message in verse 5 is this, That God is light and in Him is no darkness at all. Light is used in the Bible as a symbol of purity, holiness. Darkness in contrast is a symbol of sin, impurity, ungodliness. God in His nature is perfectly righteous, perfect in purity and holiness, consequently there can be no darkness, no sin, no impurity in Him. Verse 6, now if we claim fellowship with him and walk in darkness—live a sinful life—the claim is a false one, "We lie and do not the truth." Verse 7, Put if we walk in the light, if we are living a godly life, battling against that which is evil, we have this fellowship with God and with His Son Jesus Christ and with one another. The life may not be entirely free from sin, John says that it is not, but the great aim, the strong current and trend of the life is with God, in harmony with His purpose and will, and the blood of Jesus Christ His son cleanseth, the word indicates a continuous process, is cleansing from all sin. In the second part of the lesson, John 4:7-12, we have another declaration respecting the nature of God. The word fellowship is not used but the thought is practically the same. Having love in the heart is made the basis of union or fellowship with God. Having said that God is light he now saith that God is love. He must mean that love as a principle dominates in the nature of God. He is just, He is righteous, but love tempers and guides and governs in all that He is and does. When He smites His enemies and our enemies they are always smitten in love, "He slew great kings for his mercy endureth forever."

Love could not be kept as a pent up power in His nature. Light could not be light and have no manifestation. So love the love of God has given to a world of lost sinners the most wonderful manifestation. "God sent His only begotten Son that we might live through Him. In verse 10 John would have us emphasize "herein," "Herein is love." Make this a subject of earnest, reverent contemplation. He loved us and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins. When Jesus died upon the cross He was offering Himself in love as a sacrifice to take away our sin—the sin of the world. There we have the practical application of this truth. Since God is love and Jesus Christ is love if we have fellowship with them we will have love in our hearts also; "Every one that loveth is born of God," like father, like child. F. W. Meyer says, "Love is not all emotion, emotion is rather the effect of love. Love is a principle or power in the life moving to right action." Do not wait for the feeling that there is love towards Christ in your heart before you are willing to accept Him as your Saviour. As well might the traveller wait in the cold shade to get warm before going into the warm sunshine. God is love. He is the well spring, the fountain, and to get love and a loving heart we must come to the source, get it from the living fountain. Then if we have love it will surely have its manifestation. "Let us love one another. No man hath seen God at any time." But right here on "the earth walking by our side is our fellowman created in the image of God. Let your love serve him, and in serving your needy fellowman you are serving God and proving your fellowship with Him. J. T. BURKOR.

What's Worth While.

BY REV. C. W. WILLIAMS.

I think it is worth while to conquer one's own world. We are brave for other people, heroes on the fields where we do not have to fight. We dream conquests of many imaginable worlds. And all the time, the only world we ever can conquer, and the one we are careless about, is our own.

"If I were only rich, how miserliness would be shamed." Yes, I believe you, my friend. You are almost angelic in unselfishness; everybody knows that. What you lack is stability; therefore you are placed where you must develop that, or fail. The God who has just your life in its present setting, is "neither absent-minded nor incompetent."

We are restive because our calling is lowly, and perhaps we are clearly the peers of many of our superiors in official position. It is well that we take Anna Robertson Brown's advice.

We often feel like the good woman who told me the other day that she was "awfully tired of her experience." Yet these past struggles made possible the decisive victory. The peasant cannot be the king. The laborer of slower brain cannot be the contractor. But in this we

may all be equal—we may all conquer. When the tumult and the clamor die, the soul that has thought it worth while to conquer its own world will be radiant still.

This that came to me in a paper from across the sea, I think worthy of passing on:

Give me joy, give me joy, O my friends; For once in my life has a day Passed over my head and out of my sight, And my soul has naught to unsay. No querulous word to the fair little child Who drew me from study to play; No fretful reply to the hundred and one Who question me, gravely and gay; No word to the beggar I fain would take back, No word to the debtor at bay; No angry retorts to those who misjudge, And desire not a nay, but a yea; No word, though I know I remember them all, Which I would, if I could, e'er unsay. Give me joy, give me joy, O my friends, For the patience that lasted all day!

—Baptist Union.

Denver, Col.

Our Juniors.

Letter from Miss West, our Junior Superintendent.

DEAR FELLOW WORKERS.—At the last meeting of the executive committee of the B. Y. P. U. held at Sackville, N. B., April 6th and 7th, the fact of there being so few Junior branches of the Union in our Maritime Provinces was brought up and freely discussed. We believe that the pastors and church workers have not fully realized the importance of this branch of the work and little thought and consideration has been given it. As a result, in looking over our year book we find that only eleven churches out of the three provinces show an organization of this kind among the different branches of their church work. We repeat that this is largely due to a want of consideration of the subject, as our brothers and sisters believe that the Senior department of the B. Y. P. U. covers the entire field of usefulness. In a measure this is true and if the younger members are placed on committees and made to feel that their usefulness is necessary to the well-being of the Union, then we may say that the Junior department would not be necessary; but this is not so; too often the younger members are ignored as far as the business and committees go, consequently they get careless and do not attend the business meetings and too often lose interest in the devotional services as well. It is not many years since we looked on religion as something for the older people and a young man or woman who belonged to Jesus and took an active part in Christ's work was the exception and not the rule. The organization of Baptist Unions, Epworth Leagues and Christian Endeavors has been the means of energizing and bringing into usefulness hundreds of our young people and we now feel and know that the religion of Jesus Christ is not alone for the older people; it is the power that young men and women need to make their lives grand and noble and to lift them out of the selfishness and carelessness that has characterized them in the past, and give them a new motive in life that of putting others first and self last. The young man or woman who starts life hoping to help make this world a little better and help others upon the same road is the young man and woman who will succeed and rise spiritually as well as temporally. Have we not God's promise that if we seek His Kingdom first all other things will be added to us.

Now if those Young People's societies have succeeded in so awakening the young men and women to a sense of usefulness, may we not trust that the organization of Junior Unions may have the effect of stimulating our boys and girls and showing them that Christ needs their work to help better this lost world, by placing them on committees and allowing them a share in this work of visiting the sick, distributing flowers, etc. Principles taught in childhood cling to us through life; how then can we better help our boys and girls than by teaching them while young that there is a work for each of us and a mission to fill; then as they develop into men and women we have an army of prepared workers for the Senior Union. An effort is being made to extend the work of the Junior department and we trust that the pastors and workers will take a prayerful interest in this branch of the work and endeavor to organize Juniors in their churches so that when we hand in our report in August we may find an increased interest along this line of work and that many more may be found heeding Christ's words, "Suffer the children to come unto me for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," and in no way can we come nearer the Master than by entering his services and engaging in His work.

Yours in Christ,

JESSIE M. WEST.

Fairville Junior Union.

Our Union has closed for the summer vacation. The closing session was a pleasant one. By invitation of the pastor and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. White, it was spent upon the lawn in front of the parsonage. There were thirty-five present beside our Superintendent, Miss Jewett, Miss Stewart, Organist, and Mrs. Grant. The afternoon was spent, in playing croquet, swinging, playing ball and singing. Mrs. White and Miss Jewett provided a treat for us in way of cake, lemonade and small bags of candy and little texts of scripture. Our President, Alma McKinley, tendered a vote of thanks to the pastor and his wife. We expect to reopen our Union the first Friday in September.

LOTTIE MOORE, Sec.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JUNE.

For our young ladies on the mission field, that the power of the Holy Spirit may accompany their labors. For our associations, that the Lord's blessing may attend every session.

Pundita Ramabai

St. David's Presbyterian church was filled to overflowing last Tuesday evening by the missionary societies of the various denominations of St. John and others interested in mission work, who were assembled to greet Pundita Ramabai, a converted Hindu lady of Brahmin caste, who is making a lecturing tour of these provinces in aid of her school for the child widows of India. On the platform were Dr. Bruce, Presbyterian; Dr. Carey, Baptist; Dr. Pope, Methodist; Rev. Mr. Dewdney, Episcopalian, all of whom assisted in the preliminary and closing exercises, also the speaker, accompanied by Mrs. Bruce and Mrs. Wm. Allwood.

The chairman, Dr. Bruce, with a few fitting remarks introduced the speaker, who is of low stature, bright, genial countenance, clear expression, exhibiting at times a keen sense of humor. She was attired in her native costume.

The Pundita's address was a lengthy one and most impressive, telling of the different castes of her country, every one of which had its own religion. She dwelt on the condition of women there, especially the widows of whom there are 23,000,000. Their religion teaches them that they are created by God for the use of man and their only God is their husbands. All required of them is to make their husbands comfortable and, whether he is living or dead, she must worship him. As she can never be independent of him, if she happens to get to heaven it will only be to wait on him. Women are of less account than cattle. They have a hospital for the care of sick cattle, while women are not cared for when sick but instead illused. Should the number of girls in a family exceed that of the boys, it is considered a disgrace and the girls are put to death. Consequently there are 6 1/2 millions less women than men in India. The speaker dwelt very tenderly upon the trials and ill usages of the child widows, among whom she is doing noble work in the way of teaching them to work, educating so as to elevate and Christianize them. She feels sure these are the methods required to reach all the women of the country. One of God's ways is to take those that are despised and rejected of men and use them for the elevation of others. The speaker felt that through these abused widows God might elevate India. What is needed is a training home for girls. There were 200 Christians in India. If they were all to do their duty more Hindu men and women would hear of Christ, more missionaries should be sent. There is great need. The Pundita was listened to with rapt attention.

Perhaps a short synopsis of this far-famed woman's somewhat curious history might, be interesting to some one who may not have the privilege of hearing her. Her father was a learned Brahmin professor or pundit, by the name of Ananta Shastri, to whom came many students. He married a child wife nine years of age and resolved to put in practice his liberal theories of female education. This was not permissible in his caste. His people were so indignant that they drove him from them. He sought refuge in the woods, still continuing to educate his young wife. After Ramabai's birth, the life of the family was a wandering one for a time, but the child's education was not neglected. At the age of twelve years she had gained her great knowledge of the Sanskrit tongue. When 16 years of age she lost by death her father, mother and sister, within a short time of each other. Ramabai and her bother were desolate indeed. Then taking courage they travelled through a large part of India, adopting their father's practice, advocating female education, and during their journey reached Calcutta. The young Sanskrit scholar attracted much attention and astonishment among the pundits of the Calcutta University. They conferred upon her the highest degree for learning known among them. Her title was Sarvasati, meaning Goddess of wisdom. In their journeyings she had free access to the homes of the high caste Hindus, saw the home life in all its cruel details and determined to devote her life to the redemption of her unfortunate sisters, especially the child widows. She married a Bengalese gentleman, a graduate of Calcutta University and during her short married life her husband and she planned a school for Orphan and Hindu girls. She was to teach and he would support it. But his sudden death by cholera left her alone and without means. It was then she turned her thoughts to England. She spent 10 years teaching Sanskrit in Cheltenham college and received so much encouragement and kind Christian help, both in England and America, that she was able to return to her native land and open a school in Poona, in 1889. One Missionary says: We love to visit her school, many of the girls are so bright and beautiful. It seems to us impossible that most of them are widows, they love Ramabai as a mother. December 23, 1897, another Missionary writes: Ramabai now has nearly 200 famine widows. Of these,

250 have embraced Christianity. The pundita seems have no fear as to attaining the necessary funds. She says it is the Lord's work and He will provide. There is but one other school for widows in all India, taught in Bengal by a Bengalese gentleman. No English or American lady could have gathered such a school as Ramabai's together so she is very justly called India's foremost woman.

The meeting of the W. B. M. U. in connection with the Western Association of N. S. will be held at Milton, Yarmouth Co., on Saturday afternoon, June 18th, commencing at 3 o'clock.

The meeting of the W. B. M. U. in connection with the Central Association of N. S. will be held at Hantsport on Saturday afternoon, June 25th, commencing at 3 o'clock.

Will Delegates as far as possible bring verbal, not written reports?

Will our Mission Bands each send a representative to these meetings?

Our Eastern Association meets July 9th, with the church at Boylston, Guysboro Co. Notice of the date of our W. B. M. U. meeting will be given in the column as soon as our arrangements can be perfected.

A. E. JOHNSTON, Prov. Sec'y, W. B. M. U. for N.S. Dartmouth, June 3rd.

Horse Racing.

Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the Evangelical Alliance of Halifax, May 27th, 1898.

Whereas, in the year 1896 the Legislature of this Province passed an Act to establish an agricultural and industrial Exhibition at the joint expense of the City of Halifax and the Province, fixing the sum of thirty thousand dollars as payable by the City and a like sum by the Province, and by the same act created the Provincial Exhibition Commission a body corporate to carry the project into effect, and conduct such Exhibition year after year.

And whereas, in the year 1897, it having been found that further legislation was necessary in order to acquire title to certain lands needed for Exhibition grounds, an act was passed appropriating the lands described therein, and containing a clause in the words following: (See section 5 of chap. 3 of acts 1897) "The track or course to be constructed on the land hereby vested in the said Commission shall be used solely for the purpose of a county, provincial, or Dominion Exhibition, including the exhibiting of horses, cattle, and other animals, and shall not be used or let for any other purpose, and the same shall not be used or let for use except at a time when an Exhibition is being held."

And whereas, the prime object of the enactment of said clause was to prevent the said track or course from being used or let for horse racing purposes, and in order effectually to secure that end it was deemed necessary or expedient by the Legislature that said clause should be framed in the absolute and unmistakable language which it contains;

And whereas, the purpose for which said clause was enacted, as above stated, is one that in our opinion commends itself to the vast majority of the people of the province and of the citizens of Halifax, inasmuch as horse racing forms no legitimate part of an agricultural and industrial Exhibition, and because it is a most pernicious and demoralizing sport and is almost invariably accompanied by gambling and drunkenness, and other forms of vice;

And whereas, it may, in our opinion, be most safely assumed that the people of this city and province would never consent to vote a sum of money to build a race track for the purpose of carrying on horse racing, and thereby as a people become a party to the evils flowing therefrom;

And whereas, the said clause, forming, as it does, a part of the act whereby the Exhibition grounds were acquired, and the expropriation thereof being granted under the express condition that the track or course should not be let or used except as therein provided, it would, in our opinion, be a breach of good faith should the Legislature by any subsequent enactment permit the said track to be used for horse-racing purposes, and would be spending the people's money for a purpose which was never contemplated but was expressly prohibited;

And whereas, in the year 1898 a statute was passed entitled an act to amend the Exhibition act of 1896, and providing for a large increase of the amount to be contributed by city and province for Exhibition purposes, and in the same act a clause was inserted repealing section 5 of chapter 3 of the acts of 1896, which section related to certain corporate functions of the Exhibition Commission, which functions, however, are by a general act bestowed on all corporate bodies;

And whereas, it is averred by the Hon. Attorney General that said section 5 was intended to repeal the prohibitive clause in the act of 1897, and that the number "1896" had been inserted by mistake;

And whereas by reason of such mistake the said prohibitive clause in the act of 1897 still undoubtedly remains in full force and effect;

And whereas, so far as we can learn, the question of the repeal of the prohibitive clause was never under discussion in either branch of the Legislature, and no evidence is before us of any intention on the part of the members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Council with one or two exceptions, to effect such repeal;

And whereas, assuming that it was intended in the act

of 1898 to repeal said prohibitive section, such repealing act should have been introduced as a separate bill and not as a section of an act to amend the statute of 1896, and by this misplacement it may be fairly assumed that the act of 1898, so far as relates to such repeal, thus escaped the observation of members of the House and Council;

And whereas, a short time since, tenders were requested, through the public press, for a lease of said track for a period of three years, the tenders to state the highest rent they would give and keep the track in order, or what they would give and the Commission to keep the track in order;

And whereas, upon receipt of tenders by the Commission its Executive met and decided upon giving a lease to one of the parties tendering therefor;

And whereas, at this stage and before any lease had been given, the Alliance, in connection with the Law and Order Association of Halifax, in order to prevent the threatened violation of the clause prohibiting the letting or use of the track except for Exhibition objects, determined to apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction for that purpose, having previously placed the matter before the Government without result;

And whereas, in order to apply for an injunction it was found necessary to institute an action against the Exhibition Commission, which action could not be maintained by any one not a member of the Commission, without the sanction of the Hon. Attorney General as the chief law officer of the Crown;

And whereas, application was made to the Attorney General for a writ for the issue of process to prevent a lease from being granted;

And whereas, by his failure either to grant or refuse the same, time passed and the lease was granted;

And whereas, application was then made to the Attorney General for the allowance of a writ to set aside the lease and prevent the illegal use of the track;

And whereas, the Attorney General refused to sanction any writ against the Commission to set aside the lease, and would only grant a writ against the lessees (the Halifax Riding Club) to enable an application to be made to the Court to restrain them from using same track as a race course;

And whereas, an application to the Court under such limitation and restrictions would leave the lease of the track outstanding and in full force, and would be attended by difficult and perplexing questions of facts, as to whether horse racing or only some modification of the evil was intended, and would not enable the applicants to secure the entire prohibition of that sport which the act itself provided for;

And whereas, by such refusals of the Attorney General (refusals which we regard as altogether arbitrary and a distinct denial of justice, and an unworthy taking advantage of a discretion vested in him as an officer of the Crown) we have been debarred from applying to the Court, and are left without remedy in that direction;

And whereas, such an amazing and startling breach of a public statute by the Exhibition Commission, advised and led by the Attorney General of the Province, demands the severest censure and the earliest possible rectification;

Therefore be it resolved, as follows:

1. That this Alliance do petition the House of Assembly and Legislative Council at their next session, to cancel the said lease and provide adequate penalties for the violation of Section 5, Chap. 3 of the Acts of 1897, prohibiting the letting or using of said track for other than Exhibition purposes.

2. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the representatives of the different denominations connected with the Alliance, with a request that at their ensuing annual meetings they will take steps to petition the House and Council to the end above stated.

3. That inasmuch as the well being of our beloved country can only be ensured by a faithful and honest observance of the law of the land, and it is desirable that every departure from such observance, especially in the case of those occupying prominent and responsible positions, be marked by the strongest disapprobation, we will do our utmost, and ask the religious bodies, with which we are associated and all good men of every denomination, to incite by every means respect for law as the only safeguard of the welfare of the country, and that they will by their petitions demand the cancellation of a lease that is both illegal and immoral, and contrary to the best interests of the province.

JOHN LATHERY, President. ROBERT MURRAY, Secretary.

Halifax, May 27, 1898.

Keep Well

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best -- in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. All druggists. 25 cents.

June... and you... Billoumes... stomach... mare, pal... ziness, w... jaundice, n... burn, foul... ness, hot... Dr. J. C... all diseas... bowels... "I su... sumed as... it would... After va... gan to ta... a comple... "For... constipa... doctors... began to... bowels re... W... THE PIL... Dr. T. E... Toronto, h... again for... regrets hav... called on... hear t'at he... We were... Monday fro... ton, who is... native provi... panied on... Messrs... congratulat... --The Ce... pped last L... to the congr... of Truro... strong in th... must have... good. Rev. J. G... on Monday... had preach... Goucher, th... learn that t... from his rec... this month... land as a... Convention... The N. S... June 18... programme... Saturday... week; 10.15... mittes of Ar... Pastors, Res... m., Social... Church Lett... cation, 10... Meeting, A... Lord's D... Services; 1... 2 p. m., Bib... dresses; 7 p... Monday... s. m., Asso... Circular Let... ter; 2 p. m... Literature;... Beneficence... Schools; 7 p... ions and D... Tuesday... 10 a. m., Re... ment of Del... Report on T... Report of t... 4 p. m., U... Report on... Grande Ligo... The chair... notice these... report at... they have an... claims speci... pected to sel...

Cure Constipation

and you cure its consequences. These are some of the consequences of constipation: Biliousness, loss of appetite, pimples, scurvy stomach, depression, coated tongue, nightmare, palpitation, cold feet, debility, dizziness, weakness, backache, vomiting, jaundice, piles, pallor, stitch, irritability, nervousness, headache, torpid liver, heartburn, foul breath, sleeplessness, drowsiness, hot skin, cramps, throbbing head.

Ayer's Pills

Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills are a specific for all diseases of the liver, stomach, and bowels.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. After vainly trying various remedies, I began to take Ayer's Pills. Two boxes effected a complete cure."

D. BURKE, Saco, Me.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels recovered their natural action."

WM. H. DELAUCETTE, Dorset, Ont.

THE PILL THAT WILL

Personal.

Dr. T. H. Rand and Mrs. Rand of Toronto, have gone to Partridge Island again for their summer outing. The editor regrets having been absent when Dr. Rand called on Thursday. We are pleased to hear that he is looking extremely well.

We were favored with a pleasant call on Monday from C. H. McIntyre, Esq., of Boston, who is spending a few weeks in his native province. Mr. McIntyre is accompanied on this trip by his bride. The MESSENGER AND VISITOR extends hearty congratulations.

The German Street pulpit was occupied last Lord's Day, and very acceptably to the congregation, by Rev. H. F. Waring, of Truro. Mr. Waring's sermons were strong in thought, earnest in spirit, and must have left lasting impressions for good.

Rev. J. G. Goucher, of Digby, returned on Monday from St. Stephen, where he had preached for his son, Rev. W. C. Goucher, two Sundays. We are pleased to learn that the latter is now quite recovered from his recent illness. About the last of this month he will leave on a trip to England as a delegate to the World's S. S. Convention to be held in London.

Notices.

The N. S. Western Association meets on June 18. The following is the provisional programme:

Saturday, a.m.—10 o'clock, Social Services; 10.15, Organization, Report of Committee of Arrangements, Reception of New Pastors, Reading Church Letters; 1.30 p.m., Social Services; 2 p.m., Reading Church Letters; 3 p.m., Report on Education, Discussion; 8 p.m., Platform Meeting, Addresses on Education.

Lord's Day—9.30 a.m., B. Y. P. U. Services; 11 a.m., Preaching Service; 2 p.m., Bible School Exercises and Addresses; 7 p.m., Mass Missionary Meeting.

Monday—9 a.m., Social Services; 10 a.m., Associational Sermon, Report on Circular Letter, Reading of Circular Letter; 2 p.m., Report on Denominational Literature; 3 p.m., Report on Systematic Benevolence; 4 p.m., Report on Sabbath Schools; 7 p.m., Report on Foreign Missions and Discussion.

Tuesday—9 a.m., B. Y. P. U. Services; 10 a.m., Report on Resolutions, Appointment of Delegates to other bodies; 2 p.m., Report on Temperance; 3.30 p.m., Final Report of Committee of Arrangements; 4 p.m., Unfinished Business; 7 p.m., Report on Home Missions, including Grande Ligne and North West.

The chairmen of committees will please notice these arrangements and be prepared to report at the hour named; and when they have any clause in their report which claims special attention they will be expected to select a speaker to open the dis-

ussion. The several Boards will kindly arrange for the platform meetings held in their behalf, and at the earliest date possible inform the committee of arrangements. We shall also be glad to have programmes of the W. B. M. U. and the B. Y. P. U., that we may have full printed orders of exercises to distribute for the benefit of all interested. We are expecting a large and enthusiastic gathering, in which much will be enjoyed and much done for the onward march of our Royal Master's cause. Let all the people be much in prayer and much in skillful preparation, then rich and abundant blessings will most surely come to us.

J. H. SAUNDERS,
Ch'man Com. of Arrangements.
Yarmouth, May 11.

The Central N. S. Association will meet at Hantsport, June 24th, 27th. First session, Friday, at 2 p.m. An excellent and full programme has been arranged. Delegates will get the usual reduction in fares on the railways and ferry boat. Don't forget your standard certificates. Will every pastor or clerk let me know at once the names of all who will attend from their respective fields or churches and how they will come. Those whose names are received early enough will be located and notified of the name of their entertainer. Please don't overlook this. Send names of those who will attend, and do it at once if you please.

D. E. HATT, Hantsport.
Ch. Com. Arrangements.

The annual session of the Western N. S. Associational B. Y. P. U., will convene with the Milton (Yarmouth) Baptist church on June 17th. Unions will please elect delegates, and send their reports with offering at once to the undersigned.

Digby, N. S. B. H. THOMAS,
Sec'y-Treas.

All delegates to the Prince Edward Island Baptist Association, which meets with the North River church on Friday, July 1st, are requested to send their names to Robinson Warren, North River, also state whether you will come by train or by steamer, carriages will be provided to meet those who come by train or steamer, in Charlottetown.

JACOB BAIN,
Church Clerk.

The N. S. Central Association will meet at Hantsport on Friday, June 24th. Will the clerks of the several churches within our associational limits please make a special effort to have their church letters in the clerk's hands not later than the 15th inst. Don't leave them to be sent in by your delegates, as this very much embarrasses the clerk in his work. A little prompt effort and a three cent stamp is all that is required of each.

Aylesford, N. S. J. B. MORGAN,
Clerk.

The next Quarterly Meeting of Pictou and Colchester Counties, will be held with the church at Central New Annan, June 20th and 21st. A well filled programme has been arranged. The first session meets on Monday evening and there will be three sessions on Tuesday.

O. N. CHIPMAN, Sec'y.

An adjourned meeting of the Charlotte Co. Quarterly Conference, will meet D. V. with the church at Oak Bay on Tuesday the 14th day of June, at 2.30 p.m., as matters of importance are to come before the meeting. A delegation from all the churches in the County is highly desirable.

St. George, N. B. A. H. LAVERS,
June, 1st. Sec'y.

An Unparalleled Career.

Life of W. E. Gladstone, containing a full account of the most celebrated Orator and Statesman of modern times; grand achievements as leader and Prime Minister; fifty years of English history; a noble example for aspiring men. This book cannot be neglected. Even a man of few books cannot afford to be without it. The E. J. Publishing Co., of St. John, N. B., are bringing out this book, which has been in course of preparation for years, sold only through agents on usual liberal terms. Send 27 cents for outline and prospectus copy and begin work at once. No advantage waiting to write for terms, they are the same to all and will be mailed with outline. The book will be fully illustrated with about 100 engravings and contains 600 pages. Lowest prices, viz. cloth \$1.50 and morocco \$2.

Odorama

the perfect tooth powder, has become popular in Canada as everywhere else where used, because of the hygienic results attained in its use; especially has this been noticeable amongst children in the recent Government inspection of them. Then it is so easy to get the children to use Odorama; they like using it, and thus form habits that parents acknowledge secures them good, sound teeth the rest of their lives. Ask your druggist for it and do not take any other. 25c. Odorama is never sold in bulk.

NONE BETTER—NONE SO GOOD.

Delegates attending the Prince Edward Island Association, to be held at North River, July 1st, 4th, can obtain return tickets from all stations on the P. E. I. Railway, to Charlottetown by payment of one first class fare, provided on returning they present a certificate signed by the clerk of the association. Tickets will be good from June 30th until July 5th.

Com. on Arrangements.
Charlottetown, May 30th.

Travelling Arrangements for Nova Scotia Western Association.

Delegates coming by way of either The Yarmouth S. S. Co., Yarmouth, and Shelburne S. S. Co., Inular S. S. Co. or Coast Railway, pay one fare and will be returned free on presentation of certificate of attendance properly signed. Those coming by Central Railway may buy tickets for one way, at Lunenburg, Mahone, Bridgewater, New Germany, and Springfield for one fare, first class, obtaining also Standard Certificates. Should ten or more attend, these certificates entitle holders to free return, if less than that number, half fare will be charged. The Dominion Atlantic Railway will return delegates free who have bought first class tickets coming and have provided themselves with Standard Certificates, when buying tickets to Yarmouth. Ten or more must attend by this line, also to take advantage of this rate. Respectfully submitted.

J. R. FRITZ,
C. B. CATIN,
Yarmouth, June 3rd. Com.

The P. E. Island Baptist Association will meet with the North River church on Friday, July 1st, at 10 o'clock a.m. All letters from the churches to be sent to Rev. J. C. Spurr, Pownal P. O., not later than June 20th.

ARTHUR SIMPSON, Sec'y.
Bay View, P. E. I., May 28th.

Will the clerks of the churches in the N. S. Central Association please see that their letters are mailed to me by the 10th of June at the latest? By so doing they will very much assist in making our meeting at Hantsport one of profit, as well as help to lighten the burdens of the clerk's office.

J. B. MORGAN, Clerk.
Aylesford, N. S., May 28th.

The York and Sunbury Co. quarterly meeting will convene with the Temperance Vale Baptist church on Friday, June 10, at 7.30 p.m. F. B. Seely, Lic., will preach the introductory sermon; Rev. W. D. Manzer, quarterly sermon on Lord's Day at 10.30 a.m. Saturday morning the business of the quarterly meeting will be transacted. Quarterly conference 2.30 p.m. Other sessions of quarterly meeting will be arranged by Com. of Arrangements. We earnestly hope that many churches will send messengers and pastors.

C. N. BARTON, Sec'y-Treas.

The blank statistical church letter forms have gone out to the clerks of churches, when filled up mail to the clerks of association.

GRO. A. McDONALD,
Halifax, May 14.

N. B. Eastern Association, and the Sunday School Convention and B. Y. P. U. in connection therewith, will convene with the Point Midgic church at Midgic, Westmoreland Co., N. B., on the following days in July next. To wit, the Sunday School Convention on Friday, the 15th; the Asso-

ciation on Saturday, the 16th, and the B. Y. P. U. on Monday, the 18th. The hours at which they will first convene, together with all information concerning travelling arrangements will be announced later in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

F. W. EMMERSON, Clerk.
Sackville, N. B., May 20th.

The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Counties quarterly meeting will meet with the Hodgdon and Richmond Baptist church on the second Friday in June (10th) at 7.30 p.m., Rev. F. N. Atkinson preach first sermon. Saturday evening a public platform meeting. Rev. H. D. Worden preach the quarterly sermon. Rev. J. C. Blakney prepare a paper on F. Missions; Rev. A. H. Hayward prepare a paper on H. Missions, and Rev. J. W. Rutledge a paper on Education. Sabbath p.m. addresses on Sabbath School Work, B. Y. P. U. and Aid Societies. As there is business of importance in connection with the quarterly meeting of more than ordinary it is very desirable that a large attendance of ministers and delegates from the churches be present.

THOS. TODD, Sec'y-Treas.
Woodstock, May 21.

The N. S. Western Association meets with the Milton Baptist Church in the town of Yarmouth on Saturday, June 18th. The Reception Committee earnestly request that all pastors and delegates who purpose to attend this association will advise us of this, on or before the 10th day of June; that lodgings may be provided for them. Kindly address:

Mr. W. H. TURNER, Ch. Clerk.
Box 439, Yarmouth.

The fourth annual session of the N. S. Central Associational B. Y. P. U. will be held in the Baptist church at Hantsport, on Friday evening, June 24th, at 7.30. A programme will appear in the "Young Peoples' column of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR next week. Each Young People's Society is entitled to one delegate. In a church where no such society exists the church shall be entitled to one delegate. Blank forms have been forwarded to all the societies. The local secretaries will kindly fill in and return these forms by June 5th, this is important as the Secretary is dependent upon them for the "Digest." According to constitution "delegates shall be admitted only on credentials certified by an officer of the Young People's Society or by the clerk of the church in which no Young People's organization exists."

GRO. A. LAWSON, President.

The N. S. Eastern Baptist Association will meet with the church at Boylston, Gnsyboro county, on July 8th. The regular notices will appear in due time from Pastor Bishop and Secretary. Delegates will go by steamer from Mulgrave. Close connections is made.

Canso, N. S. T. B. LAYTON,
May 13th. Sec'y of Association.

All Associational forms to the churches of the N. S. Western, should be mailed to Rev. F. E. Bishop, assistant clerk, Port Medway, Queens Co., as the clerk has removed from its association, and handed over the work to him.

Z. L. FASH.

The Nova Scotia Western Baptist Association will meet in 48th annual session with the Milton Baptist church of Yarmouth on the third Saturday of June at 10 o'clock a.m.

H. N. PARRY, Moderator.
F. E. BISHOP, Assist. Clerk.
Port Medway, May 23rd.

The next session of the Western Baptist Association will be held with the Florenceville Baptists, Car. Co., N. B., beginning on the fourth Friday in June, 24th, at 10 o'clock a.m. The churches are requested to send their letters a week in advance to C. N. Barton, Florenceville, Carleton Co., N. B. All delegates attending the Association will please send their names on postal card, stating whether they will come by train, or drive, to C. T. Hendry, Florenceville, N. B., in order that accommodation be provided for them during the sessions.

C. N. BARTON, Clerk.
Millville, York Co., N. B.

DOHERTY ORGANS

WE TAKE PLEASURE in informing the public that we have the agency for the above mentioned Organs, which have been so long and favorably known.

It is an acknowledged fact that the TONE and ACTION of the Doherty Organs are superior to any manufactured in the Dominion, while the mechanical part is as near perfection as possible, and the appearance pleasing beyond description. Catalogues sent free on application. Terms and Prices are sure to suit. Church Organs a Specialty.

JAS. A. GATES & CO., Middleton, N. S.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, etc. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

An Open Letter From a Prominent Clergyman.

C. GAYNE, Box & Co., Middleton, N. S.
DEAR SIR,—Please pardon my delay in answering yours of weeks ago. Yes I have no hesitation in recommending your

Invigorating Syrup.

During the fall and winter of '95 and '97 I was greatly distressed with indigestion. I tried several remedies, each of which gave me no relief. I was advised to try your invigorating syrup, which I readily did and have felt grateful ever since to the one who gave me such good advice. The very first dose helped me, and before half of the first bottle was used I was completely cured. I have not been troubled with the disease since. I have taken occasion to recommend your medicine publicly upon several occasions, and heartily do so now. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please.
Yours truly,
(Rev) F. M. YOUNG,
Pastor Baptist Church, Bridgetown, N. S.

Special Rates for Teachers

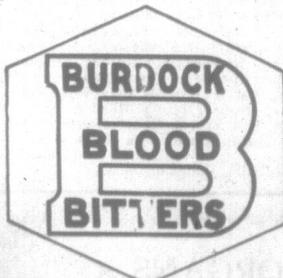
During the summer months a special course in Commercial subjects will be taught at Whiston & Prazee's College. Certificates of proficiency will be awarded at the close of the term. Write for full particulars to,
S. E. WHISTON, Principal
95 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

Consumption Cured

In many cases this disease is arrested and in ALL the healing, soothing properties of

Puttner's Emulsion give great relief and comfort to the sufferers.

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



Mrs. THOS. McCANN, Mooresville, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with biliousness, headache, and lost appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak, but after using three bottles of B.B.B. my appetite has returned, and I am better than I have been for years. I would not be without Burdock Blood Bitters. It is such a safe and good remedy that I am giving it to my children."

The Home

Housecleaning Days.

It depends upon the womanly management at the helm of the household whether housecleaning days are a time of discord and disorder or a season of peace. It would seem to be self-evident that in order to maintain system in any household nothing should be allowed to disturb the routine of the daily work. All other work that is introduced must be conducted as incidental. This is true of the sewing work, housecleaning and all things that are not a part of the preparation of the regular meals or of the other daily work necessary to maintain an orderly home. Just in proportion as this incidental work is divided up into regular work and thus becomes a part of the daily routine does it become a matter easily accomplished. It is always extra work that is allowed to pile into a clutter that disturbs the regular housework and creates confusion.

The woman who is able to employ extra help for housecleaning days is wise to do so. Even where there is a servant it is seldom wise to call her away from her regular work if it can be avoided. The woman who must do her own housework or do it with limited assistance must economize time and put all the time that can be thus saved upon the housework. The work, of course, cannot be done so rapidly by one person, but by steady though slow efforts it can be accomplished. Nothing is saved by tearing up a large part of the house at once, but more work is created by the dust being scattered. The rooms should be cleaned one by one where there is only one worker, and settled when there is time to do the work properly and in order. It is quite an easy matter to create more confusion and dust in preparing to clean a house than there was before. If the dust is not scattered from one place to another, if the rooms of a house are systematically put in order and the debris from one disposed of satisfactorily before another is torn up, even though only one person does the work, it can be accomplished decently and in order.—N. Y. Tribune.

Flannels in Summer.

There is a strong temptation to take all woolen clothing off little children in summer, but the most intelligent opinion is opposed to this. A light, high-necked, short-sleeved woolen undervest, enveloping the body, however, is sufficient protection under the regular skirts and outside garments in the hottest weather. During the chill nights of late summer and early fall a little heavier flannels will be necessary. Prudent mothers put light woolen stockings in place of cotton on their little children as early as August. The old-fashioned rhyme which advises no change in the underwear until May is past and the apple blossoms have opened and fallen is a safe one. The weather is seldom settled enough until after May to put on summer flannels.

Little children should be outdoors as much as possible after the March winds are over. By the month of May the more hours the children can spend in the open air the better for their health. The air of the most carefully ventilated house as soon as warm weather comes is full of impurities which are a menace to little children. The only way to keep the children in perfect health is by keeping them in the open air, and as much as possible away even from the vicinity of the dwelling-house or any buildings. Let them play under the green trees, where the pure breezes cool the air.

When it is possible send the little children under proper care outdoors as early as they wake up, and can be dressed, and their simple meal of fruit, bread and milk can be given to them. Do not bring them indoors except for the baby's bath, which is more conveniently attended to about 10 o'clock, just before its long nap. This long nap should be taken in the child's carriage under the trees, instead of indoors. Children should never be permitted to be exposed to the heat of the sun in summer, but, properly protected, they should be kept outdoors as much as possible during the day. As nearly as they approach to

the condition of living outdoors the better will be their health. It is a great mistake, however, to imagine that wholesome outdoor living can be attained by keeping the little ones playing about the kitchen door, where the vicinity of the refuse bucket and the cesspool may offer the most unwholesome atmosphere that they can breathe. Select a dry place for them to play, and live there with them as much as possible, avoiding, except when your work or the weather compels you, living indoors.

The effect of this outdoor life will be felt in the improved health of all the children, and every one who can adopt it.—N. Y. Tribune.

Fricassee of Asparagus.—Chop together the stable portions of a bunch of asparagus (cooked), an onion and a head of lettuce. Make a sauce of a tablespoonful of flour, one of butter, a bay leaf or two and a cupful of chicken stock. Add the vegetables and heat thoroughly.

Potato Salad.—Boil eight potatoes in their skins, and do not peel them until they are cold. Rub the inside of your salad-bowl with a clove of garlic (if you dislike the flavor of garlic, you may omit this). Slice the potatoes into a bowl, and add to them an onion which you have minced fine and scalded for five minutes in boiling water. Season the vegetables with pepper and salt, and pour upon them five tablespoonfuls of oil and two of vinegar. Toss and turn them in this. Some people relish the addition of a couple of cold boiled beets sliced.—Christian Terhune Herrick.

Get the children to be dearly. Don't let them sit around "nid, nid, nodding," and talking about getting to bed and yet not going. Don't waste time arguing about bed-time. See that the growing, studying children are quietly in their beds certainly by 8:30 o'clock, although 8 o'clock is better. Send them off to Slumberland with a smile and a loving kiss and pleasant words. Never bring up wrong doings to be censured at the sleepy-time. Let every unpleasantness be forgiven, as mothers wish to be forgiven at nightfall for the sins and mistakes of the day. Excitement of any kind is to be deplored at evening time. It keeps the children wakeful and nervous, and a restless sleep comes to them, instead of a restful one. So far as possible have entertainments for children planned for the day time. Growing children need a long good, healthful sleep, especially those who have to get up early in the morning to go off to school.

The Kind You Need.

The True, Reliable and Easy Working Diamond Dyes.

When the Diamond Dyes are used the work of home dyeing is a pleasure to every woman. Doubts and fears regarding results are never entertained. There is a confidence in every woman's heart that perfect work will crown her efforts. It is an established fact that all colors of the Diamond Dyes come out in fulness, richness and beauty.

For long, long years Diamond Dyes have been the favorite family dyes in every civilized country, and although imitation package dyes are now being offered for sale by dealers who think more of big profits than of giving satisfaction to the public, the great inferiority of these imitation dyes in strength, fastness, beauty and brilliancy was soon discovered, and they are now avoided and condemned by all who prize good, bright and durable colors. Thousands of testimonials are coming in from all parts of the country testifying to the excellence and vast superiority of the Diamond Dyes.

Refuse all poor, worthless and imitation dyes when they are offered you. Ask for the "Diamond," and see that the name is on each packet.

Book of directions and card of 48 colors free to any address. Write to Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

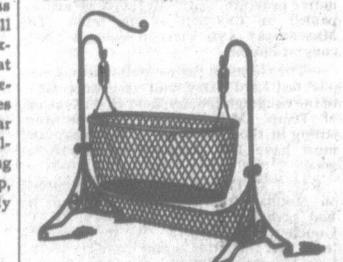


and K. D. C. Pills—the Great Twin Remedies for Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Free sample to any address. K. D. C. Company, Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., and 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

ENGAGEMENT BIRTHDAY WEDDING RINGS
JEWELS, JEWELLERY.
GIFTS FOR BRIDES
Pudding Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Pitchers, Trays, Cake, Baskets, Bon Bon Dishes, Butter Castors, Castors, Clocks, etc., etc.
WATCHES
Gold, Gold-filled and Silver.
SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES.
Write for particulars if you want anything in the Jewellery line.
M. S. BROWN & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Jewellers,
HALIFAX, N. S.

MONT. McDONALD,
BARRISTER, Etc.
Princess St. St. John, N. B.

MOTHER AND BABY DELIGHTED WITH The "LITTLE BEAUTY HAMMOCK COT."



PATENTED
Here is one of many testimonials:
75 East Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.,
April 18, 1898.
Geo. B. MEADOWS, Esq., Toronto:
DEAR SIR.—It affords me a great deal of pleasure in stating that the "Little Beauty Hammock Cot" purchased from you has been very satisfactory, and I consider it one of the greatest conveniences we have, as it is so popular with the children, who seem to take to it at once. It takes up very little room and can be easily moved from place to place as required. I would not be without it under any circumstances, and can recommend it as a very useful and convenient article.
Yours Respectfully,
MRS. W. F. MONTAGUE.
Write for Baby's Letter, giving full particulars. Manufactured by
Geo. B. Meadows,
Toronto Wire & Iron Works,
128 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

SHORTHAND.
Our system is the ISAAC PITMAN—the best and fastest. The system, although an English one, taught to the exclusion of all the American systems in the public schools of New York and in leading institutions all over the United States.
Business Department.
LATEST ACTUAL BUSINESS METHODS
BEST COURSE OF STUDY.
BEST RESULTS.
Time required for graduating, 4 months and upwards, according to ability of student.
SEND TO-DAY for Catalogue, giving terms, etc.
S. KERR & SON.
FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1828. **WELLS**
HAS TURNED & OPENED
A FINEST & BEST
C. WELLS & CO. JEWELLERS
WEST-TROY N. Y. 1898
DRESSES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE

June
Abrid
Lesson
Read
I am he
behold I a
I. THOM
Friday, S
which acc
would be
method of
with refer
kings.
S. AND
the wings
too good to
joy. "I
'at w
mangled be
to be true'
upper room
headquarters
after this,
and praying
Peter and
other place
The Fir
Magdalene
the sepulch
as she stood
(John 20: 1
The Sec
THEY WER
This phras
and in R. v
rative. "Th
by some oth
Mary Magd
gone.
BETHOLD,
HALL. "I'
salutation.
shortened f
BY THE PR
ent, affec
was indeed
gladness.
religious wo
10. GO TI
GO INTO A
promise be
them there
SHALL TH
show himse
but the gre
hundred st
for that pur
the great p
own human
cipies, and
gelize the w
Confirmat
THEY WER
away on t
WATCH. T
request of
sepulcher,
his body, a
62-66).
PRIESTS, U
The beloved
news from
rough Rom
THAT VERI
truth as the
seeming ne
expected th
heaven, or
angels?"
12. GAVE
SOLDIERS,
was so dan
no small su
ate themse
all the effo
depend upo
13. SAY
NIGHT, AN
SLEPT. (1
of this stat
of it. For
could they
him away?
have stolen
with the sol
to prevent
away the t
sleepy gues
motive for
not expect
know its l
have done
detection)?
14. AND
NOR'S BA
turned to hi
care little a
"rid you o
the respons
have no fea
guard, whic
15. AND
up by the
That is, w

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Second Quarter.

THE RISEN LORD.

Lesson XII. June 19.—Matt. 28: 1-20.

Read Matt. 28; Luke 24; 1 Cor. 15. Commit Verses 18-20.

GOLDEN TEXT.

I am he that liveth, and was dead; and behold I am alive forevermore, Rev. 1: 18.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THREE DAYS IN THE TOMB.—Part of Friday, Saturday, and part of Sunday, which according to Jewish reckoning would be called three days. The same method of reckoning years was employed with reference to the reigns of the Jewish kings.

8. AND THEY DEPARTED QUICKLY, on the wings of fear and joy. The news was too good to keep. WITH FEAR AND GREAT JOY. "Fear" at what they had seen, "joy" at what they had heard; and both mingled because the latter seemed too good to be true. They went, doubtless, to the upper room, which seems to have been the headquarters of the disciples for some time after this. Doubtless they were watching and praying, and this was to be the answer. Peter and John seem to have been in another place.

The First Appearance of Jesus. Mary Magdalene had told Peter, and returned to the sepulcher, when Jesus appeared to her as she stood weeping near it in the garden (John 20: 11-18).

The Second Appearance. 9. AND AS THEY WENT TO TELL HIS DISCIPLES. This phrase is omitted in the best MSS. and in R. V., but it is implied in the narrative. They were returning to Jerusalem by some other streets than those by which Mary Magdalene, and Peter, and John had gone.

BEHOLD, JESUS MET THEM, SAYING, ALL HAIL. "Rejoice," the usual form of salutation. The English "all hail" is shortened from "all health." HELD HIM BY THE FEET. Clasped his feet, in reverent, affectionate joy, to make sure that it was indeed their Lord, and to express their gladness. AND WORSHIPPED HIM. With religious worship or adoration.

10. GO TELL MY BRETHREN THAT THEY GO INTO GALILEE. According to his promise before he died, that he would meet them there (Matt. 28: 32). AND THERE SHALL THEY SEE ME. He did indeed show himself before they went to Galilee, but the great manifestation to over five hundred at once who must have gathered for that purpose on account of the message, the great proof that he was living in his own human body, by eating with the disciples, and the great commission to evangelize the world, all were in Galilee.

Confirmation by Enemies. 11. WHEN THEY WERE GOING. While they were away on this errand. SOME OF THE WATCH. The guard set by Pilate at the request of the chief priests to watch the sepulcher, lest the disciples should steal his body, and say he was risen (Matt. 27: 65-66). SHREWD UNTO THE CHIEF PRIESTS. Under whose charge they were. The beloved of Jesus heard the glorious news from angels, but the enemies from rough Roman soldiers. ALL THE THINGS THAT WERE DONE. They told the simple truth as the best possible excuse for their seeming negligence. "How was it to be expected that they should hold out against heaven, or contend with earthquakes and angels?"

12. GAVE LARGE MONEY UNTO THE SOLDIERS. The report the soldiers made was so dangerous to their own lives, that no small sum could induce them to criminate themselves; but the entire results of all the efforts to destroy Jesus seemed to depend upon it.

13. SAY YE, HIS DISCIPLES CAME BY NIGHT, AND STOLE HIM AWAY WHILE WE SLEPT. (1) The absurdity and stupidity of this statement are apparent on the face of it. For if the guard were asleep, how could they know that the disciples stole him away? (2) The disciples could not have stolen the body away if they would, with the soldiers placed on watch especially to prevent it. Even the noise of rolling away the stone would have awakened a sleepy guard. (3) The disciples had no motive for stealing the body. They did not expect a resurrection. They did not know its importance. What could they have done with the body to escape detection?

14. AND IF THIS COME TO THE GOVERNOR'S EAR. Who probably soon returned to his capital at Caesarea, and would care little about it. SECURE YOU. R. V. "rid you of care." They would take all the responsibility, so that the soldiers need have no fear of the penalty for sleeping on guard, which was death.

15. AND THIS SAYING. The story made up by the soldiers. UNTIL THIS DAY. That is, when the Gospel was written,

possibly thirty or more years after the resurrection.

16. THEM. R. V., "but." In spite of this false rumor. THE ELEVEN DISCIPLES Judas having perished by suicide. WENT AWAY INTO GALILEE, as commanded by the angels (Matt. 28: 7), and by Jesus himself before his death (26: 32) and after his resurrection (28: 10). INTO A MOUNTAIN. R. V., "the" mountain, the designated place. HAD APPOINTED THEM. Probably when he bade them go to Galilee he named the place; or he may have designated it at some of his appearances after his resurrection.

17. AND WHEN THEY SAW HIM. He appeared to them after they were assembled. THEY WORSHIPPED HIM. Fell prostrate at his feet in reverence and awe. BUT SOME DOUBTED. The doubts of the early church could be overcome only by the most invincible proofs. Never were men less credulous; and the fact that they were finally obliged to yield to the many infallible proofs of the risen Christ is strong evidence that he did actually rise from the dead. "They" doubted, that "we" might never doubt.

18. AND JESUS... SPAKE UNTO THEM. What follows was doubtless a summary of Christ's instructions at his various interviews during the forty days of his resurrection life. The same truths were probably repeated to different persons, and at different times to the same persons, in order that they might be written indelibly upon the memory.

HIS LAST MESSAGE.—Vs. 18-20.

18. ALL POWER IS GIVEN UNTO ME. The English language contains no adequate equivalent for the word rendered "power." It embraces the ideas of both "power" and "authority"—power coupled with right. The A. V. gives one of these meanings, and the R. V. gives the other. IN HEAVEN. All the powers and authority that flow from heaven—the power of God, of the Holy Spirit, of angels, of truth, of all spiritual influences and motives. AND IN (ON) EARTH. (1) Over his disciples, to be their Teacher and their Master, the one Head of the church. (2) Over the world, to guide all nations, to direct the course of events, to make even the enemies of his religion aid in its extension. Every movement, every design of man, every worldly force, is under his control. (3) He has the power on earth over all the motives that can move men toward God,—love, duty, fear, hope. (4) He has authority over property. The silver and the gold are his. (5) He has power over nature and its laws, so that he can defend and aid his children. (6) He has the power and authority over all the inventions of men, so that commerce shall carry his gospel, telegraphs transmit his word, and cannon batter down barriers to his work. (7) Over all adverse influences, devil, wicked men, wrong ideas.

19. GO YE THEREFORE. Because this power is with you. See the fitness of his commission: "As I have all power, Go. I have dominion everywhere; go everywhere." Do not wait for them to come to you. Do not wait for open doors; open the door. Do not wait till it is safe, but go everywhere, knowing that all things will be compelled to help on the work. AND TEACH. R. V., "make disciples of."

"Teach" here is a different word from the "teach" in the next verse. We greatly need an English word, "disciple" (all nations), for this passage. The verb "disciple" is found once in Shakespeare ("All's Well," I., 2, 28), and once in Spencer's "Faery Queen," 14, c. 1. To disciple a person to Christ is to bring him into the relation of pupil to teacher. A disciple is a learner, one who goes to school to another. A disciple of Christ is one who puts himself under his authority, accepts of his truths and principles, imitates his example, obeys his rules, puts himself under his training that he may become like his teacher. ALL NATIONS. Not the Jews alone. Christianity is a universal religion, adapted to all nations, all races, all classes. Its claim is upon all. To receive it is the only way in which all nations can be made happy, holy, blessed. BAPTIZING THEM. Causing them to make a public profession of their discipleship through baptism. This is the duty of every Christian. It is both commanded and necessary; commanded because necessary. It confirms their faith, it separates them from the world, it binds them together in a church, it keeps them from falling away. IN THE NAME. Rather "into" the name. The name is "the expression of the sum total of the divine Being," "in which all his attributes and characteristics are summed up." OF, the one name of, THE FATHER, SON, AND... HOLY GHOST. There is a reference to the different parts which the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit take in the work of salvation, and to the unity of the Godhead, the fountain of all blessing.

The Missionary Duty of the Church. (1) This is the command of Christ. The church cannot be obedient, and let one nation be without the gospel. (2) This command includes home missions as well



Painters!

Don't stand still and expect business to come to you. It won't do it. Use

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

and you'll have back of you the best paint that can be made—paint that will satisfy your customers and please you.

With it you can get the best trade, and hold it year after year.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS,

100 Canal Street, Cleveland. 280 Stewart Avenue, Chicago. 277 Washington Street, New York. 21 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

THE RAVAGES OF CONSUMPTION.

The White Plague on the Increase.

The remarkable increase of deaths from Consumption (Tuberculosis) within the last few years is now attracting the attention and earnest consideration and study of the leading medical authorities of Europe and America. And the most strenuous efforts are being made to check its further development. Many eminent men suppose that Consumption cannot be cured; but not so with that great scientist and chemist, Dr. T. A. Slocum, who asserts that this terrible malady has never been thoroughly studied in its various bearings; and says that consumptions are constantly being sent to Sanatoriums, with the hope of prolonging life for a short time, rather than for the purpose of effecting a cure. Dr. Slocum has made consumption a life-long study; and he claims that not only can life be prolonged, but a complete cure can be effected, even in the last stages. The Slocum Cure is not an experimental remedy, but is the result of laborious study and practice, each ingredient in its composition having been selected for a special and powerful bearing upon the cause of this dreadful disease. If his remedies (The Slocum Cure) are persisted in for a reasonable time, a perfect and a permanent cure can be effected.

If the reader is a consumptive, or has lung or throat trouble, general debility or wasting away, do not despair, but send you name, post office and nearest express office to The T. A. Slocum Chemical Co., Limited, 186 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, when three large sample bottles (The Slocum Cure) will be sent you free. Don't delay until it's too late—but send at once for these free samples; and be convinced of the efficacy of this great remedy. When writing for samples say you saw this free offer in the Messenger and Visitor.

"THOUGHT MY HEAD WOULD BURST."

A Fredericton Lady's Terrible Suffering.

Mrs. Geo. Donzert tells the following remarkable story of relief from suffering and restoration to health, which should



clear away all doubts as to the efficacy of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills from the minds of the most skeptical:

"For several years I have been a constant sufferer from nervous headache, and the pain was so intense that sometimes I was almost crazy. I really thought that my head would burst. I consulted a number of physicians, and took many remedies, but without effect. I noticed Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised, and as they seemed to suit my case, I got a box and began their use. Before taking them I was very weak and debilitated, and would sometimes wake out of my sleep with a distressed, smothering feeling, and I was frequently seized with agonizing pains in the region of the heart, and often could scarcely muster up courage to keep up the struggle for life. In this wretched condition Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills came to the rescue, and to-day I state, with gratitude, that I am vigorous and strong, and all this improvement is due to this wonderful remedy.

as foreign; our own neighborhood as well as more distant places. But missionary effort must not be confined to the home field. Every nation needs the gospel as much as ours needs it. (3) It is the nature of a living Christianity to be missionary. Max Müller says that of all religions, only the missionary religions are living. That church is dead which is not anxious to preach the gospel to every creature. (4) This is the only way the church will keep pure. Nothing without this can keep the doctrine or life pure; organizations, creeds, persecutions—all have failed. But any church which seeks to save souls will keep pure, because it cannot do its work without the great main doctrines of Christianity. (5) The true "Broad Church" cares for "the salvation of the world"; the "Narrow Church" is the one that cares chiefly for itself and temporal things. (6) The church at home is built up faster by working for the heathen.

ALL THINGS WHATSOEVER I HAVE COMMANDED YOU. The doctrines and precepts of Christ, nothing less and nothing more, are the proper subjects of Christian faith and practice. LO, I AM WITH YOU ALWAYS. Note, it is "I am," not "I will be." Jesus, with his love, with his power, with his wisdom, with his willingness to help; Jesus the Saviour, the Guide, the Inspirer, the King, the Teacher; Jesus the Omnipotent, the Omnipresent, the Omnipotent, is with us everywhere, all the days. "Always": literally, "all the days" UNTO THE END OF THE WORLD. Literally, the consummation of the age; the end of the gospel dispensation, when the kingdom shall have fully come coincident with the second coming of Christ.

At a recent meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade Henry Miles, the treasurer, made a report on a recent interview with the Council of St. John Board of Trade with respect to Montreal harbor improvements. It was resolved that letters be addressed to the Boards of Trade of St. John and Halifax conveying its most honest assurance that the Montreal Board was heartily in favor of the Canadian trade, both summer and winter, for the export and import trade of the Dominion.

Teacups, even when carefully kept, sometimes have dark stains on the bottom caused by the action of the tannin in the tea. Salt, slightly moistened, will remove these, but in the case of very fine china, it sometimes scratches it a little. Powdered whiting will be found quite harmless and equally good.

MILBURN'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale. A' the people use it. HARLEN FULTON. Pleasant Bay, C. B.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES

Printed on Heavy Linen Paper, 8 x 11 inches at 30c. per dozen. For sale by PATERSON & CO., Printers, 92 Germain Street St. John, N. B.

From the Churches.

TRYON, P. E. I.—I had the pleasure of baptizing one young man at Tryon May 15th, and a young married woman at Bonshaw May 22nd. DAVID PRICE. May 31st.

CENTREVILLE.—It was my privilege on May 29th, to baptize Winalow Lewis, Mrs. Ella Harold, Mrs. Jennie Gregg and Mrs. Alice Hoyte, all heads of families. There are others whom we expect will soon obey the same divine command. Rev. George Howard, a former pastor of this church, spent a few days with us, and on Sunday a large congregation greeted him and heard him preach the word of Life with great pleasure and we trust much profit. May our churches soon learn to labor 12 months in the church, to extend Christ's reign on earth. JOS. A. CABILL.

CHESTER.—In a late report Pastor Beals sets the example. "Denominational funds raised," says he. Chester also has more than raised what the District Meeting apportioned as its share. These are the reports from the churches which during the few closing weeks of the Convention year will best advance the Kingdom and most rejoice the King's own heart. I had the pleasure of baptizing Mrs. McMinn last Sunday. New Ross and New Germany both are pastorless.

FALMOUTH.—On the 22nd of May I enjoyed the privilege of baptizing two young sisters and welcoming them into the church. It was a beautiful sight and all the more pleasing that in closing my pastorate in Falmouth I was permitted to add two devoted young workers to take the places of those who were leaving. In a few days I expect to enter upon pastoral work in Shelburne and most earnestly ask prayers for God's blessing on my labors. After June 1st my address will be Shelburne, Shelburne Co., N. S. All correspondents will please note the change from Falmouth to Shelburne. JOSEPH MURRAY.

BLACK POINT HALIFAX CO.—The ladies of this place held a basket social, refreshment table and a concert on the evening of the 24th inst., which was well patronized not only by the people of the community but also by friends from Halifax and Hammonds Plains, who all expressed themselves as being well pleased with the whole proceedings. The net proceeds were \$40, which will be used towards the completion of our church. The building committee also beg to acknowledge the receipt of \$1.00 from Mrs. Allen Zwicker, Halifax, and \$1.00 from Mrs. D. Shatford, Mill Cove; also refreshments from friends at Hubbards Cove all of which was thankfully received. Black Point. CALER F. HUBLEY. May 28. Sec'y-Treas. Com.

MIDGIC.—The Lord has blessed us by additions to our number and reviving His love in our hearts. We have had no special meetings, as my duties on this broad field prevent, but last month I baptized one on Midgic field and 4 for Bro. Carpenter at Centreville. We met midway between the two stations, at Harpers Brook and in the mill pond, a beautiful sheet of water, in the presence of a large concourse of people, we led the five willing converts down into the liquid grave, and they rose with joy to follow the risen Lord. Again last Lord's Day, we gathered at the Mill pond, in Midgic and 4 candidates obeyed the Lord's command in His appointed way. These, with one received on experience, a former member of this church were received at the close of the service, making 6 for month of May. Our new church building demonstrated its usefulness by comfortably seating the large congregation and room to spare, while on similar occasions, last summer, the old church was packed, overflowing and uncomfortably crowded. The Midgic church is very well satisfied with its church building and we trust its work for the salvation of souls may be as thoroughly performed and lead to as satisfactory results. Pray for us that others who are inquiring, may find the way. We are looking forward to the meeting of the N. B. E. Association with us and pray that God may bless us in the influences of that gathering and by His meeting with us on that occasion. J. G. A. BELVEA.

TEMPLE CHURCH, YARMOUTH, N. S.—On Friday evening, June 3rd, we held our yearly covenant business meeting. After the roll call and reading of letters from absent members, reports were received from the different departments of church work, all indicating encouraging progress. During the year 18 members were added to the church and 3 dismissed, making our present membership 327, a net gain of 15 for the year. Our treasurer, who has proved himself an efficient and careful financier, reported, "All expenses paid, no liabilities, a small balance in the treasury. This speaks well for our membership, but means for the treasurer, no doubt, much anxious thought and honest toil. The report of the Sunday School, of which Bro. George N. Spinney is the efficient Superintendent, showed a total membership of 230, with an average attendance of 170, an increase of twenty-five per cent. over the attendance of the previous year. Our school is in an excellent condition. Efficient officers, a good staff of teachers, a fine library of 550 volumes and a balance of \$50 in the treasury. In this department we are now thoroughly equipped and prepared to do better work for the Master during the coming year. Pastor Parker, who is giving his best thought and ability to the work of the church, has gained, during the brief time he has been with us, not only the confidence and esteem of his own people, but that of the whole community as well. His labors have already been crowned with abundant success, while there is evidence that he has only just entered upon a long term of usefulness among us. "Hitherto the Lord has helped us." Acknowledging His guidance in the past, and trusting Him for future good, we enter hopefully upon our 28th year and the work the Master has chosen us to perform as a church of Christ in this community. COM.

Editorial Notes.

—The large demands which the report of the Anniversary proceedings at Acadia makes upon our space this week makes it necessary to hold over to another issue a number of communications which we should have been pleased to find space for this week.

—The pastor of a church at which an association is to be held complains that there is a neglect in the matter of sending the names of delegates to the committee of entertainment. This should not be so. When a church has consented to entertain an association, it has a right to expect that a full list of delegates will be in the hands of its committee in good time, so that the necessary arrangements for entertainment may be made without embarrassment.

—Notwithstanding the prevailing dull weather last week, the anniversary proceedings at Wolfville attracted a large number of visitors. Dr. Butler's visit was highly appreciated. The high note which he struck in the Baccalaureate sermon was well sustained by Mr. Freeman's address in the evening before the College Y. M. C. A. and generally by the proceedings of the week. Old alumni speak of it as one of the most successful anniversaries in the history of the College. President Trotter's confidence as to the assured success of the Forward Movement Fund must be especially gratifying to all the friends of our educational work.

Question.

A deacon of a Baptist church absents himself from all the general prayer meetings, all the covenant meetings and from the Lord's table, and in other matters fails to discharge obligations to the church which he had assumed; besides this his conduct in other respects unbecoming in one professing to be a follower of Christ. Should the church depose him from his office and declare his place vacant?

ANSWER.—Under the circumstance

stated, and provided that efforts have been made in vain to bring the delinquent deacon to a sense of his duty as a Christian and of his obligations as a member and officer of the church, we do not see who the church can do otherwise than pursue the course indicated in the question. The duties pertaining to the deacon's office are sacred and important. Rightly used the office makes for the edification of the church and the glory of God; abused, it becomes an offence and a scandal. If for any reason one holding this office cannot walk in full fellowship with the church and discharge the obligations he has assumed, then he should resign. If he does not do so, and especially if he is pursuing a course which is an offence to his brethren and a scandal in the community, it is certainly the duty of the church to depose him from his office and to deal with him otherwise as the facts of the case may require.

The Hants Co. Baptist Convention.

The Hants quarterly convention met with the church at South Rawdon on the 25th and 26th inst. All but two of the churches in the County were represented and the meetings were of much profit to all. The new officers of the various organizations within the Convention, and of the Convention itself, were appointed, and the annual reports were heard.

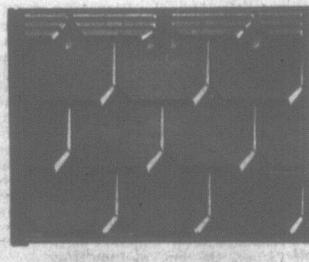
Three of our pastors have resigned since our last meeting. Pastor Murray who goes to Shelburne, Pastor Hatt who leaves in August for Rochester and Pastor Roop whose plans are as yet indefinite. We shall greatly miss these brethren from our quarterly gatherings. Brother Stackhouse from Acadia comes to Falmouth for the summer. On Wednesday afternoon Pastor Hatt gave an excellent address on The Pledge and our Young Peoples Societies. The evening was devoted to a Sunday school platform meeting. The general topic being "Teaching Power." Three addresses were given. "Culture and Teaching Power," by Pastor Roop. "Character and Teaching Power," by Pastor Shaw. "The Holy Spirit and Teaching Power," Mrs. Rees. On Thursday afternoon Pastor Roop gave a very helpful address on the Mutual Relations of Pastor and People. The friends at Rawdon, headed by their genial pastor entertained us royally, driving us both from and to Ellershouse station, 11 miles distant. The Convention adjourned Thursday evening to meet at Brooklyn in September. A. A. SHAW, Secy.

Corner Stone Laying at Pereaux.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new church edifice being erected by the members of the 5th Baptist church of Cornwallis came off with much eclat on Tuesday, May 21st last. The wisdom of taking that day was apparent in the very large and influential gathering from all parts of the County to Pereaux for their holiday excursion. W. H. Hutchins, the Pastor of the Church, had prepared a fine programme of the afternoon's proceedings which was carried out in fine form. At the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. the exercises began as follows: Singing by the choir, Prayer offered by Rev. Joseph H. Cox, reading Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Hatch Pastor of the Wolfville Baptist Church followed by the history of the 5th Baptist Church, which had been prepared by the clerk, Walter M. Sandford, after which the corner stone

EASTLAKE SHINGLES

Look Well and Last Well



They're fire, rust and leak proof. The only shingles made with our patent chest and water gaster. A void imitation—genuine Eastlakes give genuine, economical satisfaction. Write us for full information.

Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, 1196 King Street West, Toronto.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

was duly laid, the Pastor officiating. The box containing the list of officers of the church, documents and public prints and history of the church was deposited beneath a stone that had been previously inscribed on two sides with the dates of organization of church and that of erection. Then followed grand and appropriate addresses by Rev. Mr. Nobles, Pastor of Kentville Church, followed by the Rev. C. H. Martell, Pastor of Canard Church, and closed by Professor Kierstead of Acadia College. The speakers were listened to by the large audience with deep attention and approval. The children sang the National Anthem which closed the service, in the meantime the ladies of the church and congregation had prepared a sumptuous tea in the vestry of which a large number partook. The sum of sixty-five dollars was realized in behalf of the building fund. All were happy, both residents and visitors, by this practical and sensible manner of commemorating the Queen's birthday in helping to build a fine and commodious modern planned church edifice in a community where one was much needed. Pastor W. N. Hutchins deserves and is receiving unstinted praise for his deep interest and unwearied efforts in behalf of the building committee and everything that tends to the moral and spiritual welfare of the members of the church and congregation to whom he ministers. Signed Clerk of Church.

BLACK SUITS

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

A. GILMOUR, Merchant Tailor.

68 King St. St. John, N. B.

Established 1841.

Important to Agents.

The Life of "The Grand Old Man," HON. WM. E. GLADSTONE. By the distinguished author, D. M. Kelsey, is in Press and will be issued soon. Agents' Sample Prospectus is now ready. Active canvassers wanted everywhere. Best terms guaranteed to those who act now. This book will be a large, handsome volume, containing a complete account of Mr. Gladstone's Life from "the cradle to the grave." It will include his famous speeches and orations, striking incidents in his career, his personal anecdotes, brilliant genius, grand achievements, remarkable traits of character, etc. Profusely illustrated with portraits and appropriate scenes. Only \$1.50 in cloth style to subscribers. A large phototype engraving of Mr. Gladstone, suitable for framing, will be given to each subscriber, free of charge. This book promises a rich harvest to agents. Write at once for full particulars. Address, R. A. H. Morrow, Publisher, 59 Garden Street, St. John, N. B.

McIntyre June 1st, Charles H. Brunswick, Alden, of B. BOWSER on May 11th, B. Timotee Hicks, of... LETTER-B... ville, on the Belyea, Fran to Carrie B... MCNELL... of the bride Co., N. S. Porter, Le Franklin, b... N. S. SMITH-W... bride, Midd Butgens, H... Chester, to morland Co... MCEACH... May 26th, H... H. Westac... West Tatan... JEFFERSON... G. W. Brown... Rev. H. B. S... of Point P... to Mrs. Jose... ALEXAND... Baptist chu... ing, June 2... John Lang... England, to... Halifax, N... KINNEAR... inst., Chest... months, son... SHARRS—... Myrtle Sear... David and F... ROCKWELL... 30th, Hardin... BENTLEY... Ruth, below... aged 92 year... PORTER—... 29th, Simon... suffering, 9... The three... the Billtown... in faith and... BISHOP—... after a long... Harding Dis... SPRAGUE... John Sprag... years our br... cation of c... sufferings w... which were... submission... EISENHAR... months and... child of ou... Florence B... Corkum. G... since the lit... morning an... and heaven... EISENHAR... our old men... years, dep... was baptized... terrible, but... Saviour's p... wonderful m... tion of his v... rendered ev... the sufferer... them... LANGILL... Bro. Archib... had been a... Baptist chu... at our brothe... one would n... so suddenly...

MARRIAGES.

MCINTYRE-ALDEN.—At Roxbury, Mass., June 1st, by Rev. A. S. Gumbart, D. D. Charles H. McIntyre, formerly of New Brunswick, now of Boston, to Martha E. Alden, of Boston.

BOWSER-HICKS.—At Middle Sackville, on May 11th, by Rev. J. C. A. Belyea, A. B., Timothy Bowser, of Sackville, to Ethel Hicks, of Midgie.

ETTER-ESTABROOK.—At Middle Sackville, on the 1st inst., by Pastor J. G. A. Belyea, Frank Etter, of Westmorland Point, to Carrie Estabrook, of Middle Sackville.

MCNEILL-FRANKLIN.—At the residence of the bride's father, North Range, Digby Co., N. S., May 25th, by Rev. Jas. A. Porter, Leonard McNeill to Annie M. Franklin, both of North Range, Digby Co., N. S.

SMITH-WELDON.—At the home of the bride, Middleton, May 25th, by Rev. C. C. Burgess, Elijah Smith, of Upper Dorchester, to Flora S. Weldon, all of Westmorland Co., N. B.

MCEACHREN-CLARK.—At River John, May 26th, by Rev. J. T. Dimock, Charles H. McEachren to Agnes Clark, both of West Tatamagouche, Colchester Co.

JEFFERSON-GILLIS.—At the residence of G. W. Brown, North Sydney, June 1st, by Rev. H. B. Smith, M. A., Charles Jefferson, of Point Pleasant, Leitch's Creek, C. B., to Mrs. Josephine Gillis, of North Sydney.

ALEXANDER-STREET.—At the First Baptist church, Halifax, Thursday morning, June 2nd, by Rev. A. C. Chute, B. D., John Langley Alexander, of Winchester, England, to Annie Elizabeth Street, of Halifax, N. S.

DEATHS.

KINNEAR.—At Cookville, on the 8th inst., Chester Harold Kinnear, aged 11 months, son of C. H. and Minnie Kinnear.

SEARS.—At Midgie, at the 1st inst., Myrtle Sears, aged 16 months, daughter of David and Fannie Sears.

ROCKWELL.—At Billtown, N. S., April 30th, Harding Rockwell, aged 71 years.

BENTLEY.—At Billtown, N. S., May 10, Ruth, beloved wife of Mr. Andrew Bentley, aged 92 years.

PORTER.—At Vernon Mines, N. S., May 29th, Simon Newton Porter, after protracted suffering, aged 82 years.

The three above named were members of the Billtown Baptist church. They died in faith and are now with Jesus.

BISHOP.—At Harvey Bank, May 3rd, after a long protracted season of suffering, Harding Bishop, aged 75 years.

SPRAGUE.—At Harvey Bank, May 28th, John Sprague, aged 55 years. For many years our brother suffered from a complication of diseases. Great distress and sufferings were occasioned thereby, all of which were born with calm and Christlike submission.

EISENHAUER.—On April 10th, aged 4 months and 7 days, Blanche, the one sweet child of our brother James and his wife Florence Eisenhauer, daughter of Peter Corkum. Grandfather's house is lonely since the little one took the wings of the morning and flew away to be with Jesus, and heaven seems nearer.

EISENHAUER.—A few days later one of our old men, Edward Eisenhauer, aged 65 years, departed to be with the Lord. He was baptized by Pastor Parry about four years ago. His sufferings from cancer were terrible, but with the consciousness of the Saviour's presence he was sustained in a wonderful measure, and the untiring attention of his wife aided by the kind neighbors rendered every condition as pleasant for the sufferer as love and toil could make them.

LANGILL.—At Tatamagouche, May 27th, Bro. Archibald Langill, aged 42 years. He had been a member of the New Annan Baptist church for some years. Looking at our brother three days before his death one would not suppose he would be called so suddenly, but the summons came after

an illness of about twenty-four hours. He leaves a widow and six small children to mourn their loss.

HISLOP.—At Brule, Colchester Co., May 15th, Rhoda, wife of Aaron Hislop, aged 56 years. A few weeks before her death our sister had returned from the general hospital where she had undergone a severe yet successful operation. When the worst seemed to be over other diseases attacked her weakened frame, and soon loving ones were compelled to part with a dear wife and mother. Before going to the hospital she had many doubts as to living through the operation, but was ready to look upward and say "Thy will be done." She leaves a husband and nine children to mourn their loss.

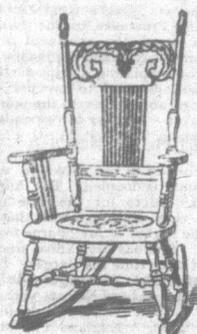
FOSTER.—At Clarence, N. S., May 17th, May Cleveland, only daughter of Norman and Agnes Foster, aged 10 years and 10 months. May was a child of more than common brightness and intelligence, the beloved of her school mates and the sunshine of her home. The whole community was present at the funeral, the school children coming all together, and in the funeral procession marched in front of the hearse as far as the school house. Our little friend was sick only three days, and the suddenness of her death has thrown a gloom over the community and school. Brother and sister feel sadly their loss.

WHITMAN.—At Ericton, April 30th, Byron Whitman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Whitman, entered into rest. He passed away quietly at eventide, as peacefully as the sun a little before had set in the west. He was a member of the Nictaux Baptist church, and lived what he had professed. He was also a member of the Sons of Temperance. He was highly thought of by all who knew him, which fact was clearly proved by the large number of friends that attended his funeral. The members of the Division were present wearing regalia. In January he was attending the high school in Lawrencetown studying for a license. Disease did his work rapidly and in a few weeks Byron had finished the work assigned. The parents are well nigh crushed by the loss of their first born but they take comfort from the promises of Scripture and look forward to meeting with their loved one again.

GIBSON.—At Good Corner, April 21st, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian patience, Rebecca, relict of the late Thomas C. Gibson aged 60 years. Our sister experienced religion some 20 years ago under the labors of Rev. Jos. Harvey but through fear that she could not remain steadfast did not make a public confession of her faith in Christ. It was her wish when on a sick bed to be baptized, but when she learned that the Master would, under the circumstances, accept the will for the deed she was happy and triumphant in the Saviour. She for weeks longed to be with her Redeemer where the conflict is not. Of her it can truthfully be said a good neighbor, a kind and affectionate mother and a Christian woman has gone out from us. She leaves to mourn two daughters and two sons, but their great loss is her infinite gain.

HAM.—At Mahone Bay, N. S., May 13, in the 62nd year of his age, our much beloved and highly respected brother, Joseph Ham. Bro. Ham was converted when a young man, and after much study about his duty gave himself to Christ and His church. During the early and struggling years of the Baptist cause here he provided a hall for public worship at his own expense, and for twenty-five years superintended the Sunday School most efficiently. Though eminently qualified for the office of deacon he declined appointment, but continued a leading worker in the cause of Christ and truth. He had been in failing health for about three years, and his last days were full of suffering which was borne with Christian fortitude. He had no fear of death and the message came sooner than we expected but was gladly welcomed by him. The large concourse of people attending his funeral evinced the high esteem in which he was held. He has gone but his work will bear fruit in many lives for years to come. He leaves behind a devoted wife, one son and four daughters,

A Catalogue of Furniture



We have just issued a very complete and comprehensive catalogue of our Furniture Stock, which is full of illustrations and giving the prices of the different articles. This catalogue should be in the hands of all householders.

Money can be saved by buying Furniture from us.

Send for a Copy of this Catalogue.

No. 524.—Cobbler Seat Rocker, Oak, Curly Birch, or Imitation Mahogany—\$2.25.

Manchester Robertson & Allison

THE GREAT CHURCH LIGHT

For electric, gas or oil, give the most powerful, the safest, cheapest and best light known for Churches, Halls and Public Buildings. Send size of room, Book of Light and estimate free. L. F. ALLEN, 222 Pearl St., New York.

IT PAYS

to insure in the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION, because of its sound financial position, its moderate premium rates and its unexcelled profits to policy-holders—Policies unconditional—Guaranteed extended Insurance, paid up and cash surrender values—All claims paid immediately upon receipt of proof of death.

S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John.

G. W. PARKER, General Agent.

Bargain in Houses in Wolfville

Two new residences on Acadia St. and Highland Ave., in convenient proximity to depot, post office and College; well finished, containing 10 rooms, fitted with furnace, range, and all modern conveniences. Also two desirable lots adjoining. Property produces 30 to 40 bushels apples besides small fruits. An unusual opportunity for bargains as property must be sold. Particulars will be furnished and tenders for the above properties received till August 1 next by: AVARD V. PINEO, Barrister, etc. Wolfville, N. S.

one of whom is the wife of Rev. S. Spidle, of Port Morien, C. B. By Bro. Ham's death the town has lost a noble citizen, society a worthy member, the church a strong and generous supporter, while the family has sustained an irreparable loss. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

NOTICE.

If any one who may read this, knows of a parcel, or small box of books, addressed to Rev. W. McGregor at either their Post Offices or Railroad stations, and will kindly forward it to South Range, Digby Co., N. S., it will be thankfully received and all expenses promptly paid.

The Earle Publishing Co are bringing out a life of Gladstone which has been in course of preparation for years. As the book, which is fully illustrated, is sold only through agents, they will do well to write the firm at once for particulars. For particulars see adv.

Pain-Killer

(PERRY DAVIS') A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

- Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism,
- Colic, Colds, Neuralgia,
- Diarrhoea, Gripe, Toothache.

Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.

Keep it by you. Beware of imitations. Buy only the Genuine—Perry Davis'. Sold Everywhere.

THE CARLETON HOUSE,

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

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.



**PURE, HIGH GRADE
Cocoas and Chocolates**

on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufacture. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful, a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine. Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

News Summary.

A distinct earthquake shock was felt in Malone, N. Y., Wednesday evening.

Prof. Charles Elliot Norton has retired from active service as one of the faculty of Harvard University.

It is announced in London that the Duke of Leeds will most likely be Lord Aberdeen's successor as governor general of Canada.

The dwelling of John Hargrove, farmer, of South Lake, Sunbury county, was burned with all its contents Sunday morning.

The United States is taking up the case of Dr. Cornelius Herz, who has a claim of \$3,000,000 against France in connection with Panama canal matters.

Arthur Zimmerman, former champion bicyclist of the world, lies nearly at death's door with the deadly Mexican fever, at Freehold, N. J.

Loaded with wealth, but deserted and starving, John Rochel, once a well-known manufacturer in Sioux City, perished last April on the trail between Dawson City and Dyea, Alaska.

Serious riots occurred Wednesday at Multan, India, between Mohammedans and Hindus. Knives were freely used and 36 persons were more or less seriously injured. Many arrests were made.

At the trial in Montreal on Tuesday of Detective Kellert, accused of stealing letters from the residence of Lieut. Carranza, late military attaché of the Spanish legation at Washington, Miss Madon, servant, identified Kellert as the man who visited the house just previous to the missing of the letter.

Triuro News says: The contractors are rapidly pushing the work of the construction of the Midland railway from the Windsor end. Contractor O'Brien has the first 20 miles; and is at work, and Mr. Rogers, who has the next ten miles, will soon have his men at work on his section. Local contractors have secured contracts on other parts of it.

Owing to the heavy ice floes on the north coast of Newfoundland that section has been blockaded for weeks past. Vessels laden with provisions have been unable to reach there and the people are almost destitute, having used all the winter's supplies. The condition of things is unprecedented in the history of the colony. The government is forwarding relief.

The Senate remained in secret session for three hours Tuesday. The entire time was given to a rather free discussion of the Hawaiian question based on a motion declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the question of annexation should not be discussed in open session. At the conclusion of the debate the Senate voted viva voce not to pursue the subject further except behind closed doors.

In April, 1861, while on the way to the front at the opening of the civil war, the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was mobbed at Baltimore and subjected to a fusillade of bullets and paving stones. Four men were killed and forty wounded. On Sunday the same regiment again passed through Baltimore on the way to the front. It was greeted everywhere with cheers, and girls on the line of march pelted the soldiers with flowers or blew kisses to them. The blue and the grey are blending.

The enormous proportions of the agricultural exports of the United States are shown in the fact that they already in the present fiscal year have reached the amount of \$720,000,000 in value. In the whole of the previous year the sum attained was \$683,000,000. As there are two months of trade this year yet to be taken into account it is estimated that the full valuation will be \$850,000,000. This is \$300,000,000 larger than exports of 1896, and it is about 71 per cent, of the total exports of the country.

Dr. Hermann V. Hilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has just returned from the site of the ancient city of Nippur, in Babylonia, where his archeological labors have been so successful, while in Constantinople visited the Sultan, who gave him many valuable antiquities and invested him with the Osmanli decoration. The Sultan, indeed, is so well disposed to Prof. Hilprecht and his work of excavating the ruins of ancient Babylon that the University feels encouraged to continue the researches on an even greater scale.

In order to answer the thousand-and-one questions that people are asking in these days about the Philippine Islands, the Review of Reviews for June contains two valuable illustrated articles, one giving the observations of a very recent American visitor to the islands, Mr. Joseph T. Mannix, and the other, by Mr. Charles Johnston, late of the Bengal Civil Service, on "The Philippines in History." The relatives and friends of the thousands of young American volunteers who will shortly be called to serve in that distant part of the world, will be interested in what these writers have to tell about the islands and their inhabitants.

Summer tours by the Canadian Pacific Railway—We have received from the Company a copy of their summer tour book for 1898. Tourist tickets advertised therein are on sale from June 1st to September 30th, and are good for passage until October 31st. For the public these books are divided to show tours to the central portion of their line, viz. Quebec and Ontario, to the Maritime Provinces, to the Lake District, also across the continent to Banff, the Kootney District and the Pacific Coast. Anyone contemplating a trip during the summer will do well to procure a copy giving rates and routes to the points they wish to travel. Address correspondence to A. H. Notman, A. G. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

One of the last of the "wooden walls of Old England" is doomed. The Admiralty has given orders for the sale of Her Majesty's ship Nelson, which has been lying in the harbor of Melbourne for many years past. She has been afloat since 1814, and was at that time the largest English line-of-battle ship. Her figurehead is an admirable bust of Lord Nelson, with underneath an artistic scroll displaying the Trafalgar signal, "England expects that every man this day will do his duty." In the sixties the Admiralty lent her to the colony of Victoria for defence purposes. According to the Melbourne papers the oak of which she is built is as sound as ever.

A Wonderful Letter

From a Grateful Man.

Paine's Celery Compound Saved His Life.

Physicians, Medicines and Mineral Springs Failed Him in His Time of Need.

A Prominent Druggist Vouches for the Truth of Every Statement.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,

GENTLEMEN—I think it my duty, without solicitation from any one, to write in the interests of other sufferers, and give you a testimonial in favor of your (to me) almost miraculous remedy, Paine's Celery Compound. For more than a year I was suffering from the agonizing pains of sciatica, and after trying all that medical skill could devise, and using many remedies, patent and otherwise, I concluded to try the Hot Springs at Banff. I took the treatment thoroughly and carefully for six weeks, and came home at the end of that time racked with pain and weighing 43 pounds less. At this juncture, when hope had almost fled, I heard of Paine's Celery Compound. It seemed suited to my case, and I sent to my druggist, Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, of this place, and asked about it. He recommended it to me, and I took a bottle. I soon began to feel better, and after taking the second bottle I was a cured man and threw away my crutches.

I keep a bottle on hand in case of any return of the complaint. I am now 53 years old, and I feel as spry and healthy and free from pain as I ever did in my life. I was born in Norfolk, England, and came to Canada when only 3 years old. I was brought up in the township of Cornwall, Ontario, and came to Manitoba eight years ago. Have always been a farmer, and am as able to do hard work now as ever I was. With a heart full of gratitude for the benefits derived from the use of your remedy, and a wish to influence others who may suffer, I gladly and freely indite this letter.

Yours gratefully,
JAMES LEVERINGTON,
Virden, Man.

Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, the successful and extremely popular druggist of Virden, vouches for Mr. Leverington's statements, as follows:

I have known Mr. Leverington for two years or more, and can confirm what he says in regard to his cure by Paine's Celery Compound. Ever since his cure he has been sounding its praises, and he is a perfect enthusiast on the subject of Paine's Celery Compound. I believe him to be thoroughly reliable.

J. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
Druggist.

Fat is absolutely necessary as an article of diet. If it is not of the right kind it may not be digested. Then the body will not get enough of it. In this event there is fat-starvation.

Scott's Emulsion supplies this needed fat, of the right kind, in the right quantity, and in the form already partly digested.

As a result all the organs and tissues take on activity.

50c. and \$1.00. all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.



Purely Vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

- LOSS OF APPETITE,
- SICK HEADACHE,
- INDIGESTION,
- DIZZY FEELINGS,
- FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
- ILLIQUENESS,
- DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTIBILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver to the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These Pills in doses from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price 25c. per Box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
RADWAY & CO.
7 St. Helen st., Montreal, Can.

Radway's Pills

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pain in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with

ACHES AND PAINS.
For Headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Prostrations, Chills, Headaches, Toothaches, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for very Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application. A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

25 centaper bottle. Sold by all druggists

WANTED.

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

Old People's Troubles.
Hard for the old folks to move about—constant backaches to bother them in the daytime—urinary weakness to disturb their rest at night.
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
Strengthen the Kidneys and help to cure the declining years comfortably.
Mr. W. G. Mufford, Chestnut Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., writes:
"For the past two years I have had much trouble with disease of the kidneys and non-retention of urine, was dropsical and suffered a great deal with pain in my back. I have been greatly benefited by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills."

To the Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns of Albert Schofield, late of Fairville, Parish of Lancaster, City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, Millman, deceased, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner, (so called), in the City of Saint John, on SATURDAY, the sixteenth day of July next, at twelve o'clock noon, the following leasehold lands and premises with the buildings and improvements thereon situate, lying and being in Fairville, in the said Parish of Lancaster, with the appurtenances, being one of the lots demised and leased in the lease from one George F. Harding to one Isaac A. Griffiths, and known as lot number seven, and described as follows: "Lease and being in Fairville 'Parish of Lancaster City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, and fronting on a reserved road called Harding's Place, at a point on the said reserved road 'south-westerly from the public high-way, leading through Fairville at the south-west corner of lot number six, on a plan of lots 'laid out there by the said George F. Harding: 'thence south-easterly along the westerly side 'line of said lot number six, one hundred and 'twenty (20) feet or until it strikes the divid-'ing line between the said lots leased to the 'said Isaac A. Griffiths and the lands of Wil-'liam Harding; thence south-westerly along 'said dividing line forty (40) feet; thence north-'easterly at right angles with said dividing 'line one hundred and twenty (20) feet, or 'until it strikes the southerly side line of said 'reserved road; thence north-easterly along 'the southerly side of said reserved road forty '(40) feet to the place of beginning, making one 'lot of land hereby demised or intended so to 'be of forty (40) feet by one hundred and 'twenty (20) feet, and known as lot number 'seven, with the buildings and improvements 'thereon being, and all appurtenances thereto 'belonging as by reference to the said 'Instrument of Assignment of Lease, from the said 'Isaac A. Griffiths to the said Albert Schofield 'will more fully appear."

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the second day of January, A. D. 1892, made between the said Albert Schofield of the one part, and the undersigned, Thomas H. Wilson, therein described as of the same place, Druggist, of the other part, for securing the payment of certain monies therein mentioned, default having been made in payment of a part thereof, contrary to the proviso therein contained for the payment thereof, which said Mortgage is recorded in the Registry Office for the City and County of Saint John, in Libro 45, Folio 524 to 527.

For terms and particulars apply to the Mortgagee's Solicitor.
Dated at Fairville, Saint John County, N. B., this Ninth day of May, A. D. 1898.
J. R. ARMSTRONG, THOS. H. WILSON,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

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

Late President Acadia College

—BY—

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

A handsome volume of nearly four hundred pages. This two dollar book will be sent to any address in Canada for the small sum of sixty-two cents; and to the United States for seventy-two cents.
Address: REV. A. C. CHUTE,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Fence Pickets

Posts, Rails and Ribbons. Our new catalogue shows twenty-two nice designs of pickets. Sent for it.

A. CHRISTIE WOOD WORKING CO.
CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Science
tain subje
that help
work bett
does not
and reser
ceive a
astrous ex
that farm
course wi
why, and
firm the e
laugh at t
reached a
from exper
Thus sci
food that
habit of fe
suit is that
been empl
dairymen
cow ration
of science.
all the fatt
thought it
and success
proved bey
milk-giving
the cows.
cornstalks
nutriment
stomach ca
grain food
course food
found out fr
It is a lit
science com
views, but
reaching th
science is of
Science wou
did not rec
had been pr
years before
Cultivator.

There are
business the
always follo
of grain crop
improvement
the man who
riding a gam
spring and a
time to milk
dairy do reco
his milk to c
tion whether
cents as muc
milk to a cre
tain, for ev
from his soil
creamery he
feed to calve
only so cents
ton of butter
ready to mar
six weeks, he
cheese buyer
lated product
is willing to
storage for r
market, whic
the buyer mu
emergencies
which he is
with the fiek
product is bu
to take it r
consumption
therefore, for
stand by the
has always br
left him inde
added fertilit
and Home.

A great man
posting. Oth
under shelter
rotted pile of
out after har
haul out in th
and experience
denn any suc
utilizing manu
hope it will be

The Farm.

Science and Farming.

Science is constantly investigating certain subjects connected with cattle feeding that help the farmer to understand his work better.

This science has analyzed every kind of food that the dairymen have been in the habit of feeding to their cows, and the result is that the wisdom of experience has been emphasized.

It is a little flattering to have men of science come in and confirm old accepted views, but there is the danger of some reaching the conclusion that after all science is of little real value to the farmer.

Cheese, Fertility and Profit.

There are two points about the cheese business that are worthy of note. Dairying always follows after a long series of years of grain cropping, which sooner or later impoverishes the soil and brings to want the man who indulges in the luxury of riding a gangplough and seeder in the spring and a binder at harvest, and has no time to milk cows.

Value of a Manure Spreader.

A great many writers recommend composting. Others say keep the manure under shelter and fork it over until a well-rotted pile of manure is secured, then haul out after harvest and plough under, or haul out in the spring.

hours and begin to deteriorate. There is nothing in composting. If you have anything to put on the land, put it on and do not keep it six months or a year, as you cannot add one particle of value to it by so doing.

It is a ruinous practice that some farmers have of throwing their manure out into the barnyard and letting it remain for six months or a year, when it will lose over 60 per cent of its value.

Asparagus Bed.

The soil for an asparagus bed should be made rich before planting it. In the first place, the bed should have good drainage, and then it should have dug into it a heavy dressing of old manure.

Don't Cut The Foretop.

Don't cut your horse's foretop off if you ever expect to sell him to a dealer. A shaved foretop knocks from 10 to 50 per cent off of the market value of a roadster, a coach horse, a cob or a saddle horse.

Fashion demands that a coach horse, a cob, a hack, a roadster or any sort of a saddle horse must wear a foretop, and it is a serious mistake to clip it off of any marketable trotting-bred horse.

When questioned in regard to the practice of clipping the foretops from trotting-bred horses he said: "It's pernicious. I cannot buy a horse for export if his forelock has been cut off, unless I can get him at half his real value, because the foreign buyers always keep such a horse until the mane grows out again, and they must buy them very cheap to do that."

\$100.00 IN Prizes ON SURPRISE SOAP. ESSAY not to exceed 300 words. POEM not to exceed 5 verses. ADVERTISEMENT 4 in. square, either plain wrding or illustrated, drawing may be larger.

Vapo-Cresolene. Cures While You Sleep Whooping Cough, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh. During recent years an important change has taken place in the treatment of certain diseases of the air passages.

50 PIANOS and 100 SEWING MACHINES. We want to sell this month 50 PIANOS and 100 SEWING MACHINES, and to do this we expect to make BIG DISCOUNTS from our regular prices.

People of refined musical taste buy their Pianos and Organs from the W. H. JOHNSON COMPANY, Ltd., 157 Granville Street, Corner of Buckingham, Halifax.

DE WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP. THE MOST PROMPT, Pleasant and Perfect Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Pain in the Chest and all Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases.

Shippers of Country Produce. Find it to their advantage to Consign. Pork, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, etc. TO D. G. WHIDDEN COMMISSION MERCHANT HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.

EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION BY THOSE WHO USE Woodill's German Baking Powder ARE INVARIABLY IN ITS FAVOR.

FRED. De VINE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY, PUBLIC, Etc. Office: Chubb's Building Cor. Prince Wm. and Princess Streets. SAINT JOHN, N. P.

Free Medical Advice

Do you understand just what Dr. J. C. Ayer's medicines will do for you? Are they helping you as fast as you think they ought? Write to our doctor. He will answer all questions, and give you the best medical advice, absolutely free. Address the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT—At Os-
goode Hall, Toronto, on May 28th, on
application of G. T. Fulford & Co.,
proprietors of the Dr. Williams' Medi-
cine Co., a perpetual injunction was
granted by Chancellor Boyd, restraining
Theodore Sweet, druggist, of St.
Catherines, from selling a pink colored
pill in imitation of Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills for Pale People. It seems neces-
sary to again impress upon the public
the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
can only be obtained in packages the
wrapper around which bears the full,
law-protected trade mark, "Dr. Wil-
liams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Pills
offered in any other form, and
notwithstanding anything the dealer
may say, are fraudulent imitations
and should always be refused. The
Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., will be
glad to obtain, (in confidence) the
name of any dealer offering for sale
any imitation of their pills, as the
company is determined to protect the
public against this species of fraud.

John Myrshall, aged 22, son of John
Myrshall, of Lower Queensbury, was
drowned in the St. John river, near his
home yesterday. Deceased and his
brother, Frank, came across the river
in a dugout to transact some business.
Quite a gale was blowing at the time
and they were advised not to make the
venture, but they did not heed the ad-
vice. Having got across successfully
and transacted their business they
were not afraid of a more violent squall
that was blowing when they went
down to the shore to return and they
started accordingly to make the other
side. They did not get far out how-
ever, when their craft was overturned.
Frank succeeded in getting hold of the
boat and clung on to it until he was
rescued by a couple of men, who heard
his cries, but John went down to a
watery grave. The body has not yet
been recovered.

Windsor Baptist Rebuilding Fund.

Three Mile Plains, concert and tea, \$53;
Prof. I. B. Oakes, \$5; Billtown Baptist
church, \$9.25; Chas. Crisp, Inglesville,
N. S., \$1; Friend, \$1; Wolfville Baptist
church, \$26.02. A. A. SHAW.

Acadia University Forward Movement Fund.

Received since May 15:
A Hubley, \$1; Sir Charles Tupper, per
J. P. Tufts, \$25; Robert Whitman, \$2; C
W Roscoe, \$65; Miss Clark, \$5; A C
Porter, \$5; Chas L. Brown, \$6.25; Mrs A
A Poshay, \$2; W P Nobles, \$6.25; J A
Christie, \$12.50; W W Clarke and wife,
\$50; A E Wall, \$10; W H Chase, \$50; N
A Rhodes, \$125; Mrs. de Blois, \$2.50;
Alex McDonald, \$5; Alven Hubley \$7.50.
In a former list I sent to you, under date
of Mar. 24, the name W. A. Cloistle, should
be W. A. Christie.

Dart, N. S., June 4. S. B. KEMPTON.

A new Halifax industry is attracting
wide-spread interest. It is that of the
Egyptian Rheumatic Cure, a remedy
which has for a few years been given a
thorough testing and has proved of
unusual value. A number of monied
men have recently been organized as
a joint stock company to give this
preparation the publicity it certainly
deserves.

The latest magazines are on sale at
the bookstores of T. H. Hall, cor. Ger-
main and King streets, St. John. And
the latest and best books can always be
obtained from the same store.

Advices from Santiago says the Span-
iards have dynamited the sunken collier
Merrimac, so as to clear the channel with
the view of the possible coming of the
Cádiz fleet to relieve Admiral Cervera.

News Summary.

Manager Cotton, of the Bank of Mon-
real, Halifax, died Friday morning.

Lord William Seymour, who succeeds
Gen. Montgomery Moore, will arrive at
Halifax June 15th.

The British warship Rambler arrived at
Halifax on Friday and will go on survey
work on the Newfoundland coast.

The annual convention of the New
Brunswick W. C. T. U. will be held in
Woodstock June 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.

Capt. S. Atkinson, of Sackville, left
Wednesday for Key West, where he will,
it is understood, take charge of a despatch
boat for the United States government.

At the Montreal conference of the Meth-
odist church, last week Rev. Dr. Jackson
gave notice of motion asking the general
conference to take such action as shall
render it impossible for any minister of the
Methodist church to become a candidate
for either the provincial or federal parlia-
ment.

A sad poisoning occurred at the Royal
Hotel, Springhill, Thursday. Mrs. Jelli-
son, wife of H. E. Jellison, veterinary
surgeon, took a dose of tincture of aconite
root. She was subject to fits of despon-
dency. She was only twenty-one years of
age, and was a Miss Gertrude Russell, of
Truro.

Halifax has accepted an offer of a loan
from Aemelius, Jarvis & Co., of Toronto,
for \$114,840 at four per cent., the Toronto
people offering a bonus of slightly over
\$1,000. Aemelius, Jarvis & Co's offer for
an \$8,000 four per cent. loan was also
accepted, the bonus being \$63. J. C. Mac-
Intosh got the third for \$10,859 at four per-
cent., offering a bonus of \$21.

A Wolfville despatch states that Friday
at a meeting of the board of governors of
Acadia University, appointments were
made of Prof. Higgins, formerly mathe-
matics, to be professor emeritus and lectur-
er in mathematics; Prof. Haley, alumni
professor of physics, to be professor of
mathematics and physics; Cecil C Jones,
M. A., Harvard, to be instructor in physics
on alumni professorship; Ernest R. Hay-
cock, B. A. (Acadia), M. A. (Harvard),
to be instructor in chemistry.

The stir caused in Methodism at the last
annual conference by Dr. Carman's criti-
cism of Chancellor Burwash and Dr.
Workman for their higher criticism atti-
tude, is being revived by the action of the
Board of Victoria College, which, on
motion of Chancellor Burwash, supported
by the Rev. Dr. Potts, has adopted a reso-
lution in favor of Dr. Workman being
reinstated as one of the professors of Victo-
ria.

A sensation has been created in official
circles at St. Petersburg by the news of an
unexpected attack by 1,000 natives on a
Russian post garrisoned by 300 infantry at
the town of Andijan, province of Ferghana
Turkistan. It is said that 20 of the sol-
diers were killed and 18 others wounded.
No such reverse to the Russian arms has
occurred in Central Asia in many years.

New York Wednesday witnessed the
greatest police parade ever held in Amer-
ica. It was the first parade of the con-
solidated forces. Four thousand three
hundred men, the flower of the rank and
file of the police force of the new city of
New York, left the battery at 1 o'clock
and marched up Broadway to 23rd street,
Madison avenue, 50th street down Fifth
avenue to the Worth monument where
they were reviewed by Mayor Van Wyck
and the police commissioners and dismiss-
ed.

The Pall Mall Gazette, London, devotes
much space to the Anglo-American rela-
tions, and while disavowing its belief that
any treaty or alliance exists, says: "There
will be something better—the recognition
of our unities and the rapidly consolidating
sense of common interest and brother-
liness. Henceforth Great Britain and Amer-
ica will approach these things in the
right spirit and Anglo-Saxon solidarity
will become more and more a force to be
reckoned with."

Bathurst Courier: What may yet turn
out to be very serious took place Sunday
in the vicinity of Adams, Burns & Co's
mill. It appears that two young fellows
named Roy and Fournier—the latter a
native of Green Point—got into an alter-
cation on Saturday and that Roy got
worsted. Nothing daunted he again attack-
ed Fournier on Sunday morning while on
his way to church. Fournier at first refus-
ed to fight on Sunday, but his adversary
was so offensive that he finally doffed the
coat and once more came off the victor and
proceeded on his way to church, and Roy
to his home, where, it appears, he induced
his father to go with him and lay in wait
for Fournier when returning from Church.
As their victim passed the snow plow shed
they assailed him with stones, and it is
asserted that had not persons passing by
interfered they might have killed him. As
it is, Fournier is very seriously injured,
especially about the head, and it is hard
to tell just how the affair may end.

Curtains at \$1.50 a Pair.

A special to advertise our Curtain Department. Just recently we have made
new arrangements for buying curtains, and now we have them straight from
the makers, without paying any profit to wholesalers on this side of the water,
hence you buy them from us at wholesale prices.

Our prices run from 45c. to \$7.50 a pair, but some numbers are prominent
by their extra value. One, at \$1.50, is a real Nottingham Lace Curtain, with
very fine, open pattern, equal to anything we have ever sold before at \$2.25.
They are 3 yards long and 50 inches wide.

We have Scotch Lace Curtains, pretty fine lace pattern, 3 1/2 yards long and
56 inches wide, at \$1.00 a pair.

Order your Curtains from us, and if what we send is not satisfactory you
can return them at our expense. We pay expressage on \$3.00 order. Money
must accompany order.

Fred A. Dykeman & Co.,
97 King Street, St. John, N. B.

GREAT SALE!

\$10,000 Worth of Clothing

To be turned into Cash before it's turned
out of the store. The Sale began on
Saturday, June 4, and the prices,
marked in plain figures, are the smallest
you ever saw. Here are a few Men's
Blue Serge Suits at \$2.60, never sold in
the City less than \$5.00. Men's Nobby
Tweed Suits—\$3.50, never sold less
than \$6.00. Men's Blue and Black Clay
Woisted, all wool, \$12.00.—Suits during
the Sale \$6.00 only.

These prices are during the Sale only.
If not perfectly satisfactory all goods
may be returned and money refunded.

FRASER, FRASER & CO.

40 and 42 King Street,

CHRAPSIDE.

St. John, N. B.

"Made in Canada"

When you buy wooden pants and
trousers see they bear a reliable and
well-known name, and see that
no foreign or inferior make is
palmed off on you.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED
Hull, Montreal, Toronto

Give Your Stomach A Rest

The trouble with most sick people is
that in their anxiety to get well they
try first this nostrum then that,
until the poor stomach rebels and calls a
halt. There's a better way. What the
body needs is oxygen; more oxygen. The
Electropoise is simply an instrument, which when
applied to the ankle or wrist for a short period each
day polarizes the body and enables it to take on
oxygen more freely. The Electropoise cures without medicine. One instru-
ment lasts a lifetime. The price, \$10.00, is small when one considers this.
Send for descriptive book, and read what noted people say about the
Electropoise.

Done With Doctors.
13 St. Paul St., BALTIMORE, MD.
I can't speak too highly of the merits
of the Electropoise. I have proved it and
know whereof I speak. I was stiff and
sore all over from inflammatory rheu-
matism. After two nights' use of the
Electropoise I did not have a rheumat-
ic twinge or pain. I tried it for indigestion
with the same beneficial results. I know
that it "knocks" chills and fever, from
experimenting on one of my boys. And
I fear to say anything further in its
praise, least my friends should think I am
a crank or that I am interested in its sale.
I believe in the Electropoise from experi-
ence. I know it has done me and my
family good. We have no use for doctors
or druggists any more.
Yours sincerely, GEORGE G. GANTZ.

Dyspepsia, Nervousness.
INNEVILLE, QUE., CANADA.
I have been a sufferer for a long period
from nervous debility and dyspepsia.
Hearing of the Electropoise I was induced
to purchase one of these instruments.
After using it I gradually regained my
strength and weight, putting on twenty-
two pounds in two months. In fact I am
a new man today and attribute it all to
the use of this wonderful instrument. I
can safely recommend its use. I have
also tried it for inflammatory rheu-
matism and find that the Electropoise
has done all the patented claim for it. I
consider it a good investment for the
amount it costs.
G. H. FARRAR.

The Electropoise

Delivered Free of Duty.
ELECTROLIBRATION CO.,
Room 2, 1122 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CHRIST

Vol. XIV

The Merrimac
Incident.

which was at first
Spanish torped
outcome of a da
the Americans
in which the S
had taken up
a collier and is
coal on board
conceiving and
Lieut. Richmon
York." Beside
"Merrimac," co
of Admiral Sam
men. In order
was necessary
Spanish batter
entrance, and w
turn the vessel a
drop the ancho
number of torped
line, and leave
completely bloc
Merrimac was a
a steam launch,
to pick up her cr
escape in a boa
The plan was an
main it was suc
early morning
Lieut. Hobson,
ceeded in steali
until the desired
the Merrimac w
the vessel. The
reaching the An
hoped, but were
the Spaniards.
Merrimac was su
ly block the entr
Lieut. Hobson's
carried out. The
so impressed wi
crew that he ser
inform Admiral S
their lives, but w
exchanged.

Temperance Reform
in
South Carolina.

penary Law" of
good deal of atten
business of the St
hands of private
made a monopoly
Board composed o
officials. This B
antes them to be
and distributes th
State called "dis
under certain res
local option class
absolutely prohibi
so desire. The la
to the prohibiti
ciple opposed to a
and the people in
hand it was force
The law was fou
otherwise, resulti
the one hand, and
pronounced uncon