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Mr. Julian Ralph's Criticisms. Mr. Julian Ralph has recently written some things in criticism of the British army which are attracting attention. Mr. Ralph has been doing the work of a war correspondent in South Africa, and his accounts of what he has met with have been graphic and highly interesting. Mr. Ralph is an American, but he is by no means the kind of an American which can find nothing to like or admire in Englishmen. On the contrary he has always expressed a generous interest in the British and the British cause in South Africa, and he has never expressed any very high opinion of the Boers or the cause for which they have so obstinately fought. Mr. Ralph's criticism is accordingly delivered from a friendly stand-point, and both for that reason and because of the view of strong common sense which pervades it, seems very worthy of respectful consideration. To sum up this friendly criticism in a sentence, it is to this effect, that, while the material of which the rank and file of the British army is composed is second to none in the world, its effectiveness is very seriously discounted by the lack of professional knowledge and ability on the part of its officers. As to the character of the British soldier, Mr. Ralph writes: "I had not hoped to see in Europe a better private soldier than the Turk. He is so submissive to discipline, so uncomplaining, so ready to fight and ready to die, and so patient under reverses, wounds and the hardship of campaigning. But Tommy Atkins is all of these in stronger measure—and he has other good qualities as well. He is capable of greater enthusiasm in a cause, and especially for a favorite leader. He has a greater degree of intelligence—mainly valuable to him in leading him to take more care of his health. Neither harshness nor brutality is needed to make him admit the position and authority of his officers—upon whom he is too dependent, by the way, though not nearly so much so as the Turk. Finally, he has a sense of humor which is priceless as a safety-valve." But what about the officers? Mr. Ralph does not endorse the opinion expressed in some quarters that the average British officer is stupid. They are not stupid "when you discuss with them the subjects in which they are interested, such as politics, sport, travel, exploration, society, literature and a dozen other general topics. As to their knowledge of military science you can get little idea, because the subject seldom, almost never, comes up unless you force it. And then you discover that they are not so stupid as they are ignorant. (I speak of the majority, of course.) They do not know that the Spaniards used the Mauser rifle against us last year, or have any idea what we were armed with, or that we employed balloons in that war, or what were found to be the merits of the dynamite-gun, or of the newly designed cannons wrapped with wire." The fact is, as Mr. Ralph thinks, that British officers have often acted stupidly in the present war, not because they are not, as a rule, highly intelligent, but because, in the case of many, they are playing a game which they do not understand. The fact is they take war only half seriously, whereas if war is to be considered as an actuality at all, it certainly ought to command from the man who engages in it the fullest measure of intelligence and earnest purpose of which he is capable. The British army, as Mr. Ralph puts it, "is not a ladder for merit so much as it is a soft seat for wealth and caste. It is, indeed, a great aristocratic social club. So truly is this the case that Hector MacDonald, the "ranker" who has risen to be a general, serves to condemn the system by the singularity of his achievement, instead of glorifying it by figuring as a type and member of a class." The fact is that most of the officers in the army are men who by family traditions and the influences of their early years have been led to look upon themselves as born to a life of genteel leisure.

The thought either of working to live or of living to work is repugnant to them. They live for society, for sport, for whatever is leisurely and genteel. They are fine fellows, too, no doubt, in their way and among their own set brave too—none more ready to face death than they! But courage, however magnificent, is not war. We may well pray that our nation may be delivered from war. But it may not be for her to choose, and if she must meet her enemies upon the battlefield, it is in the highest degree important that her military forces shall be so organized and officered that they shall be available, up to the full measure of possible efficiency, for the defence of the Empire. To this end there is probably nothing more essential than the development of a different type of officers.

Regulating the Nile. As everybody knows, the productivity of Egypt depends upon the water for irrigation purposes which it receives by the Nile. For long centuries the great river has been a means of fertility to the country through which it passes on its way from its sources in equatorial Africa to the Mediterranean Sea. But the Nile has never been to Egypt what it is likely to become when the science of modern engineering shall have been fully applied to the problem of irrigation. The object to be accomplished is of course to hold the water in the lakes and upper reaches of the river so as to be able to apply it when and where it will do the largest amount of good. It is said that the great Assouan dam now being constructed, will, when finished, furnish the means of storing up a thousand million cubic meters of water. It is further said to be feasible to construct dams to retain the waters of the great lakes, the Albert Nyanza and the Victoria Nyanza, and thereby, increase the reserve volume of water by over two hundred times. As it is estimated that this can be accomplished at a cost of about \$5,000,000 and that the result would be to increase the annual value of the crops of the Nile Valley by \$45,000,000, it seems altogether probable that the work will be undertaken. The mere cutting away of the vegetation which had obstructed the channels of the Bahr el Gebel, is said to be worth \$20,000,000 to Egypt's cotton crop the present year.

The Drinker's Tax Bill. The drinker of intoxicating liquors is in some respects a very patient person. That is to say he bears without complaining a burden of taxation which, generally speaking, is altogether out of proportion to the amount of his taxable property or his ability to pay. In Canada, for instance, which is a comparatively temperate country, the liquor drinkers contribute as a tax upon their beverages something like a seventh part of the Dominion revenue, in addition to being taxed upon their property and upon all dutiable goods consumed by them just as the non-drinkers are taxed. In some other countries the drinker is much more heavily taxed. Alluding to this matter the London Daily Mail says: "The latest parliamentary return relating to the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages shows that the consumer of alcohol in the United Kingdom contributes a far larger share to the maintenance of the state than the consumer of any other country. He contributes, in fact, no less than thirty-six per cent. of the total national revenue. The consumer in the United States comes next with twenty-eight per cent., in France he contributes only nineteen per cent., and the German eighteen per cent." There is, however, this comfort in respect to this liquor tax, that it is one which no man need pay unless he chooses to do so. If the drinker feels that his taxation is burdensome, as well he may, all he has to do is step out from the company of drinkers into the tee-total army, and straightway his grievance is redressed. And, what is more and better, such a step will not only mean for him deliverance from undue taxation, but deliverance from the drink itself. We are not to suppose indeed that the tax

which the liquor consumers contribute to the public revenue is clear gain to the other taxpayers. The citizen's welfare is always bound up with the prosperity of his country, and the damage which the liquor business inflicts upon the country vastly overweighs the gain resulting to the non-drinking taxpayer from the contributions of the drinkers to the revenue. Let any man look at the sacrifice of property, of manhood, of productive energy and of human happiness, which the drink traffic involves, and then ask himself what measure of exemption from taxation would fairly effect such a bill of damages as the liquor traffic involves.

The Alaskan Boundary. We have not been hearing much of late respecting the Alaska boundary question, but the subject has not altogether passed out of the field of political discussion in the United States, whatever may be the case in Canada. There has been an attempt in some quarters to make capital against the McKinley administration on the ground that the *modus vivendi* arranged in October last between Lord Pauncefoot, the British Ambassador at Washington, and Secretary Hay on the part of the United States Government, was much too favorable to Canada, involving a virtual surrender of territory justly belonging to the United States. The general feeling in this country, we believe, is that the concession has been pretty much altogether on the side of Canada, and this also is clearly the contention of Secretary Hay, who not long ago was interviewed on the subject by the New York Herald. Mr. Hay, we are told, discussed the subject with much freedom, indicating the conflicting claims of the two countries in respect to the boundary. The fact that Canada was willing to settle the question by compromise is so put as to suggest a lack of confidence on her part as to the validity of her claim. Respecting Canada's offer and desire to arbitrate, Secretary Hay is represented as making the very remarkable statement that arbitration would have meant an admission on the part of the United States of a flaw in its contention. If a consent to arbitrate a question is to be so interpreted, then why should there be any talk about international arbitration, and why, especially, should the United States urge it upon other nations as a method of settling their disputes? It would certainly seem to be a much more reasonable conclusion that the refusal of the United States to submit its claims to arbitration indicated the consciousness of "a flaw in its contention." To admit, as Secretary Hay is represented as doing, that "if the question had been submitted, to arbitration, Canada would have got what it wanted—a deep water harbor on the Lynn Canal," sounds very like a confession that, outside the United States, the British and Canadian contention as to the boundary would have a very fair prospect of favorable consideration. Since a permanent boundary line could not be established, it was of course necessary that some temporary line should be agreed upon in order to avoid a conflict of executive and police authority, which, as things were, might arise at any time and lead to the most serious results. Secretary Hay does not, of course, think it necessary to explain that the difficulties in which Great Britain had become involved in South Africa made it more important for her to maintain friendly relations with the United States than to support vigorously her claims to territory in the Yukon country, so that, practically the United States was given its own way in the matter, a way which, from a Canadian point of view at least, does not exemplify the virtues of either generosity or justice. In drawing the temporary boundary line, as Mr. Hay is represented as putting the matter, "Canada was put entirely out of the Lynn Canal; driven away from Pyramid Harbor, from Dyea and Skaguay. The Indian town of Klukwan, which Canada claimed, was taken in as American territory. Instead of having a tidewater port of entry, Canada was deprived of even canal navigation in the Klondyke. When the extent of concessions made by Canada and the United States is compared, it is discovered that Canada has conceded more than one hundred miles and the United States not more than ten miles, and nothing that the United States has done has vitiated or weakened its claim, which is even now being pressed."

How to Keep Life from becoming Stale.

John Stuart Mill, in his autobiography, tells of a certain period in his life when, having asked himself the question whether he would be satisfied or happy could he suddenly have within his possession all he had been striving for, he was forced to give himself the answer that he would not. Brought very closely to him, the object of his whole life appeared not worth the while, and there was no other object to which he could turn with any interest.

This state of life-weariness or disenchantment, though seldom described with as much reality as in this confession is, nevertheless, a state which very frequently checks all the energy and darkens all the future of many a soul. We wonder if there is enough to live for; the very springs of life seem to be running dry.

"For still the doubt comes back,—can God provide
For the large heart of man what shall not pall?
Nor thro' eternal ages' endless tide
On weary spirits fall?"

Sometimes the causes are traceable, and sometimes the listlessness comes suddenly as from no cause at all. But among the fertile causes of it is satiety. Before we know it, we have had enough of the very thing of which we had thought there could never be enough. At other times, it arises from the sudden realization that we have over-estimated the number of possible pleasures. Where we had held out to ourselves the prospect of an endless variety of new ones, and had gone on supposing that they needed no careful cherishing or guarding, we discover that the number of them is more limited than we thought; that, after all, they are very few; and that, though they may be dressed up in different forms, we have practically sampled them all. If life is to be lived only for pleasures, it is practically over at a comparatively early date.

This weariness is an old companion of those who have gone on sinning. Where pleasures once seemed infinitely various, it turns out that there is no monotony like that of sin, and that the full gamut of it is soon run. There are only the same things to be done over again.

One of the first securities against this disease which makes us turn away from life is to learn how to take pleasure in simple things. Sooner or later we shall exhaust all the high flavors, there will not be enough rarities, and thrilling experiences will be all too few to satisfy those who have made happiness depend upon them, and who count nothing else as worthy to be called life. Dr. Van Dyke says that the key to Wordsworth's career was that, early in life, he found himself "bankrupted of joy." The thrilling and romantic experiences which he had promised himself gave out and disappointed him so that he was forced upon a new search for things that should make life worth living. Everybody knows how he found them. Sooner or later the supply of the extraordinary will give out, or else the taste which depends upon it will become more and more jaded. In our day there are very much in evidence what we may call the exotic temperaments, whose inclination is always toward the remote, the foreign, the unusual. All else is commonplace to them. Ordinary interests find them quite without response. Such as these are in great danger of finding life grow stale unless they surprise Wordsworth's secret, and make the re-experiment of life with simple things.

To a certain class of things Paul gives the magnificent description that against such there is no law,—not even the law of satiety; some things that will keep on blooming out forever. With these things we seldom make acquaintance at the start. We come back to them afterwards, as Wordsworth did.

Another safeguard against ennui—which has been well described as being "the want of a want, and the complaint of those who have nothing to complain of"—is the ability to refrain from pressing any pleasure beyond its limit. To know at what moment anything is at its best, at the full, and then to leave it with its flavor still perfect, not pressing it to the point where it is become common, is a wisdom which comes late, and not until we have learned the precarious nature of real pleasure. It is something which has to be watched, something which will not bear too coarse handling, and is a certainty only for such as are willing to stop a little short of the fullest enjoyment.

Gladstone, whose amazing vitality and exuberance has probably seemed to most people to be altogether due to nature, saw the possibility of listlessness coming to him, and was cool and deliberate in taking precautions against it. To experience the fascinations of some new subject of thought or study, and live into it with all one's might, at first deliberately and afterwards spontaneously, was one of the means by which he kept life in full flow up to the last.

But it is unthinkable that any spirit should be able to successfully fight off staleness without having new experiences of God. The Book of Common Prayer suggests the way to this by the manner in which it constantly changes its way of addressing him. At the beginning of each prayer is stated some attribute of God which brings him to the soul under a different aspect. Has God been to you only a being who forgives sins?

Have you never seen him except as the one who reminds you of shortcomings? Then learn variety in prayer. Nothing will more certainly produce variety and richness of feeling in life. Try to approach God in new ways.

That discipline by which John Stuart Mill worked his way back to a zest in life is the only certain way. His own objects of desire suddenly withered, and he began, as a last resort, to interest himself in the needs and joys of others with whom life had not yet suffered his own disillusionment. Little by little losing his life in theirs, and not expecting any pleasure, taking pains to please others, he said that gradually his soul was restored, the joy of life came back, and he again found the incentive without which one cannot live. His last resort was Christ's first one. Whosoever loathes his life shall find it. In most of our troubles it will be found that the thing our life most needs is to get lost for a little.—Sunday School Times.

The Story of a Hymn

One not infrequently sees witty and disparaging words, even in some religious papers, concerning the hymn "Oh, to be nothing." A correspondent of the Christian Register, referring to such remarks in that paper, sends to the editor the story of the hymn, and, in publishing it, the Christian Register says: "It is certain that no one, after reading the pathetic account of the circumstances under which the hymn was composed, could ever again speak lightly of it or its author." The story is as follows:

This hymn was composed by a young woman after she had endured an ordeal such as few mortals are doomed to confront. She was, from her birth, blessed with an almost exhaustless fund of health, vitality, and vivacity. While yet in her teens she became interested in the life and career of Florence Nightingale. To her she was the highest ideal of womanhood, and, to lift her own life to a like exalted standard, she secured a position in the training school for nurses connected with a London hospital. There she made a record for indomitable energy and tireless devotion which has rarely been approached. Her abounding health, iron nerve, and physical strength enabled her to defy fatigue and to almost master the power of sleep. In every new emergency, a new fountain of animal spirits seemed to open within her. Her entrance into a ward of invalids was like a sunbeam. The caressing, magnetic touch of her hand soothed over-wrought nerves and lulled hysterical fear. Pain, seemingly, relaxed its grip as she bent over a suffering victim, while her enormous strength and her skillful manipulations were the wonder of surgeons, the charm of patients, and the boast of the hospital authorities.

Two features in her unique countenance were always remarked, and are still remembered,—the pity and sympathy which kindled and brimmed over in her eyes, and the ever-changing curves of her ripe, red lips upon immaculate teeth. Added to this was the rare gift of moving with noiseless footfall and unrustling skirt, like an arrow of light, between the rows of invalid beds, to whose wakeful occupants she was the incarnation of strength, nerve, pity and purity.

On the 10th of August, 1869, a man, enormous in proportions and muscle, was brought to the hospital in a dying condition from an apparent fatal fall. A rapid examination convinced the head surgeon that his only hope lay in the speedy and perilous operation. The most skilled members of the staff were summoned, including our heroine, the only one of her sex selected. She was among the first to report. Never had she appeared to better advantage. Her dress, feminine alike in taste and utility, disclosed her shapely neck and the outlines of her superb bust. Her arms, snowy, but muscular, were bared to the shoulder. Her hair rolled back and coiled above her ears, crowned her head like a motionless wave-crest. She stood among those trained surgeons a female athlete, her face serious and pitiful, her manner and pose the most self-reliant and unperturbed of all.

The process of producing unconsciousness by anesthetics was not understood then as now, and the brawny patient, motionless upon the operating table, was believed to be fully under its power; and encircling him stood the chief surgeon and his staff, intent, alert, and ready for action. The first insertion of the keen steel broke the spell of the artificial sleep; and the patient, like an aroused Samson, rose and threw his enormous bulk on the operator, crushing him to the floor with his breast and arm, his huge limbs still remaining upon the operating table. All of the assistants stood panic-stricken and bewildered save our heroine, who proved equal to the critical emergency. Dropping the bowl in her hand, she slipped between the patient and the prostrate surgeon; and bracing herself on one bent knee and the other foot, she began slowly to force the patient back to the operating table, on which his trunk and limbs half rested. This released the head surgeon, who was in the act of rising, when an assistant stumbled against the table, which tipped it and threw the nurse from her nicely poised balance; and she fell beneath the combined

weight of the table and patient upon the upturned knife still clasped in the rising surgeon's hand. It pierced and severed her spinal column; and she lay a physical wreck collapsed, paralyzed, and unconscious. Her immense physical vitality defied death for two days. Her first gleam of consciousness came in a few hours, when she was heard to say, "Oh Father, why hast thou torn me from my usefulness?" a cry differing only in word, not in meaning, from "My God, why has thou forsaken me?" A few more hours of unconsciousness followed. Then came her last earthly awakening.

With serene face and distinct tone she said to the watcher, "Mary, write on my tablet a hymn I have just composed." Then she dictated, and "Mary" wrote the following lines:—

"Oh, to be nothing, nothing,
Helpless to lie at thy feet,
A broken and empty vessel,
For the Master's use made meet.

"Broken, that thou mightst heal me;
Empty, that thou mightst fill;
Willing shouldst thou not need me,
To patiently serve the still.

"Yes, I am nothing, nothing,
Painful the humbling may be,
Though low in the dust thou hast lain me,
I am serving and waiting on thee.

"Yes, to be nothing, nothing,
The mystery I plainly can see.
Thy fond arms are closing around me;
I am rising, dear Saviour, to thee.

—Zion's Advocate.

A Voice From the Prison.

Among all the influences that have tended to hasten man's degradation, none has reaped so great a harvest as intemperance. From its towering pedestal of supremacy it has looked down upon wavering man and yielding woman. The realm of its influence extends from horizon to horizon. Ever and anon its sceptre is wielded with great power. From the great white city, where the stars and stripes are wafted in the breeze from the capitol dome, to the realm of the Queen, where floats the Union Jack, whether the nation raises aloft the tri-color or the dragon and the fly, King Alcohol wields a power greater than the sword. Civilization is the greatest ally of which it boasts, for wherever civilization goes to instill into the hearts of the heathen the teachings of the lowly Nazarene, and to lay the foundation rock upon which all must stand, King Alcohol follows like a sceptre in the night. Its poisonous fangs touch the thin, pale lips of old age and smile in the presence of the nursing babe. It goes to bring false merriment to the acions of the rich in the mansions, while it deadens the heart and warps the soul of those who abide in the hovels. With merciless grasp it robs the cheek of young manhood and young womanhood of the flush of health and kills the lustre of the eye, which is the window of the soul. There sleep to-night in the cities of the dead countless thousands of bright gems, who to-day might stand erect as defenders of the nation and of home, were it not for rum.

Legions upon legions of young men and women are marching on toward the premature sleep from which there is no awakening and o'er the mound where mothers weep and sisters mourn and pray, will be placed a slab, upon which might be written in scarlet: "A victim of drink." I speak no words of censure, nor do I condemn, for man is weak and woman will yield, but to the council of the nations I ask: How long, O how long! Will it ever be thus, that our country join hands with the assassin of virtue and of honor, the destroyer of home, and of peace, and rob from humanity the hope of eternity and immortality? How long, O how long, will the treasure vaults of the nation be opened to receive the silver and gold upon which rests the stain of human blood, a soul destroyed, a heaven lost?

From the cities and the wilderness the cry goes up to-night. Ten thousand times ten thousand eyes are peering out from the windows of humble homes toward the cold, grim walls of the nation's darkest spots in every State. Ten thousand times ten thousand voices are speaking prayer this very night for the deliverance of fathers, brothers and husbands from the bondage of body and soul. A thousand homes in Michigan are sad tonight; the firesides are not what they used to be; the loneliness of death has entered; the mantle of gloom has fallen down upon the waiting loved ones. In vain do they seek consolation from the motto on the wall. "God Bless Our Home," for while gazing upon the motto, babes are crying for food and raiment. The cold and snows of winter are upon them, but King Alcohol laughs at the scene. O spirits of dead poets, arise. Arise, O ye sweet songsters and ye painters of ages gone. Let singers sing the story of sadness. Let poets write of sorrow, and ye master painters of centuries dead, arise, and in the light of truth, stretch the canvass from earth to heaven, so that all people, both here and there, may read the words in brightest scarlet: "King Alcohol, the king and curse of earth."—J. M. Higgins, Jackson Prison.

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Did Paul Write the Letter to the Hebrews?

O. P. KACHES.

Some of the writers of the early centuries in the Eastern church asserted its Pauline authorship. But Origen, the greatest of them all, had great doubts. He said, "God only knows the truth as to who wrote it." Eusebius in his history speaks in a wavering tone. In the Western church no writer of the first three centuries quotes it as Paul's. It may be safely said that so far as antiquity is concerned the weight of critical authority was against its Pauline authorship, while the trend of popular opinion was decidedly in its favor. What the fathers of the fourth and fifth and following centuries thought is a matter of no concern. They were unthinking centuries and their testimonies should have little weight. The opinion of a Lightfoot, a Westcott, a Hort, or Alford is worth more in its well-formed judgment than the opinion of an entire council on many controverted points.

At the Reformation with the introduction of Greek learning the unsettled questions of biblical authorship came up again for investigation and settlement if possible. Luther called attention to the style of this book, quoting various passages and asserts as his mature judgment that it could not have been written by Paul, nor in fact by any apostle. Calvin, who was a master mind in explaining the Scriptures, did not think that it had a Pauline authorship. He based this judgment on its difference of style and the presentation of its distinguishing teachings. Erasmus, the greatest intellectual light of the Reformation age, contended that the divergence between this book and Paul's acknowledged writings was not in words or figures only, but extending to every characteristic. Alford says, "There is a connection in faith and feeling between this book and Paul's writings, but the personal identity is absolutely incompatible." The general critical scholarship of recent years is strongly against its Pauline authorship. Davidson in his Hebrews, says, "It is this idea of the priesthood that gives character to our Epistle and exerts a modifying influence upon almost every detail of the Christian system, so that it is not too much to say that under its influence almost every truth is set in the epistle in other lights and placed in different relations from those in which it appears in the Pauline epistles." We have had among us no more judicious, reverent, keenly critical mind than that of Dr. Kendrick. He writes, "The only point which may be regarded as established beyond all controversy is, that at least in its present form, it did not proceed from the pen of the Apostle Paul. The diversities between this letter and Paul's acknowledged writings are too numerous and too great, both in the subject matter and the style to render it conceivable that they should have come from the same pen." Farrar in his Early Days of Christianity makes this statement, elaborately supported by references, "The writer cites differently from Paul; he writes differently; he argues differently; he thinks differently; he constructs his sentences differently; he builds up his paragraphs on a wholly different model. He is never ungrammatical, never irregular, never personal, never struggles for expression, never loses himself in a parenthesis."

Inspiration is not a cold and mechanical thing that obliterates personal distinctions. Everywhere the man himself shines through. The author of the Hebrews is a master of a rhetorical style, his sentences have a movement and rhythm peculiarly their own, there is a balancing of sentences unlike the impetuosity of Paul's writings. Entirely apart from the style and the differing presentation of the thoughts of the letter is the statement in ii: 3. On this point Dr. Purves, in the most recently issued Bible Dictionary, says, "This seems to imply that the author was not an apostle. It certainly implies that he was not one of the original apostles, and it is unlike Paul to represent himself as receiving the Gospel from others. (Gal. i: 11-24)."

It is probable that the name of the author will always remain unknown. Barnabas, Luke, Apollas have been regarded as probable writers. Recently, Harnack has put himself on record as regarding Priscilla as the author. Were it not for the seriousness of his assertions one might be tempted to regard him as writing in a sportive vein. The strenuous controversy concerning the authorship of this letter has arisen partly from the feeling that the worth of the letter is impaired if we do not know the author. But no one knows the author of Job or many of the Psalms. The truths of the letter and its worth are entirely independent of the assured authorship. The Christian life is entirely apart from such biblical questions as are here presented.

I have a life in Christ to live,
But ere I live it must I wait
Till learning can clear answer give,
Of this and that book's date?

It may be safely said, I think, that the drift of recent reverent scholarship is against the Pauline authorship of the letter to the Hebrews.—The Commonwealth.

The Effect of War.

The psychological effect of war is seen in the indifference with which the American public receives news of the killing of American soldiers in China and in the

Philippines. In the battles at Tien Tsin American regiments lost heavily in officers and men, yet not a thrill of horror was noted when the casualty lists were published. Reports of the slaughter of thousands of Chinese Christians and the massacre of white missionaries are received with almost stoical apathy, and the most minute descriptions of the atrocities practiced by the Boxers fail to evoke vivid pictures in the mind of the reader.

A little more than two years ago the American people were keenly sensitive to impressions of the horrors of warfare, and were affected deeply and visibly by the actual happening of what they knew must happen, and were in a measure prepared to look upon as inevitable incidents. When an ensign was killed by a Spanish shell in the first naval skirmish of the war the whole country was shocked and grieved. It was the shock of realization in the concrete of the abstract mental proposition that war means blood, wounds, the mangling of human flesh, agony of body and mind, murder and sudden death. To every mind came the grievous picture of Ensign Bagley's torn body lying upon the deck, and sympathetic sorrow for the despairing woe of those to whom he was dear clutched every heart.

The American people, except those old enough to retain vivid recollections of the civil war, did not know what war meant when they demanded vengeance upon the destroyers of the Maine. They knew, of course, that soldiers would be killed and wounded, but that knowledge was only mental acceptance of unrealized facts. Imagination and the emotions were not affected until the killing began. Since then, familiarity with the hideous details of war has dulled the sensibilities of the people and inured them to war with all its train of bloody scenes.

Reports of the killing of soldiers are the common items of routine news in the daily papers, and to the readers they are mere statistics. The names of the victims are hardly noticed, except by their friends at home, and even the death of an eminent officer claims but a passing moment's attention. For eighteen months American soldiers have been killing and getting killed in the Philippines, and the casualty reports that have dribbled daily through the press have mounted to a total that would have been appalling in the early days of the Spanish war.

More than twice as many soldiers have been killed and wounded in the Philippines as were lost in action in Cuba, Porto Rico and Luzon in the war with Spain. In the Spanish war the total loss in action was 254 killed, 1,640 wounded. Of the latter 125 died. In the Philippine war the loss up to August 1, 1900, was 533 killed, 2,073 wounded and 193 deaths from wounds. Disease was more destructive in the Spanish war because of the unsanitary conditions of camps in the United States, the deaths from disease footing up 5,277. In the Philippines disease, accident and suicide account for 1,668 deaths. The cost of the Spanish war in money was \$213,152,000. The pacification of the Philippines has cost already about \$190,000,000, and is yet far from accomplishment.

These figures are but statistics to the same people who were horrified by the death of Ensign Bagley, and to multitudes call up a picture about as vivid and soul-wrenching as that evoked by an estimate of the wheat crop.

War degrades the man and elevates the brute in human nature.—Philadelphian North American.

The Way to Face Lions.

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

Daniel is one of the model men in the Old Testament; in some respects he is about the best character for young men to study to imitate. In his youth he faced ridicule by refusing to touch the king's wine; in later life he was not afraid to face the king's lions. There were two or three things about his course in this last matter that young people ought to notice. In the first place he did not send any apology to the king of Babylon. Apologies for doing a right thing only belittle the act and take off the grace of it. In the second place he did not brag about what he was going to do. There was no bluster or talk. When I was a pastor I used to be rather distrustful of people who, when uniting with the church, made very loud professions and promises. They reminded me of Peter's boastful speech to his Master. "Though all men forsake thee, yet will not I."

Daniel neither apologized nor played the braggart. He saw that there was serious business before him; he knew all about the ferocious lions in the royal park, and had made up his mind to face them when the time came. So he quickly went up to the chamber on the roof of his house; he threw open his lattice, and worshipped God in prayer, "just as he did aforetime." Actions speak louder than words. The old hero went down on his knees three times in a day; busy man as he was, he took time to pray; brave man that he was, he did not care who saw him, or how soon his godly conduct was reported to the king. Daniel did not ask God to muzzle the lions; or was there any intimation given him that if he did his duty, there would be any miracle wrought in his behalf. Martyrs, when they make up their minds to

suffer for the right, always expect the lions will bite and that fire will burn.

There are two roads for every young person in the journey of life. They cannot take both, and every young man, must decide which of them he will take. The one is a smooth and easy path of connivance and compromise, with no lions to encounter. The other is by the air-line of duty as God's word and conscience reveal duty; whoever treads that path must expect to be battered with ridicule, and often bespattered with misrepresentation and reproach. There are two kinds of church membership. In the one case, Mr. "Facing-both-ways" tries to stand with one foot in the church and the other foot over in the world; he is secretly dis-trusted by both; he has too much profession of religion to suit worldly people, and too little practice of religion to suit the people of God. The other type of religion is that of one who comes out squarely on Christ's side—not as pleasing men but God, which trieth the heart. This latter sort of Christianity is at a premium in these days, for it is quite too scarce. If courageous Christians encounter opposition, they are, after all, the only ones who win converts to Christ.

Daniel dared to be singular both when he refused the king's wine-cup, and when he defied the king's lions. The young man or woman who follows the fashion and runs with the crowd, counts for nothing. When they turn round and face the crowd for conscience's sake, they may encounter hard knocks, or scoffs, but they save their own souls, and are in the right attitude, to save the souls of others. Every young man who determines to keep a clean conscience and obey Christ's commandments will encounter some lions in the course of his experience. In business, he must often decide between selling his conscience and selling his goods; he must prefer to be poor rather than to put a dirty dollar into his purse.

In social life he must not be afraid of being branded as "puritanical" on all such questions as theater-going and wine-drinking and Sunday bicycling and other conformities to bad fashions. In politics he must "bolt" whenever his party heads on the wrong track. I have watched the career of thousands of young men for the past fifty years. The great majority of those who fall in life have failed for want of courage. They had no fiber to face lions of any kind. I have seen others who had the conscience and the courage to take Daniel's course and they have discovered that God had "shut the mouths of the lions" and given them a victory. If facing a duty and standing up for Christ costs dearly, it pays gloriously in the end. Retreat always brings ruin. My friend, never be afraid of but one thing, and that in the frown of God. His smile means Heaven; his frown means hell.—American Messenger.

Christian Homes.

Mrs. Gladstone's death, and her burial in Westminster Abbey beside her noble husband, who died a commoner and not a duke because he so preferred, have called forth many expressions of admiration and gratitude for the English home which these two congenial spirits exalted and adorned. The Countess of Aberdeen, an intimate friend and a frequent visitor at Hawarden, pictures it in part: "That perfect home! Yet, the thoughts of many are turning now to those days spent in that hospitable castle in that lovely English park amid the Welsh hills. It has all been so often described, Mr. Gladstone's morning walk, by the woodland path he had made, to the daily 8 o'clock service at the parish church. Mrs. Gladstone gathering her household together for family prayers, the rich and varied conversation at mealtimes, or during walks and drives, the instant and regular resumption of work at the appointed hours, the consideration shown to every member of the household, each of whom seemed to be an object of solicitous interest, the wide sympathies flowing out from that home to all who were in trouble and sorrow, whether the sufferers dwelt in palaces or in lowly cottages, the orphanage at the Castle gates, and the innumerable agencies for good in which a personal share was taken by the family, the sense of duty first and pleasure afterward which pervaded all the daily routine, the personal devotion to the Queen and her service, shown wherever her name was mentioned—these are but a few of the memories which are left with us of surroundings which must have been lived among to be understood." Such homes, in spirit and Christian purity and courtesy and intelligence, though lacking as a rule these externalities of wealth and social distinction, are the salvation of England and America. There are not so few as we sometimes think; they are not so numerous as they ought to be. More powerful for domestic happiness and national welfare than are our armies and navies, and all the machinery of legislation, it is the highest privilege and duty of church and State alike to aid in their creation and to promote their security and perfection. Such homes are the ripe consummate fruit of Christian civilization.—The Commonwealth.

Our Lord does not praise the centurion for his amiable care of his servants, nor for his generosity to the Jews, nor for his public spirit, nor for his humility, but for his faith.—William Adams.

Messenger and Visitor

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The Convention.

Halifax, the place of meeting this year for our Maritime Convention, is a city which possesses many attractions. With its fine situation, its world-famed harbor, its fortifications, its unique features among Canadian cities as a military and naval station, its fine public buildings, churches and residences, its magnificent public gardens and noble park, and with a temperate and wholesome atmosphere, the inducements which the city is able to offer the summer tourist are not easily surpassed. If any objection can be found to Halifax as the meeting place of a religious convention, it is perhaps that the outside attractions offer too great temptation to the delegates to enjoy them to the neglect of the important duties with which they are charged.

The meetings of the Convention are held in the North church, and the local arrangements are largely in the hands of Pastor Fash and his helpers, but all the Baptist churches of the city, and the Dartmouth church, united in extending the invitation, and participate in the entertainment of delegates. The North Baptist church, Halifax, was organized in 1848, and readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR will perhaps recall the report published in these columns of the services held in January, 1898, a celebration of the first half century of its history. Rev. Z. L. Fash, the present pastor, is a worthy successor to such men as Revs. John Miller, S. N. Bentley, A. H. Munro, J. E. Goucher, J. P. Avery, J. W. Manning, D. D. and D. G. Macdonald. The church has given to the ministry a number of men whom the denomination today holds in honor. Among them are Dr. Steele, of Amherst; Rev. I. C. Archibald, of the Foreign Mission service; Rev. W. N. Hutchins, of Canning, and Rev. A. F. Browne, of North River, P. E. I. Among the men who in former years served the church in the diaconate are the late Judge McCully and the now venerable J. W. Barss, Esq., of Wolfville. The church edifice in which the Convention meets was erected in 1868 and remodeled in 1883.

The present is the third meeting of the Convention in Halifax during the fifty-four years of its history. The first meeting was in 1869 in the Granville St. church. The Convention was that year presided over by Dr. Cramp, and Rev. G. M. W. Carey preached the Convention sermon. According to the "Convention Record" the number of delegates in attendance was 133 and the membership of the churches numbered 27,187. The second meeting of the Convention in Halifax was with the same church in 1884, when John March, Esq., presided, and the Convention sermon was preached by Rev. Henry Cross.

The four white Baptist churches in Halifax are at present efficiently served by well-known brethren. The First—formerly the Granville Street—church has for some eight years now enjoyed the faithful and efficient services of Rev. A. C. Chute, B. D., a brother honored and beloved wherever he is known. In the North church Rev. Z. L. Fash is a growing man and is rendering good service to the cause. The West End church—the latest born of the Halifax Baptist churches, has for its minister Rev. F. O. Weeks, whose attractive power as a preacher makes its house of worship too small, and under whose ministry the church has attained to a self-supporting condition. In the Tabernacle the Rev. G. W. Schurman, who has settled with the church within the year, is laboring with characteristic energy and with impatient desire for spiritual results. On the other side of the harbor, the Dartmouth church is served by Dr. Kempton, who has now become a veteran in pastoral work. No man among us has loved his denomination better or served its interests more heartily. His praise is in all our churches. Besides the pastors mentioned there are resident in Halifax two Baptist ministers widely known and

highly esteemed in the denomination for their work sake.—Dr. Saunders, who was formerly pastor of the Granville St. church, and whose history of the Baptists in these Provinces is expected shortly, and Rev. W. E. Hall, who a few years ago was compelled by failing health to relinquish the pastorate of the Tabernacle church and has since, as his strength would permit, engaged in work in the interests of the College.

MEETINGS OF THE B. Y. P. UNION.

Preceding the Convention proper, the annual meetings of the B. Y. P. Union and the Baptist Institute were held.

The first meeting of the Young People took place on Wednesday evening in the audience room of the North church which has been recently renovated, and was decorated for the occasion with appropriate mottoes. General regret was felt that sickness in his family prevented the presence of Rev. G. A. Lawson, the highly esteemed and efficient president of the Union. In his absence Mr. G. A. MacDonald of Halifax presided. After opening devotional exercises and an address of welcome written by Mr. G. R. Marshall, president of the District Union, and read by Miss Dickie, and appropriately responded to by Rev. R. O. Morse, excellent addresses were delivered by Rev. H. R. Hatch of Wolfville and Rev. J. H. Parshley of Moncton. Mr. Hatch's subject was "Some Lessons from the Ecumenical Conference." Among these lessons the following were noted: 1. The gospel is needed now as much, or even more, than it ever has been. 2. The obligation to give the gospel to the world lies upon the young people of the church especially. 3. To the young people is committed the task of effecting a Christian unity, the lack of which the missionaries all deplore. The great opportunity which the world mission field presents and the need of men of love and vision, thoroughly prepared for the great work, were emphasized.

Mr. Parshley gave a strong address on "The Dominant Ideal." He deprecated the idea that this was a young people's age, in the sense that its ideals are independent of maturity, of thought and judgment, but it is the young people's age in respect to opportunity. The Dominant Ideal must involve a true manhood and womanhood. The cry is for men and women of the right sort. The man will always be himself the centre of his own world, therefore he should make the most of himself. To the building of this true manhood an ideal is necessary, and that ideal is found alone in Jesus Christ. What constitutes the ideality of Jesus is that he realized in himself the maturity and absolute balance of all that goes to make up the true man. He shows us what we must be, what we are to become. Christ, the individual, is the beginning of the ideal, but the New Jerusalem is its consummation. Christ must become king in society as well as in individual lives. All kinds of work and workmen must own his Kingship. With Christ as the Dominant Ideal, the age must be essentially religious. The reign of gold must cease. Christ as Dominant Ideal demands purity in its largest sense.

Thursday was also occupied with meetings of the Union. Its officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Rev. M. A. McLean of Truro, Vice-Presidents, A. H. Chipman for New Brunswick, and Rev. G. P. Raymond for P. E. I.; Secretary-Treasurer, A. E. Wall; Assistant-Secretary, Rev. H. H. Saunders; Auditor, G. A. MacDonald; Editor, Rev. J. W. Brown. The report of the secretary for the past year was received and other business which was transacted during the day will probably be more fully reported in another connection. A paper on "Consecration," by Rev. W. N. Hutchins, another on "The Prayer meeting Topic, its meaning," prepared by Rev. E. P. Calder, and read by A. H. Chipman, and a third on "The Young Christian's Responsibility," by Rev. M. A. McLean, were all worthy of a much fuller report than could be given them here. In the evening a large audience listened with great interest to two excellent addresses, the first by Rev. R. O. Morse on "The Twentieth Century's Appeal for Manhood," and the second by Rev. H. F. Waring on "The Intellectual Element in the Prayer Meeting."

THE INSTITUTE.

The Baptist Institute met on Friday morning, with President Rev. D. H. Simpson in the chair. The Institute at once proceeded to elect its officers for the year. The following were chosen:— President, Rev. D. H. Simpson, of Berwick; Vice-presidents, Revs. J. B. Morgan, of Aylesford, for Nova Scotia; E. E. Daley, of Sackville, for New Brunswick, and H. Carter for Prince Edward Island; Secretary, Rev. B. N. Nobles, of Kentville; Executive Committee, Rev. C. W. Corey, of Middleton, I. W. Porter of Bear River, and J. W. Brown, of Havelock. After a short time spent in devotional exercise, the first paper was read by Rev. C. W. Corey. The subject of the paper was "The Jesuit Methods of Education." This was a carefully prepared paper, giving a brief historical sketch and characterization of Jesuit education. The system was criticised as involving a kind of military despotism. None but the superior officers are to have any opinions of their own. The duty

of all others is to obey unquestioningly. Their educational methods discourages activity and independency of thought and affords little opportunity for the play of individuality. It was charged that the Jesuits do not encourage popular education, but seek to educate the leading classes. The reading of this paper was followed by an interesting discussion in which Mr. C. E. Knapp, Rev. Mr. Balcom, Revs. J. H. Parshley, Dr. Goodspeed, Ward Fisher and J. B. Morgan participated.

The remainder of the morning session was devoted to a discussion of the question: "How can the union of the Baptists and Free Baptists be effected?" Rev. D. H. Simpson opened the discussion of the question. There was no doubt, Mr. Simpson said, as to desirability of the union. Less emphasis was placed upon minor differences in religious belief now than formerly. The Scriptures should be a sufficient basis of belief for the two bodies, since they agree in accepting them as their one and sufficient ground of faith and practice. They agreed in the doctrine of baptism and in holding to a regenerate church membership and in reference to their doctrine of the Lord's supper there was nothing that should prevent their union. Quite a number of the ministers present joined in the discussion, including Revs. J. Webb, D. H. McQuarrie, Dr. Goodspeed, P. G. Mode, J. B. Woodland, E. T. Miller and J. H. Parshley. There was a general desire expressed for union, but a feeling that the subject should be dealt with carefully. Dr. Goodspeed recalled the basis of union drawn up in 1878 and agreed to by the Baptist Convention. That basis had stated that the natural and scriptural order of the ordinances, was first baptism, secondly the Lord's supper, and in view of the acceptance of this declaration in the basis, no invitation to the Lord's supper was to be given. Mr. Parshley said the reason for the growing unwillingness of Baptists to give an invitation to the Lord's supper was the absence of any scriptural authority for it. The discussion was a lively one and a number expressed a desire to continue it, but the time at the disposal of the Institute was now exhausted.

At the afternoon session of the Institute two papers were presented. The first was by Rev. J. W. Brown, and dealt in an interesting manner with the subject of "Science, Philosophy and Religion." The writer held that each of these had its own legitimate field, science in the acquisition of facts, philosophy in reasoning based upon the results of knowledge, and religion in the realm of the relations of man to God. Science and Philosophy should be the helpers of Religion.

After brief discussion of Mr. Brown's paper by members of the Institute, Rev. H. R. Hatch, read his paper on "The Old Testament and Modern Scholarship." The subject was treated at considerable length and in a moderate spirit. The writer while rejecting the conclusions of the more radical biblical scholars held that on the whole the results of criticism were valuable and that the reverent student, availing himself of the help thus afforded, would find the Old Testament a more real and living book to him and no less the book of God than before. The discussion which followed drew out expressions from a number of the members of the Institute. It indicated, as would be expected, some differences of opinion on the subject under consideration, and generally a conservative attitude.

At the Friday evening service the essayist gave place to the preacher, the executive of the Institute having introduced a new feature by including in its programme for the evening two sermons. The preachers were Rev. Dr. Keirstead, of Wolfville, and Rev. J. H. Parshley, of Moncton, and the discourses were so filled with strong and inspiring thought and were delivered with such earnestness and power, that doubtless the members of the Institute, as well as the audience present, will fully approve this departure from customary lines. Dr. Keirstead spoke first. His text was the words of Paul in 1 Tim. 4, 16, "Take heed unto thyself and unto the doctrine; continue in them; for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself and those that hear thee."

The subject was one to call forth the power and eloquence of the speaker, and the congregation felt their inspiration as he dwelt upon the thought that the church, with the new life of Christ possessing it, should be heedful as to its thoughts, its emotions and its volitions, and then, as to the doctrine or teaching, which is the word, the utterance of God, that the doctrine get hold upon the thought, the emotions and will of God's people, showing that this was a pathway of salvation both for those who felt this power and for those who received their testimony.

Mr. Parshley discussed the question—Has the Christian preacher of today any message? In view of the practical, hard-headed, materialistic character of the present age has the Christian preacher of today any message which the people of this age will or must hear? In giving his answer to this question the preacher called attention to certain great historic facts in Christianity. 1.—There was one Jesus Christ and no other. He stands alone and there is no prospect that there will be another. In one sense Jesus Christ is Christianity, for in the heart of all real forms and expressions of Christianity, there is one element and that is Christ. 2.—The second great fact in

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Christianity is the existence of some power that works for the transformation of Christianity. 3.—There is the steadily progressing transformation of Christianity through the operation of that power and the presence of Jesus Christ. The three great facts then are Jesus Christ, the Holy Spirit, and a regenerated people, the church. Then there is the unique Old Testament as the historical background for Christ and Christianity and the unique New Testament as their explication. So furnished the Christian preacher certainly has a message for his age, as he has had for other ages, for beneath the exterior the natures and the needs of men are essentially the same in every age and Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today and forever. But the preacher must find Christ for himself and it must be that Christ who lives and reigns in his own heart that he preaches, then he will leave a message which the world will surely hear.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention met in its fifty-fifth annual session in the North Baptist church, Halifax, on Saturday the 25th inst. The first session was opened according to appointment at ten o'clock, the President, Hon. H. R. Emerson in the chair. After singing the hymn, "Lead us, heavenly Father, lead us," the Scriptures were read by Rev. F. O. Weeks of Halifax and the divine blessing was invoked upon the meetings of the Convention by Rev. Ira Smith of St. John. The rules of order were read by the president. The list of delegates was read by Secretary Creed, also certain letters to the Convention, including a communication from the Moncton church, extending to the Convention an invitation to meet with that church next year. A number of visitors present including Rev. Austin Kempton, Pittsburg, Bros. A. J. Gordon, Boston, Dr. Goodspeed of Toronto, Rev. Charles Jackson of Montowese, Conn., Mrs. L. D. Morse of India, Rev. Elbert Gates of Sennett, N. Y., Rev. Tilman Johnson of Lynn and Rev. Wm. Dobson, (Methodist), of Halifax were invited to seats in the Convention. A number of those invited to seats briefly responded to an invitation to address the Convention. On motion of Dr. Keirstead the ladies who are officers of the W. B. M. Union were invited to seats in the Convention. The Committee on Nominations was appointed by the Convention as follows:—Mr. J. J. Wallace, Rev. W. N. Hutchins, Mr. F. W. Emerson, Rev. W. H. Robinson, Dr. Keirstead, Dr. Gates, Rev. E. J. Grant, Rev. J. C. Spurr, Mr. R. N. Beckwith, Rev. H. R. Hatch, Rev. H. S. Shaw, Rev. H. B. Smith, J. W. Spurdun, Rev. A. J. Vincent, Rev. C. H. Martell, Mr. Arthur Simpson, Rev. R. E. Daley.

The report on Obituaries, presented by S. McC. Black, made mention of the death during the year of Rev. N. B. Dunn, Rev. P. O. Reese, and Rev. George C. Crabbe and bore suitable testimony to their faithful labors. The report also paid a tribute to the memory of the late Dr. T. H. Rand, and made reference to the loss the denomination sustained in the death of Mr. C. F. Clinch, Mr. Mont McDonald, Miss Gray and Mrs. Hardy of the Missionary staff and other active workers who have been taken away during the year. After remarks by Revs. A. Cohoon and Dr. Saunders the report was adopted. Mr. J. J. Wallace, chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented a report from that committee, nominating as President of the Convention, Mr. C. W. Roscoe of Wolfville; as Vice-Presidents, Rev. E. E. Daley of Sackville, and Rev. G. P. Raymond of Charlottetown; Assistant-Secretary, Rev. E. T. Miller; Treasurer, Mr. James McPherson of Halifax. This report was unanimously adopted and the newly elected president was welcomed by the retiring president to the duties, and honors of his office.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

After reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. W. Smallman, and the reading of the minutes of the morning session, the report of the committee on the Twentieth Century Fund was presented by Rev. J. W. Manning, D. D. The report showed what had been done by the committee in connection with the Foreign and Home Mission Boards and the plan which had been presented to the associations and adopted by them as to the methods of raising the fund and the apportionment of the amounts to be raised to the several associations. The report was taken up and considered clause by clause. In the course of the discussion the question was raised by Dr. B. H. Eaton whether or not it had been determined what was to be done with the money, whether it was to be held as an invested fund or applied directly to the work. The reply was that, so far as the F. M. Board was concerned, the question had not been decided. Mr. Cohoon said it was the purpose of the H. M. Board, which he represented, to hold its part of the money secured, as a building fund by which to assist in the building of churches and parsonages on the home mission fields. There was also some discussion as to whether there should be special agencies employed by the Boards to raise the fund, or whether the work was to be done by the pastors and their helpers in the churches. Some felt that without the work of a special agent or agents the scheme would result in failure. It was held on the other hand that a greater blessing would result to

the churches if the raising of the fund were of the more spontaneous action of the churches themselves. Quite a prolonged discussion occurred in connection with the question as to when the effort for the raising of the Twentieth Century Fund should begin. The report provided that the fund should be raised within three years from August, 1900. An amendment that the date, August, 1900, be changed to August, 1901, was finally adopted, the opinion prevailing that with the balance of the Forward Movement Fund for the College yet to raise it would not be wise to ask the people to undertake the new effort until they had paid off the last instalment of the Forward Movement Fund. In connection with the discussion of this subject, Bro. William Cummings made one of his rousing speeches. He contended that some of the brethren had taken too pessimistic a view of the subject and underrated the power and willingness of our people to promote the great mission cause. He proposed that fifty men of the denomination should raise half the \$50,000 fund, and in this he was willing to bear his part. Hon. T. R. Black, of Amherst, warmly seconded Mr. Cummings' appeal and indicated his willingness personally to be one of the fifty. Mr. C. K. Harrington, of Sydney, made a similar statement for himself.

The later clauses of the report having reference to the method of raising the fund were referred to the committee for further consideration.

The remainder of the session was occupied in hearing the report of the Home Mission Board, which was read by the secretary, Rev. A. Cohoon.

The evening session was devoted to a platform discussion of Home Missions and the Annuity work. The first speaker was Rev. A. Cohoon, whose subject was "Retrospect and Prospect of our Home Mission Work." The speaker was at his best on the occasion and dealt with the subject to which he has given so many years of earnest study and practical work in a way strongly to impress his hearers.

Dr. Saunders advocated the claims of the annuity work with an earnestness and persuasiveness that called forth practical results.

Rev. Lyman Johnson of Lynn, Mass., was the third speaker, and discussed the work of Home Missions in a forceful and eloquent address.

SUNDAY.

The Methodist and Presbyterian pulpits of Halifax and Dartmouth, as well as the Baptist pulpits, were pretty generally supplied on Sunday by ministers who were in attendance upon the convention. The convention sermon was preached at eleven o'clock by Rev. S. H. Cornwell, of St. Martins; President Roscoe presided and Revs. Z. L. Pash, H. N. Parry and H. H. Saunders assisted in the service. The sermon was a practical and thoroughly evangelical discourse, founded upon Rev. 14: 6, "And I saw another angel flying in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." The text was considered under three heads.—The Messenger; the Message, and to whom the Message is sent. The Messenger, the preacher interpreted as the Church of Christ, to whom the message of salvation is committed that it may be made known to the world. Every truly converted soul feels moved to be, and of right is, a messenger of God to his fellowmen. The same spirit that worked in Carey and Judson, and those who are now giving themselves to missionary effort, should work in all.

2. The message is glad tidings and it is the everlasting gospel, belonging to eternity. The salvation of men is according to the purpose of grace which God purposed in Christ Jesus before the world began. It means to the believer everlasting life, and there is no other salvation.

The preacher dwelt upon the great importance of the acceptance of this gospel through an individual and affectionate surrender to God's will and service.

3. The gospel is for the world—for all nations, kindreds and tongues. Here is the doctrine of God's fatherhood. He loves the world. The message of his love is heard in the Old Testament, but is made immeasurably clearer in the New. God is the universal Father who loves all and would save all. The text teaches likewise the brotherhood of man, and places the obligation of brotherly love and service on every child of God toward every other man and woman. It gives the church and each individual member of it a message of love and redemption to declare to the world. The preacher closed with a strong appeal to each Christian to be a messenger of God to the unsaved.

AFTERNOON.

The afternoon session of Sunday at the North church was in the interest of Sunday Schools, the Grand Ligne and Northwest work, Rev. H. N. Parry presided. The report on Sunday Schools was presented by Edwin D. King, Esq. This was followed by a very interesting address to the children by Rev. J. H. MacDonald. Mr. MacDonald took as the text of his address the words of Jesus, "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." The address was illustrated by a magnet and a number of nails and other substances, some of which were drawn more or less strongly, and some failed to respond at all to the attraction of the magnet. The

address and its illustrations were evidently highly interesting both to the older and younger portion of the congregation, and it is to be hoped the impressions made were lasting and valuable.

The Grande Ligne mission was represented on the platform by Mrs. Arthur E. Massé, wife of Assistant Principal Massé of the Grande Ligne school and herself Principal of the Ladies' department. Mrs. Massé was heard with much interest as she spoke in a pleasing and instructive way of the evangelistic and educational work connected with the Grande Ligne mission. The influence of that work is seen not only in the direct effects, but also in the advantages which the Roman Catholic authorities have felt obliged to confer upon their people in order to keep them from the influences of Protestant education. The equipments of the school are insufficient so that last year 84 students had to be turned away because they could not be accommodated. Instances were given to show the great difficulties, amounting to persecution, which the converts to Protestantism have to meet from their Roman Catholic friends and relatives. In the face of these great difficulties there are not a few converts and the results of the labors of the missionaries is encouraging. Mrs. Massé spoke of the need of enlarged accommodations in order to meet the growing needs of the school. A new building is projected and about one-fifth of the amount necessary to complete it has been secured.

Rev. W. F. Parker spoke of some strong impressions which had been made upon his mind during his recent visit to the West to attend the first National Baptist Convention of Canada. The first was when he stood on Mount Royal, overlooking the city of Montreal and the five adjacent countries, and thought of the great religious needs of the province, so intimately connected with the interest of the Dominion. The second was when he entered the great prairie country of West and thought of its great extent and resources, the streams of foreign immigration now pouring into it and the contingencies which hung upon the question whether these masses should be evangelized or not. Mr. Parker proceeded to speak of the vast resources being developed in the Northwest and British Columbia. It was destined to be the home of many millions. But great numbers and great wealth do not make a great country. The essential condition of greatness is to be sought in the character of the people. And the opportunity is now before us of establishing the influences necessary to build up a great Christian people. Mr. Parker gave a deeply interesting account of the beginnings of evangelization work among the foreign elements in the Northwest and strongly urged a deeper interest in that work.

A Student's Tribute to the Late C. F. Clinch.

The news of the death of Brother Clinch, has impressed me with a sense of personal bereavement. I have lost a friend and I desire to testify to his helpfulness to me in my early ministry.

I do this in loving remembrance of him and that others may be helped to follow his noble example. While many are ready to speak of the love and esteem in which they cherish the memory of our departed brother, only a few can speak from a student missionary's standpoint. I was one of those students who had the privilege of enjoying the friendship and fatherly kindness of Brother Clinch. I was no particular favorite, but in common with all the students who labored on the "Clinch Mills" field, shared the tender consideration of our departed "Father in Israel."

Although it is nearly twenty years ago, I remember vividly the day I arrived at his hospitable home and announced myself as the student who was to preach on the field for the summer. The kind welcome he gave me took the shyness and stiffness out of me and made me feel I was an important person in the place. Such a welcome is not only a help to a student on a new field, but an inspiration to him in years to come. In place of sending me to board in some out-of-the-way place, where he would not be bothered with me, he opened his beautiful home to me and gave me books and a horse and carriage. He gave me kind suggestions and introduced me to his friends and made me feel we were co-workers in God's vineyard.

At this time he was in the midst of his business prosperity and was pressed with the many cares of his large enterprise. But he did not get out of touch with the Lord's work nor the student. Although I had little experience in the work, he treated me with respect and gave me the help of his influence amongst the people. He was always present at the services of the church and listened to me preach as though I was a mature pastor. In place of criticizing and snubbing me, he encouraged me by speaking kindly of my efforts. That is the kind of sympathy boys need and what stimulates them to do their best. When my summer's work was ended on the field, Brother Clinch gave me a check for my salary and a kind and affectionate good-by and he continued his interest in me until his death. I suppose there are many of our student fields, or fields where students could do good work where some wealthy brother could help in a similar way, and I hope the mention of this may inspire them to follow the noble example of our departed Brother Clinch.

H. G. MELLIICK.

Emerson, Manitoba.

* * The Story Page * *

Hollyhock.

A little white house with green blinds stood back from the road in a little square garden filled with small trees and gayest flowers. At the side of the house grew a great many hollyhocks, and never did any one see taller, straighter flowers. They shot right up the straight, shell-lined path to the front steps, one saw the pink flowers with a background of pale blue.

The reason why special stress is laid upon these hollyhocks is because Mary Day, who lived in the little white house, was called Holly and never Mary, first by the children of the village, and then by the older people, and then by her own father and mother. Some child had called Mary a hollyhock because she was so very, very tall, and the nickname after the manner of particularly appropriate nicknames, clung to her.

The children did not know it, but Mary was very sensitive about her great height. She hated to tower so much above all her playmates. It made her very shy and self-conscious and by degrees Mary stopped playing with her child friends, and used to take long walks by herself, or sit listlessly on the front steps by the hollyhocks, wondering how they could be so beautiful when they were so tall.

"I don't see why I was made so tall and strong," she cried one day while she was hemming a dish-towel for her mother. "I could do the housework I have to do, and the studying I have to do in the winter, and I could hem this dish-towel just as well if I were little," and two tears rolled down poor Holly's cheeks.

"Why, Holly!" exclaimed her mother who had come upon her unawares, "what's the matter, child."

And Holly, who never cried before any one just folded her arms over her knees, and bent down her head and cried very hard. Her mother laid her hand on the smooth, golden hair, and waited.

"I'm so tall, mamma, I'm so tall, came the broken answer.

"Well, Holly," cried her good mother in genuine amazement, "is that what's been makin' you so lonesome like? You are a great, big goose, child!" She laughed, sitting down on the steps beside Holly and drawing her head down upon her shoulder. "A great, big goose!"

"You may be sure it's 'great, big' something," sobbed Holly, mournfully.

"There, dear, I didn't mean to hurt your feelings again. You're a little goose. You are dear in spite of your height. You're your mother's little goose. Now listen to me, Holly. You can't tell me that a beautiful, big strong girl like you wasn't intended for something besides sulking because she isn't small. Do all the good things you can with you height, and guess you'll not have much time to sulk. And you just remember your pa and ma wouldn't have you and inch shorter."

"I guess you will have a good many more inches of me before I stop," laughed Holly, with a sort of a teary laugh. Then she wiped her eyes on the dish-towel, kissed her mother, promised to be good, and went on sewing.

It was the time when the city boarders were flocking to R—. The small town became alive with new interests. Holly's mother took two or three boarders every summer. The women seemed persistently small and dainty and Holly overheard them criticizing her.

This summer a little family came to stay at Holly's house—a father and mother and little invalid boy. The mother was very delicate. The little boy of four was sick and unhappy and very cross. He was not able to leave the piazza save when his father came over Sundays and used to carry him about the garden, for Jack was too weak to be rolled about in a carriage.

Perhaps it was the fact that Mrs. Stone was so delicate, and the little boy so forlorn, that made Holly less shy than usual toward them when they came.

One day she was sitting out on the piazza with Jack and his mother, hemming another dish-towel. The dish-towel made her think of the day she had cried because she was so tall. Holly was not much happier about her height than she had been that day, for she had found nothing to do that she could not do just as well had she been shorter and not so strong.

She looked over at little Jack, who was playing irritably with a train of cars. Suddenly a happy smile spread over her face, and throwing down the dish-towel, she went to Jack and picked him up in her strong arms. The mother did not protest, Holly was so sure and efficient in her manner.

Jack cried, "Oh!" as he went up through the air, and settled down into Holly's arms.

"May we go for a walk?" Holly asked. The mother nodded wearily, and down through the garden strode Holly, glad of her height and strength. "Higher than papa!" cried Jack. "Me likes it so high."

"You darling!" laughed Holly.

Out over the meadows they went, and through a little bit of woods.

"We'll do it every day, Jackie," Holly cried.

"Ev'ry day," repeated Jack.

Holly told him about the birds, the flowers and the chipmunks, and the color came into the pale little cheeks.

When Holly came back to the garden again and passed between the hollyhocks, she smiled up at them and her mother, who knew what the smile meant, said, "I told you so," as Holly put Jack into his mother's lap.

"There's nothing you like better than 'I told you so,' ma," cried Holly putting her hands on her mother's shoulders and giving her a good kiss.—The Examiner.

Beginning at the Bottom.

BY PRISCILLA LEONARD.

Cousin Martha sighed as she poked the fire. Now my cousin being the cheeriest of cheery women, and having preserved the said cheerfulness steadily through the stress and strain of bread-winning for the family until all her brothers and sisters have been educated and started in the world (so that now she has only other people's brothers and sisters and sons and daughters to worry herself over), it naturally surprised me to hear such a despondent sound.

"What is the matter?" I ventured to ask. "Are you working hard? You know I've always told you—"

"Of course you have," said my cousin. "If I had not listened to my friends, I would have found any position too hard to keep. But as I use my own judgment I am in very good health today, thank you, and have always been able to do what I have had to do. There's a good deal of nonsense talked about overwork, Maria, in my opinion. But overwork isn't what made me sigh. It was the two callers I've had today. One wouldn't have depressed me so if the other hadn't come afterward; but the two together were too much even for my usual optimism."

"What did they want?" I asked. Experience has shown me that Cousin Martha's generosity, being known, is constantly abused.

"Advice," said Cousin Martha.

"I rather enjoy giving advice," said I. "It's never taken you, know, so there's no responsibility connected with it."

"Perhaps you can advise me, then," replied my cousin, "and I will pass it on, for I felt I had none of my own that met the emergency."

"Very well. Unfold the cases, and I will be consulting physician."

"Here are the facts. This morning an old friend of mine whom I hadn't seen for years came to consult me. She had heard that I supported myself and made a good income, so she was sure that I could tell her what her second daughter could do to make money. It seems the family have lost money, and there isn't enough to live on comfortably, especially as the eldest daughter has just married and the wedding was a heavy expense. Why is it, Maria, that families who are in straits for money always have such expensive weddings and funerals?"

"It belongs to the necessary incongruities of life, apparently," I replied. "But what could the second daughter do? Had she had any talents?"

"Do!" echoed my cousin. "That was just it. 'Eleanor is rather delicate,' her mother said, 'nervous and not strong, though the doctor says there is nothing really the matter—doctors are so indifferent, you know in such cases.' And she went on to say, in answer to my questions, that of course Eleanor couldn't teach, 'because she could not stand the strain of patience and attention necessary with children, and then she really didn't understand arithmetic very well.' She could not go into library work because 'she would be required to be on her feet so much, and the hours were so long and no vacation to speak of;' she could not be a companion, because her nerves could not stand it, or a stenographer and typewriter for the same reason. And besides, what she wanted was not hard work everyday at beginner's wages, but some way of making money. Did I not think she could get a place to write for the papers?—not a reporter's place, but just on the staff somewhere? Or what did I think of her taking up burnt wood work—frames and plaques and things of that kind? Eleanor had some little taste for drawing, and that kind of work seemed to sell in the stores."

"But there are tons of it done," I said, "and by quick skilled workers, too, who have studied designing. A novice could never make money at that!"

"So I told her," said Cousin Martha. "And I said that I didn't know of any paper that wanted novices on its staff. I told her I really didn't know of any such place as she desired for her daughter, or any occupation that fitted the conditions. If I found any, I said I would let her know—and she said that she would drop in again soon to see me, and bring Eleanor with her, so there's a pleasant prospect for you! What is one to do with a girl who doesn't know how to do anything, and doesn't want to do anything, and still insists on being told how to 'make money'?"

"Counterfeiting seems to be the only thing practicable," I suggested, "but then I have always heard that counterfeiting was skilled labor, and hard work at that."

"Certainly," responded my cousin. "A counterfeiter has to know something and do something—which wouldn't suit Eleanor at all. But I was going to tell you about my second caller. She came in this afternoon—a pretty woman, though I should judge well past thirty, and with a good manner. She introduced herself as Miss G—, a friend of a friend of mine, who had told her what a success I made of life (oh she was very flattering indeed!) and she wanted some advice. She was left alone in the world by the death of her parents, and hadn't enough to live on and she wanted some kind of position. She was in good health, and she felt that she had executive ability, and could run large affairs if opportunity only opened. She could truly say that she was systematic and had an unusual memory."

"I tried to think of something where system, memory and executive ability were required, and suggested fitting herself for a private secretary. But when she found that typewriting and stenography had to be learned first, she said she could not undertake that drudgery. Then I spoke of photography, but she was not willing to learn the business by going into the lower grades, though she said that she knew she could succeed in doing artistic work in a studio of her own if somebody else did the developing and retouching and finishing and that sort of thing. As she had never taken even an amateur photograph I felt that idea was hardly practical, so I turned to professional shopping. That she thought well of, if she could find some one who was giving it up, and who would turn over their customers to her, and recommend her to stores and buyers. But she had heard the business was always so small for the first year or two that she did not feel that she could start out for herself in it. And so on, and so on. Maria, I tried that woman on every occupation that I ever heard of, from life insurance down to raising goldfish, and she was anxious to go into every one of them if only it could be done in a large and instantaneous successful way; but as for beginning at the bottom it was not in her. And she is coming again, too, to see if I can't think of something else."

"I don't wonder you are depressed!" I remarked with conviction.

"Oh, it isn't that I mind their coming," cried my cousin. "It's only that I've realized today that they are types—that there are Eleanors in so many homes, and so many Miss G—s left orphaned in every town. They have no training to do anything, and what is far worse, no common sense to see that training is necessary. Work for women has become the thing nowadays, so that they can go into it without losing caste. But they want work without drudgery, and don't understand that work and drudgery are so intermingled that even the highest and best-paid workers have to take them as they come. Indeed, I often think that the drudgery at the bottom is only a preparatory training for the more difficult (though less frequent) drudgery at the top—and I've tried both. There isn't any other way to begin than at the bottom, though the room, of course, to an outsider, seems to be all at the top."

"Why don't you tell them so?" I asked.

"Do you suppose they'd believe it?" asked my cousin, sighing again. "No, indeed; the very next hour they will read in the 'Women's Page' of some newspaper how Mrs. So-and-So, by making lampshades, has realized a fortune, and of how another woman has struck it rich at Cape Nome, and another runs a large mill, and a fourth is at the head of a magazine, and all these paragraphs are under the head of 'Occupations of Women,' so of course any woman can do the same things and succeed, you see—and I am a cross old thing who wants to keep others out and have the whole field of successful work to myself. And so Eleanor and Miss G— will go on looking for a ladder that's all top and no bottom, and enlist all their friends in the search, and wear out everybody's patience, and end!"

"By coming to their senses," I suggested hopefully.

"I don't believe so," said my cousin. "Or if they do, they are always more coming on. That's why I sigh."—Interior.

Billy and the Kitten.

The children were having a written lesson and the schoolroom was perfectly quiet except for the scratching of pens and the rustle of paper. Billy Mayhew couldn't think of a word to write in answer to the questions, for while Miss Helen had talked about the lesson and explained away some of the hard places, Billy had made faces on the sly at Tommy Ames. Then when Miss Helen was drawing a diagram on the black board to make her explanations still clearer, Billy took two enormous bites out of a red apple which he had set on the desk, and which had tempted him all afternoon. How Miss Helen knew it, he could not guess, neither could th

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other children. They never quite understood how she saw things when her back was turned. But she said without ceasing her drawing to look at him (and this was a way she had): "Willie you may sit in this seat while you finish your apple." So Billy shambled up to the very front seat, and was so ashamed he could hardly finish the apple, and forgot altogether all about the lesson; so when it was time to study he turned to the wrong page, for Miss Helen never would go straight through a book from cover to cover. That was why he did not know one word to say, and because he was not hard at work like the others, he heard the sound first. It was not very loud. Just a faint, long-drawn "me-e-w." Billy pricked up his ears and peeped around cautiously. "Me-e-w!" this time it was louder and Miss Helen glanced around quickly. Still the busy heads were bent and the busy pens flew, for the hour was almost ended. Billy's blue eyes met Miss Helen's with an apparently suspicious look, and instantly fell, which was still more suspicious.

"How is the boy making that sound," puzzled the teacher, watching his immovable lips. Just then a louder "meow" just behind her made her jump, while the children all lifted their heads, and Billy, forgetting where he was, laughed out loud, and cried: "Oh, Miss Helen, there it is!"

And sure enough, just behind her, blinking out through the opening in the fresh air register, sat a gray kitten. Then the children all laughed, too, until some one said: "Oh, Miss Helen, will it have to stay there till it dies?" Then the girls' eyes filled with tears and the boys began to plan means of rescue. Harry thought they could break a hole in the register big enough to release poor kitty; Charlie suggested bringing milk and a straw to pour it through, and thus keep the prisoner from starving. Then Mamie raised her head from the desk, where she had hidden it for fear she would witness the immediate death of puss, and said she knew mamma would let her have the baby's bottle to feed it with. Finally Miss Helen said: "If kitty found a way in she will probably find a way out again. But the boy who knows least about his geography lesson may go outside to the grating and call her. He may coax her down; of course if he can't, we can lift out the register by unscrewing it and so release her."

Up jumped Billy. "Miss Helen, let me go, for I don't know a bit of the lesson, and I'll have to stay to-night to learn it anyhow. Please let me." And Miss Helen did.

That evening, when everybody had gone, and he was busy writing the lesson that he knew now, Billy stopped in the middle of a sentence and said: "Miss Helen, that was the teeniest little kitten. She was so poor her ribs showed through. I coaxed her down easy, but I was gone so long, 'cause I took her across to Johnson's and got her a saucer of milk." Then he forgot to finish the sentence he had been writing, but when his teacher read it, she smiled a little, kind smile, and marked that answer so, which meant perfect.—Presbyterian.

Story of Queen Victoria.

A writer in the London Quiver tells the following story of Queen Victoria and vouches for its truth. When the Queen was only seven or eight years old, she had set her heart on a certain doll which she had seen in a shop window. She had to wait, however, until she could save the price, six shillings, out of her pocket-money. At last the day came and the coveted doll was paid for and received. The story proceeds as follows:

"And now with the precious treasure upon her arm, the little lady bade the shopkeeper good afternoon and was about to step from the door, when a poor, miserable-looking object of a man met her eye. He was standing but a couple of feet away and seemed as though he were going to speak to her, attracted, doubtless, by the innocent kindness of her expression and the tenderness of her blue eyes. But though his lips moved, no sound came from them.

"He stood aside to let her pass—a mute, agonized appeal in his sunken cheeks and quivering chin.

"Did you wish to speak to me?" asked the little lady, staying her steps.

"Encouraged by her winning voice, the poor man said in trembling accents:

"I am very hungry. I would not ask for help if I were not ready to sink with hunger."

"He looked famine from his eyes.

"I am so sorry. I have no money or else—"

"His lips trembled forth a humble 'Thank you, lady,' then he shuffled on his way, hunger impetrate.

"Stay!" murmured the little owner of the new doll. There was a quiver in her childish voice and a moisture in her eyes as she spoke: 'Wait a minute, please.'

"She stepped back into the shop, approached the woman behind the counter and said:

"Oh, please, do you mind taking the doll back and keeping it for me for a few days longer?"

"Certainly I will," replied the shopkeeper; "and you wish me to return you the money?"

"Yes, if you please."

"This was done, and the little lady, hurrying out of the shop, placed the whole of the money in the hands of the starving man.

"He was like one thunderstruck. Never had bounty rained upon him in such profusion before.

"The object of her bounty murmured in a low tone, though loud enough to reach her ear:

"If the Almighty made you a queen, it would not be more than your goodness deserves!"—Unidentified.

The Young People

EDITOR, R. OSGOOD MORSE.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, Rev. R. Osgood Morse, Gayboro, N. S. To insure publication matter must be in the editor's hands nine days before the date of the issue for which it is intended.

Prayer Meeting Topic

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Seek Souls. Luke 15: 1-10.

Daily Bible Readings

Monday, September 3.—1 Kings 11: 1-23. Solomon a victim of a vaulting ambition. Compare Prov. 16: 18.

Tuesday, September 4.—1 Kings 11: 24-43. Solomon's adversaries and death. Compare Eccl. 12: 14.

Wednesday, September 5.—1 Kings 12. Solomon's kingdom rent asunder. Compare 1 Kings 11: 29-31.

Thursday, September 6.—1 Kings 13. A lion to punish for disobedience (vs. 24). Compare 1 Kings 20: 36.

Friday, September 7.—1 Kings 14. Disaster on the track of "Jeroboam the son of Nebat" (vs. 12, 14, 15). Compare 1 Kings 15: 29.

Saturday, September 8.—1 Kings 15: 1-24. Clashes between the two kingdoms. Compare 2 Sam. 3: 1.

Prayer Meeting Topic—September 2.

Luke 15: 1-10. Seek Souls.

Soul Winning.

Thoughts to suggest thoughts.

A soul won is the best instrument for winning souls.—Arnot.

Heaven has its myriads of saved sinners; but they were gathered there one by one.—T. L. Cuyler, D. D.

While we aim at few, we shall win but few; for that our successes shall take their proportion from our faith is the universal law of the service of Christ.—Rev. William Arthur.

The Good Shepherd goes himself; he does not send another man, angel, or archangel. It is by personal work, not by proxy, we are to seek and to save that which is lost.—Lyman Abbot, D. D.

No convert is too recent, too uninstructed, to bring others to Christ. Convinced in his own heart that Jesus is the Christ, he can, with Philip, at least echo our Lord's own words to seeking disciples, "Come and see."—Record of Christian Work.

It must always be in the contact of soul with soul, and personal life with personal life, that Christian missions have their real essential character and purity.—Phillips Brooks.

If you stand half a mile off from a man, and throw the gospel at him, you will miss him! but if you go close to him and lay hold upon him, giving him a hearty grip of the hand, and show that you have an affection for him, you will, by God's blessing, lead him in the right way.—Spurgeon.

I cared not where or how I lived, or what hardships I went through, if I could gain souls to Christ. While I was asleep, I dreamed of these things; when I was awake, the first thing I thought of was this great work. All my desire was for the conversion of souls, and all my hope was in God.—David Brainerd.

Seek Souls.

BY REV. F. B. MEYER.

The Pharisee could not understand why Jesus should prefer the company of publicans and sinners to their own. They were surprised at His treatment of these abandoned characters. It was necessary, therefore, that He should give reasons for His familiarity, which He did in the three inimitable parables of this chapter. The shepherd must be where the lost sheep is; the woman will stoop to the floor on which the lost coin has rolled; the father will leave his home, and go forth a great way off to greet his returning child. It was right, therefore, that Jesus the Saviour should be in the midst of those who required Him so absolutely. He sought the proximity of publicans and sinners, not because there was any affinity between His character and theirs, but because He desired to bring them back from the far country into which they had wandered, to the liberty and joy of the children of God.

The silly sheep heedlessly nibbles at the grass which lies immediately before it, and so crops its way from spot to spot, until it has wandered a great distance from the shepherd and the rest of the flock. It appears quite happy; it has no thought of the peril it has incurred; it does not realize that any moment it may fall a victim to the wolf. Is this a picture of your life? Have you lived only for personal gratification, and so strayed on in thoughtlessness, unconscious of danger, drifting into dangers which threaten to destroy you? Then remember, that though you care not for yourself, your case is stirring the deepest solicitude in the heart of Christ. He cannot rest content. It has been well said that it is not

he son who wanders from the mother's home, but the mother, whose hair turns gray with slow anguish; as she remarks the gulf which is yawning between him and purity and love. Probably you will never find your way back,—no wanderer is so absolutely stupid as the sheep, but Christ is on your track, and He will not relinquish His quest until He has come where you are, extricated you from the rocks down which you have fallen, and the thorns in which you are entangled, and has undertaken to bring you back to the enjoyment of what you were in happier, hollier days.

The lost coin lies unused, tarnished, and perhaps defaced amid the dust of the corner, or in the chink of the floor; it bears the image and superscription of the sovereign, which were once clear cut by the mint. Its owner, in the earnestness of her search, sweeps out every dusty corner, shakes every article of clothing, searches drawers, lifts heavy boxes, ransacks her room. With lighted lamp she explores every possible hiding place, and does not relinquish her search till she finds the piece she has lost.

How aptly that lost coin represents the soul made in the image of God, lying amid the dust of neglect. It may be it is yourself. The one hope for the lost coin is that the owner's heart can never be at rest until it rejoins its companions, and the one hope for you is the anxiety which fills the heart of God, and which will cause Him to leave no stone unturned that He may win you back. There is disturbance and removal on all hands; the house of your life is upset in every part, for no other reason than that you should be recovered.

God's joy in bringing us home, in recovering us, to put us again in circulation, is greater than even ours is at our recovery. The gladness which thrills the heart of the restored backslider is infinitely less than His whose property we are, and who has made us His own by creation, redemption, and fatherly interest. His joy is too great to be self-contained. He bids unfallen angels rejoice with Him.

Our thanks are due to Miss Daisy Webb, daughter of Pastor Webb of Lower Aylesford, for the following information relating to the poem recently published in this department. "The poem 'Along the Noisy City Ways' etc., was found in one of Phillips Brooks' early note books, dated 1858, and was published for the first time in the Boston Transcript, after the author's death."

George Muller's Bible.

George Muller said: The vigor of our spiritual life will be in exact proportion to the place held by the Bible in our life and thoughts. I can solemnly state this from the experience of fifty-four years. Though engaged in the ministry of the word, I neglected for four years the consecutive reading of the Bible. I was a babe in knowledge and in grace. I made no progress because I neglected God's own appointed means for nourishing the divine life, but I was led to see that the Holy Spirit is the instructor and the word the medium by which he teaches. Spending three hours on my knees, I made such progress that I learned more in those three hours than in years before. In July, 1829, I began this plan of reading from the Old and New Testaments. I have read since then the Bible through one hundred times, and each time with increasing delight. When I begin it afresh it always seems like a new book.

I can tell how great has been the blessing from consecutive diligent daily study. I look upon it as a lost day when I have not had a good time over the word of God. Friends often say to me, "Oh, I have too much to do, so many people to see, I cannot find time for scripture study." There are not many who have had more to do than I have had. For more than half a century I have never known a day when I had not more business than I could get through. For forty years I have had annually about thirty thousand letters, and most of them have passed through my own hand. I have nine assistants always at work, corresponding in German, French, English, Italian, Russian and other languages. As pastor of a church with twelve hundred believers, great has been my care; and, besides these, the charge of five immense orphanages, a vast work; and also my publishing depot, the printing and circulating of millions of tracts and books; but I have always made it a rule never to begin work till I have had a good season with God and then I throw myself with all my heart into this work for the day with only a few minutes interval for prayer.—The Wayside Evangel.

Man must work. That is certain as the sun. But he may work grudgingly, or he may work gratefully; he may work as a man, or he may work as a machine. He can not always choose his work, but he can do it in a generous temper, and with an up-looking heart. There is no work so rude that he may not exalt it; there is no work so impassive that he may not breathe a soul into it; there is no work so dull that he may not enliven it.—Henry Giles.

Foreign Missions

W. B. M. U.

We are laborers together with God. Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. MANNING, 240 Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR AUGUST.

For our Conventions that divine wisdom may be given and such plans made for the extension of Christ's Kingdom as shall bring glory to his name.

The W. B. M. U. Maritime Convention.

[Reported for the Herald by Miss Yvill of Great Village.] The sixteenth annual session of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Union of the maritime provinces was opened at Windsor, Aug 22nd, in a class room of the Windsor Baptist church by a meeting of the executive committee. The president, Mrs. J. W. Manning, of St. John, occupied the chair, while the other officers were in their places. After prayers for the work, the financial condition of the union was discussed. It was found that for all purposes the sum of \$9,661.78 had been raised during the year, this amount being \$800 in excess of any previous year. The difficulties met by the provincial secretaries, and various objects for which the money for the home missions is used, were discussed.

THE EVENING MEETING.

was held in the audience room of the new Baptist church which is indeed a beautiful structure. The room was beautifully decorated. Everything about it and the faces of the people in the crowded building bespoke good cheer and a welcome which was only confirmed by the warm words of cordial greeting which were uttered by Mrs. John Nalder, of Windsor. To Mrs. Nalder's untiring efforts much credit is due for locating the delegates and assisting in arranging for the meetings. This address was responded to by a few words from the president in her own behalf, and Mrs. C. H. Martell for the delegates convened.

On the platform appeared Mrs. Gordon, wife of the late Dr. Gordon, of Boston. Her message may be found in the 67th psalm.

Madame Massé, wife of Professor Massé of Grande Linge, Quebec, spoke a few words.

These ladies were warmly welcomed by the union. Mrs. Smith of Amherst, gave a very interesting concise report of the Baptist national convention, which recently met in Winnipeg, also aroused interest by her words concerning the Chinese and Japanese mission work in British Columbia.

Miss Harrington told a little of the Indian and German missions in the North-west.

The Wednesday morning work was begun with a prayer meetin, led by Mrs. Gunn. This meeting was unusually large and the Master's presence was felt. At 10 o'clock the delegates assembled in the vestry of the Baptist church for their first business meeting. Reports from the treasurers and corresponding secretary showed an increase in numbers, in missionary zeal and in gifts of money contributed both by the Women's Aid Societies and the Mission Bands of the three provinces. Forty-nine new members to the W. B. M. U. from the Aid Societies and thirteen from the Mission Bands had been made during the year.

At this meeting the list of delegates was found to be over one hundred and fifty, which is a larger number than usual, to represent 254 Aid Societies and 106 Mission Bands, reported from the three provinces.

The afternoon session of Wednesday was preceded by a half hour of earnest prayer. Then came the reports from the provincial secretaries, Mrs M. S. Cox, New Brunswick; Miss A. E. Johnstone, Nova Scotia; Mrs. J. Spurr, for P. E. Island, each reporting success, progress and increased interest with increased realization of the necessities and importance of the great work of missions, both in our own provinces, at Grande Ligne, the North-west and in the far-off India.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

With this year closes a period of thirty years since the organization of the Mission Aid society of the Baptist women of these provinces. The officers elected for the coming year are:

- President—Mrs. L. W. Manning, St. John. Secretary—Mrs. C. H. Martell, Canning. Treasurer—Mrs. Mary Smith, Amherst. Mission band treasurer—Mrs. Ida Crandall, Chipman, N. B.

Recording secretary—Mrs. Henry Everett, St. John. The president, in her message, tried to show that this is a time for opportunities. As the new century dawns the sisters should attempt to assist in raising a century fund, also to determine to organize an Aid Society and a mission band in each Baptist church of the maritime provinces.

The discussion of estimates presented was taken up, and it was decided to raise \$8,000 for foreign missions and \$2,200 for home missions during this year.

MISSION WORK.

The evening session was led by the vice-president, Mrs. P. R. Foster, of Berwick.

The speakers of the evening were Madame Massé, of Grande Ligne mission; Mrs. Gordon, of Boston; Mrs. W. V. Higgins, of Wolfville; and Rev. L. D. Morse, Bimli, India.

Madame Massé spoke of the evolution of the work at Grande Ligne, where 6,000 persons had been led to know Christ. This mission has now nine churches and sends out four missionaries. Last year eighty students were refused admission to the school for want of room, so she solicited aid to help in extending the old building. Mrs. Higgins told of changes that have recently taken place in India as a result of improved modes of travel; of disaster wrought by the famine; of the medical work which was begun one and a half year ago; of the loss of two of the missionaries this year, and compared the day schools of India with those of America.

Mrs. Gordon spoke on "Woman's work for women." This work dates from 1834 in England; 1861 in America. She referred to the work of Mrs. Sara H. Judson, in India. She told of the work of single women in the school-room, and of women's work for the cause of medicine. In Persia there is only one woman physician. In India Ramabai has accomplished most for women.

Mr. Morse impressed the audience with words from a heart full of India's needs.

This morning Mrs. Martell led a service in the memory of Miss Gray and Mrs. Hardy, missionaries in India who have so recently been called from the mists of earth to the full glory of the eternal home.

Mrs. Gordon gave a touching Bible reading on the subject of prayer, "Pray for the experience of his indwelling as well as to be able to use fluent words."

In the afternoon Mrs P. R. Foster led a mission band meeting. Her address was inspiring and should encourage mothers to do much for their children along this line Miss Yvill conducted a lesson on "Child marriage in India," and Mrs. Gordon gave an address on junior mission work.

The question box was opened and helpful suggestions gained. Little Marion Morse, from India, sang a song in Telugu.

The final meeting of the year was held in the evening. The speakers were Mrs. L. D. Morse, Mrs. Gordon and others. These impressive speakers must arouse new interest. The music of the evening was conducted by the choir of the Windsor Baptist church, and was much enjoyed.

The meetings closed with a consecration service led by Miss Johnstone, of Dartmouth.

At the last meeting of the W. M. A. S., in Woodstock, it was voted to send the enclosed report to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR:

"Twelfth annual report of the Women's Missionary Aid Society of the Albert Street Baptist church. The Society is in a fairly prosperous condition, though there is room for improvement. A meeting has been held each month, with a fair attendance. Two members have moved away, one of whom, Mrs. Dennison, was for years, a faithful and constant member. Four new members have been added making at present a paying membership of twenty-two. In April a public meeting was held, the proceeds of which was devoted to Home Missions. A missionary tea was given by Mrs. W. S. Saunders and the money made at it was also given to Home Missions. The total amount raised for Home Missions was \$16.10. For Foreign Missions \$28.75.

The Mission Band contributed to the Foreign Missions \$9. In addition to this the Mission Band raised \$25 which was used at home.

May more of the sisters in this and other churches be led to see their duty with respect to the millions who still "sit in the region and shadow of death."

B. P. SHERWOOD, Sec.

Hantsport, N. S., W. M. A. S.

A few words from our Society. We are progressing fairly well. We have collected more for mission purposes this year than ever before. Today Miss Annie Jewett gave us the amount which constitutes her a life member, for all of these good things we are very thankful. On Sunday evening, July 1st, our county president, Mrs. Nalder, gave us a fine address, telling us of her visit to the great missionary gathering in New York, where were gathered many missionary workers from all lands, converted natives as well as those going from the home lands. We always enjoy hearing Mrs. Nalder, but we all agreed that this was the most interesting and helpful talk of all. We could have listened to her description of some of those meetings for hours and not tired. She told facts connected with the Chinese inland mission that Christians could never imagine, and such sad and terrible things related by eye-witnesses who came from

Turkey, and facts connected with the labors and lives of our own loved missionaries in India, which aroused a strong feeling in her audience, making many of them resolve to do something more for foreign missions if possible, this coming year.

We enjoy the W. B. M. U. page of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, very much. July 10th, 1900.

B. M., Secretary.

Salem.

A very successful missionary service under the auspices of the W. M. A. S. was held in the church on the evening of July 20th, in place of the regular prayer meeting. Mrs. Newcomb took the chair and gracefully conducted a programme full of interest and inspiration. After the opening hymn had been sung, the pastor engaged in prayer. A portion of Scripture was read by the president. Mrs. Hugh Logan then gave a reading, followed by recitations from Mrs. Mariner Bent and Miss Campbell. The choir rendered some very suitable pieces of music during the evening. Miss Alice Logan's paper on "Why should I be interested in missions" read by Mrs. W. O. Logan, was listened to with marked attention. We were also favored with an excellent address from our pastor. A missionary dialogue was well rendered. A pleasant feature of the evening's entertainment was a duet by Rev. and Mrs. Newcomb. A collection was taken up for missions which amounted to \$5.10. In closing our President, Mrs. Newcomb, said, the time had come when she must bid us farewell, and in loving words she bade us God-speed. As we listened to these words our hearts were saddened as we realized that when next we met, the one who so lovingly and well had filled the president's chair since our organization would be absent. Through Mrs. Newcomb and our dear pastor we have been brought in closer touch with that grandest of all works—foreign missions—and not we alone, but the church in general. Mr. Newcomb's ministry here, as elsewhere, has been marked by great faithfulness and ability. In going away he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he leaves the church in excellent condition. ISABELLE MILER, Sec'y.

Lower Salem.

Among those present at the Quarterly Meeting at River Hebert, was Mrs. A. F. Newcomb, who, after hearing the need of more Mission Bands, set to work to organize one immediately on her return. The 23rd of June was the day appointed for organization. A large number gathered, of which 19 became members. Our Band is called "Little Gleaners," and we meet once a month. At our next meeting 9 joined us, making in all a membership of 28. At the two meetings we have collected 75 cents. We sincerely regret that Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb are about to leave us. To them is due the credit of many a good work in the two years they have been with us, and the best wishes of the entire community go with them. W. F. T., Sec'y.

The W. M. A. S. of the Prince street Baptist church held their annual session on July 4th, at 3.30 p. m. After devotional exercises as usual, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. W. D. McCallum; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. H. Bool; 2nd Vice-Pres., Mrs. A. Rettie; Sec'y, Effie A. Johnson; Treas., Mrs. L. J. Walker; Auditor, Mrs. W. P. King; Com. of management, Mrs. I. S. Johnson, Mrs. A. J. Walker, Mrs. Wm. Miller and Mrs. J. C. B. Olive. Miss Rettie was elected to take charge of the literary work. One sister, Mrs. Thomas Johnson was called home during the year. We give gratitude to God for the work he has permitted the society to do in the past, and pray that he may grant us grace to do more in the future.

EFFIE A. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

Truro, N. S., July 5th.

"Deeds Are Fruits, Words Are But Leaves."

The many wonderful cures effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla are the fruits by which it should be judged. These prove it to be the great remedy for dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh.

Rheumatism—"Pains in my limbs finally settled in my back. My blood was poor and I did not have any appetite. I could not sleep nights. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and these medicines made me a well man." G. R. Rafus, South Waterville, N. S.



HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills; the non-irritating cathartic.

Coatings.

"Cheviots and Worsteds will be in about equal favor, and will be chiefly worn for day and for half-dress in blacks and in dark colors and mixtures; but vicunas and unfinished worsteds in various effects of weave and in all the fashionable dark colorings will be well liked."

Our selection of these cloths comprises all the makes that will be worn this season.

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The St. John Exhibition.

The Exhibition will open on the 10th Sept., and among the many exhibits which will have special charm and interest for all visitors, probably few will surpass in attractiveness the Natural History exhibit. This is now being arranged and will be under the capable supervision of Mr. Chas. Rowe, than who it would be difficult to find one more competent. This particular exhibit will contain live fish, frogs, toads, turtles and snakes, each species of animal shown in its natural surroundings. Salt water fish of different kinds will form part of this truly entertaining feature of the Exhibition. The fish exhibit of last year was almost constantly attended by visitors and for that reason it will this year be on a much larger scale, greater than ever before attempted in this Province. In addition to the foregoing, there will be a section of the Natural History exhibit devoted to plants, minerals, coal, fossil, building stone, etc., each and all of which are subjects of particular interest and in respect to which any enquiry will be cheerfully answered and information given. Excursion rates will be given to the Exhibition during its continuance from each locality. The Exhibition will remain open from the 10th to the 19th of September.

He Silenced the Devil.

If you find yourself getting very miserly, begin to scatter, like a wealthy farmer in New York State I heard of. He was a noted miser, but he was converted. Soon after, a poor man who had been burned out and had no provisions came to him for help. The farmer thought he would be liberal and give the man a ham from his smoke-house. On his way to get it, the tempter whispered to him:

"Give him the smallest one you have." He had a struggle whether he would give a large or small ham, but finally he took down the largest he could find. "You are a fool," the devil said. "If you don't keep still," the farmer replied, "I will give him every ham I have in the smoke-house."—D. L. Moody.

Repent Now.

You cannot postpone the surrender of your soul to God a single day without suffering the consequences. To reject him is a sin, and he does not allow us to come out until we have paid the uttermost farthing. You may, perhaps, put off becoming a Christian another year, and then repent and be forgiven, but your nature will have become more badly spoiled than it is to-night, and it will take longer for you to work out the effects of your disobedience. Many persons on becoming Christians late in life find little peace and joy at first. Prayer is not satisfactory, speaking for Christ almost impossible. Their natures have become so stiff and cold that they refuse to respond to the movements of God's Spirit, and, although God has forgiven them, their heart is too dead to realize and enjoy the sense of pardon. Repent. God commands it. Now is the accepted time.—Rev. C. E. Jefferson.

Forgiveness

How sure we are of our own forgiveness from God. How certain we are that we are made in his image when we forgive heartily and out of hand one who has wronged us. Sentimentally we may feel, and lightly we may say, "To err is human, to forgive divine," but we never taste the nobility and divinity of forgiving till we forgive and know the victory of forgiveness over our sense of being wronged, over mortified pride and wounded sensibilities. Here we are in living touch with him who treats us as though nothing had happened—who turns his back upon the past and bids us journey with him into goodness and gladness, into newness of life.—Forward.

Notices.

The seventh annual session of the New Brunswick Baptist Convention will be held in the edifice of 2nd Grand Lake church, Waterborough, beginning on Friday, September 14th, at 10 a. m. The Sabbath School Convention opens on the day previous, and the Baptist Annuity Association holds its annual meeting on Saturday, 15th inst. Churches and Sabbath schools are urged to send names of delegates to the clerk, Samuel E. Barton, Cumberland Bay. W. E. MCINTYRE, Sec'y.

The next session of the Albert County Quarterly Meeting will meet with the Second Elgin church, at Prosser Brook, September 4th. Rev. Milton Addison will preach the sermon. Rev. C. W. Townsend will speak on Education. Rev. F. D. Davidson on Missions, and Bro. S. C. Spencer on Temperance. This being the annual meeting a large delegation is earnestly requested. F. D. DAVIDSON, Sec'y-Treas.

The next annual meeting of the Baptist Annuity Association located in New Brunswick will be held with the New Brunswick Baptist Convention in the edifice of the second Grand Lake Baptist church, Waterborough, Queens county, N. B., on Saturday the fifteenth day of September next at three o'clock, p. m. HAVLOCK COY, Recording Secretary.

The Hants county Baptist Convention will convene at Brookville, Kempt, Sept. 4th at 10 a. m. It is hoped the churches, Sabbath-schools, Aid Societies and unions it represents, will have their delegates present. The services will be largely evangelistic. E. A. BANCROFT, Sec'y. Walton, Aug. 14th.

The annual Convention of the Digby county Sunday School Association will be held at New Tusket, Aug 30th, beginning at 10 a. m. Collection at each session. Schools will appoint delegates. Delegates will be conveyed from and to Weymouth free, if they notify the secretary. C. F. SARRAN, County Sec'y. New Tusket, August 14.

The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Quarterly Meeting will convene with the Hodgdon and Richmond churches at Union Corner Carleton county, on Friday, September 21. As this is the annual meeting at which officers are elected a large attendance is desired. E. P. CALDER, Sec'y.-Treas.

The Colchester and Pictou counties Quarterly Meeting will hold its next session with the Wittenberg Baptist church at Wittenberg, Colchester county, N. S., on September 10th and 11th. First meeting on Monday evening at 7.30. A good representation from the churches is expected. F. E. ROOF, Sec'y.

The N. B. Baptist Sunday School Convention will meet with the 2nd Grand Lake church at Waterborough on Thursday 10 a. m., September 13th. Every School is invited to send two delegates besides the superintendent. Pastors are ex-officio members.

NOTE.—Let the Sunday School appoint the same delegates as the church to the Convention. S. H. CORNWALL, Sec'y.

The next session of the Annapolis county Conference of Baptist churches will be held with the church at Nictaux, on Monday afternoon and evening Sept. 10th, beginning at 2.30, p. m. E. P. COLDWELL, Sec'y.

God's best gift to his church on earth, after what he himself does for it in his grace and by his presence is the Christian ministry. Here is God's own provision for a body of men, converted, called and consecrated by the Holy spirit; set apart for this work and prepared for it by careful study and training; giving their lives to the building up of the cause of Christ without the expectation of financial return more than sufficient for the paying of their expenses through life.—Selected.

A Baptist Calendar

AND REMEMBRANCER By E. O. WHITE, Toronto.

From Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Fredericton, N.B. The Baptist Calendar, compiled by Mr. E. O. White, of Toronto, is full of facts and figures, connected with the rise and progress of the Baptist denomination in Canada. It is an appropriate and valuable souvenir of the First National Baptist Convention.

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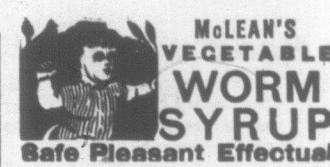
The subscriber has opened an office for the sale and purchase of Real Estate in all its branches. This being the centre of the great fruit growing industry, some very fine orchards can be purchased at reasonable prices by any one wishing to make a change. A list of farms is now being made ready. Reliable information promptly furnished on application. References: any respectable inhabitant of the village where I have resided for the last twenty years. Agent for the Caledonian Insurance Company of Scotland, also the New York Life. J. ANDREWS. Berwick, N. S., August 15.

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CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Opens Sept. 10th - Closes Sept. 19th. Additions have been made to the Live Stock prizes, and a Buttermaking Competition and exhibit of Cheese making provided for.

Amusements will, this year, be more than ever a prominent feature, including many unique and startling novelties.

Very cheap fares and special excursions on all railways and steamers. Exhibits on several of the main lines will be carried practically free. Full particulars advertised later.

Exhibitors desiring space in the buildings or on the grounds should make early enquiry, and for season and special privileges immediate application should be made.

Premium lists and entry forms will be sent on application to CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secretary.

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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 '96 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 such good advice. The very first dose helped me, and before half of the first bottle was used I was completely cured. 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.

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KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS MEETING.- Detroit, Mich., August 27 to 31. One fare for round trip.

SUMMER TOURS 1900.-Send for booklet. Shall be glad to quote rates for special tours on application to A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B., or W. H. C. MACKAY, C. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

The viceroys of India telegraphs that the heavy general rainfall has continued in most of the effected district. The crops promise well in the central provinces and the necessity for free kitchens will shortly disappear. Cholera is prevalent throughout Hyderabad and in Bombay. There are 5,688,000 people receiving relief.

The Farm.

Sensible Advice.

Never rush unless it is absolutely necessary. A swift moving machine is soon worn out. Be moderate in all things. He who uses tobacco and alcoholic drinks is slowly committing suicide, and is visiting upon his children the curse of nervous and physical degeneration. How many spend a day a week in town, holding down the corners or listening to some gas factory tell how to save the country? That means fifty-two days—just two solid working months out of the year! Do you wonder that we are behind with our work, or that things are not always well done?

Get some good books and papers; learn to enjoy your wife's society as well as you did in the courting days; ask your neighbor to spend an evening with you occasionally and ask him to take turns with you in going to town. Co-operation is a good thing. There are many things which yourself and your neighbor can have in common if you are both white men. Buy where you can get the most for your money. Give the children a chance to earn a little money on the farm, and allow them to spend it for themselves for things which they need. It will teach them business, and they will not be so apt to waste your hard earned dollars when your body is at rest in the grave.—(G. N. Watson, in Farmer's Advocate.

Grain for Cows on Pasture.

The majority of dairymen do not believe in feeding grain to their cows while on pasture, as they claim it does not pay. On the home farm we have fed grain to our cows the year round for several years, and a number of our most progressive neighbors have done likewise. Many people doubted the wisdom of such practice at first, but some of them are now following our example. A year ago I met one of our most successful dairymen on his way home from the station with a large load of cornmeal and bran for his cows. I asked him if he was satisfied that it paid him to feed so much grain during the summer months. He said: "I do not think that I could afford to stop feeding grain to my cows while they are on pasture." I might say that this man has not only bought and paid for bran and cornmeal for his cows, but with the net returns from his cows he has purchased and paid for three fine farms for his sons. His views coincide with mine exactly, for I feel that my father has made money by feeding grain to the cows while on pasture.

It is true, perhaps, that for a month or so, while grass is plentiful and succulent, the cows will give a large return without grain feed as with it, but during times of drouth and fly season grain fed cows will always hold their own much better than those not so fed. They also milk much better during the last few months of the lactation period. The quantity of grain to be used will depend to some extent on the condition of the pastures and the size of the cows. It is not generally advisable to feed more than from four to eight pounds a cow a day. The university dairy cows are fed daily from three to five pounds each of a mixture of equal parts of cornmeal and gluten feed, depending on the size of the cow and the length of the time she has been milking. Our large cows get more than the small ones, and we also feed our fresh cows heavier than those that have been milking several months.—(W. J. Kennedy, University of Illinois, in American Agriculturist.

Experience with Ducks.

I use an incubator to do hatching, so in order to secure eggs for the incubator I begin to feed breeding ducks in the fall for eggs, and if properly mated I get eggs by the middle of December. I feed three times each day, and for the morning feed bran, meat, meal, grit, and some oats, well ground. I mix the food well before wetting it, then I wet it only enough to crumble in the hand. I feed at noon a mixture of part of the former with some green food,

using plenty of cut clover. For the evening I usually give whole corn. Feed varies with the condition of the weather and the time of year, but the above is the bulk of the feed.

Another point: If you want to secure good fertile eggs don't use more than five females to one male bird; and have the best breed or strain, for if you do not you are not going to have good results. I have had different breeds, but I have found the Imperial Peking to be the best and most profitable. Ducks ten weeks old will weigh twelve pounds to the pair, which you cannot get with a mixed lot of ducks or the kind you generally see on a farm.—(M. A. F., in New-England Farmer.

Top Dressing Hay Fields.

After the hay crop has been gathered comes the best season of the year, on many farms, for drawing out manure and spreading it on the hay fields for top dressing. After securing the hay crop there is less pressure of work than at many other seasons, and the ground is hard and is not injured by the wagon wheels. Then, too, the manure will be applied in season to be soaked into the soil by the fall rains a little later. This will start up the grass to give the roots a protecting coat for winter. Where the soil is sandy or gravelly, fertilizing would not be profitable, as some of the fertilizer would leach down below the reach of the roots and so be lost. Neither is such top dressing practicable on slopes that wash badly, but almost every farm has some field land that may be profitably top dressed during the month of August.—(K. H., in American Agriculturist.

His Shield and Buckler.

Many a rough-looking man carries in his pocket, safe from all eyes but his own, some memento or relic that is to him as a shield and buckler against the powers of evil.

A story is told of a big, burly miner who steadily refused to join his comrades in their drinking bouts, or in any of their revels in which evil was done. He was not surly and morose, but he steadily declined all invitations to take part in his companions' carousals. He was jeered at and subjected to all sorts of annoyances, but yielded he would not. One night when the revelry ran high, and many of the men were half drunk, they declared that "Big Joe," as he was called, simply "had to drink with them."

"I will not, boys," he said firmly. They declared that if he did not they would force liquor down his throat and then run him out of the camp.

"You ain't no better than the rest of us!" said one man angrily.

"I have not said that I was."

"Well, why can't you join us and be friendly and sociable like when we're trying to have a good time? Ain't signed the pledge, have you?" with a sneer.

"No, I have not signed any pledge, boys."

"Well, then, what is it that makes you hang back this way?"

"Well, boys, I'll tell you," he said. "It's something I don't like to talk about, but I'll tell you, and perhaps you'll not expect nor want me to drink with you when I've told you the truth."

He thrust his hand down into an inside pocket in his gray flannel shirt and drew forth something wrapped in an old silk handkerchief. Inside the handkerchief was a wrapping of tissue paper, and in the paper was a little shining curl of yellow hair. Big Joe held the curl up between his thumb and finger and said:

"Boys, I've got a little motherless girl nearly 2,000 miles from here, and that curl came from her head. I used to drink a lot—enough to ruin my wife's happiness, and when she was dying I promised her that I'd never drink another drop, and that, for our little girl's sake, I'd be a better man; and when I left my little one with her grandmother, I promised them both what I'd promised my wife, and my little girl cut this curl from her head and gave it to me to 'remember her by,' and she said, 'Maybe it will help you to keep your promise, pap.' It has helped me. I've worn it next my heart night and day, and I'll never, never drink a drop, nor do anything she would be sorry to have me do while it is there. Now, do you want me to drink with you, boys?"

The man who had threatened to have whiskey poured down Big Joe's throat was the first to say "No," and from that time forward he was never asked to break his promise. His little girl's curl of shinni'g yellow hair was his shield and buckler, and with God's help, it was to him a sure defence.—Young Reeper.

The Hand that Rocks the Cradle Rules the World. JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment. As any season of the year it cures croup, colic, cramps, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, bilis, bruises, burns, stings, chafing. In fall and winter it cures colds, coughs, croup, chilblains, bronchitis, is grippe, lameness, muscle soreness and rheumatism in any part of the body. In two size bottles, 25c. and 50c. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

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A Severe case Permanently Cured by

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

"I had Salt Rheum in my face and hands for three years and could not get anything to cure me till I used Burdock Blood Bitters. On taking the first bottle there was a great change for the better and by the time the second bottle was finished I was completely cured and have had no return of the disease since. I have great faith in B.B.B. as a cure for blood and skin diseases." Miss Maud Bruce, Shelburne, N.S.

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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Third Quarter.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

Lesson XI. Sept. 9. Luke 10: 25-37.

Commit Verses 33-35.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Love thy neighbor as thyself.—Lev. 19: 18.

EXPLANATORY.

A DISCUSSION ON ETERNAL LIFE, BETWEEN JESUS AND A LAWYER.

25. A CERTAIN LAWYER. A scribe, a professional student and interpreter of the law of Moses. Usually each noted scribe was a teacher, and had a company of disciples about him. The law was both civil and religious. STOOD UP. Probably in some house where Jesus was teaching. He rose up respectfully in order to call Jesus' attention. AND TEMPTED HIM. Tested or tried him with some controverted questions of the day as to the quality and orthodoxy of his teachings. SAYING, MASTER, (i. e., teacher), WHAT SHALL I DO TO INHERIT ETERNAL LIFE? How can I become a child of God, and as a child inherit from my Heavenly Father, and so have possession of eternal life?

26. HE SAID UNTO HIM. Taking him at his word as asking with a sincere desire to learn the truth. WHAT IS WRITTEN IN THE LAW? It was the lawyer's business to know the answer given in the Scriptures. Jesus did not express any opinion, but referred him to the Scriptures, which both believed, and thus avoided all carping criticism, and all opportunity for fault-finding with his teaching. HOW READEST THOU? The usual rabbinical formula when Scriptural evidence was wanted; perhaps implying a little more, viz., "To what effect" have you read the Scriptures? Draw out the answer from the fountain of truth. Some conjecture that Jesus pointed to the lawyer's phylacteries, on which the first passage quoted was always written.

27. AND HE ANSWERING SAID, quoting Deut. 6: 5, and Lev. 19: 18. It was probably a well-known summary. THOU SHALT LOVE THE LORD THY GOD. This is the first duty of all God's creatures. He is worthy of love. He is lovable and attracts love. WITH ALL THY HEART. "Heart" denotes in general terms the affection and will. AND WITH ALL THY SOUL. "Soul" is the individual existence, the person himself, the seat of the will, dispositions, desires, character. WITH ALL THY STRENGTH. The whole power of the man must go into this love. Not only all the heart, but the most intense power of all the heart. WITH ALL THY MIND. True love has its intellectual and reasonable side. It is not blind. Any love always exalts the mind and enlarges the intellect. AND THY NEIGHBOR AS THYSELF. This love is the principle in the heart from which flows the Golden Rule in practice, and the perfect keeping of all the commandments which refer to our duties to our fellow-men. "Love is the fulfilling of the law."

28. THOU HAST ANSWERED RIGHT. For he had taken, not tradition, but the Scriptures for his authority. Hence, his answer agreed with the teachings of Jesus.

A MOUNTAIN CLIMBER.

Gains 12 lbs. on Change of Food.

When a change in food can rebuild a man 77 years of age, it is evidence that there is some value in a knowledge that can discriminate in the selection of proper food to rebuild the body. A few months ago the physician attending Warren S. Johnson of Colfax, Cal., 77 years old, told him that death from old age would soon claim him. He suffered from general weakness and debility. An old lady advised him to quit coffee and drink Postum Cereal Food Coffee and to eat Grape-Nuts breakfast food every morning. He took the advice, and has gained 12 pounds. Says he is as well as he ever was, and can take long trips in the mountains, which he has been unable to do for a long time.

There is a reason for this; in the first place, coffee acts as a direct nerve destroyer on many highly organized people, both young and old, and many people haven't the knowledge to select nourishing, healthful, rebuilding food.

Both Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts breakfast food are made from selected parts of the field grains that contain delicate particles of phosphate of potash and albumen. These two elements combine in the human body to quickly rebuild the gray matter in the brain and in the nerve centres throughout the body.

Direct, sure, and certain results come from their use and can be proven by any person that cares to make the trial. Both the Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts are kept by all first-class grocers.

29. BUT HE, WILLING TO JUSTIFY HIMSELF. Make himself appear right. Jesus did not say that the lawyer lived up to the principles laid down. He left that to his conscience. And his conscience troubled him, even in his self-righteousness, lest he might have failed somewhere in this high ideal. The life and character of Jesus in contrast with his own convicted him of sin.

SAID UNTO JESUS, AND WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR? For the degree in which he had kept the law of love would depend on the answer to this question. Doubtless this was a disputed question among the Jews.

30. A CERTAIN MAN WENT (was going) DOWN FROM JERUSALEM TO JERICHO. The road—or path—for there was no such road as is familiar to us—from Jerusalem west "down" literally to Jericho, the descent in less than twenty miles, being about 3,500 feet. It was also a very dangerous road, lying much of the way in a deep ravine through soft rocks in which caves and chambers abounded, affording shelter to miscreants, who from them sallied forth to prey upon travelers. It is still necessary to have an escort in passing over that road.

31. AND BY CHANCE THERE CAME DOWN A CERTAIN PRIEST. Jericho was one of the residences of the priests who came up to the temple of Jerusalem in turn to offer the daily sacrifices, burn incense, and perform the temple ceremonials. HE PASSED BY ON THE OTHER SIDE. Not of the road only, but of the ravine. "Excuses were not wanting; there was danger in delay from the same or other robbers; it was not the priest's business; he was perhaps hastening to the temple service, or from it, to reach Jericho before nightfall; he was unfamiliar with wounds, and inapt in caring for them."

32. AND LIKEWISE A LEVITE. The Levites performed the humble service of the temple, as cleaning, carrying fuel, and acting as chorists. Levites were also writers, teachers, preachers, and literati. CAME AND LOOKED ON HIM. He did a little more than the priest, but resisted the humane impulse.

33. BUT A CERTAIN SAMARITAN. The Samaritans were half heathen, a mixed race of Jews and Gentiles, accepting the Pentateuch only as their Bible, erroneous in some points of doctrine, and greatly despised by the priests and Levites. HAD COMPASSION ON HIM. A compassion so strong that it overcame selfishness and all sense of fear.

34. BOUND UP HIS WOUNDS POURING IN OIL AND WINE. The wine was poured in to cleanse the wound, and the oil to assuage the smart. They were highly esteemed remedies. SET HIM ON HIS OWN BEAST. "His care of the wounded man must have consumed considerable time; but this was the greatest magnanimity, and much more than common kindness required. Real love does not ask 'how little,' but 'how much' it may do." TO AN INN. More like our hotel than the common khan. AND TOOK CARE OF HIM. Gave him his personal attention, which is more costly and more blessed than all our money.

35. AND ON THE MORROW HE TOOK OUT TWO DENARII (denarii) from his girdle. Shilling is a more exact translation of "denarius" than penny. It is worth about seventeen cents. But two such pence would be equivalent to three dollars in our day. WHATSOEVER THOU SPENDEST MORE, etc. He did all he could, consistently with his other duties.

36. WHICH NOW OF THESE THREE WAS (PROVED) NEIGHBOR UNTO HIM? The Lord's question has been admirably put as "Which now of these three understood best what thou desirest to know?"

37. HE THAT SHEWED MERCY ON HIM. There was no other answer possible to the question as Jesus put it. For the Samaritan certainly acted in a neighborly manner, although technically the lawyer might not have acknowledged that he was a neighbor.

GO, AND DO THOU LIKEWISE. Then you will know that you have eternal life. He would see that many of the Jewish teachings and practices were contrary to the conditions of entering into eternal life. The question with him now was no longer one of understanding the law, but of obeying it; not, Who is my neighbor, but, Do I love him?

The Women of China.

When visiting or being visited, the main topic of conversation is "how much?" Money, which is the main god of the Chinese, is invariably the principal topic of conversation. "How much did that cost?" "What is that worth?" "How much did she pay for that?"—such is the gist of a visit. The women have no general topics of conversation, for they know nothing of the outside world, cannot read books, and are so thoroughly cowed and subjugated that they have not the ambition to better themselves.

So much for the women of the better class. Those of the lower class lead an existence that literally baffles description. Their homes are hovels on land, or the filthy house-boats that infest every waterway in China. In either case, they live in surroundings akin to the pigsty of civilization. There is not the slightest attempt at sanitation, or cleanliness, or decency. Ten human beings are crowded into the space needed for one Underfed and overworked, the women are slaves in every sense of the word. The men work in the fields or act as coolies, the while the women toil and slave in the so called home. Kicks and blows are their reward, and should the head of the house fail to earn his four or five cents a day, starvation is added.—Harper's Bazar.

"Only Loving" Love is universal. A baby carriage stood in front of a small shop. In it slept a pretty dimpled baby. A drowsy puppy lay on the pillow, its black nose close to the baby's cheek. By the carriage stood a ragged little waif, dirty and but half-clad. She stoked in turn the baby and the puppy. A lady, passing by, noticed the strange picture—the beautiful baby, the little dog and the ragged child. The baby's mother was in the shop. "Are you caring for these?" said the lady to the waif. "A smile lit up the dirty little face. "No, please ma'am, I'm only loving them."—S-L.

How to get Winter Eggs. Begin the Proper Treatment of Moulting Hens Now for Large Profits. Would you like to have three or four times the usual quantity of eggs to sell when egg prices go away up? When eggs bring half a dollar a dozen the troubles of poultry keeping seem worth while—if you are not in the usual predicament of having no eggs just when you want them most. If you really want to make the most of the mid-winter egg harvest the time to make ready is right now. In August and September when hens are moulting, feed them once a day, in the morning mash, Sheridan's Condition Powder. It has a remarkable tonic effect. It is not a food, but makes all the food more nourishing, makes plumage quickly, aids digestion and stimulates the ovaries so that eggs are produced rapidly when the rise in price begins. Experts who have made the largest known profits on eggs endorse this as the result of all their experience. A hen produces, they say about 600 eggs. The profitable way to handle her is to get all these eggs possible in two years then kill the hen. Two or three years costly and useless feeding of the hen are saved, and by the judicious use of Sheridan's Condition Powder the yield of eggs is greatest in the cold weather when they are worth most.

Those who neglect this advice will see their hens recover from moulting slowly and it will be late winter or early spring when prices have fallen, before their egg yield picks up again. The record of Sheridan's Condition Powder for over 30 years among skillful poultrymen shows its value better than words. It is not a food, but should be given in the food, and if used as directed cannot fail to give profitable satisfaction. To any person interested, I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., the only makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder, will send for 50 cents, two 25 cent packages, five packages for \$1; or for \$1.20 one large two pound can of Powder postpaid; six cans for \$5.00, express prepaid. Sample copy of the best poultry magazine free. Our new book "Winter Eggs and How to Get Them," 25 cents; or sent free with orders amounting to \$1.00 or more.

The War in South Africa is practically ended, and Our New Book containing An Authentic and Complete History of this Eventful War, is now being completed, and will soon be issued in one large handsome volume at the low price of \$1.75 in cloth, and \$2.75 in full morocco, gilt. In point of authorship this book is excellent, and by honest comparison will be found superior to any other war book on the market. Its contents cover the whole field of the fierce conflict between the Boers and Great Britain. It also contains a comprehensive History and Description of the countries, their inhabitants and resources of South Africa. A full account of the glorious record of the Canadian troops are given. The enthusiastic marshalling and departure of the Maritime Province Volunteers are also recorded, many of whose portraits are included among the numerous illustrations. We want Agents everywhere to sell this superb work. Special terms guaranteed to those who act NOW. A large sample Prospectus book and full particulars mailed on receipt of 25c. in postage stamps. Address R. A. H. MORROW, Publisher, 59 Garden Street, St. John, N. B.

Tired Housekeepers.

Disordered Kidneys bring them a multitude of pains and aches.



How often women give out before the day's work is fairly begun and sink into a chair utterly worn out.

But the housework must be done even though the back does ache, and the head feels ready to burst.

These women can't understand why they are never strong, why the night does not bring rest, why they are always tired, have no appetite and seem to be pains and aches all over.

As a rule the real cause of the trouble is the last one thought of. It all comes from the kidneys. These delicate little filters of the blood get out of order, and as a result the uric acid and other poisons that they ought to carry off are sent back into the system. There's no use trying to get relief until the kidneys are restored to health.

The easiest, safest, quickest way to accomplish this is to take Doan's Kidney Pills—nature's own remedy for all kidney diseases and derangements. Mrs. Martha S. Frost, Little River, Digby Co., N.S., recently wrote as follows: "I have much pleasure in stating that Doan's Kidney Pills have wonderfully improved my health. I had been suffering with lame back for a number of years and at the time I began taking Doan's Pills I was almost unable to do any housework."

"I have used three boxes and must say they have taken the pain out of my back and restored my strength. I don't think there is any other medicine equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for kidney troubles."

WHEELER'S BOTANIC BITTERS

A reliable and effective medicine for cleansing the blood, stomach and liver. Keeps the eye bright and skin clear. Cures headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. Purely Vegetable, large bottles, only 25 CENTS.

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and School of Shorthand and Typewriting will commence on Tuesday, September 4. Students desiring to take a course in Book-keeping, Shorthand and Typewriting, and kindred subjects, which are all thoroughly and successfully taught at this institution, will receive full information upon writing to or calling on the Principal, who will be in his office every day in August between 10 and 12 a. m. Send for free catalogue to S. E. Whiston, 95 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

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Princess St. St. John

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

WESTMORELAND POINT.—Yesterday, Aug 19, I baptized two brethren, one 82 years old, the other a young man.

SYDNEY.—Since my last letter to your valuable paper we have added 4 to our church membership. 2 were admitted by letter and Brother and Sister Hazell were immersed by Pastor Vincent a week ago last Sunday evening.

ST. ANDREWS.—Meetings good especially prayer meetings. Since my last report I think three have been baptized at St. Andrews and one at Bayside.

ISAAC'S HARBOR, N. S.—I wish to thank the Isaac's Harbor church and congregation for the kindness shown Mrs. Lewis and myself during the five weeks I supplied there, while pastor Lawson was enjoying his holidays.

TABERNACLE CHURCH, ST. JOHN.—Work has begun on our new church building, Haymarket Square. We expect to occupy it the first day of January, 1901.

naele church have been awarded the contract of conducting the restaurants in connection with the Provincial Exhibition during the season of 1900.

Allow me to insert an omission which the clerks of the ordaining council, convened at New Maryland, Aug. 1st, failed to insert. Viz., that the name of our venerable brother, Rev. P. R. Knight, who was invited by the church to the council, was not mentioned with the list of brethren who participated in the ordination exercises in the evening.

Quarterly Meeting. The Quarterly Meeting of the Baptist churches of Queens County, N. S., convened according to appointment with the Baptist church at Caledonia the 15th inst.

PROGRAMME OF SESSIONS. Morning session 10 to 10.30. Devotional service led by Rev. H. L. Kempton. After some business being over, Rev. G. H. Balcom read a paper, subject: "Soul Winning," which we trust will prove helpful.

Afternoon session 2 to 2.30. Devotional service led by Rev. F. E. Bishop, also a very interesting address by Rev. Bishop, subject: "The Reflex Influence of Foreign Missionary Work," showing the need of sending the gospel over the world according to Christ's teaching.

Evening session 7.30. The President read a paper, subject: "Pastor Harm's Missionary Work," showing how the power of God was made manifest through the means he used to bring many to salvation through Christ.

Denominational Funds, N. S. FROM JULY 18TH TO AUGUST 3RD, 1900.

New Harbor church, \$3; Mrs W H Sibley, Wittenburg, \$1; Canning church, \$3; Dalhousie East, \$5; Glace Bay, \$13.50; Amherst, \$96.91; Maccoan, \$16.65; Waterville, \$4; Sherwood, \$2.30; River Hebert, \$48; Lockport, \$50; C W Durland, Milton, Yarmouth, \$2; East Ouslow, \$10; Kingston, \$9; Gasperaux, \$27; 1st Fall River, \$2; Jordan Falls, \$7.60; New Ross, \$12; Immanuel church, Truro, \$38.55; Liverpool, \$14.32; Mahone, \$12.25; North West, \$4; New Cornwall, \$2.50; Cambridge, \$16.45; New Germany and Foster Settlement, \$18.50; Bass River, \$11; DeBert, \$10; DeBert Mission Band, \$8; Wallace church, \$10; William Lent, Rpsou, N H, \$5; Acadia Mines, \$5; New Canada, \$4.15; Bridgewater, \$3.60; Greenfield, \$8; Cole Harbor, \$5; White Head, \$5; Crow Harbor, \$16; Brookfield, Col., \$2; Springfield and Palkland Ridge, \$24.40; Middlefield, \$5.55; Osborne, \$7.16; Lower Economy, \$4; Brazil Lake, Mite Boxes, \$10.60; Newport, Avondale Section, \$6.42; Port Greenville, \$3.50; Pleasantville, \$5; Dayspring, \$5; Nictaux, \$15.87; Torbrook, \$7.93; Torbrook, special, \$2; Annapolis, \$10; Lower Aylesford, \$16; Lower Aylesford, special, \$3; Parrsboro church and Sunday-school, \$20.20; "C. H. H." Pt. Wm. Station, \$1; Port Medway, \$4; Canard, \$47.28; Upper Canard Sunday-school, \$12.09; Canard B. Y. P. U., \$3.13; Hantsport, \$12.10; Manchester, \$9.40; Mill Village, \$2.71; 3rd Horton, \$13.96; Horton, special, \$2.75; Noel, \$9; Walton, \$2; Annapolis, \$1; Round Hill, \$3; Tusket Sunday-school, \$6; Digby church, \$4; Digby Sunday-school, \$2.35; Wine Harbor, \$11.89; West End church, Halifax, \$6.50; Greenfield, \$1.10; 2nd Sable River, \$2.45; Granville Ferry, \$8.65; Paradise and Clarence, \$3.50; do., special, \$7.50; Rawdon, \$9.40; Canso, \$47.29; Canso, special, \$4.25; Canso Sunday school, (native teacher) Chester, \$16.60; Chester Basin, \$17.27; West Shore, \$1.13; Diggert River, \$1; Upper Stewiacke, \$25; 1st church Halifax, \$67.50; Sunday-school, \$25.00; Mite Society, \$20; Rev. A. C. Chute (Mr. Gullison's salary) \$5; Advocate, \$51; Amherst, \$4.25; Tabernacle, Halifax, \$77.87; do., special, \$10; Pugwash, \$6; River Hebert, \$9; Sackville, \$7.90; do., special, \$2.90; Temple church, Yarmouth, \$75; North Baptist, Halifax, \$141.26; do., special, \$2; Melvern, \$21; Margaretville,

\$22.14; Evergreen, \$6.10; Prince Albert, \$7.90; Tusket, \$29.80; Argyle, \$13.89; 3rd Yarmouth, \$26.17; Dartmouth, \$42.78; Bayview, \$4.86; Beaver River Sunday-school, \$7.14; Berwick, \$27.12; Clementsport, \$8; 1st Yarmouth church, \$39.13; do., special, \$20.66; Chebogue, \$10.17; Arcadia, \$10; Dalhousie West, \$8; Bridgetown, \$60.05; do., special, \$2.25; Freeport, \$12.40; Lawrencetown, \$26; Inglisville, \$4.15; Westport, \$21; Barrington, \$10; Wilmot, Mt., \$14.75; do., special, \$5; Albany, \$2; Goshen, \$6; Hammond's Plains, 1st, \$18.30; Sydney, \$35; Musquodobit, \$4; do., special \$4; Lower Stewiack, \$7; Alex. Gillis, Shubenacadie, \$5; Middleton, \$31.61; Mt. Hanley, \$3.85; Gates Mt., \$1.80; Woods Harbor, \$8; Bear River, \$14.54; do. Sunday-school, \$5.02; do. B. Y. P. U., \$2.17; Windsor church, \$123.33; Centreville, \$5.25; Linden, \$6.75; Tiverton, \$10; Central Grove, \$9; West Yarmouth, \$32; Clementsport, \$8; Barrington, \$1.35; do. Sunday-school, \$2; Wolfville, \$10; Lunenburg, \$8.05; 1st church, Truro, \$35; Windsor, \$62.53; River John, \$8.08; Wolfville, \$15; New Annan, \$5; do., special, \$1; Oxford, \$25; Fouchie, \$4; Kempt, Hants, \$12.73—\$2,491.16. Before reported, \$10,648.26. Reported by Rev. J. W. Manning, \$2,223.00; by Rev. Mr. Bosworth, for sent direct to Grande Ligne Mission, \$200.36; report by Rev. E. M. Saunders, sent to Annuity, \$430.53 and by H. E. Sharpe, \$23, making a total of \$16,016.31.

Treas. Den. Funds, N. S. Wolfville, N.S. Aug. 3rd, 1900.

Cash for Forward Movement.

Miss Drusilla Tingley, \$1; Miss Maud DeLong, \$2; John M Bradshaw, \$4; J G Hull, \$5; Geo A Vasey, \$1.50; N C Scott, \$5; S E Fisher, \$1; F C Fisher, \$1; Samuel Fisher, \$1; R C Elkin, \$50; C S Harding, \$10; S H Davis, \$5; W F Nobles, \$6.25; D Hunt, \$5; W H Campbell, \$2; Miss Hattie Cawley, \$2; G F Nichols, \$3; Jeremiah Craig, \$1; Capt J H McLeod, \$1; Mrs Alex Taylor, \$2; Mrs Alice McAdam, \$1; M P Russell, \$1; D Campbell, \$1.25; David Nichols, \$2; Mrs J C McAdam, \$1; Mrs E R O'Brine, \$3; P S McDougall, \$1; V Dewar, \$25; Mrs O A Dewar, \$5; Alice Stewart, \$2; Mrs Annie G Wilkins, \$2; James Bowden, \$2; Mr and Mrs Jas Kilman, \$3; A Friend, \$1; W C Douglass, \$1; A J Stewart, \$4; G M Williamson, \$3; J E Gilmore, \$2; J H Sharrard, \$3; A

S Kennedy, \$1; Rev A H Lavers, \$3; E Miliken, \$2; Mrs A Dodda, \$2.50; Mrs Fred McMaster, \$2; Manford Sherwood, \$2; C A Belyea, \$1.25; J W Brewster, \$5; H H Ayer, \$100; A J Tingley, \$2; H C Charters, \$4; T Henderson, \$4; I A Steeves, \$2.50; Silas Copp, \$5; Bliss B. Ayer, \$2; John M Hicks, \$6.25; David Estabrooks, \$10; Chas Estabrook, \$1; Ainsley Teed, \$2; E M Copp, M D, \$5; W H Tracey, \$3; A W Bennett, \$10; Amasa Dixon, \$5; Silas Hicks, \$5; Mrs Marlon Hicks, \$10; Ernest Benkhorn, \$4; Mrs Edw Anderson, \$2.50; Mrs Reubin Wheaton, \$5; Sanford Barnes, \$2; G B Smith, \$50; Mrs G B Smith, \$25; M D Pride, \$50; Wm E Hall, \$3; J N Armstrong, \$15. Will be glad to hear from all other friends of Acadia who have it in their hearts to aid her in a time of need.

Yours truly, Wm. E. HALL. 93 North St., Halifax, Aug. 22.

A Touching Incident. The still form of a little boy lay in a coffin surrounded by mourning friends. A man came into the room and asked to look at the lovely face. "You wonder that I care so much," he said, as the tears rolled down his cheeks, "but your boy was a messenger of God to me. One time I was coming down by a long ladder from a very high roof and found your little boy close behind me when I reached the ground. He looked up in my face with a childish wonder and asked frankly, "Weren't you afraid of falling when you were up so high?" and before I had time to answer, he said, "Ah, I know why you were not afraid—you had said your prayers this morning before you went to work." I had not prayed, but I never forgot to pray from that day to this, and by God's blessing I never will.—Sel.

A communication from the Anglican bishop of Moosonee, whose see house is in James Bay, has been received at Ottawa. He expressed the opinion that the story of the finding of Andre and his companions on the northeast coast of James Bay is a very unlikely one.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Huron Mills, Saturday afternoon. Bolton Hurley, son of John Hurley, aged seven years, was drowned. The body was recovered some time later. The little boy was a bright child and a general favorite.

August... KENT-SCOTT... POWERS... EVERETT... BENT-BRO... MCLROD... COLWELL... ROBINSON... STEWART... HAWKINS... BROWN... TO THE EDITOR... ABSOLUTELY PURE



No other aid so great to the housewife, no other agent so useful and certain in making delicious, pure and wholesome foods, has ever been devised.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

There are imitation baking powders, sold cheap, by many grocers. They are made from alum, a poisonous drug, which renders the food injurious to health.

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MARRIAGES.

KENT-SCOVILLE.—At the residence of Mrs. M. Scoville, by the Rev. J. H. Saunders, Aug. 21, Minnie Harris Scoville, adopted daughter of the late Captain Dennis Scoville, and Albert Kent of Providence, Rhode Island.

POWERS-WATKINS.—At Honey-Suckle Cottage, Digby, N. S., on Aug. 4th, by Rev. B. H. Thomas, Dennis R. Powers to Sadie E. Watkins, both of Brazil Lake, Yarmouth county, N. S.

EVERETT-McDONALD.—In the parlors of Hotel Dufferin, Digby, N. S., on Aug. 23rd, by Rev. Byron H. Thomas, Frank P. Everett to Eva McDonald, both of Boston Mass., U. S. A.

BENT-BROWN.—At the parsonage, Port Lorne, August 15th, by Rev. E. P. Coldwell, John L. Bent of Gates Mountain, to Lillian Brown of Mount Hanley.

McLEOD-GEDDES.—At the parsonage, Milton, N. S., Aug. 15th, by Rev. W. L. Archibald, M. A., assisted by Rev. C. H. Day, M. A., Ernest M. McLeod of Brooklyn, N. S., to Etta Agnes Geddes of Londonderry, N. S.

McFARLANE-HANSON.—At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Woodstock, on the 23rd, by the Rev. Thos. Todd, Allen McFarlane and May H. Hanson, both of East Waterville, county of York, N. B.

DEATHS.

COLWELL.—At Jemseg, N. B., Aug. 15th, Roy Anderson Colwell, aged 9 months, only child of Beverly and Alma Colwell.

ROBINSON.—At St. Stephen, Charlotte county, Mrs. Charles F. Robinson, aged 58 years, leaving a very kind husband and number of sons and daughters to mourn their very great loss of a true loving wife and an affectionate mother. May the Lord comfort and sustain the mourners.

STEWART.—At Cumberland Bay, August 17th, of consumption, Gertrude M., daughter of James Stewart, aged 16 years. The bereaved father, brothers and sisters mourn their sad loss, but not as those without hope. The constant presence of the Master through a long illness enabled our young sister to endure the suffering with patience and made of death a joy.

HAWKINS.—At Centreville, Carleton county on the 15th inst, Somerville Hawkins, son of the late Abram Hawkins, aged 67 years and 7 months. Several years ago our brother professed faith in Christ and was baptized by Rev. Jos. Cahill uniting with the Centreville Baptist church of which he continued a consistent and faithful member. Though afflicted from his childhood, being lame in both feet, he was a marvel of industry and cheerfulness, having ever a kind greeting to all and a ready testimony for Jesus.

BROWN.—At Lawrence, Mass., Alice Brown aged 18 years, daughter of Alfred Brown who moved there from Fairview, St. Martins, last May. Her corpse was brought home for burial. This sudden death has touched deeply the hearts of the young people in Fairview, but we are comforted concerning her because a little more than a year ago she yielded to the claims of the gospel and owned her Saviour in Christian baptism. On her dying bed she sang, "Oh happy day, that fixed my choice on thee my Saviour and my God." We would point her parents, brothers and sisters to the God of comfort for consolation.

Spurgeon Tabernacle.

To THE EDITOR:—Kindly permit me one final word of acknowledgment and explanation re Spurgeon Tabernacle re-building fund. I herewith enclose a statement of total received. It comes to something less than £20 in English money. I have paid the

difference and secured a bill of exchange for that amount. I hope to hand it personally to the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon. By the time this is in print I shall be nearing the shores of England. Will all who have assisted me in this effort, accept my hearty thanks and not the least among them, yourself—Mr. Editor.

C. W. TOWNSEND.
Hillsboro, N. B.

Spurgeon Tabernacle Re-building Fund. RECEIVED IN CASH. Previously acknowledged, \$82 50. Rev. Milton Addison, 1 00. M. B. Jones, Moncton, 1 00. Henry Nicholson, Surrey, 1 00. Andrew Jones, Moncton, 1 00. A. E. Wall, Moncton, 1 00. Proceeds of lecture by Rev. C. W. Townsend, at Harvey Baptist Church, 7 40. Interest on account in Hillsboro Bank, 94 90. Difference to make £20 paid by C. W. Townsend, 1 37. \$97 77.

Love Your Enemies.

Henrietta Sontag was one of the sweetest singers that ever lived. This little story shows us that she also had a forgiving heart, which is better than the voice of an angel.

When she was a young girl, and sang for the first time in Vienna before a splendid audience, she was hissed off the stage. She had sung her notes correctly, and her voice was beautiful, but another singer, Amelia Steinenger, was so jealous of Henrietta that she and her friends came on purpose to hiss, no matter how good she sang.

Years afterwards, when Madame Sontag was famous, and her rival forgotten, she noticed a little girl leading a blind woman along the street. Something about the poor woman's sad face attracted her, and she spoke to the child.

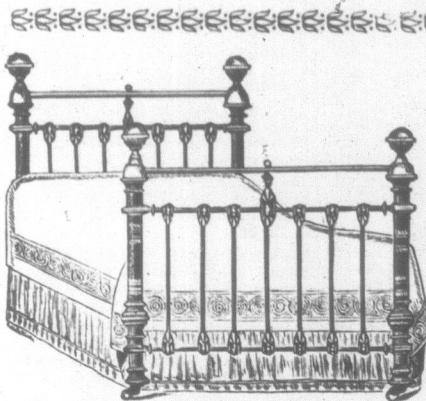
"Who is that you are leading?" she asked.

"Why," said the little girl, "don't you know? That is my mother, Amelia Steinenger. She used to be a great singer, but she lost her voice; and then she cried so much about it that her eyes went blind."

"Give her my love," said Madame Sontag, "and tell her that in a few days an old acquaintance will call upon her."

The next week, in the city of Berlin, a vast multitude gathered at a benefit for the poor blind woman, and it said that Madame Sontag sang that night as she never sang before, and to the day of her death she took care of Amelia Steinenger, who was once her rival.—Our Boys and Girls.

We may easily read heaven's measurement of us by noting how free we are, from any inclination to dodge the duties and privileges involved in worship and service of Jesus Christ, in weighing how much disposed we are to bless and help people in general, including those who do not stand for and aid our special work; in taking account of how sincerely we can tell God of our having laid ourselves as a whole burnt offering upon his altar. In short, the measure of the consciousness of and care for ourselves tell the full story of our fitness or unfitness, of our littleness or largeness, in the eyes of heaven. There is no folly equal to that of a professing Christian who permits himself to be deceived regarding the esti-



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THE new College year will begin WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3rd. Prescribed course during first two years, generous range of Electives in last two. Ten professors, all specialists in their respective departments. Standards high, work thorough.

Recently added to the curriculum a course in PEDAGOGY, conducted by REV. A. W. SAWYER, D. D., LL.D.

The College is avowedly Christian in its aims, where character is emphasized as of first importance, and Christian incentives and safeguards are studiously applied. Expenses light.

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The Academy House has four resident teachers.

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Skim Milk as an Insect Destroyer.

It may not be generally known that skim milk or buttermilk readily mixes with kerosene, forming an emulsion which destroys insects without the danger of injury to animals or plants on which they might be that might result from the use of the pure oil or oil and water. We first learned of this from using this mixture for the scale insect, or mite, which causes scally legs on fowl. We found that one or two dippings or washings with it would cure the worst case of scaly leg and leave the skin as smooth as when hatched. We never had occasion to try it for lousy animals, for we never had one, but we do not hesitate to recommend it, and we have lately seen its use advised for ticks on sheep, using a gill of kerosene to one gallon of milk. We did not make our mixture so strong of kerosene as that, but perhaps the larger tick may need a stronger application, than an insect so small as to be scarcely visible to the naked eye.—(American Cultivator.

COFFEE AND HEART DISEASE.

Slowly and Surely Affects the Heart's Action.

"My heart seemed to be jumping out of my body one morning after I had used some coffee, clear, without cream or sugar, for I had been told that coffee would not hurt me if used that way. We were all greatly frightened at the serious condition of my heart until I remembered that it might be from the coffee.

"So when the trouble passed off, I concluded never to use coffee again. It had hurt me greatly, used in the ordinary way with cream and sugar, but I had hoped that it would be less harmful without the cream and sugar, but the result was no better.

"Since that time we have been using Postum Cereal Food. Coffee and my heart has never troubled me at all. We are all delighted with the Postum because we know how to make it, and know how valuable it is as a health beverage.

"In speaking to a friend lately about Postum Cereal, she said she did not like it. I found the reason was that it had not been made properly. After I told her to take four heaping teaspoons of Postum to the pint of water and let it boil full fifteen minutes after the real boiling started, she was greatly delighted with it and has been very much better in health. Yours truly, Mrs. L. S. McBlimney, 1218 G. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

"Are All the Children In?"

Someone sent me a paper a number of years ago containing an article that was marked. Its title was: "Are All the Children In?" An old wife lay dying. She was nearly 100 years of age, and the husband who had taken the journey with her, sat by her side. She was just breathing faintly, but suddenly she revived, opened her eyes and said:

"Why! it is dark."
"Yes, Janet, it is dark."
"Is it night?"
"Oh, yes! it is midnight."

"Are all the children in?"
There was that old mother living life over again. Her youngest child had been in the grave twenty years but she was travelling back into the old days, and she fell asleep in Christ, asking:

"Are all the children in?"
Dear friend, are they all in? Put the question to yourself now. Is John in? Is James in? Or is he immersed in business and pleasure? Is he living a double and dishonest life? Say! where is your boy, mother? Where is your son, your daughter? Is it well with your children? Can you say it is?—Moody's Anecdotes.

Close That Molasses Barrel

An open molasses barrel stands on the corner of the street. The day is a warm one in August. The flies are swarming into it, being stuck fast, swamped, and smothered.

How can we save the flies? Close up the molasses barrel. As long as it stands there open, hundreds of flies will be lured by it to their death.

There are open saloons on many corners of the streets of our cities. Into them hundreds of good boys are being lured annually and ruined. Many of them come from the best homes of the land, from the churches and the Sunday-schools of our cities! How can we save our boys from being thus lured to drunkenness and damnation? Only by closing up and forever keeping closed the saloons.

As long as the saloons are open in our cities a certain per cent of our boys are as sure to be ruined by them as are the flies certain to go into the molasses barrel as long as it remains open. Parents, Sunday-school teachers, think of these things, and think hard. Hundreds of our best and brightest boys are already ruined by the saloon, and we all know it—know them! How long is this work of death and ruin to go on? Just as long as that molasses barrel—the saloon—remains open.—The Religious Telescope.

News Summary.

In secondary education Canada has been awarded the grand prize at the Paris Exposition.

Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, has asked for a postponement of his trial until some witnesses can arrive from the United States.

Corp. Johnson and Pte. O'Brien, of the Northwest Mounted Police, were drowned on August 21 by the overturning of a canoe near Tagish.

The will of the late William Christie, of Toronto, the great biscuit manufacturer, disposes of \$927,000. There are no bequests for public purposes.

By a decree time in Spain is hereafter to be counted from one to twenty-four hours. The order is to go into effect January 1st, 1901; day to begin at midnight.

Thirty planing mills, including practically all the sash, door and blind concerns in Chicago, will pass into a corporation this week with a capital of \$4,000,000.

The first test of a horseless vehicle for collecting mail matter in New York has been made from the general post office. The tests Monday cut the time down over fifty per cent.

The Lunenburg, N. S., fishing schooner Lila D. Young, at Canso, reports the loss of Silas Mosier, of Kingsbury, and James Himmelman, of South, who went adrift in their boat.

Governor Candler, of Georgia, has ordered out the Liberty Guards, a company of the National Guard, to quell an uprising of negroes in Liberty county, where the blacks outnumber the whites three to one.

The joint committee representing the conductors and trainmen of the C. P. R., Ontario and Quebec divisions, Monday had an interview with Mr. McNicoll regarding an increase in wages and were promised an answer tomorrow.

Building Inspector Rodgers, of Winnipeg, states that so far this year he has issued 340 building permits covering erections, alterations and improvements of and on office blocks, dwellings and stores. The value of the work to be done will amount to \$950,000.

Twenty-three per cent. of the pupils of London schools have defective eyesight. The experts who have made a report on the subject declare that residence in crowded districts is injurious to the eyes, as in the city 44 per cent. are defective, while in Greenwich the percentage is only 18.

Charles Perkins, a carpenter, was seriously injured at the Mispep pulp mill Monday. While at work in the engine room the large belt broke, striking Perkins with such force as to fracture his skull. He was taken to the General Public Hospital and it is thought will recover.

Monday afternoon an east bound special freight of six empties collided with the west bound special freight of thirteen loaded cars west of McKinnon's Harbor, Cape Breton. Both engines were damaged. No one was hurt and the track was not injured. Three empties and a car of flour were broken up.

John Rich, engineer of the New Jersey Central train from Point Pleasant to New York fell from the cab between Middletown station and Matawan while running at a high rate of speed. The engine is of a new type and the cabs of the fireman and engineer are some distance apart. After Rich fell the train ran several miles with no hand at the throttle. Finally the fireman crawled forward to the driver's cab and brought the train to a stop just as it reached Matawan Junction.

Brakeman Oliver Foreman, of Gibson, was killed and Conductor Andrew Crookshank seriously injured at McName's Siding on the Canada Eastern Tuesday afternoon. They were struck both of them on the head by pieces of timber which projected from a car which was on the siding and which they were passing. Foreman was instantly killed and Crookshank's wound is reported very serious by Dr. Weir, of Bleistown, the physician in charge. Foreman was a single man and leaves a widowed mother at Gibson.

James W. McKenna lies in the Elizabeth, N. J., general hospital in danger of dying from blood poisoning, the victim of thousands of Jersey mosquitoes which attacked him while he lay unconscious, overcome by the heat, in the salt marches near the Stephenson car works in Linden township. He was found in the marsh covered with the poisonous insects, which had sucked his blood until many of them had swollen to twice their natural size and died. His body was puffed and bleeding from thousands of little wounds from the sharp probosces of his tiny assailants.

Cigarette-smoking is said to cause shortness of breath. If this is so, the remedy is, leave them off. But if the short breath comes from a cold or Asthma, the remedy is Adanson's Botanic Cough Balsam. 25c. all Druggists.

A Kalamazoo, Mich., despatch says: For the past weeks Kalamazoo has suffered from a pest of grasshoppers. Houses and stores swarmed with the insects. In one restaurant, yesterday, the serving of meals was discontinued until a large swarm of hoppers could be driven out. On account of the plague the city has not burned its electric lights, and all stores close at 6 o'clock. The insects filled up the arc lamp globes and put the lights out. Some of the hoppers are nearly three inches long, and sing like locusts. Yesterday afternoon a Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw train was stopped by hoppers, which covered the tracks for several inches. The crushed bodies of the hoppers acted like oil on the rails, the driving wheels of the engine refusing to work until the insects had been shovelled away by the train crew.

Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church, has arrived home after a four months' trip to Italy, Egypt, Palestine, Germany and Great Britain. During his sojourn in the Holy Land Dr. Carman visited Jerusalem, which he says is the "dirtiest hole on earth." It speaks well for their convictions, said the venerable doctor, when so many people can have homes in America and Europe, to wait the Saviour's coming in such a spot. In the north of Italy the state of the people seems good and likely to improve. Patriotism there is not as in the south, a dead letter. This difference may partly be due to the greater proportion of the Gothic blood in the northerners. Dr. Carman visited the Paris exposition and enjoyed it greatly, but the Europeans are not patronizing it to anything like the extent that Americans did the Chicago fair. He attributes its un-success to the failure of Great Britain to take hold of it.

What to Talk About.

"The subjects of entertaining conversation are, of course, multiplied by increased knowledge of books, of the world of men and women, music, art and travel," writes Mrs. Burton Kingsland, in the August Ladies' Home Journal. "One should be familiar with the current news of the day and the topics occupying public attention, with the name and authors of the new books and be able to say something worth hearing about what one has read and heard. Many get no further in speaking of a book than that it is dull or interesting. Others give in few words what seems to be its central idea, its characteristics, the time and scene of its action, quoting perhaps some sentiment that has impressed, or witticism that has pleased. True culture carries with it an atmosphere of breadth—the world and not the village. A woman, lacking it, was said to betray by her conversation a mind of narrow compass, bounded on the north by her servants, on the east by her children, on the south by her ailments, and on the west by her clothes! The mind grows shallow when occupied perpetually with trivialities. A course of solid reading is a good tonic. When ignorant of our ignorance we do not know when we betray ourselves.—Ex.

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

A SARNIA LADY

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Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are an inestimable boon to anyone suffering from any disease or derangement of the heart or nerves or whose blood is thin and watery. Mrs. E. Horning, of 115 George Street, Sarnia, Ont., is one of those whose experience with this remedy is well worth considering.

It is as follows:—"I am pleased to recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to anyone suffering from nerve trouble, no matter how severe or of how long standing. "For years my nerves have been in a terribly weak condition, but Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I got at Geary's Pharmacy, have strengthened them greatly and invigorated my system, leaving me no excuse for not making known their virtues.

"I cannot refrain from recommending these pills to all sufferers as a splendid cure for nervousness and weakness."

Baptist Headquarters.

Geo. A. McDonald, 120 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.

I am very grateful to those in our Sunday Schools who have favored me with their Lesson Help orders during the year.

SPECIAL NOTE.—I am now supplying the following at publishers prices.—NET CASH.

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The Star " " 50 " - - 17.50
Primary Class " No. 1-50 vols., - 7.50
Primary Class " No. 2-50 " - 7.50

A large number of Miscellaneous Books from 15c. to \$1.00. All subject to discount. I have the following for Tourists and General Readers:

Life's Handicap, by Rudyard Kipling, - 60c.
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The Light that Failed, " - 50
Under the Drodans, " - 50
Soldiers Three, " - 50
Richard Carvel, by W. Churchill, - 75
David Harum, by E. N. Westcott, - 75
Britania Roll of Glory, by D. H. Parry, - 75
Deacon Bradberry, by E. A. Dix, - 75
The Day's Work, by R. Kipling, - 75
Stalky & Co., " - 75
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The Voice of the People, Ellen Glasgow, 75

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

At this bered am three w the Ame and " n amias, th ing th agreeabl prevalent ing the o potatoes. A " con which sh It has a keepers v ing corn corn that sharp kn kernels. off the so into a ke 'been pre milk, a te tablespoobake the a moderat pudding' addition is used. the best r pudding n one made " Stuff Select eig Cut a thin and with a pulp. Pu frying pan add a sca quickly, a soon as it chopped half a cup spoonful of the fire im juice of th with this for twenty the dish w clever ho many diffe will lend a " Stuffe pared and potatoes o them in a Cut off one Mash the with salt boiled mi until light jackets. P puff of pot return to t We unde but we do tion of ic differ from simple th elaborate h ients. Th while an ic flavored cr eggs or so One of p puddings is takes its n famous go century. T to its use boiled, ski The large t the one to four of t Rub the ch parts of w chopped an substituted nut puree, the yolks sugar, and Beat well. has been bo

The Home

Three Vegetable Dishes.

At this time of the year, there are numbered among the vegetables of the season three which are old and tried favorites of the American household—tomatoes, corn and "new" potatoes. It will not be amiss, therefore, to give recipes for serving these vegetables which will be an agreeable departure from the custom so prevalent in many houses of always serving the corn "on the cob," stewing the tomatoes and boiling or roasting the potatoes.

A "corn pudding" is a delicious dish, which should be more popular than it is. It has a double attraction for those housekeepers who have a prejudice against serving corn on the cob. Take twelve ears of corn that are young and milky, and with a sharp knife slice off the edges of the kernels. Then, with a duller knife, scrape off the soft, milky pulp, leaving the shell of the kernel clinging to the cob. Pour into a deep earthenware dish, which has been previously buttered, five cups of rich milk, a teaspoonful of salt and four scant tablespoonfuls of sugar. Stir in the corn, bake the pudding for a couple of hours in a moderate oven and serve it hot. "Corn pudding" is sometimes made with the addition of eggs. In that case less milk is used. The recipe given here produces the best results, however, just as a rice pudding made without eggs is superior to one made with eggs.

"Stuffed tomatoes" are easily made. Select eight large, smooth, firm tomatoes. Cut a thin slice from the stem end of each, and with a spoon scoop out the juice and pulp. Put a tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan over the fire, and when melted add a scant tablespoonful of flour. Stir quickly, add half a cup of stock, and as soon as it boils up add half a cup of finely chopped veal (salt and pepper to taste) half a cup of dried breadcrumbs and a teaspoonful of grated onion. Remove from the fire immediately, and add the pulp and juice of the tomatoes. Fill the tomatoes with this mixture and bake them slowly for twenty or thirty minutes. Decorate the dish with parsley and serve hot. The clever housewife will be able to devise many different kinds of "stuffing" which will lend a pleasant variety to this dish.

"Stuffed potatoes" are very easily prepared and are delicious. Select a dozen potatoes of about the same size and bake them in a hot oven until soft and mealy. Cut off one end and scoop out the contents. Mash the contents thoroughly, season it with salt and pepper, and add a little boiled milk and a little butter. Beat until light and put back in the potato jackets. Brush with butter the creamy puff of potato showing at the opening, and return to the oven to brown.

Nesselrode Pudding.

We understand the making of ice creams, but we do not yet understand the preparation of iced puddings. These puddings differ from an ice cream as much as a simple thickened porridge does from an elaborate boiled pudding of many ingredients. They contain many materials, while an ice cream is made of sweetened flavored cream with the simple addition of eggs or some other thickening.

One of the most delicious of all iced puddings is the Nesselrode pudding, which takes its name from Count Nesselrode, a famous gourmet of the beginning of the century. This pudding owes its excellence to its use of chestnuts. Forty chestnuts boiled, skinned and blanched are used. The large Spanish or Italian chestnut is the one to be used. One of these is equal to four of the largest American chestnuts. Rub the chestnut through a sieve. Equal parts of walnuts and blanched almonds chopped and pounded to a paste may be substituted for the same amount of chestnut purée, which is about a pint. Beat the yolks of four eggs with two cups of sugar, and pour in a pint of boiling milk. Beat well. Add a quart of cream which has been boiled and cooled. Add the nuts

and a teaspoonful of salt. Add about a quarter of a pound of candied cherries and about two tablespoonfuls each of stoned raisins and of currants which have been soaked in the pint of milk while it was heating to the boiling point. Freeze the pudding and serve it by itself or with a sauce of whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with orange extract, vanilla or any flavoring preferred. Sometimes it is served with a thick cold custard. If you prefer the raisins and currants can be omitted. Let the pudding rest in its packing of ice for at least two hours.

Preserving Plums.

August is the month for preserving plums. An abundance of plums is generally found in the market in the early part of September, but the fruit has generally been picked too long. Select firm but ripe egg plums or the green gage for preserving. Prick them. To make five quarts of syrup for preserving plums, melt seven pounds of sugar in five pints of water. Do not let it boil until the sugar is all melted. When it boils it is then ready to use. It will take about a hundred and twenty-five green gages for ten pint cans. Divide the fruit equally among the cans and put a cup or half a pint of syrup made as described over each pint jar of the fruit. Put the covers over the cans without the rubbers, screwing them down as tight as you can. Set them in a boiler with a close fitting cover and a flat bottom. There should be a rack of flat strips of wood in the bottom of the boiler for the cans to rest on. Separate the cans with wisps of straw or kitchen towels to prevent their knocking together when the water boils around them. Fill the boiler up to the necks of the cans with lukewarm water and let it boil. Let it continue to boil about ten minutes. At the end of that time remove the cans, take off the covers for an instant, put on the rubbers and screw on the covers as tight as you can. Let the cans set on a wooden table near the stove while you are doing this. If they are put on a cold stone table they may crack. Let them stand in the kitchen until they are perfectly cold, then set them away after first tightening the covers again as tight as you can. Damson plums make a delicious, rich jelly; green gages are sometimes used for a light jelly. Damsons also make the best spiced plums, because of their superior richness. Use a pint of vinegar, four pounds of sugar to eight pounds of fruit, an ounce of stick cinnamon and half an ounce of whole cloves. Use thin, light colored cinnamon, not the thick, coarse cassia bark.

Rather Warm.

The hottest furnaces in the world are the electrical furnaces at Niagara Falls. Here aluminum is made from clay; lime and carbon are combined to form calcium carbide, the chief agent in producing acetylene gas; carborundum—gem crystals almost as hard as diamonds, and as beautiful as rubies—is made; and graphite—hitherto mined from the earth—is produced as easily as soap. It has been predicted that real diamonds will yet be made in quantities large enough to be shipped away in peck boxes. The heat produced in these furnaces—all by the power of the mighty cataract that has been unused for hundreds of years—is over 6,500 degrees.

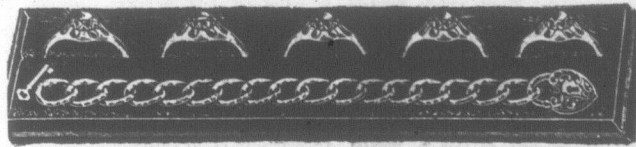
The Sultan has ordered a committee to investigate the recent massacre of Armenians in the Sassun district of Asiatic Turkey. In the meantime His Majesty has relieved Ali Pasha of the command of Bitlis. A despatch from Constantinople August 9th announced that two hundred men, women and children had been massacred by troops and Kurds under Ali Pasha.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Dear Sirs,—For some years I have had only partial use of my arm, caused by a sudden strain. I have used every remedy without effect, until I got a sample bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT. The benefit I received from it caused me to continue its use, and now I am happy to say my arm is completely restored.

Glamis, Ont. R. W. HARRISON.

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In order to introduce our Assorted Steel Pens we are giving away Watches and Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Autoharps, Jack Knives, Fountain Pens, Air Rifles, Cameras, Chairs, Clocks, Skates, Sleds, and numerous other beautiful premiums. LADIES, BOYS and GIRLS send us your full name and address and we will send you 13 packages of our assorted Steel Pens to sell among your neighbors and friends at .10c. per package. When sold remit us amount due, \$1.30, and we will forward premium you select from our mammoth catalogue which we mail with goods. Send to day. Address

STANDARD WATCH & NOVELTY CO., Dept. H., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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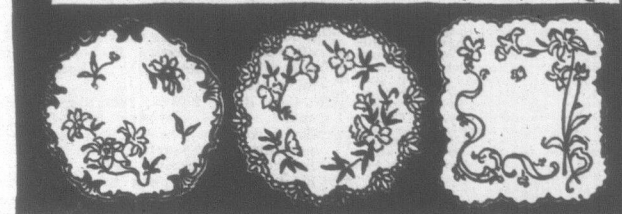


Summer days are embroidering days. The 376 shades of BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG Asiatic Dyed Embroidery Silks make beautiful work, the product of your Summer's restful employment.

Each perfect, lasting shade put up in our Patent Holder. Can't soil, tangle, or "muss up."

Our "BLUE BOOK" tells exactly how to do 50 different leaves and flowers—sent on receipt of three tags or a one cent stamp.

CORTICELLI SIKL CO., Ltd. St. Johns, P. Q.



BE SURE

BE SURE and get our BARGAIN prices and terms on our slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs. BE SURE and get the aforesaid before buying elsewhere. WE MUST SELL our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs to make room for the GOODS WE REPRESENT.

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To any Reader

of this "Ad." who intends buying an Organ we would say—Be sure and write us. Why? Because we sell the best organ (The Thomas) on the most reasonable terms, as thousands of our customers can testify. Catalogue sent free on application.

JAS. A. GATES & Co.

MIDDLETON, N. S.

News Summary.

London is putting in its own telephone system, and expects to furnish 40,000 subscribers at nominal prices. The cost is \$5,000,000.

The British admiralty is buying large quantities of American coal for the use of the fleet in home waters and the Mediterranean.

Business failures in the Dominion this week numbered twenty-nine, against twenty-three in the corresponding week of 1899.

E. Lee Street, the well known druggist of Newcastle, died suddenly Saturday afternoon from heart failure. Mr. Street had been very ill recently but it was thought that he had fully recovered.

The Dominion President of the W. T. C. U. who represented Canada at the World's W. C. T. U. convention in Edinburgh, Scotland, was given a big reception in Toronto Wednesday evening.

A special despatch from Pretoria says that Lieut. Cordua, formerly of the Staats artillery, who was convicted of being a ringleader in the plot to abduct Gen. Roberts and kill British officers, was shot on Friday afternoon.

Harry Smith, a young man employed at the pattern shop of the New Brunswick foundry at Fredericton, while working at the buzz planer Saturday morning had two fingers of his left hand cut off in the machine.

E. W. Lynds and Warren Downey have secured the contract for building the new breakwater and wharf at Hopewell Cape, Albert Co., the contract being in the vicinity of \$20,000. The work is to be completed in one year from the time of signing the contract.

The Manitoba harvest is now well advanced. Reports from all sources show that the wheat will yield much higher than was expected. The Manitoba crop, now cut, is estimated at 75 per cent., while about 50 per cent. of the crop in the Territories have been harvested.

Mrs. Clemens plays a very important part in her husband's (Mark Twain) literary life. All that he writes passes under her severe censorship; she is the most acute critic, and if there is anything in what he has written which does not meet with her entire approval it goes straightway to the waste basket or is held back for revision.

The Charlottetown Examiner says: Mr. Malachias Reed, of Avondale, has had the honor of capturing a black fox. On Thursday, 16th inst., while he and his hired man, John Keefe, were engaged in stumping they came upon the fox's den, and were lucky enough to capture the animal alive. Mr. Hughes bought the fur for the handsome sum of \$100.

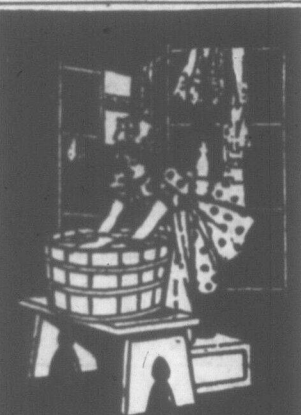
The funeral of Miss Sloane, aged 21 years, of Oak Bay, N. B., occurred Thursday afternoon from the home of her father, Thomas Sloane. Deceased was an estimable young lady and is sincerely mourned by all. She died very suddenly after eating a quantity of choke cherries and drinking new milk, although every effort was made to save her life.

Gen. Baden-Powell, according to a despatch to the Standard from Pretoria, dated Aug. 23, headed off Gen. DeWet, preventing his junction with the main body of the enemy. DeWet abandoned his transport and took to the hills, his commando dispersing, some trekking south. Lord Kitchener has returned to Pretoria.

Canadians will be glad to learn that the Thos. Davidson Manufacturing Company, Montreal, have been awarded the gold medal for enamelled ware at the Paris exhibition. Taking into consideration that the manufacture of this line of goods is comparatively a new industry in Canada it speaks very highly for the class of goods being turned out in Canada when one of the manufacturers gets such a flattering award.

A coal seam twenty-five inches in thickness has been discovered in the Parish of Dundas, Kent County, along both banks of the Cocagne river. The coal is said to be of good quality and present in paying quantities. Dr. Chandler was in Fredericton on Saturday locating and taking up areas at the crown land offices. Fifteen square miles along both sides of the Cocagne river have already been taken up by Dr. Chandler and Moncton parties.

The Telegram's special cable from London says an unusual announcement was made at the war office today regarding members of Royal Regiment of infantry who had been invalided to England from battlefields of South Africa. It was for the effect that Pte. H. Andrews, formerly of 5th regiment Canadian artillery and member of "A" company, and Pte. W. C. S. Holland, of "C" company, formerly of 77th Wentworth battalion, had returned to the scene of conflict. Both soldiers, who had completely regained their health, sailed today for Cape Town, and will proceed north to rejoin their regiment in the vicinity of Pretoria. Andrews was one of the many Canadians wounded at Paardeberg last February.



Wash Child's Play of Wash Day

SURPRISE SOAP

is a pure hard soap which has remarkable qualities for easy and quick washing. SURPRISE really makes Child's Play of wash day. Try it yourself. ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. St. Stephen, N.B.

House to Let in Wolfville.

A very desirable residence in a healthy and beautiful location. Within five minutes walk of Railway Station, Post Office, Public School, College and Baptist church. Furnace, Bath Room, etc. Address: "B," Box 267, Wolfville, N. S.

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday, the Third day of November next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday, the Twenty-first day of August, A. D. 1900, in a certain cause therein pending wherein John H. Allen is Plaintiff, and George F. Dunham and Martha Francis Dunham, his wife, are Defendants, with the appointment of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the mortgaged premises described in said Decreeal Order as follows to wit: Beginning at the South West Angle of the lot sold by the late Charles I. Pettit to one Thomas Nesbit, thence running North along the West side line of the Nesbit lot of forty-three feet, or to the South side line of the land owned by the Hendrick's Estate, thence Westerly along the said Hendrick's Estate line thirty-five feet, thence South parallel with the West side of the Nesbit lot of forty-three feet, thence East along Peter's Wharf and at right angles with the last mentioned line thirty-five feet to the place of beginning, making a lot thirty-five feet front and forty-three feet deep, together with all and singular the buildings, fences and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any wise appertaining, and a reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits, thereof, and all the right, title, dower, right of dower, interest, property, claim and demand, whatsoever both in Law and in Equity or otherwise of them the said George F. Dunham and Martha Francis Dunham into or out of or upon the said lands and premises thereby conveyed or intended so to be, and any and every part thereof.

For terms of sale apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor. Dated this 25th day of August, A. D. 1900. DANIEL MULLIN, Referee in Equity. AMON A. WILSON, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

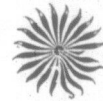
A number of incipient race riots between blacks and whites broke out in New York on Sunday, the direct cause being the shooting on Saturday night of John Brennan, a white messenger boy, by John Davis, a negro. Brennan was one of a crowd of whites who taunted Davis, and bullets from the black's revolver, fired at his tormentors, lodged in Brennan's stomach and chest. He is likely to die. The shooting caused the rough white element to begin a search for negroes.

A despatch from Moncton says the boiler in James Chapman's rotary mill at North Shore, Botsford, exploded Saturday morning, badly scalding two men named Allen and Walton; the latter so badly that it is feared he will die. The oil of the mill was blown out and the machinery destroyed.

DYKEMAN'S

THREE ENTRANCES } 97 KING STREET, 59 CHARLOTTE STREET 6 South MARKET

Black Satana Shirt Waists at \$1.25



In sizes 34, 36, 38 bust

Mail us \$1.25 with ten cents for postage and we will send you one of these very rich Satana Shirt Waists. They are made from mercerized material, which has the appearance of satin, with a white metal printed stripe—the stripes are one-half inch apart.

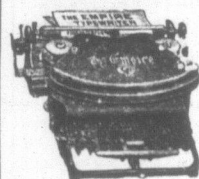
Moxine collar, dress sleeve cuff, new French back, and full front.

If you wish to take advantage of the great bargain your order ought to be sent in at once.

F. A. Dykeman & Co.

St. John, N. B.

The Empire



Price \$60. Why pay \$120? It is equal to any machine in the market, and is superior to all in several important features.

Send for Catalog

H. C. TILLEY, General Agent 147 Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B.

As part of the new colonial defence scheme, it is probable that the British government will keep a British warship at St. Johns, Nfld, all the year round, owing to the strategical position of the city on the Atlantic seaboard. Such a step would approximate St. Johns somewhat to Halifax, making that port a secondary naval base.

King Humbert of Italy believed in the land and in farming. After paying the debts left behind by his father, he was able to lay aside £40,000 a year, most of which is invested in farming lands, and King Victor Emmanuel III. thus comes into a private fortune of approximately \$5,000,000.

Louis Peck, the colored man who last Monday evening assaulted four-year-old Christina Maas, at Akron, Ohio, and whose crime is alone responsible for the fearful rioting that occurred at Akron on Wednesday night and Thursday morning, was on Friday taken from Cleveland to Akron and within five minutes after his arrival was convicted of the crime and sentenced to the penitentiary for life at hard labor.

An experimental shipment of fruit which has been collected under the direction of the Ontario agriculture department has just been sent to England. The shipment amounts to a carload and consists of apples, pears and peaches. The fruit is wrapped up separately in patent ventilated packages, and is expected to reach its destination in perfect condition.

While Samuel McPherson, a laborer, was working at the Truro, N. S., sewerage system Thursday he was shot in the side. An investigation proved that the shooting was purely accidental. The bullet came from a 22-calibre rifle. Harry Archibald was practising shooting at a target in the back yard of his home and a bullet found its way in the man's side.

The Old Reliable Remedy for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.



Grandma Mrs. Thos. Sherlock, Arr. prior, Ont., recently wrote: "My little girl, three years of age, was taken very bad with diarrhoea, and we thought we were going to lose her, when I remembered that my grandmother always used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and often said that it saved her life. I got a bottle and gave it to my child, and after the third dose she began to get better and slept well that night. She improved right along and was soon completely cured."

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH Pain-Killer.

A Medicine Chest in Itself. Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

25 and 50 cent Bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. PERRY DAVIS'

Robert E. FitzRandolph, a prominent merchant of Bridgetown, N. S., and brother of Hon. A. F. Randolph, of Fredericton, died on Friday afternoon. He was about 78 years of age, and had carried on business in Bridgetown for half a century under the name of Runciman, Randolph & Co. His wife and one daughter, Mrs. Newcombe, of Cornwallis, survive him.

At the first session, the report of New Brunswick showed the year with Messrs. Smith, represented the operation had had carried out the preceding operations had formed a Board of accordance with Fredericton. This such action but conclusion of the and opportunity New Brunswick connection with fulfilling its engagement over to the Board \$1047.40.

Dr. Gates also Convention, the of the New Brunswick. It was ordered should be received.

This report should be earnest effort, weak and destitute the means available have necessarily. This has limited the Board would the close of the year work present the hearts full of anxiety that twenty-three a part of the Northumberland Port H'gin and C. Fairfield, St. John's Harbor, St. Andrew, Doaktown, Andover, Tobique these fields the been attended with this is especially under the pastor been during the development; also under the pastor enjoyed, in increase other respects, also in the St. A. attended the lab addition to the S. Young and F. a part of the year Hughes has been tary and as support of encouraging pastoral care

NOVA Because the only brief mention report presented work in Nova S account is according report of the Board indicates a general Maritime Province first organization from which time and sometimes sever of this work which the denomination pending during the smaller than last fields has been side the fields supplied