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France and the Dreyfus Case. One of the most noteworthy of recent events in the political world is the defeat and resignation of the French ministry led by M. Dupuy, which occurred on Monday of last week. The attack upon the Government in the House of Deputies was ostensibly connected with disturbances which had occurred the preceding day in connection with the Long Champs demonstrations and with the Government's responsibility for the conduct of the police. There appears to be no doubt, however, that the real cause of the ministry's downfall was the Dreyfus question, upon which the attitude of M. Dupuy and his colleagues had not been sufficiently pronounced to please extremists on either side, and the adverse vote of Monday was due to a union for the moment of elements which have no common principle of cohesion. The Montreal Witness sums up as follows the history of the Dreyfus case, considered as to its effects upon the internal political life of the nation: "Two presidents and three ministers have fallen owing to the Dreyfus affair. Five or six ministers of war and half as many ministers of justice have been driven from office by it. Two generals of the central staff have resigned on account of it. One judge of the Supreme Court has ruined his career by scandalously stepping down from the bench in order to discredit the court of which he had been a member. There have been three suicides of officers or military secretaries in consequence of the disclosures. And there have been any number of political and military reputations blasted during the course of it. And all these events and incidents have been attended with more or less of the dramatic circumstances which attracts world-wide attention to French affairs." The end is not yet. The Court of Cassation having decided in favor of a new trial, Dreyfus has been liberated from imprisonment on Devil's Island and is being brought home to France. There appears to be little doubt that a new trial must result in Dreyfus' acquittal, and just as little that the real culprits, whose condemnation and punishment are demanded in the interests of justice, are certain chiefs of the army and the men for whose iniquity they have made themselves responsible. What the result will be is a question upon which the best informed and most prudent writers are slow to express an opinion. President Loubet is a man of some strength of character and probably desires that justice shall be impartially and effectively administered, but whether he can command the services of a Government with virtue and strength enough to carry out such a purpose remains to be seen.

The Boundary Question. In the course of an article on the Alaskan Boundary question 'The London Times' says: "American and British authorities differ as to the interpretation of the treaty by which the limits of American territory upon the coast are defined. The merits of the legal controversy it is for international lawyers to decide. We in England believe that our case for the British possession of certain valuable ports of entry, including Skaguay and Dyea, at the head of the Lynn Canal, is very good. In America the contention is that these ports have been occupied by the United States, that they are regarded as American territory, and that to surrender them would cost President McKinley's Government the political support of the states of the Pacific slope. To say this is to say that it is practically impossible for the American commissioners to accept an arrangement which would involve a voluntary surrender of the ports in question. If the commission fails of its

object and the governments agree to go to arbitration, the terms of the award must, of course, be accepted on both sides. Believing, as we do, that the British case is very strong, we have every interest in going to arbitration, provided that the terms of reference are satisfactory. Those of the Venezuelan precedent might be fairly accepted on both sides. At present, however, it is understood that the United States Government declines to go to arbitration on any terms, which we would accept." It is probably quite true, as 'The Times' states, that the influence which makes the United States unwilling to arbitrate concerning such places as Skaguay and Dyea in the disputed territory comes from the states of the Pacific slope. It is a thing strongly resented by certain newspaper writers and politicians in the United States that Canada should have any influence in the counsels of the nation of which she is a very considerable—and in this case the most interested—part, in determining its attitude toward the boundary question, but we do not hear that they have discovered that there is anything to find fault with in the attitude of the United States upon this matter being determined by the interests or prejudices of the Pacific States. The fact is that it is not Canada, and not the interests of the United States as a whole, but sectional interests of one kind and another in the latter that stand in the way of a settlement of most of the points of difficulty between the two countries.

Great Britain and the Transvaal. During the past week or two the attention of the reading world has been strongly attracted again to the South African Boer republic, known as the Transvaal, and especially to the relations of President Kruger and his Government to the Government of Great Britain. These relations have become so severely strained that the situation is generally spoken of as a "crisis" and the probability of war freely discussed. The trouble in the Transvaal, as is well known by all who have given any attention to the subject, is connected with the Uitlanders. These "Uitlanders" are the foreign element in the Boer republic. They occupy a district of country known as the Rand, in which is situated the large mining town of Johannesburg. Many of these people are British subjects and there are not a few Americans. British and American capital is also largely invested in the mining operations in which these people are for the most part engaged. The position of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal and their grievances against the Boer Government are summed up by Mr. Henry Norman as follows: "The Uitlanders in the Transvaal are four-fifths of the population and pay nine-tenths of the taxes. They have converted a bankrupt, pastoral community into one of the richest areas in the world. Yet they have no share in levying or spending the oppressive taxes they pay; they have no control over the payment of officials; they have no voice in educational grants; their children above the third standard can only be educated in the degrading Boer patois, which is unintelligible even in Holland; they have no voice in the municipal government of Johannesburg which they built; their press is gagged; public meetings are prohibited, and they have no right to a trial by their peers. For dynamite, a necessity for mining purposes, they have to pay exactly twice the market value, the difference going into certain favored pockets. Finally, they are openly insulted and derided by Boer officials. When one of their number is shot, like Joel by Von Veldheim or Edgar, by a Boer policeman, the prisoner is acquitted. The

Transvaal is armed to the teeth with all the most modern appliances and munitions of war. Johannesburg itself is dominated by a fort armed with quick-firing guns, all of which the Uitlanders have paid for. It is, of course, out of the question to expect that an energetic community, in which the British and Americans predominate, will consent to live forever under such conditions."

The present acute stage of the trouble in the Transvaal has been reached after—and partly as the result of—a conference between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner, Great Britain's High Commissioner at Cape Colony. The conference was held recently at Bloemfontein with the hope of reaching a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties, but completely failed of that result. Among the manifold grievances of the Uitlanders that which was principally discussed at the Bloemfontein conference had reference to the franchise. Sir Alfred Milner's proposal was that the right to vote should be given to every foreigner who had resided for five years and had declared his intention of residing permanently, and who took the oath to obey the laws, undertake all the obligations of citizenship, defend the independence of the country, was of good character, and possessed a certain amount of property or income. Moreover, he asked that seats in the Volksraad [the Transvaal Parliament] for the Uitlander districts be increased, in number, there being now only two. These seemingly very reasonable concessions were wholly rejected by President Kruger, and in his counter propositions the acquisition of citizenship in the republic was so hedged about with conditions as to make it all but impossible for Uitlanders. Even such concessions was made conditional upon England's consenting to submit the London Convention, upon which the British suzerainty over the Transvaal is based, to the arbitration of some foreign power; and upon England's consent also to President Kruger's request for the incorporation of Swaziland into the Transvaal. In the face of such propositions, nothing of course could be accomplished by the conference, and it remains to be seen whether the resources of diplomacy in the hands of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain will be sufficient to effect such a settlement as will satisfy the demands of British honor and British interests in South Africa. It is believed in some quarters that a despatch from the British Colonial Secretary to the Transvaal Government constituting practically an ultimatum from Great Britain has been for some time in the hands of Sir Alfred Milner, pending the result of the Bloemfontein Conference, and that now that this Conference has resulted in nothing satisfactory, this despatch will be, or perhaps has already been, submitted to President Kruger. The position of the Transvaal Government from a legal point of view seems to be a strong one, since by treaty arrangements, Great Britain can claim to control only the foreign relations of the Boer Republic, and the status of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal is plainly a matter pertaining to its internal economy. Moreover Great Britain would if possible avoid war with the Transvaal, not only because there would be no glory in fighting the little republic, but because it would be likely to arouse the Dutch element in British South Africa and stir up strife not easily allayed, and also because such a war in South Africa might be seized upon as an opportunity for the enemies of Great Britain to make trouble for her elsewhere. On the other hand, it becomes a question whether Great Britain can decline to interfere to redress the grievances of the Uitlanders—many of whom are her own subjects—and still maintain the prestige essential to the protection and development of her South African interests.

The Savaras of India.

Through an article from the Baptist Missionary Review by Mr. Higgins, forwarded to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR for publication some time ago, its readers have probably gained much valuable information about the customs and manners of the Savaras.* The main purpose of this article will be to tell what has been done for their salvation and with what success.

The Savara Hill Country forms the northern part of three of our fields, viz.: Palconda, Parla-Kimedi and Tekkali. Thus far we have had Savara converts only from the latter.

Let me begin with some extracts from our Mission Reports of the Chicacole field, in which those fields were until recently included. Miss Hammond, in her report of the field for 1880, writes: "The school or rather the teacher in Tekkali has had a pretty hard time. His house has been partly destroyed, his garden despoiled, and his clothing and cooking utensils stolen by those who were opposed to his Christianity and his school. Nevertheless he has persevered and the school from three to four has increased to a registered number of 22." In her report for 1881 she writes: "The teacher and school at Tekkali are still in existence, though the towns-people have made many efforts to abolish the Christian and his work. In compliance with the Ranees' orders, the peons either destroyed or took possession of everything in the Compound and forcibly drove the man from his house. . . . We feel that he is suffering more than one of our people should endure if it is in the power of the Mission to assist him. Yet such trials, borne for Christ's sake, will ultimately produce fruit to the honor and glory of His name. Even now there are evidences of good and we are endeavoring to strengthen and encourage him." In the report of 1882 we find the following: "Tekkali is said to be the hardest town in the district—but our best man is there. Gorahuthi still holds the fort bravely. He is not persecuted so severely by his former friends and is making many new ones chiefly among the lower castes. The miserable hut in which he lived after his sister-in-law, the Rancee, had destroyed his house has been replaced by a neat building sufficient for himself and his school. . . . His work is confined chiefly to teaching and to talking the gospel to those who live about him. He seldom goes into the town. His leprosy is not now as bad as formerly. Through his quiet but unremitting efforts a very hopeful spirit of enquiry is spreading in the town. The two converts baptized early in the year were from the school. Another pupil, Savara Venkiah, was baptized at Chicacole in April. His brother also received baptism in November. These young men had in some way been drawn into the school from their house among the hills and on leisure days had learned to read. Besides they got a knowledge of the way of salvation. On returning home after baptism they were received by their family and still continue to work their farm. . . . The Savaras are without a written language. They have one Government school near Kimedy, in which Telugu is taught. Two villages near Tekkali are asking me for schools. These two young men are partly fitted to conduct such schools and being intelligent and active may well inspire hope that here is the golden opportunity of reaching this hitherto neglected people."

The Chicacole missionary, in reporting for 1884, writes: "On July 26 our beloved helper Gorahuthi, the flower of our Mission, died at Tekkali, where, for nearly eight years, amid many bitter persecutions, he had nobly witnessed for Christ."

Through him six Parishes and two Savaras were turned from dumb idols to the living and true God.

Also in 1885 the same missionary reports: "Tekkali holds on well. . . . Two of the number baptized were from this place. The remaining three were Savaras—two brothers of Venkiah and the Savara boarding girl."

From the above extracts God's plan of starting His work among this Hill people is manifest. A man of the Rajah caste is converted in Tekkali. He is a Pundit, a pleader in the Court, but a leper. He believes in Jesus and follows Him, and so is outcasted and robbed of his property, but for nearly eight years is a faithful witness for Jesus. During a large part of this time he teaches a little school under some large tamarind trees in the outskirts of the town. The spot will never lose its sacredness. He first lives in a rude shed, then in a small thatched house alone. He secures in 1882 a divorce from his wife, who refused to live with him because he became a Christian, and is married in the following year to Herriammah, who was his concubine in heathenism. (I was present at the marriage). During his lifetime he sees two of his Savara pupils converted, and others, no doubt, influenced for good. The year following, Gorahuthi's death (1885) sees the baptism of three Savara converts—two of whom are the brothers of Venkiah (the first convert) and the third was a young woman, to whom he was afterwards married.

What has been done during the thirteen years that have since elapsed, it is by no means easy to summarize. In

1889, while a bungalow was being erected in Deodangar, our mission sanitarium, which is a few miles north of Kimedy, a daily average of about 35 Savaras were employed, and new ones usually came every three or four days. For several weeks we held two gospel services daily in Savara, Telugu or Oriya. Good was accomplished. Many of their villages have since been visited and it has been a joy to learn that the teaching was not wholly forgotten. Missionaries accompanied by their helpers have done quite a little touring work among them. The total time given up to direct evangelistic effort by Savara, Telugu and Oriya mission helpers has probably been not less than the equivalent of nine years for one man.

During these thirteen years referred to ten have been baptized making the number thirteen in all—most of whom are the near relatives of the first convert. Of those baptized three have died and one was excluded, making the present number eleven.

We will pause here to speak of the five who have been at one time or another Mission helpers. (1) Venkayya, aged about 32 and baptized 17 years ago, is a helper of long standing and a sensible smart fellow with a good understanding of the gospel. As he seemed to show more interest year before last in shooting and farming than in his work it was thought best not to hamper him but allow him to make a living in the way he seemed to choose, hence he was dismissed. (2) Goommana, his youngest brother, now about 24, was baptized in 1891. He is, probably the best man among them and gives evidence of being called of God to preach the gospel to his people. In common with Venkayya he can speak freely three languages, the Savara, Telugu and Oriya. They write the Telugu fluently and both may yet be of great service in the translation of the Scriptures into their own mother tongue. These two brethren are widely known and respected among their people. It is no uncommon thing for them to be visited by Savaras from a distance of fifty miles or more to consult them upon legal or other matters. (3) Lakshmayya, a third brother, who died about five years ago, at the age of thirty, received mission support for a very short period. He was capable of supporting himself and it seemed best to allow him to do so. He was an eccentric and rather unreliable character, but to his honor be it said, that wherever he went he talked the gospel. In the coming harvest he, too, will have a share. (4) Sundaramma, daughter of Venkayya's farmer brother, a girl of about seventeen, taught a little school in her own village during a part of 1897, after having spent a good term in our Chicacole Boarding School. She will probably become ere long the wife of him of whom I am about to write. (5) Papayya, now about twenty, was baptized in 1894. He was a diligent student in our Boarding and Day school for about two and a half years, and is now a zealous teacher in Laukapadu, a Savara village about five miles from Tekkali, and preaches also in all the surrounding villages.

Our Telugu Association and Missionary Conference were both held last January at Vizianagram. As we missionaries and native Christians thought of what the Lord had already done for the Savaras and of their perishing condition without the gospel, our hearts were filled with the desire to be used of Him in their salvation and, as many of your readers have already heard, a Savara Mission Board of seven members was then chosen. The purpose is to support the Mission, as far as possible, with funds raised in India. The present prospect is that our seven native churches will contribute pretty liberally. The Christians of the American Baptist Telugu Mission have volunteered for this year \$24. Chiefly because of the liberal donation of Miss De Praher, a Baptist lady apothecary who expects to visit the Maritime Provinces this year, the Board has now on hand more than three hundred dollars. At an early day we hope that one of our best Telugu native preachers will volunteer to go and dwell among them, and help lead forward to victory for Christ the Savara Christians.

Four of the members of the Board referred to with some other Telugu workers made a short tour among the Savara villages in the region of Tekkali in February. About 30 villages were reached, and the work seemed to open up hopefully. Mr. Subraidu, the Chicacole church pastor, returned May 3rd, from three weeks' labor among them, reporting that three young men were very near the Kingdom and that many others both men and women frequently heard the truth till late at night, and that three more of Venkayya's near relatives were asking baptism (two of whom have since been baptized).

The Savara Board has now but two workers—Gummana and Papayya. A Telugu brother may soon join them. Within a few weeks a Savara church may be formed and Gummana may be its first pastor. A mission family is needed at once for this work. We are praying that one of God's own choosing may soon be sent. Will not some who read these lines say "Here am I, send me?" and will not our churches joyously supply the necessary means?

I. C. ARCHIBALD.

Chicacole, May 15.

The San Francisco Meetings.

Three thousand Baptists are now gathered in this western city to deliberate on matters pertaining to the welfare of this denomination, which is 4,000,000 strong to-day.

The special train of twelve cars from Boston, bringing eastern delegates, arrived late Tuesday evening and was welcomed by a generous down pour of rain or as one of the ladies suggested "a few drops of joy at this the first session of the delegates to the May meetings west of the Rockies." They had been met at Sacramento by Baptist friends who literally deluged them with roses and other flowers. The San Francisco hosts have not fallen behind as flowers greeted the travellers in their hotels and the grave deliberations of the various departments of denominational work are carried on in a veritable bower of beauty at the Eddy Street church, where tasteful cypress garlands, pure white calla lilies and roses are massed in reckless profusion.

It is impossible to meet, with these devoted Christian workers as they daily crowd the large church without being thrilled with the grandeur and magnitude of the work they have accomplished and will accomplish more abundantly in the future.

A visitor must be struck with the thorough organization of each of the three departments of labor—The American Baptist Education Society, The American Baptist Publication Society and the Missionary Union.

At the session of the former the Baptists of the Pacific Coast made a strong plea for a theological school in the vicinity of San Francisco. At present a young man west of the Rockies has little encouragement to enter the ministry as he must go east for his theological training, and too often remains there, while others who cannot afford the expense of the long journey are gradually absorbed in secular pursuits. Rev. Alvah Hobart, D. D., of New York, in connection with this subject delivered a strong and discursive address on "The aims and methods of Theological Training." He pleaded for a more thorough study of the Bible and a greater familiarity with its pregnant truths.

Dr. A. J. Rowland, Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, addressed the Convention on the afternoon of the 25th. After reviewing what has been accomplished in three fourths of a century by this Society he gave a summary of the financial status. The receipts in the publishing department has been \$14,353,390 every cent of which after meeting necessary expenses has been devoted to mission work both at home and abroad.

The chapel car system is the child of this Society and in the evening Mr. Boston W. Smith, or Uncle Boston as he is called, the general manager of the cars, held the vast audience spell bound while he gave a lecture on the growth and results of this department of the work. From time to time he threw pictures on a screen illustrative of the points he made.

Dr. Wayland Hoyt was the first to suggest this means of carrying the good news to mining camps and little board-house towns scattered through these vast territories. Forty three railroads have extended all the courtesies of their lines and free transportation for these cars. Mr. Rust, one of the three chapel car missionaries present, told us that he once telegraphed a station agent to know if he could have a certain side track in a certain place where he wished to hold services. Back came the answer "You can have any track but the main line, if we haven't one to suit will build one." This is only one of the many incidents showing the hearty appreciation of the good work of these devoted young missionaries and their wives. In some places men with tears in their eyes have confessed that they have not attended a religious service for ten, twenty and even thirty-five years.

There are five chapel cars now in the field and a sixth is being built by young men who take "Five Dollar Shares" each. It is seven years since the first car, "Evangel", was constructed. The work of it and the others has been threefold—establishing churches and Sunday Schools in towns wholly destitute of religious privileges, strengthening weak churches and holding services for railroad men at division points. They report 71 churches organized, 54 meeting houses built, 55 pastors settled, 139 Sunday Schools started and not less than 7,500 persons have professed conversion in these chapel car services.

The car "Emmanuel", devoted to Pacific Coast work, is here side-tracked at the Southern Pacific R. R. station, and we had the satisfaction of seeing it for ourselves. As we approached it we saw the Stars and Stripes gaily waving from the rear platform, the usual invitation to a service. Passers-by gazed curiously at the gilt lettering outside—"Chapel Car Emmanuel" and in a corner this text: "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believed on Him should not perish but have everlasting life." On entering we found ourselves in a long unupholstered car with a somewhat narrow passage with seats for three on one side and two on the other. At the far end of the assembly room were

*Unfortunately the article here mentioned failed to reach us, and our readers have not, therefore, the advantage of the information which it contained.—ED. M. AND V.

an organ, a reading desk and a case of Testaments and tracts for free distribution. Song books were in racks at each seat and many were grimy from the sooty hands of railroad boys who are always welcomed in their work clothes. One of them remarked to the missionary that they would be an ungrateful lot if they would not go to meeting when the church, organ and parson were all run into their car yards. Back of the assembly room, which can accommodate 150 persons, is the library, sleeping room and dining-room combined of the missionary and his wife, for they do all their house keeping on the car. Behind this is a baby kitchen, with glistening pots and pans and a tiny china closet. While talking with the earnest missionary, Mr. Jacques and his wife, we found out that they are both Nova Scotians, Mrs. Jacques being the daughter of Charles Skinner, formerly of Berwick, N. S. General Estey presents an organ to each car as it is finished and he has promised us one for a Canadian car should we wish it.

The Missionary Union meetings are now going on and a large number of workers in foreign fields are telling of their labors.

Dr. Lorimer, of Boston, preached the convention sermon on Sunday to thousands packed in one of the city theatres, for no church could hold those who wished to hear him. He takes a sly pleasure in relating a story about himself and the First Baptist church here. It seems that many years ago he received a call to its pastorate, but one of the church members, happening to be in the east, heard him preach and immediately telegraphed here that they had made a great mistake in calling the young man and they had better let the matter drop; which they did. Dr. Lorimer asserts that he would certainly have come had they been unanimous, and one cannot help wondering what would have been the result had he done so, for the Baptist cause is not as flourishing here as in the east. His eloquence and religious fervor are unimpaired, for he held his hearers spell-bound while they listened to a sermon one hour and a half long.

At the close of the convention Thursday next many of the visitors, before returning east, are going to visit Yosemite Valley and points of interest in the south.

RIDA SAUNDERS.

Suggestion of a Plan for Sunday School Grading and Supplemental Lessons.

SUPPLEMENTAL LESSONS FOR THE INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

GRADE NO. 2. AGE 9.—GREAT TRUTHS FOR LITTLE ONES.

LESSON XV.

- Q. What is the wages of sin?
- A. The Scriptures tell us, that the wages of sin is death.
- Q. Must every sinner die?
- A. The Scripture says, The soul that sinneth, it shall die.
- Q. How can we be saved from death?
- A. We can be saved from death, because Christ died for us.
- Q. What is the most important thing which the Scriptures teach us?
- A. The most important thing which the Bible teaches, is that Jesus died for us.
- Q. Who was Jesus Christ?
- A. Jesus Christ was the Son of God.
- Q. Where was Jesus before he came into this world?
- A. Before he came into this world Jesus was in heaven with God.

LESSON XVI.

- Q. Who sent Jesus into the world?
- A. God sent Jesus into the world.
- Q. What led the Father to send Jesus into the world?
- A. God sent his Son into the world because he loved the world.
- Q. For what did God send Jesus?
- A. God sent his Son into the world that the world through him might be saved.
- Q. What did Jesus come to do?
- A. Jesus came into the world to seek and to save the lost.
- Q. Who are meant by the lost?
- A. All men are lost, because all men have sinned against God.
- Q. In what form did the Son of God come into the world?
- A. The Son of God came into the world in the form of a man.

LESSON XVII.

- Q. When was Jesus born?
- A. Jesus was born more than eighteen hundred years ago.
- Q. How do we now count our years?
- A. We count our years from the year in which Jesus was born.
- Q. Where was Jesus born?
- A. Jesus was born in Bethlehem, in the land of Judah.
- Q. Where was the land of Judah?
- A. The land of Judah was in Palestine, in Asia.
- Q. What people lived in Palestine?
- A. The Jews, the children of Abraham, then lived in Palestine.
- Q. By what names were the Jews called in the Bible?
- A. In the Bible the Jews are called Hebrews, Jews, Israelites, and the children of Israel.

LESSON XVIII.

- Q. To what nation did Jesus belong?
- A. Jesus was one of the Jewish nation.

- Q. How many tribes were there?
- A. There were twelve Jewish tribes.
- Q. Whom were the Jewish tribes named after?
- A. The Jewish tribes were named after the twelve sons of Israel.
- Q. Who was the mother of Jesus?
- A. The mother of Jesus was Mary.
- Q. To what tribe did Mary belong?
- A. Mary was from the tribe of Judah.
- Q. What is Jesus sometimes called?
- A. Jesus is called, in the Bible, the Lion of the tribe of Judah.
- Q. Had any one told, before he came, in what city Jesus would be born?
- A. One of the prophets told, many years before, that Christ should be born in Bethlehem of Judah.

LESSON XIX.

- Q. What great man in Israel had been born in Bethlehem?
- A. David, the king of Israel, was born in Bethlehem.
- Q. How long before was David born?
- A. King David was born more than a thousand years before Jesus.
- Q. Was David a relation of Jesus?
- A. King David was one of the fore-fathers of Jesus.
- Q. What is Jesus called in the Bible?
- A. Jesus is called in the Bible the Son of David.
- Q. Was the mother of Jesus rich?
- A. Mary, the mother of Jesus, was a poor person.
- Q. What did an angel say to Mary?
- A. The angel told Mary, that she should have a son who should be called the Son of God.

LESSON XX.

- Q. In what kind of a place was Jesus born?
- A. Jesus was born in an out-building belonging to an inn.
- Q. Where was he laid?
- A. When Jesus was born he was laid in the manger, out of which the cattle did eat.
- Q. What did some shepherds see that night?
- A. The night when Jesus was born, the shepherds saw a company of angels.
- Q. What were the angels doing?
- A. The angels were singing and praising God.
- Q. What did they tell the shepherds?
- A. The angels told the shepherds that a Saviour was born, which was Christ the Lord.

LESSON XXI.

- Q. What did the shepherds do?
- A. The shepherds came to Bethlehem, to worship the infant Saviour.
- Q. Who was king then in Palestine?
- A. Herod, a wicked man, was at that time king in Palestine.
- Q. What did King Herod want to do?
- A. King Herod wanted to kill the young child Jesus.
- Q. What did an angel tell Joseph?
- A. An angel told Joseph to take Mary, his wife, and the child Jesus into Egypt.
- Q. What did Joseph do?
- A. Joseph took the child and his mother, and went into Egypt.
- Q. How long did they stay in Egypt?
- A. Joseph and Mary stayed in Egypt till they heard that King Herod was dead.

LESSON XXII.

- Q. What did Joseph do when Herod was dead?
- A. When Herod died, Joseph and Mary went back to Palestine.
- Q. To what place did they go?
- A. Joseph took Mary and Jesus to live in Nazareth of Galilee.
- Q. Where is Nazareth?
- A. Nazareth is about seventy miles north of Bethlehem.
- Q. What was Nazareth?
- A. Nazareth was a small, quiet country village.
- Q. What are we told about Jesus when a child?
- A. We are told that Jesus when a child was obedient to his mother.
- Q. What ought all children to be?
- A. All children ought to be obedient as Jesus was.

LESSON XXIII.

- Q. How long was Jesus in Nazareth?
- A. Jesus lived in Nazareth till he was thirty years old.
- Q. Where did he go then?
- A. When Jesus left Nazareth he went to Jordan, to John the Baptist.
- Q. What was John then doing?
- A. John was preaching, and baptizing people in the river Jordan.
- Q. Why did Jesus come to John?
- A. Jesus came to John the Baptist to be baptized by him.
- Q. What did John do?
- A. John went down into the water with Jesus and baptized him.
- Q. What took place as they were coming up out of the river?
- A. When they were coming up out of the water God bore witness that Jesus was his Son.

LESSON XXIV.

- Q. How did God witness to Jesus?
- A. The heavens were opened and the Holy Ghost as a dove came down and rested upon him.
- Q. What was heard from heaven?
- A. A voice from heaven was heard saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.
- Q. What had God told John?
- A. God had told John, Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending and remaining upon him, the same is he which baptizeth with the Holy Spirit.
- Q. What did John say about Jesus?
- A. John pointed out Jesus, and said, Behold the lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.
- Q. What did Jesus now do?
- A. Jesus began to preach the gospel.

LESSON XXV.

- Q. How many years did Jesus preach in Palestine?
- A. Jesus went about preaching for nearly three years.
- Q. What wonderful works did he do?
- A. Jesus healed the sick, he opened the eyes of the blind, and he called the dead to life.
- Q. What did the people think of his preaching?
- A. The people were very glad to hear the good news that Jesus told.
- Q. What did they think about his wonderful works?
- A. The people wondered very much at the good works which he did.
- Q. Did he heal many sick people?
- A. The people used to bring all of their sick friends to Jesus, and he healed them all.

LESSON XXVI.

- Q. Did all the Jews like to hear of Jesus?
- A. Many of the Jews did not like to hear the preaching of Jesus.
- Q. Why did not they like to hear it?
- A. The Chief Priests and Scribes did not like the preaching of Jesus, because he reproved them for their evil deeds.
- Q. What did they wish to do to Jesus?
- A. The Chief Priests and Rulers sought to kill Jesus.
- Q. How did they take Jesus?
- A. They sent soldiers at night to lay hands on him.
- Q. Who showed them where he was?
- A. Judas Iscariot, one of his disciples, showed them where Jesus was.
- Q. What did they do to Jesus?
- A. The soldiers took Jesus away to the Roman Governor.

LESSON XXVII.

- Q. What did they ask the Governor to do with Jesus?
- A. They cried out to the Governor to crucify Jesus.
- Q. How did they crucify Jesus?
- A. They fastened Jesus to the cross by great nails through his hands and his feet.
- Q. Did Jesus pray for his enemies?
- A. Jesus prayed for his enemies, Father forgive them; they do not know what they do.
- Q. What happened when Jesus died?
- A. When Jesus died there was darkness over all the land, and a great earthquake.
- Q. What was done with the body of Jesus?
- A. The body of Jesus was buried in a new stone sepulchre.

LESSON XXVIII.

- Q. How long was Jesus in the grave?
- A. Jesus was in the grave three days.
- Q. How did he come to life again?
- A. God raised Jesus from the dead by his own power.
- Q. How long did he stay on earth after he rose again?
- A. Jesus staid on earth forty days after his resurrection.
- Q. Where did he go when he left the earth?
- A. When Jesus left the earth, he went up to heaven.
- Q. How did he go up to heaven?
- A. Jesus rose up to heaven, until a cloud hid him from his disciples.
- Q. Will Jesus ever come from heaven again?
- A. Jesus will come again, to take his people to himself.

LESSON XXIX.

- Q. What did Jesus tell his disciples before he went up to heaven?
- A. Before he went up to heaven, Jesus told his disciples to preach the gospel to every creature.
- Q. What did Jesus mean by his gospel?
- A. Jesus meant by the gospel, the good news of salvation for sinners through his own death.
- Q. To whom was the gospel to be preached?
- A. The gospel was to be preached to sinners in all the world.
- Q. Is the gospel preached to us?
- A. The gospel has been preached to us, as Jesus commanded.
- Q. Why is the gospel preached to us?
- A. The gospel is preached to us that we may believe and be saved.

LESSON XXX.

- Q. Will there be any sin in heaven?
- A. There is no sin in heaven, and all who go there will be made holy.
- Q. What will sinners say who are saved, and go to heaven?
- A. Those who are saved will praise the Lord Jesus, who has loved them, and washed away their sins.
- Q. In what does Jesus wash sinners?
- A. Jesus washes sinners, and makes them clean, in his own blood.
- Q. Is anything else needed to make sinners clean?
- A. Nothing but the blood of Jesus is needed to make sinners clean.
- Q. What does the Bible say about the blood of Jesus?
- A. The Bible says, The blood of Jesus Christ, his Son cleanseth us from all sin.

I once saw the sweetest sight—a little weary child falling asleep upon the grass, with a posy of flowers in its hand. By degrees the little fingers relaxed their hold, the little head drooped gently, the little eyelids closed, and the child slept. God grant that when I fall into my last sleep my poor fingers may have in them some posy, some sweet flower! Is there anything in my little garden that I may hold in my hand when I come to die? Righteousness? Ah! that is a poor weed at its best. Genius? What will that do for me in that sublime hour when the babe and the suckling have more knowledge of the things of God than the very wisest of this world? Great riches? Even the man of the world will laugh at you if you propose to hold those in your hand in the hour of death. . . . But there grows sometimes in the deep, shadowed part of a man's heart the sweetest flower—lowliness toward God; and another flower—humbleness toward man. But even that does not make a handful. When a man is sinking to his last sleep let him turn to the fullness of God. Then gathers he, if he be wise, the flower of forgiveness, the great passion-flower of God's love, the crown of thorns, the blood-red rose, and the amaranth of the Eternal Realm.—G. Dawson.

Messenger and Visitor

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S. McC. BLACK EDITOR.
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The Associations.

The time has come round again for the meeting of our Associations. Within about a month from present writing seven Baptist associations in the three Provinces will have met and discussed the matters which usually obtain consideration at these annual gatherings. It is probable that in each association the well-worn path indicated by the programmes of previous years will be followed with fidelity. The associations held strongly by the traditions of the past, and neither in the form nor the substance of their discussions is one apt to meet much to startle him by its originality. There can be no doubt that the associations have served a highly valuable purpose in keeping the individual churches in touch with one another, in promoting denominational fellowship and unity and in making a stronger and more fruitful denominational life possible. It will, however, be pretty generally admitted that, with changing conditions, the associations are now less necessary than they were in former years, and a feeling is finding expression here and there that the continuance of the associations as at present constituted is no longer desirable. Organization, it must be admitted, is to be classed among the good things of which there may be too much, and we take it that the conviction is gaining ground among us that our denominational organizations and gatherings have so increased of late years as to have become to some degree an impediment rather than an aid to healthful development. Life needs proper organs for its expression and development, but too many organs are merely an embarrassment. If a man had six hands he would not be better equipped for the struggle of life than he is with two, and in like manner it seems possible for a denomination to have so many organizations and annual meetings as not to know well what to do with them all.

During the past few years the District or Quarterly meeting has been winning for itself a recognized place as a part of our denominational machinery. The part which it plays, if not very prominent, is nevertheless highly important. As it represents a much smaller constituency, the quarterly meeting can find its way into many a place in which an association could not be suitably entertained. In such places the coming together of a number of ministers and other brethren is highly appreciated and frequently productive of great good to the people visited. There are also many things which the District meeting can do better than the Association because it deals with them at shorter range. The brethren can advise with each other in reference to their work and the difficulties with which it is beset, they can discuss and devise means of promoting the interests of the local and general work in all parts of the district, including the raising of funds for missions and other departments of the denomination's work, they can also exercise a special care over weak interests and endeavor so far as possible to have all the churches in the district provided with pastors. The gathering of statistics too can be done much more efficiently by the District meeting than by the Association. Moreover the ministers without doubt find their spiritual and intellectual life greatly stimulated by coming together thus four times in the year comparing notes upon themes or subjects of common interest and taking prayerful counsel together upon many matters in which, as neighboring pastors, they can strangely sympathize with each other.

We have no disposition to depreciate unduly the associations. As we have intimated, they have served a valuable purpose in the past and their in-

fluence still is not without value. But it is evident that many interests connected with the fellowship of our churches can be more effectively promoted through the district meetings than through the associations. It is equally evident, we think, that we have too much denominational machinery, too many meetings to attend, and the difficulty now frequently experienced in getting the meetings of associations located appears to indicate that, by the churches which are able to entertain them, they are not appreciated so highly as they used to be. In view of the considerations here presented, and of the situation generally, we are inclined to think that it is at least worthy of serious consideration whether the interests of the denomination would not be best served by making the district organizations—with their quarterly meetings—as complete and as efficient as possible, and having one general association for each province, instead of three associations in each of the larger provinces as at present. There is probably a growing sentiment in that direction. But we are, generally speaking, a Conservative people and not likely to make any precipitous haste in this matter. We are inclined to think that before many years the expediency of making a change in the direction indicated will be generally recognized, but the change will not perhaps come just yet. And while we have the associations we should seek to use them to the full extent of their value for the expression and promotion of our denominational life. The opportunities which they afford for Christian fellowship and devotional exercises, for sermons dealing with the great interests of Christian life and effort, for discussion of the various lines of our Christian work and stimulating addresses on behalf of the great enterprises in which we are engaged, should surely result in a large blessing to the delegates and the churches which they represent and especially to the church with which the association is held. If the representatives of the churches come up to the association, earnest in spirit and filled with prayerful desire for a blessing upon the meetings, doubtless they will not be disappointed.

Editorial Notes

—We find it necessary to hold over to another issue a number of communications which we should be glad to publish this week if space permitted.

—A correspondent last week called attention to the desirability of having flags flying over the College buildings at Wolfville during anniversary week. In another column of this issue Dr. Sawyer shows that what is needed is principally a flagstaff or some provision for flying the flags which the College possesses, thus indicating the way in which any one who is disposed to assist in this matter may do so.

—Dr. Lorimer's lecture on "The Philanthropy of Humor," delivered in the Main St. Baptist church on Tuesday evening of last week, was heard by a large and highly appreciative audience. The lecture both illustrated and justified its title. No one who listened to the stream of mingled humor, pathos and wisdom, which for nearly two hours flowed in graceful speech from the lecturers lips, could doubt that it is worth while to see the humorous side of things and that the man who makes us laugh innocently and on proper occasions is deserving of consideration as a philanthropist.

—The interesting account of the Jubilee and Commencement exercises at Newton, it need scarcely be said, was written by one whose aversion to write about himself led him to say but little about the part which the representative of these Provinces and of Acadia bore in the Jubilee programme. Another correspondent, it will be seen, supplies in part at least what X's modesty caused him to omit. The Baptists of the Maritimes are glad, we are sure, to have been represented in the celebration of Dr. Hovey's Jubilee, and they are always more than satisfied to be represented on such an occasion by Dr. Keirstead.

—One of the more notable books of the present year in the field of theological discussion is "Catholicism: Roman and Anglican," by Principal Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, Oxford. Dr. Fairbairn's book would command much attention under any circumstances, but will no doubt obtain the wider reading because of the intense feeling respecting Catholicism and its claims aroused by conditions now prevailing in the Anglican church. Principal

Fairbairn's standpoint is, of course, that of a Protestant Nonconformist, but it is also that of a broad-minded scholar who, in examining the claims and indicating what he regards as the failures of Catholicism, is still ready and glad to acknowledge any virtue, and any service to the truth, which can fairly be credited to Catholicism's account. Dr. Fairbairn's book is being published in America by the Scribners of New York. The price is two dollars. An extended notice of the work will appear in a subsequent issue.

Newton's Anniversary.

The closing exercises at Newton this year attracted an unusually large number of visitors and an array of distinguished men that was good to behold.

On Lord's Day morning, June 4th, Dr. Hovey preached the Baccalaureate sermon on "Christian love invigorated by conscience," the text being "Owe no man anything but to love one another." In thought and rhetorical form it was equal to the sermons Dr. Hovey preached twenty years ago. The service was throughout one of interest and power. On the platform with Dr. Hovey were the Faculty, Dr. Strong, Dr. Pepper, Prof. Keirstead and President Munroe of the Trustees. In the afternoon the church assembled to observe the Lord's supper, Dr. Mullins, pastor of the church, presided, and Rev. Mr. Partridge, missionary to China, assisted.

In the evening Rev. Dr. Strong of Rochester, preached on "The relation of Christian love to Christian knowledge." It is not often one hears sermons on the same day from the President of Newton and the President of Rochester. It was a day to be remembered.

The days that followed were crowded with work. The oral examinations in Hebrew, Greek, Theology, Homiletics and Church History were largely attended. The examiners were Dr. Nordell, Rev. Mr. Fuller, Rev. Mr. Morgan, Rev. Mr. Snell and Prof. Keirstead. Some of our pastors, e. g. Rev. J. A. Gordon, Rev. J. T. Eaton, Rev. J. C. Spurr, Rev. C. H. Martell would miss most of the Professors who were in charge in their day. Dr. Lincoln, Dr. Stearns and Dr. Caldwell have memorial windows in the chapel which was formerly the library. But Dr. Brown in Hebrew, Dr. Rhees in New Testament, Dr. English in Homiletics and Dr. Thomas in Church History are quite equal in ability and devotion to the honored men whose services in the Seminary were so potent in former days.

The buildings and equipment have been improved and the student who studies can receive an excellent preparation for the ministry as far as theological learning is concerned.

The special interest of the Anniversary arose from the completion by Dr. Hovey of fifty years of service in the Seminary. It has been a remarkable and very honorable career of able and successful labor in Christian education. Newton's sons did honor to themselves and the Seminary by pouring out the wealth of their gratitude and Christian affection on the man who has served the cause of God so well.

Tuesday evening there were tributes filled with noble thought and very strong language to the ability, fidelity and success of Dr. Hovey in his work as President and Professor given by Mr. Munroe, chairman of the Trustees, Dr. George Dana Boardman for the Alumni, Dr. English for the Faculty, Dr. Kerfoot, of Southern Baptist Seminary, Dr. Clarke, acting President of Brown University and Dr. N. E. Wood who spoke for the ministers and the churches. To these addresses Dr. Hovey responded with his unflinching modesty disclaiming any claim to such honor, but acknowledging that he had tried to do his duty.

Wednesday morning the Alumni met when it was found that over \$9,000 had been subscribed during the year toward the \$25,000 to be raised as the "Alvah Hovey Alumni Fund." A large audience was addressed by Dr. King, of Providence, who gave a charming history of Newton in the last fifty years; by President Harper of the University of Chicago, who gave an incisive, stimulating address on the relation of Theological Seminaries to the citizens duties, and by Dr. Harcraft, of Yale, on the Theological Seminary of the future. All these addresses contained commendation of Dr. Hovey.

In the afternoon Bray Hall, beautifully decorated, was filled with Alumni and invited guests who partook of food for body, mind and heart with great satisfaction. The gallery also was occupied with interested observers and hearers. President Whitman of Columbia University presided, and, besides the speakers, on the platform with him were Dr. Strong, Dr. Harper, Dr. Hovey and Mrs. Hovey. Dr. Ford, who was Dr. Hovey's class mate at Newton, told with pathetic humor of Dr. Hovey's diligence, ability and methods of study over fifty years ago. Prof. Keirstead spoke on Dr. Hovey as Professor. In the course of his remarks he made an allusion to Mrs. Hovey which was received with special favor, the entire audience rising and giving Mrs. Hovey the Chautauqua salute. The Alumni were delighted to have Mrs. Hovey connect-

ed with her husband in the honors of the day as she has been closely connected with him in his noble work. Dr. Clarke, of Hamilton, and Dr. Pepper, of Colby, and Hon. Mr. Washburn also spoke. Dr. Weston, of Crozer, was unable to be present but sent a well written estimate of Dr. Hovey's work. This was the most enthusiastic meeting of the series.

In the evening Dr. Strong gave an able address on "The Progress of Theology during the last fifty years." His views on Monism are not yet accepted but they are always stated with ability. This closed the Jubilee to Dr. Hovey (if the expression be allowed) and surely it was worthy of the occasion and of the man as the man was deserving of the praise.

The Anniversary exercises, when the graduating class of fifteen delivered addresses and received their certificates, were held on Thursday. There were ten speakers and the speeches averaged over ten minutes in length, but the audience enjoyed it all. Acadia was represented by Selden R. McCurdy, class of '95. He spoke on knowledge of missions as an element in the pastor's training. He was distinctly the orator of the day. Twice during his address the audience interrupted him with vigorous applause. The other speakers were attentively heard and cheered at the end of their addresses. Prof. Thomas addressed the class. His motto was "Cut loose; hold fast," cut loose from tradition when opposed to truth, hold the things that are known.

The degree of B. D. was given to one student for special work in Hebrew. Mr. McCurdy was married at Lynn on Thursday evening and will go to Burma in the autumn. Mr. W. F. Spidell of Lunenburg, N. S., and York Adam King of Pethcodiac, who completed their course of study this year, will settle in United States.

Acadia students are doing well at Newton, especially as orators. At the Oratorical contest open to all Newton students W. H. McLeod, Acadia '95, won. At another public debate of four speakers three were from Acadia, viz, Mr. McCurdy, Mr. A. J. Archibald and Mr. A. C. Archibald. The side having two Acadia men won the decision. The Archibalds are sons of Rev. E. N. Archibald. X.

About the Convention.

It is coming to Fredericton and will be warmly welcomed. The hesitancy of the Fredericton church to extend an invitation to the body and its acceptance of the proposed conditions by which its responsibility in the matter of entertainment becomes somewhat limited, should not be interpreted as indicative of an inhospitable spirit. On the contrary this action was dictated by the hospitable instinct, the church feeling that it would be an ungracious thing to encourage expectations concerning entertainment which it would be unable to fulfil. Convention has come to be a great body and it is a big undertaking for a single church of moderate size to care for it. Under the conditions submitted to us, that we provide entertainment for two delegates from each church, we shall receive the gathering gladly, only regretting our inability to assume a larger measure of obligation in providing free homes.

The contract into which we have entered is so simple that no one should misunderstand it. B. Y. P. U. delegates to secure free entertainment must be delegates from the church to the Convention proper. The same applies to the ladies, the ministers, and indeed to all comers. The arrangement provides for no favored classes. We shall endeavor to place in comfortable homes two delegates from each church free of expense. If we find ourselves able to exceed this we shall be most happy to do it. For all who are not included in the list for which the church holds itself responsible, we shall secure hotel or boarding-house accommodation at reduced rates. A list of hotels with rates will be published later. There is always a large number of Baptist summer tourists hovering about our Conventions and to these we commend Fredericton and vicinity as well worthy of a visit. We should like to see the city crowded with them during Convention week. The hotels are ample for their accommodation. We suggest that they wear a badge to distinguish them from Convention delegates.

The Convention will be a blessing to this church and city. We confidently anticipate a pleasant and profitable week. We have arranged with the weather clerk for bright, warm sunshine with an occasional shower to freshen the abundant foliage. We should be pleased if the Convention could take a half holiday to see the city and surroundings. As that is scarcely practicable perhaps the B. Y. P. U. will leave one forenoon clear until 10 a. m., that delegates may take a morning stroll through parks and along the river banks without their consciences accusing them of sin in slighting a religious service. Friends will see the city and it will be well if the temptation to see it during sessions is removed.

There will be no "Growlers" in the Fredericton church this year. We have no room to spare for the purpose. We do not expect to need it.

All necessary announcements will be made in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR from time to time. Now, brethren let us gird ourselves for the work which lies before us, and by prayer, preparation and patience make this Convention one of mighty power for Christ in the churches!

J. D. FREEMAN.

The Alumnae of Acadia Seminary.

The eighth annual business meeting of the Alumnae Association was held Monday, 5th inst., at 2:30 in class room "A" of the Seminary. In the absence of the President, Miss Laura Sawyer, the first Vice-President, Mrs. Otis Redden, occupied the chair. After prayer by Mrs. William Chipman the secretary called the roll, which each year is enlarging. Minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved. Mrs. Trotter presented the report of the executive committee, which was adopted. The treasurer stated that \$220 had been raised and paid on account of the furnishings of the Seminary. As a tribute to the faithful service rendered by Miss Crowell while teaching in the Seminary, this Association made her a life member. Much gratitude is due Mrs. Ralph Eaton by whose efforts the sum of \$80 was raised. Half of this was donated by the class of which she is a graduate—the room to be named "Class of '83." At the request of her class mates, Mrs. Eaton, Valedictorian of the class of '83, was made a life member of the Alumnae. Kentville church and friends gave the other \$40 to name a room "Kentville" and make Miss True a life member. Deep regret was expressed that instructors so efficient as Miss True and Miss Crowell should deem it necessary to sever their connection with the school. The members of the class of 1895 are busy collecting money for the Seminary but were not prepared to report in full. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Ralph Eaton, Kentville; 1st Vice President, Mrs. A. A. Shaw, Windsor; and Vice President, Mrs. H. G. Estabrook, New Glasgow; Secretary, Mrs. Ernest Johnson, Wolfville; Treasurer, Miss Kezzie Banks, Waterville; Executive Committee, Mrs. Redden, Miss Mabel Jones, Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. Walter Higgins, Mrs. B. W. Wallace, together with the officers; Entertainment Committee, Miss Edna Wyman, Miss Grace Reynolds, Miss Ethel Johnson.

In the evening the Annual Reunion was held in Alumnae Hall. A large number (about 150) of the friends and graduates of the Seminary assembled and enjoyed the following programme: Poem, Miss Annie Fitch; Address by President, Miss Sawyer, read by Miss Crowell; Chronicles of the class of 1883, written by Mrs. O. C. S. Wallace, read by Mrs. Trotter; Vocal Solo, Miss Lawson, with violin obligato by Mrs. B. W. Wallace. The announcement was made by the acting president that Miss True and Miss Crowell had been made life members. These ladies expressed their gratitude and appreciation in grateful terms, dwelling tenderly on their love and faith in Acadia. While refreshments were served the delightful intercourse of old friends took place and the making of new acquaintances was most agreeable. Visitors were warmly welcomed and soon felt perfectly at home amid the overflow of sociability. Quiet was at length resumed to harken to the responses given by the representatives of the various classes. Miss Read of Mount Allison Alumnae brought greetings from the sister institution. Mrs. R. A. Christie of Amherst spoke for the years 1861 and 1863. For the class of 1878 Mrs. Trotter responded; 1883 Mrs. Ralph Eaton, 1886 Minnie Chipman, 1889 Mabel H. Parsons, 1890 Mrs. W. B. Wallace, 1891 Mrs. H. G. Estabrook, 1895 Helen King, 1896 Kezzie Banks, 1897 Sadie Jameson, 1898 Lulu Doleson, 1899 Ethel Emmerson. The hour was late when the end came to this joyous evening, one of the most interesting in the history of the Association. As hands were joined and the ever dear Auld Lang Syne was sung, all felt that it was good to be there. Former students of the Seminary, the loss is not only ours but yours when you fail to be present at these gatherings. May the number be greater at the next Alumnae Reunion on Monday preceding Anniversary.

MABEL H. PARSONS.

Halifax, June 14.

Newton and New England.

Last week while the Anniversary exercises were going on at Wolfville, we were enjoying the most delightful Anniversary Newton Theological Seminary ever held. You will no doubt, Mr. Editor, receive ample account of the exercises but I would like to say a word that other correspondents may not send you.

Acadia received very high praise for the men she sends to Newton, which we are sure, with an exception or two, is justly due, this was very happily illustrated during the exercises. At the banquet given Dr. Hovey on Wednesday afternoon, the banner speech was made by a man by the name of Rev. E. M. Keirstead, D. D., who spoke for Acadia. Dr. B. L. Whitman in introducing this modest man said he thought the best combination for a New England minister was Acadia and Newton.

On Thursday morning the graduating class gave their varied utterances. They were all good, but the most appreciated and deservedly so was by S. R. McCurdy on "The neglected part of the ministers preparation"—missions. He was several times vigorously applauded. These addresses by Dr. Keirstead and Mr. McCurdy were highly appreciated by many and Acadia received many kind words on their account, as well as on account of many others of her sons and daughters here in old New England. During the summer many of the New England pastors are planning a trip to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for rest and change, among them will probably be Rev. W. E. Witter and wife, District Secretary of the Missionary Union, and the old veteran missionary, Dr. Ashmore and his family. To suggest a warm welcome for these and other men would be needless. May they receive a blessing and also leave one too.

June 9.

A. T. KEMPSON.

About the Flags.

The Academy and the Seminary have flags. I surmise they were not flying on anniversary days on account of the weather. They were raised on the Queen's birthday. The College has a College flag and a national flag, but it has no flag-staff. The one that stood between the Seminary and the College became weak at the base and was removed a few years ago. One reason why another was not erected was the difficulty in selecting a site on account of the position of the College and the trees around it. It has been suggested that the College flag might float from one of the end towers of the building and the national flag from the other. However, if any one is moved to do something for the proper display of banners he may understand that what the College needs is a suitable staff in a suitable location. A. W. S.

Is the Royal home at Windsor Castle a sufficient standard for Baptists; and are we indebted to the Queen for the moral standard of our homes?

DEAR SIR.—Feeling it to be no breach of propriety, I herewith venture to say a few words in reference to the "Patriotic Discourse" delivered by the Rev. H. F. Adams of Truro, which appeared in your issue of the 31st ult.

Being perfectly aware of the strong patriotic spirit of the Canadian people, and especially of the people of the Maritime Provinces; and therefore the great risk I run of being considered unpatriotic in venturing a few remarks adversely to some things said in that discourse; I wish to say that I too am English born, and have often helped swell the hundreds of thousands along "Edgware Road" and "Oxford Street" to get a glimpse of Her Majesty and to give her a cheer, and I think I love the British flag and respect Her Majesty as much as any British subject; but we cannot afford to let our patriotism run wild with our Christian principles.

Queen Victoria is a noble woman, worthy the highest respect of every subject in her kingdom as the political head of the British Empire, and it is eminently true that her home life has been governed by purity, and that her reign is unstained by any personal vice; but when she is held up as an ideal Christian and the Royal home at Windsor Castle as the ideal home worthy the admiration and imitation of the Baptist Communion it becomes another consideration.

While the Queen encourages the use of intoxicating liquor, and attendance at "dress balls" and the theatre, she is no ideal Christian and her's is no ideal home for any Baptist family to pattern after.

It may be pleaded that she must be popular, and we sympathise with her in her position, but she does not feel the strain of this any more than any one of her subjects, however so humble, and who's bread is often buttered on that side. There is not a Christian but what feels the inconvenience of this, but he sacrifices popularity for the sake of his Christian principles.

If it is wrong for a Baptist to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage so it is for the Queen. If it is wrong for a Baptist to attend "balls" or dancing frolics so it is for the Queen. If it is wrong for a Baptist to attend the theatre so it is for the Queen. What is wrong for the one is wrong for the other. There is only one standard of Christianity; one God to come before who is no respecter of persons.

I deny that we are indebted to the Royal home at Windsor Castle for the high moral standard of our own. Take the homes, as a class, that are most nearly in touch with that home and therefore the most influenced and what is the moral tone here found? Chiefly winebibbers spending their time at the banquet, at the ball, at the theatre. Where shall we go then to find the ideal Christian home? We find them among the humbler subjects of Her Majesty, among the artisan class. And to what are these indebted for the high moral and Christian standard of their homes? To the Halls of Windsor Castle? No! No! No! They are indebted to the Word of God. To the nonconformist's interpretation of that Word, to nonconformist's preaching and nonconformist's principles; and the halls of Windsor Castle and the rest of the Empire for as much of this purity that they possess are indebted to the nonconformists.

Listen to Dr. Parker of London, when he represented the Nonconformist body of England and Wales, when that body celebrated the Queen's Jubilee. After telling the Queen that to his knowledge she had never entered an English dissenting chapel; that she had never heard an English dissenting preacher, he said, "Others will speak and have spoken of the Queen's great premiers, and chancellors, and soldiers; but I want to say something about her dissenting preachers." And after pouring forth the grand names of the grand men of Nonconformity, he said, "These names are footprints of progress; they are pulses of endless life; they are God's own signals; they are chapters of civilization. These men have helped to make the British nation, and they have extended its dominion; but, officially, they have been allowed to live and toil and contribute unrecognized by Her Majesty as though they were not. We owe much to the Queen but she owes infinitely more to us." This is true, it is honest, it is brave. Take from the British Empire at home and abroad the Nonconformist and his Christian influence and what have you left?

Render, therefore, unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's.

W. A. SKELTON.

* * * The Story Page. * * *

Miss Laetitia's Memorial Day.

BY MARIE NELSON THURSTON.

Across the sweet green old-fashioned tangle of her garden, Miss Laetitia looked down the pleasant village street. It was three o'clock and people would be coming along pretty soon.

People said—even village people who were reasonably expert themselves—that it was perfectly wonderful the way Laetitia Peabody did find out all about everybody. To Laetitia Peabody herself there was nothing in the least wonderful about it; she didn't do anything—people just dropped in as they passed. She guessed maybe they knew how she liked to see folks since she had none of her own. In the beautiful world were Miss Laetitia lived, people were always doing kind things; perhaps the fact that, in her queer way, she counted any slight or unkindness things to pity people for and help them out of—like sickness or misfortune—may have had something to do with the sunshine that filled her life.

Down the street raced a dozen boys; a knot of little girls followed, linked together child-fashion, then more boys and more girls; people without question were coming along. Miss Laetitia settled her glasses more firmly and looked past the great syringa bush at the gate.

"Cynthia'd orter to be comin' soon," she said, "she'll be all tucked out with the heat to-day. If school lasted much longer she wouldn't, poor child, that's certain! There she is this minute, white's a sheet! I've got to stop her."

She dropped her sewing and hurried out of doors. A girl was coming down the street, a slender little thing with delicate blue veins threading her temples and dark shadows under her eyes. She was walking slowly and evidently not even trying to answer the children who clung and chattered about her. Miss Laetitia stepped to the gate and put an authoritative hand on the girl's arm, nodding kindly as she did so, to the starting children.

"You run along to-day," she said to them. "Teacher's tired, and I'm going to make her come in and rest a little while."

The children went on hesitatingly with furtive backward glances at "Teacher." The girl smiled faintly into her friend's face; she clung to the fence almost as if she needed visible support for her faltering resolution.

"I can't today, truly I can't, Miss Laetitia," she said. "I've got all the spelling papers to correct, and part of the arithmetic, and compositions to read, and a lesson on daisies to prepare, and—"

Miss Laetitia's gentle voice was touched with unwonted sharpness. "There, stop that, Cynthia Allen! I can stand most anything but when it comes to tearing flowers to pieces so that the children can't go out into the daisy field without having a million lessons dancing in their faces instead of just flowers that they'd orter love and play with and be as free with as the sunshine and shadows—it riles me all up. 'Tain't petals and sepals a child loves, it's flowers the way God made them. They'll hate them if they have to tear them to pieces and name the parts and draw them, and dear knows what! As if there wasn't time enough for that when they get older! I can't think of it without getting cross."

"I wish," the girl said with a little laugh that died away into weariness. "I wish you would talk to the school board, Miss Laetitia."

"I'd like to," Miss Laetitia responded vigorously. "Now come right into the house, Cynthia Allen. 'Tain't any use to fuss—you know you're just ready to drink a glass of milk and then lie down for half an hour anyway. Here, you give me that load of learning! 'Tain't natural to me but I guess I can carry it as far as the sitting-room."

The girl obeyed her silently because she was too tired to protest. Five minutes later she lay on the lounge in the darkened sitting-room where a great pitcher of purple lilacs breathed fragrantly through the shadows. She would not go to sleep, she said to herself, she must not. But nature was better to her than her will; in a little while the dark lashes rested quietly on the pale cheeks.

Miss Laetitia picked up the school-bag and tiptoed softly out on the piazza. She wasn't any hand at books, she humbly confessed, but she did know a little plain spellin'! She hunted up a stump of a pencil and laboriously began correcting the papers; so absorbed was she that she did not hear a light step on the path and started when a merry girlish voice spoke almost at her ear.

"Well, Miss Laetitia! What is it now?"

Miss Laetitia looked up; the little frown of concentration lingered on her forehead for one bewildered moment, then it was chased away by a delighted smile.

"Well, Dorothy Marlow, if you ain't a special providence! It's some of Cynthia Allen's school work—she's jest about worn out with her teaching anyway, and the heat to-day was too much for her. She's asleep in the sitting-room and I thought maybe I could save her an hour's work on some of the papers, but land sakes, what

with my old eyes and some of the writing, I ain't getting on very fast! I was afraid I'd give up entirely when it got to the arithmetic, but now that you've come along it's all right."

"You don't seem to think of sparing me," the girl laughed. "Don't you think I need to be considered too?"

Miss Laetitia smiled admiringly back into the pretty dimpled face.

"Dear heart," she said simply, ain't I considering you? I guess I know you, Dorothy Marlow!"

The pink cheeks flushed to deeper flower-color and the girl leaned over to kiss the soft old face. "I didn't suppose you ever flattered, Miss Laetitia," she said. "Think what a blow it is to find you out! There give me those papers—the arithmetic first and then I'll help on the spelling. Never mind a pencil—I have one here."

For half an hour the two pencils—Miss Laetitia's old stub and Dorothy's dainty silver one, marched down paper after paper. When at last all were corrected Dorothy put them back into the bag and looked smilingly across at her friend. She was so used to finding some bit of work waiting at Miss Laetitia's that that part of the call was forgotten as soon as it was finished.

"You haven't asked me what I came for," she began. "I wish you would. It's very embarrassing not to be asked."

"What do you want of me?" Miss Laetitia answered promptly with a little sparkle of fun behind her glasses.

"Now Miss Laetitia, what an unkind way to put it—as if I never came except to beg! But, well—I might as well fess. I want the promise of all your white roses and lilacs for Decoration Day. How is that for a modest request?"

"Bless me, child, I didn't know but you were going to ask me for my grandmother's china, the way you began. Of course you can have the flowers and welcome—what's the use of having them if they can't be picked? You come and help yourself to whatever you please."

Dorothy smiled down into the garden—barely in bloom yet—only flecked with color here and there, but softly astir in the summer wind and full of the low droning of bees.

"It's so lovely," she began; then she stopped—she had surprised such an unwonted look in Miss Laetitia's face!

"Would you rather not?" she cried anxiously. "O Miss Laetitia, have I asked too much? I never thought— But Miss Laetitia turned her with gentle puzzled eyes. "What do you mean, child? You know I'd love to send the flowers."

"I thought you would," Dorothy answered, choosing her words slowly, "only—you looked hurt somehow, and I couldn't bear to think that I had—been careless or anything."

"Bless your heart, dear, it wasn't you, I guess 'twas me. I was jest wondering if any poor fellow had been hungry in his life for the love and the flowers that we give him after he's dead. I was wondering if we always knew our heroes when they are with us. That was all, dear. And I guess we needn't worry about those that are dead anyway. The Lord will know how to make it right. He won't make mistakes if we do."

In the girl's eyes laughter and tears battled together. "If none of the rest of us made anymore mistakes than you do Miss Laetitia," she cried as she rose to go.

For a few minutes Miss Laetitia sat on the porch empty-handed; she would not go into the sitting-room for her work for fear of waking Cynthia. The little Callie Mather came by and she called her in to inquire about her mother, and send some flowers to her and the brave older sister who had to take up the duties laid down by the mother's weak hands. As she turned from Callie, Cynthia stood in the doorway her little thin face full of worry.

"O Miss Laetitia, I didn't mean to sleep. It's been more than an hour, and I've got all that work to do, and—"

"No you haven't, Cynthia Allen," Miss Laetitia interrupted. "Now don't you go to spoiling good things that way. Dorothy Marlow has been here and the papers are all marked—except the compositions—and I guess they're marked just as good as you could do too! Now you just pick a handful of those Johnny-jump-ups to laugh at you on the way home, and don't you dare to pull them to pieces for a lesson either. I won't have my flowers made lessons of!"

The girl really laughed a little. She went down the street with a lighter step; the rest and the love and the bit of help had lightened mightily the drizzling weight of the "load of learning."

Miss Laetitia was free to take up her sewing after that, but she didn't; she sat thinking a few minutes and then put on her hat and started resolutely down the street herself. She must see Emma Rice—she was just the one to help her carry out her plan.

Emma Rice, sitting propped up in the bed she never left, welcomed her eagerly. "I saw you coming up the path," she cried, "and I was so glad. You always bring something real, Miss Laetitia, something to do or think of. It's been so hot to-day—I guess I want the something real!"

Miss Laetitia sat down by the bed-side and laid a handful of blossoms on the white coverlet. The girl's thin fingers crept among them, loving each flower separately, but she only smiled her thanks. She had said one day, that flower's were too beautiful to touch with words, and Miss Laetitia had understood.

In a moment Emma looked up. "What have you brought me, Miss Laetitia?" she asked.

"Some work," Miss Laetitia answered concisely.

The girl's thin hand forgot the flowers then in an eager little gesture of delight. How she almost envied people who could work!

"What is it?" she cried. "Tell me quick!"

"It's Memorial Day," Miss Laetitia replied, taking off her glasses to rub them. Somehow her glasses were so apt to get dim in Emma's room!

"It's a Memorial Day just for you and me, Emma Rice."

Dorothy Marlow started me on it when she came and asked me for some flowers. It came over me all of a sudden that maybe some poor fellow we remember now went starving for love and sympathy for many a year before he died. There child don't you go to grieving over that, I started to, and then I thought to myself that I guessed the good Lord had that all fixed by this time better than we could imagine. But it's the people alive now I'm thinking of, the ones that are struggling and fighting and suffering right along side of us and nobody thinks of calling them heroes. There's Cynthia Allen working herself most to death to earn money to help at home while Harry is working his way through college. And there's Helen Wells giving up all a girl's place at home; and Rob Ashford—I guess nobody knows what that boy's gone through trying to live down his mistake, after Mr. Low gave him another chance in the store. It just makes my heart ache to see his face sometimes. I've tried to speak to him Sundays, I dunno how many times, but he always slips out the first thing as if he thought nobody wanted to see him."

"And the minister," Emma breathed eagerly. "O Miss Laetitia, the minister's one—he's so good to people—like me."

"Sure enough," Miss Laetitia assented cordially, "the minister, and Mrs. Minister too. Mercy on us, how she keeps all those children mended up, and attends all the missionary and sewing-circle meetings, and keeps as bright when she's at everybody's beck and call, jest beats me. I guess I'd put her right side of the minister on the list Emma—that's where she belongs."

Name by name the beautiful list grew. It held eight finally, counting the minister and Mrs. Minister as one. Six dozen roses Miss Laetitia planned, would just about "go round"—she couldn't quite give a dozen to each.

Emma's eyes widened at the total. "Why Miss Laetitia, you won't have half enough," she cried, "not even if your garden is at its loveliest."

"My garden!" Miss Laetitia repeated. Then she laughed softly. "Why child, these aren't coming from my garden—you don't suppose folks are going to be allowed to guess, do you? I'm going to send for some city roses and then you are going to put the notes with them—you'll have a week to write these notes in—and your little brother, who won't know anything about where they come from, is going to carry them round in his wagon and get paid with a bag of cookies. Dear me, didn't I tell you all that? How forgetful I am, I must have supposed you knew without any telling! Now your eyes needn't begin asking questions. I s'pose flowers will be high that day, but I shall order them to-morrow, and I guess I can afford to give a little something once a year to our heroes! I've thought it all out, child, and you needn't worry over a thing—except those notes! But if I don't go before I tire you all out somebody else will be worried, I'm thinking, and that's your mother!"

But Emma's weak voice called her back. "I want to say something, Miss Laetitia," she pleaded.

Miss Laetitia looked down at her doubtfully. "Twon't take long, will it?"

"No it's short," Emma answered, twisting her thin fingers nervously about her friend's hand, "it's real short only—I don't know just how to say it. It's Miss Laetitia—it isn't that I deserve anything, it's only that it's like you to give, and please, don't send any roses to me. I'm so cross and discontented often and—I wouldn't be sick if I could help it. I'd rather be well than be brave—yes, I would! Just bring me a handful of flowers the way you do—just from you—will you please Miss Laetitia?"

Miss Laetitia leaned down quickly and kissed the white face. "It shall be just as you wish, little soldier of pain," she answered.

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This is a story of beginnings, not of endings, so there is little more to tell. The roses came on Memorial Day morning.

Emma's bed was drifted deep with them for the wonderful half hour while she and Miss Laetitia separated and wrapped them with the notes. Then the little brother's cart was carefully packed with its fragrant load and he set out with the bag of cookies to sustain him on the way, and Miss Laetitia went back home. She supposed that was the end of all she could see; for the answers to the prayers that went with the flowers she never expected to know—that would be between God and those whom she wished to comfort. But late that afternoon when she was in her garden Rob Ashford came down the street. There was a rose in his button-hole, and the boy held his head bravely and looked the world in the face, as he had not done in all that bitter year. Some one—some one was proud of him—had not the note said so? He would yet overlive that terrible word, thief; he would deserve the trust.

Miss Laetitia stepped up to the fence to speak to him. He saw her glance fall upon the rose. "I've got a friend, Miss Laetitia," he said exultantly, and then something choked the words; never before had he known what it could mean—that great, generous, splendid word.

Miss Laetitia nodded across at him and spoke briskly. "Well, I'm glad your eyes are open at last, Rob Ashford. Now you've discovered one maybe you'll begin to see the others that you've been treating so badly. You've got a whole village full of friends—that's what you've got—you just see it that you don't make them do all the giving of it!"

"Why, Miss Laetitia!" the boy cried. She shook her head positively. "Don't argue about it, Rob Ashford—I won't be argued with! I'd just advise you to take a long walk and think it over and then come back ready to make people glad of your friendship—that's what I advise."

"Thank you, Miss Laetitia," Rob answered gravely. "I'll do it."

He swung off towards the river with a long, vigorous, hopeful step. Miss Laetitia looked after him joyfully.

"If I'd paid five dollars for the one rose he wore in his buttonhole it would have been cheap," she thought to herself, and the thought was a prayer of thanksgiving.

She went back into the house, but she was too happy to be glad of, she was thinking, so many beautiful things—so many brave, strong, patient hearts, so much of high courage and royal service! Why, the world was full of heroes! Soft, fragrant breaths stole in from the garden and blew about the room. From somewhere down the street a child's laugh drifted, faint but joyous. Miss Laetitia sat almost in the shadows, but she did not know that she was alone for her happy heart was keeping its Memorial Day.—Interior.

Why He Stayed.

It was six o'clock, and the city offices were being rapidly deserted; but in a certain railroad office one man remained—he himself could scarcely have told why, for his work was done—yet the minutes sped away while he lingered over some unimportant detail of business.

Half an hour before, miles away, toward the outskirts of the same city, a deaconess had been hurrying around attending to a few of the "last things" that would finish her afternoon's work. Suddenly she stopped.

"There! I haven't had the date changed on that ticket! Only five minutes to six! What can I do?"

She signalled a passing car and got on board. It was useless, she almost knew. The office closed at six. How could she have been so thoughtless? But the Lord knew how much she had on her mind. She must commit the matter to him. So the car rumbled along, the deaconess prayed, and the man in the office waited.

"Oh, please, sir, are you the passenger agent, and can you change this ticket for me?"

The words came breathlessly, and he turned to survey with businesslike disapproval the young woman whose pink cheeks, rouged hair and small deaconess bonnet, ever so little askew, told of her hurried journey. Seeing the eager face, he unbent a trifle, but answered: "It's after business hours, miss."

"Yes, I know; but I tried so hard to get here, and the business is very important. You see, the ticket is dated Saturday, and the lady wants to go tonight."

He took the ticket, on which was conspicuously stamped in red ink the word, "Charity."

"Whom is it for, and why was it not used on the day for which it was issued?"

"It's for a helpless old lady that I'm sending to her own daughter in Cleveland. She was not well enough to start Saturday, but I promised to meet her at the depot to-night with the ticket. We've had such trouble to get it, and to make all the other arrangements; she'll be broken-hearted if she can't go."

The magnate turned to his desk to make the change, but wishing to impress his caller with the greatness of the concession, he remarked:

"You're lucky to find me in at this hour. The office is generally locked up before this."

"Yes, but I prayed all the way down Sullivan Street that the Lord would keep you here till I came."

This was an unexpected view of it to the man of business. He looked up curiously, but the blue eyes were quite matter-of-fact in their expression.

"You belong to some sisterhood, do you not?" he asked, gently, noting the severe simplicity of her garb.

"To the Methodist Episcopal deaconesses. Here is my church card; if you choose to come I can promise you a cordial welcome and a good sermon."

"Thank you. I'm not much of a church-goer, but I may drop in."

Then, as the last glimpse of the black dress vanished through the door:

"It was a little odd; I suppose that girl thinks it was her prayer that kept me here to-night. I wonder if there is anything in it anyway?"

But the girl said that night in the Home: "I have been thanking the Lord in my heart all the evening for such a direct answer to prayer."—The Message.

The Young People

EDITOR,

J. B. MORGAN.

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

Prayer Meeting Topic—June 25th.

Spiritual Growth, Mark 4: 26-32.

Jesus in this lesson, as usual, resorts to the natural world for means to set forth spiritual truth.

Growth is characteristic of the spiritual. Jesus makes this plain as the all important feature of his figure is that the "seed should spring and grow up." It is new life we possess in Christ not new death. The apostle therefore said "grow in grace." So he reproves believers in his epistles that they are still babes in experience when they ought to be full grown.

Gradual is this growth, too. The husbandman saw it in its various process as he rose "night and day." There was "first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear." As in nature perfection of the fruitage is not reached instantaneously so in grace we are to go on unto perfection. We must have patience in order to attain.

Divine germination is characteristic of the growth. We cannot say the husbandman's seed grew unconsciously to him. But how it grew was beyond his knowledge. He saw it grow but it is written "he knoweth not how." The God who made the seed and the earth into which it falls alone can understand why it grows and he alone can make it grow. Our responsibility ends with the selection of the seed and the preparation of the earth. Neither should we perform the childish feat of pulling it up to see if it is growing. "God giveth the increase."

Surprising to the natural man is this growth. This Jesus enforces by the figure of the mustard seed which "is less than all the seeds that be in the earth." But it sometimes grew so large that a horse could be driven under it, and birds frequently lodged in the branches thereof. This does not set forth the comparative size of the mustard seed, which was very small. There are no doubt seeds smaller even than it is. A current proverb was "as small as a grain of mustard seed." Jesus uses this proverb in setting forth spiritual truth. From such a small source there came forth a remarkable issue. Thus it is in the kingdom. What in human eyes is but small and "least" is attended by magnificent results. He was only Jesus of Nazareth but he is King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Human expectation will always stand in astonishment at the issue of the truly spiritual.

Middleton, N. S.

C. W. CORRY.

Among the Societies.

PARADISE, N. S.

We are glad that we can report progress in the different departments of our B. Y. P. U. work. The prayer meetings are well attended and interesting. A few months ago we decided to observe the monthly Conquest meeting. The knowledge of missions gained through this medium has been most valuable and we believe will result in earnest consecrated effort in missionary work. From the several Sacred Literature classes conducted by our pastor throughout the church during the winter, one hundred examination papers have been sent to headquarters. Of these about fifty were written by members of the classes in Paradise and West Paradise, the remainder being sent by the Union at Clarence. We hope to win the Associational Banner back to our church this year, but should we fail in this, we are sure that in the benefit received from the study of the C. C. Course we have been amply repaid for the time and effort expended. Last Sunday evening our pastor took for the subject of his sermon the words of our motto "Culture for Service." It was a very helpful sermon well calculated to give the young people a fresh impetus in Christian Culture work. We hope to take up the work for the coming year with new zeal and more earnest purpose.

June 14th.

TRYPHERNA LONGLEY, Cor.-Sec'y.

DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA.

The B. Y. P. U. here finished the regular lessons in the Sacred Literature Class, some weeks ago and about 12 papers were sent in. A few took the Bible Readers' Course in addition. We have decided to raise \$25 before the end of the Convention year for the church offering for denominational purposes, \$10 of this amount being already secured. We cannot report any marked improvement in the devotional services but are praying for a deepening of the spiritual life of each member of the Union.

M. H. CHALONER, Sec'y.

June 9th.

What Some of the "Buffalo '98" Party Have to Say.

Miss Jennie McLatchey, President of the Lower Canard B. Y. P. U., writes: "I take it as a kindness on your part to bring the B. Y. P. U. Convention of '99 to my memory, and I will say 'thank you' although you have made me quite miserable; for an intense longing has been with me ever since to go to Richmond, and I fear it will be impossible. After reading your letter I felt like going out in search of friends and prevailing upon them to go. I feel that the money spent last July was well invested and will do all in my power to persuade some to go this year."

Rev. E. A. McPhee of Kingsboro, P. E. I., writes in part as follows:—Superlatives are not always in order, nor are they always suitable but I can safely use them in describing both the trip and Convention of the B. Y. P. U. A. at Buffalo '98. The trip over the C. P. R. was all that could be desired; the comfort and convenience of the party were well attended to by Mr. Foster, Traveling Passenger Agent of the C. P. R., who accompanied us, and proved courteous and obliging under all circumstances. The Convention no words of mine can describe. It was grand, inspiring, elevating, educative, etc. It was truly a season of spiritual refreshing. I don't think I shall be able to go this year, but I consider it money well spent by those who will go.

Very truly yours,

E. A. MCPHEE

This letter speaks for itself.

Auburn, N. S., May 29th.

DEAR BRO. MORGAN:—As the time draws near for the B. Y. P. U. A. Convention which is to be held at Richmond, it is with pleasure and I must add profit, that I review the trip of last year to Buffalo. I was proud to have the honor of being enrolled with such an intelligent company, and if I were wholly selfish I should certainly be one of your number this year. But I feel that I must give place to my wife and daughter, being well assured that a good time is in store for them.

Yours sincerely,

G. W. EATON.

After going once and tasting the enjoyment in which those who go always participate, it seems almost impossible to remain at home, when another season rolls around. I enjoyed the Buffalo trip very much, and nothing could give me more pleasure than to have the Richmond Convention in view, and be able to visit the cities en route with the Maritime party. Hope to hear of a large number availing themselves of this opportunity of visiting a few of the American cities, and of attending one of these large and profitable Conventions; but regret that it is not my privilege to be among the number.

Yours sincerely,

Lunenburg.

HULDAH A. DURLING.

Another letter from a B. Y. P. U. president says:

Miss Avora B. Dickey of Lower Canard, N. S., writes: "I can very truthfully express my appreciation of our most delightful trip to Buffalo. It certainly surpassed any previous trip in my life. I have very little hope of attending the Richmond Convention but my heart will be there, and all possible inducement on my part will be used to persuade others to go. It means so much to come in contact with these large bodies of consecrated men and women, and catch a little of their broad-mindedness and enthusiasm."

The total cost of the round trip to Richmond, including railway fare, sleepers, meals, lodgings, etc., etc., will be approximately \$50 from all points in the Maritime Provinces. The C. P. Ry., I. S. S. Co., and D. A. Ry., offer a one fare return rate to Boston, from which point the return fare to Richmond will be \$15.33. The Maritime party will be made up in Boston on Tuesday, July 11th, and leave for New York at 5.30 p. m., by the Fall River Line. For further information write to the chairman of Transportation Leaders, John Burt Morgan, Aylesford, N. S.

It is not trouble that troubles, but discontent. It is not the water without the ship, but the water that gets within the leak which drowns it. It is not outward affliction that can make the life of a Christian sad; a contented mind would sail about these waters. But when there is a leak of discontent open and trouble gets into the heart, then it is disquieted and sinks. Do, therefore, as the marines pump the water out and stop the spiritual leak in thy soul, and no trouble can hurt thee.—Thos. Watson.

Every noble act of devotion to truth, every pure life unstained with evil, every word of pity, every instance of forgiving goodness, helps us to a better faith in that divine and eternal goodness which has no variability or shadow of turning.—James Freeman Clarke.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JUNE.

For our lady Missionaries that they may have the power of the Holy Spirit and lead many of the heathen women and children into the truth. For our Associations that by them the Spirit of Missions may be increased among us and the work hastened during the year.

Notice.

At the Associations, meetings of the W. M. A. S. will be held on the following dates: N. B. Western Association, Maetnaquac, Saturday, June 24; N. B. Southern, Sussex, (in the vestry of the Baptist church) July 8, at 3 p. m.; N. S. Central, in the Baptist church, Pereaux, Saturday, June 24. Missionaries and others will address these meetings.

The annual meeting of W. B. M. U. will be held in St. Martins. Beautiful for situation, noted for its kind and hospitable people, lovely sea breezes and pure cool air renders St. Martins a most desirable place for a Convention. Trains run daily from Hampton. Further particulars of the meetings will be given later. We hope the sisters in making their plans for summer will remember the meetings at St. Martins.

Salisbury, N. B.

The three Aid Societies of Salisbury church held a union meeting at Boundary Creek on Monday, June 5. Mrs. Smith, President of Salisbury Society, presided. Meeting opened by singing "Over the Ocean Wave," followed by silent prayer. Mrs. Smith gave a very appropriate opening address in her own earnest way. Mrs. Lutes, President of the society at Steeves' Mt., read the Scripture and led in prayer. Miss Lu Taylor read an interesting paper, subject: "Why girls should be interested in Missions," and Miss Louise Wortman gave a recitation, "Pentecostal Zeal." Mrs. J. W. Taylor read interesting selections from "Tidings" and Miss Martha Wilmot gave a reading, "The Ideal Missionary Woman." Singing, "Sovereign of Worlds." A number of the sisters then spoke relative to the work in each of the societies, and all expressed the desire to do more to help send the light and love of Jesus into the dark places of the earth. The meeting, which was a very enjoyable and we trust profitable one, closed with prayer by Mrs. Smith. W. B. TINKER, Sec'y.

Just a few words with you this afternoon my dear friends. They should be very few, as it is very sultry, and the day thus far has been a busy one. I have had some letters from home lately, that made me feel as a visit to a warm hearted country church used to, when we were on furlough.

They have given us pleasant glances into your home life, and introduced us to some of your children. One showed us a tiny little fellow saying he supposed he would have to cobble his boots, if he were going to be a Missionary, also that he might live in the Tekkali Mission house some day. May the Lord grant it! All these letters have given us new courage for this heat, by the genuine interest shown in this work. They have brought so much cheer, that we seem to be nearer the homeland. Different ones have sent literature for the Reading Room, which is being crowded, and is becoming so inviting. I have thought it would be well to tell you with what papers we are already supplied. Of home papers, the Chicacole Missionaries furnish the following:—The Examiner, The New Voice, The Missionary periodicals from the Rooms at Boston. The Montreal Witness, The Canadian Baptist, The MESSENGER AND VISITOR, The Missionary Review of the World, The Missionary Link, The Union Signal, The Standard of Chicago, The Young People's Union, and a friend has been for years sending us the Christian and Missionary Alliance. Then we take a number of Indian papers. Lately someone is sending us direct from the office, that beautiful paper, the Youth's Companion, another someone, the Young People's Weekly, another the Sunday at Home and still another, the Outlook. Beside this, parcels of papers are coming which make our Reading Room very interesting and we send you or the donors most hearty thanks for their kindness to these young people out here. The reading of such literature must produce a new type of mind, and many come to this Room, whom we would not reach otherwise.

Now here is a secret, right out in the newspaper! At last we have secured a lady Apothecary, and she is to begin work, the first of June, if the Lord wills. She is Mrs. Edith-Huffton, from Madras, who has beside the usual medical term of three years a post graduate course, in the Maternity Hospital, and we hear good reports of her, but will tell you more later. We pay her one hundred rupees a month, and furnish a house or rent for one. We will get a small supply of medicines, from our District and Sanitary Officer, Dr. Mittar, and will send to London, for a larger stock and for instruments. Now dear friends, see how the Master answers prayer and blesses effort. But soul healing for this people is our great aim, and the blessing of the Lord maketh rich. Will you pray, that this work may be rich in this way. Chicacole, May 16th. C. H. ARCHIBALD.

Monies received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U., from May 28th, to June 14th.

Acadia Mines, Frank H. Johnstone, to educate a native for gospel teaching, \$25; Avondale, \$6.50; Lapland, Tidings, 25c.; North Sydney, Mission Band, \$8; Guysboro, \$4; Guysboro, to constitute Mrs. H. K. Cunningham a Life member, F. M., \$25; Little River, \$2.75; Wolfville, to constitute Mrs. James S. Morse a Life member, F. M., \$25; Wolfville, \$16.25; Arcadia, Mission Band, to constitute Miss Munnie Shaw, a Life member, F. M., \$10; H. M., \$5; River Hebert, \$10; Glace Bay, \$7.03; 2nd Chipman, \$20; Long Creek, \$8; Brockway, Mission Band, for Miss Newcombe to buy Bibles and tracts for the heathen; \$5; Cape Tormentine, \$4; Paradise, \$1; Central Bedeque, Tidings, 25c.; Forest Glen, \$4; Truro Immanuel church, F. M., \$3.42; Athol, \$15.50; Salisbury, \$3.50; Paradise Mission Band, 2.75; to constitute Mrs. David Freeman a Life member, \$10; MARY SMITH, Treas., W. B. M. U.

Amherst, P. O. B., 513.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

It will be noted by the friends of missions that there is to be an "Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, representing the Protestant Missionary Societies and Missions of the World," in New York, from April 21 to May 1, 1900. It is expected to be thoroughly representative both as to societies and as to missionaries actively at work in the great world-fields. This conference will be an opportunity of a life time to many of our people on this continent, since it may be years before another will be held on this side of the Atlantic. The Secretary of the Conference has written to the Foreign Mission Board in the following terms, which the Board desires to have placed before the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR: "The plan of the Ecumenical Conference to be held next April being so far consummated that the holding of the Conference is assured, it seems now eminently proper that the general aim and scope of the Conference should be brought before the ecclesiastical bodies of the country, in order to enlist their co-operation, to the end that the whole church should receive the full benefits and stimulation of this unique gathering.

The preparation should not be confined simply to the committees having the matter in charge and to writers of papers and the delegates at large, but should be a three-fold preparation of the whole church by Prayer, by Study, by Contributions.

Prayer—A concert of prayer each month for the fullness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ, repeated in church services and family worship, that the church may receive a mighty impulse through the Ecumenical Conference.

Study—A new and intelligent study of the great problems relating to the extension of Christ's kingdom throughout the world; the relation of the different forms of work to the central purpose of preaching the Gospel; the unity, harmony and co-operation of the different organizations working on the same fields; the development of self-support and self activity on the part of the Native church. These three principles must be applied intelligently in order to a comprehension of the ways and means of missionary economics.

Contributions—As every evangelical denomination is invited to be represented at the Conference, so every church desiring should have the privilege of contributing something toward it. It is thought that the sum of five dollars, which will not be burdensome to most churches, will accomplish this object and provide, without further cost, for the sending of a copy of the Report, to be issued in two volumes, to every church thus contributing to the General Fund.

Thus the latest results of missionary activity and discussion will be brought within the reach of every contributing church. In such a work and with such an object in view all should bear a part.

Will you kindly see that this is brought before the ecclesiastical body with which you are related in its meetings, conferences or assemblies, and secure its endorsement and its commendation of the Conference to the churches under its care."

I have quoted at length from the Secretary of the Conference in order that the churches and their pastors might have an intelligent idea of the aim and scope of this great meeting. But great as it may be in some respects it will fail of its highest purpose unless Christians seek to make it what it should be as suggested. Churches should send their pastors. Compel them to go by paying their expenses. They would also find an added blessing by securing, either for their own or the pastor's library, a copy of the Report. It would be a constant refreshment to the pastor and an ever recurring stimulus

to him in his work. Brethren think on these things and plan for a trip to New York in the spring of 1900.

Home Missions.

The monthly meeting of the Home Mission Committee was held on the 13th inst. The reports upon the fields to which grants have been given were read. These show that good faithful seed sowing is being done and the ingathering will surely follow. Bro. J. W. S. Young's report covered the winter months. A small grant was made Bro. Young last winter to enable him to carry on evangelistic work, in which for years he has been greatly blessed. His report, which will appear later, shows that the past months work has been blessed of God. The assisting Pastors Hayward and Barton as well as in other places, good results have been witnessed.

Two more small grants were made at our meeting. One to help Germantown church retain the services of Mr. Bishop one-fourth of his time, and a grant to the group of churches now cared for by Bro. Millin.

We hope in the contributions for benevolent work our churches will keep in mind the many weak interests needing aid in this province. G. O. CARNS, Sec'y.

Nervous Weak Tired

Thousands are in exactly this condition and do not know the cause of their suffering. They are despondent and gloomy, cannot sleep, have no appetite, no energy, no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon brings help to such people. It gives them pure, rich blood, cures nervousness, creates an appetite, tones and strengthens the stomach and imparts new life and increased vigor to all the organs of the body. It builds sound, robust health on the solid and lasting foundation of pure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best — in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are mild, effective, easy to take, easy to operate. All druggists. 25c.

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RENEW Your Orders for
Lesson Helps
AND
PAPERS

July 1st Begins 3rd Quarter

ORDER EARLY

Now is the Time to Renew
Your Library.

GEO. A. McDONALD, Sec'y-Treas.

How Old She Looks

Poor clothes cannot make you look old. Even pale cheeks won't do it.

Your household cares may be heavy and disappointments may be deep, but they cannot make you look old.

One thing does it and never fails.

It is impossible to look young with the color of seventy years in your hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

permanently postpones the tell-tale signs of age. Used according to directions it gradually brings back the color of youth. At fifty your hair may look as it did at fifteen. It thickens the hair also; stops it from falling out; and cleanses the scalp from dandruff. Shall we send you our book on the Hair and its Diseases?

The Best Advice Free.
If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Notices.

The clerk of Long Creek Baptist Church, wishes all ministers and delegates coming to the P. E. I., Baptist Conference to meet with that church, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 28 and 29, to come by boat from Charlottetown to Rocky Point; and please notify him what hour they leave Charlottetown, so that teams will be in readiness to convey them to Long Creek.
A. K. MCPHERR, clerk.

Long Creek, P. O.

The N. B. Eastern Association will convene in annual session with the Elgin Baptist church at Elgin, Albert County, N. B., on Saturday the 15th day of July next at 10 a. m. Delegates purchasing first class tickets over the Intercolonial, the Salisbury and Harvey, the N. B., and P. E. I., The Moncton and Buctouche, or The Elgin and Havelock Railroad will be entitled to return tickets free, on presenting certificates of attendance signed by the clerk of said association. Those travelling over the first two railroads above named must procure standard certificates at the starting point.
F. W. EMMERSON, clerk.
Sackville, N. B., June 16th.

Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the stockholders and members of the Baptist Book and Tract Society will be held at the Baptist Book Room in Halifax on Thursday the 29th of June at 2 o'clock p. m., to decide upon the continuance or discontinuance of the business of the society, and deal with other matters.

GEORGE A. McDONALD, Sec'y.
Halifax, June 15th.

The N. S., Eastern Baptist Association will hold its forty-ninth annual session with the Baptist church at Oxford on July 13th, at 10 o'clock a. m. The churches are requested to write short letters, fill in the statistics carefully, and forward the same to me before July 1st, my address after that date will be Truro. Travelling by the I. C. R.—If ten or more delegates attend the above, and purchase first class full fare one way tickets to Oxford, and obtain a standard certificate at the starting point, they will be entitled, on presentation of such certificates filled in and

signed by the secretary to the agent at Oxford, to free tickets for the return journey. If less than ten first class tickets are purchased going, the delegates will be issued first class tickets for return at first class half fare.
T. B. LAYTON, Sec'y.
Bridgetown, N. S., June 14th.

A general conference of pastors and Christian workers will be held at Hillsdale, Kings Co., N. B., beginning on Monday, June 26, and continuing through the following Sunday. There will be a course of Bible study as well as addresses, lectures, discussions on the different branches of our denominational work, and evangelistic services, concluding, on Saturday afternoon and Sunday with a grand Sunday School Convention. Arrangements have been made for the conveyance and entertainment of visitors, of which notice will appear later. It is hoped that through the aid of the Holy Spirit we will have a season of refreshing and upbuilding, and that it will enable us all to do more effective work for the Master. All are cordially invited to attend. The place chosen for the meeting is quiet and pleasant and in every way favorable for study and recreation, and those who attend will be refreshed physically as well as spiritually. All who intend to be present are requested to notify Rev. R. M. Bynon, Hillsdale, Hammond, Kings Co., N. B.

According to the programme arranged, there will be a large number of papers and addresses on subjects of interest. On Tuesday, 27th, by Revs O P Brown, M Addison, A B McDonald and J W S Young. On Wednesday, by Rev H S Cornwall, E C Corey, N A McNeil, M Addison, and J D Wetmore. On Thursday by Revs W S Martin, W E McIntyre, W Camp, J Hughes and Geo Churchill; on Friday by W S Martin, Revs S D Ervine, R B Smith, C W Townsend and F T Snell; On Saturday a Sabbath School Convention.

L. H. CRANDALL, Sec'y for Com.
Chipman, Queens Co., N. B.

The 47th annual session of the Nova Scotia Central Baptist Association will meet with the church at Pereaux, Kings County, on Friday, June 23rd, at 2 p. m. Clerks of churches in the Association will please forward the associational letter and statistical blanks, properly filled out, to the clerk of the Association at Wolfville not later than June 15th.
J. HOWARD BARSS, Clerk.

Mr. A. S. Lewis of Acadia, a Licentiate of the Sackville church, will during his vacation visit our churches in the Lunenburg, Queens and Shelburne counties in the interests of this paper. We are sure that our pastors and all others of our subscribers will aid Mr. Lewis in his making collections and securing subscribers for the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

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

Will all Pastors, Superintendents, S. S., and other Christian workers that purpose attending the S. S. Convention, Baptist Normal Study and Pastor's Conference, to be held at Hillsdale, from June 26th, to

July 3rd, please forward me their names at once. Thirty to forty cents per day, and a willingness to study, will insure anyone a welcome. We have arranged to camp out during the week, board will be served at cost. Teams will meet the friends at Upham, Norton or Sussex and return free. Stations are 8, 12, and 16 miles from place of gathering. You will therefore be particular to state the day and hour you wish to be met. Camp will break, Saturday afternoon. All will then be provided for in the homes, for Sunday. Those not provided for Saturday evening will not be provided for Sunday. All who are interested in Baptist Normal S. S. work should attend. Many have already written, they would be with us. Here is an extract, from a letter written by one of our most popular Pastors, which expresses briefly the sentiment of all heard from. "The idea is most excellent. I shall be glad to avail myself of such an opportunity for combining healthy recreation, happy fellowship and helpful conference, I will gladly render any aid towards promoting the success of such an undertaking."
R. M. BYNON.
Hillsdale, Kings Co., N. B.

The associational letter blanks have gone forward to clerks of churches, also year book statistical blanks to clerks of associations.
GEO. A. McDONALD.

The N. B. Southern Baptist Association will meet with the Sussex Baptist church on Saturday, July 8th, at 10 a. m. Will all the clerks of the different churches in the Association kindly see that their letters with as full reports as possible are sent in to the clerk at Fairville, N. B., not later than July 1st. Also, will the chairmen of the various committees as named on page 163 of the Year Book see to it that their reports are ready in time so that our meetings shall be a success. In case the chairman of any committee has left the Association will the second one named on that committee kindly act in his stead.
J. F. BLACK, Clerk of Association.
Fairville, St. John, N. B.

Will the delegates who purpose attending the Western N. B. Association kindly drop me a card stating by what conveyance they will come. Teams will be in waiting at Keswick Station on the arrival of trains Friday morning and evening.
June 2nd. GEO. HOWARD.

Intending delegates to the P. E. I. Association meeting at Tryon, June 30th, to July 3rd, will please notify either of the undersigned of the fact not any later than June 24th. Delegates notifying us of their coming, if by train, will be met at the morning trains at Emerald Junction, at the evening trains at Albany Station.
DAVID PRICE, Pastor,
W. B. HOWATT, Church Clerk.

The 32nd Annual Session of the P. E. I. Baptist Association will meet with the Tryon church on Friday June 30th at 10 o'clock a. m. Clerks of the churches will forward their letters with blanks filled to Rev. J. C. Spurr, Pownal, not later than June 18th.

ARTHUR SIMPSON, Sec'y. of Asso.
Bay View, P. E. I., May 26th.

The N. B. Western Baptist Association

Pre-eminent Success

is attained by two classes of merchants: the one is he who has a monopoly; the other is he who sells at a close margin.

In the tailoring business there is no monopoly, but by careful management in the expense account, close buying, a fixed policy to give satisfaction to customers, and a willingness to take a close margin of profit, we mean to attain success. We are anxious to show you our Black Worsteds at \$22.50 and \$25 the suit.

A. GILMOUR,

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WANTED

A live agent in every district to introduce THE RED CROSS, by CLARA BARTON. A thrilling account of the work of relief to the suffering in war, pestilence, fire, flood and famine. A valuable premium FREE with each book. A rare chance for energetic agents. Outfit only Fifty Cents. Territory on application. For particulars apply to—
N. B. ROGERS,
Springhill, N. S., Box 6.

will hold its annual sessions with the Macnaquac Baptist church, York County, on Friday, June 23rd, 2.30 p. m. The churches are requested to send their letters accompanied by an offering on or before June 12th to enable the clerk to prepare a digest according to the resolution of 1898.
C. N. BARTON, Clerk.

Benton, Carleton Co., May 11th.

The Southern Baptist Association meets with Sussex Baptist Church, July 8th. All delegates will please send in their names to the clerk of Sussex Baptist Church on or before July 1st so that homes may be provided for them.
C. H. PERRY, Clerk.

Sussex, N. B. June 5th.

The Quarterly session of the Baptist churches of P. E. I. will hold its next meeting at Long Creek on Wednesday and Thursday, June 28th and 29th. An interesting programme has been arranged.
G. P. RAYMOND, Sec'y.

Travelling Arrangements, P. E. I. Association.

The Committee on Arrangement for the Prince Edward Island Association wish to state that delegates attending the Association can obtain return first class tickets from any station by payment of one first class fare. It will not be necessary to obtain any certificate from the clerk of the Association this year as the Railway authorities state that the excursion tickets issued in connection with Dominion Day will cover the whole ground, Albany nearest station to Tryon.

COM. ON ARRANGEMENTS.

June 5th.

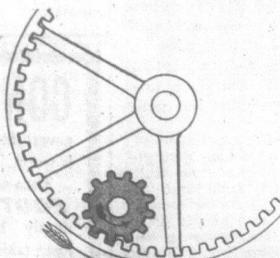
There are only two Gear Wheels

with their pinions in the FROST & WOOD MOWER No. 8. These have large, accurately formed teeth, designed to give long service with least possible friction.

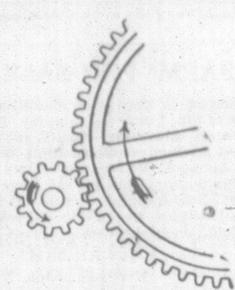
The main gear wheel is an internal spur gear. The internal spur gear is better than the external spur gear used by other makers. Why?

Because, with the internal gear the drive wheel and the pinion turn in the same instead of opposite directions, hence less friction and consequent saving of power.

Notice these two wheels. They are on good terms with one another. They travel together in the same direction—working in harmony. See how the big one embraces the little fellow.



This is an external gear used on other mowers. Do you see the difference? These two wheels don't agree together so well. They have opposite tendencies. The big wheel scratches and scrapes at the little one and the little one tries hard to get away from the big one.



The Internal gear is better, too, because there are more teeth in contact at the same time and the teeth are more fully meshed, hence more even wear and less wear—greater durability.

For further information enquire of any FROST & WOOD Agent, or drop a card to

The FROST & WOOD CO., Limited,
St. John, N. B. Truro, N. S.

Tonight

If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

GATES' MEDICINES OUR FAMILY DOCTOR FOR 20 YEARS.

The following letter voices the sentiments expressed by hundreds of people throughout the provinces:

Forbesville, Cum. Co., January 27, 1899. C. Gates, Son & Co.

Gentlemen.—I bought the first of your medicines sold in this locality 25 years ago. I never regretted it, I raised three children and never employed a doctor for my family or myself.

Gates' Life of Man Bitters, Invigorating Syrup, Nerve Ointment, Acadian Liniment, and Vegetable Plaster

was our family doctor for over 20 years—and never failed to cure. My children are married and living in Boston and they think that Gates' medicines are the best that they can get today.

Yours respectfully, MRS. JOHN FORBES.

We want it to be distinctly understood that the excellence of Gates' Medicines are strictly maintained, and that the curative value is greater than it was 60 years ago, that we do not profess to cure chronic diseases in a few days, nor with two or three bottles of medicine.

C. GATES & CO. Middleton, N. S.

Hard-working Farmers.



Long hours of hard, never-ending work makes Kidney Trouble a common complaint on the farm. Painful, weak or lame backs and Urinary Disorders are too frequent.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

help a farmer to work and keep his health—take the ache and pain out of his back and give him strength and vigor.

Mr. Isaiah Willmot, a retired farmer living at 138 Elizabeth St., Barrie, Ont., said:

"I have been a sufferer with kidney trouble and pain in the small of my back, and in both sides. I also had a great deal of neuralgia pain in my temples, and was subject to dizzy spells. I felt tired and worn out most of the time. Since taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I have had no pain either in my back or sides. They have removed the neuralgia pain from my head, also the tired feeling."

"I feel at least ten years younger and can only say that Doan's Kidney Pills are the most remarkable kidney cure, and in addition are the best tonic I ever took."

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation.

FARM FOR SALE

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

JOHN KILLAM, North Kingston, N. S.

Howards' Heart Relief Cures

Heart Disease and Weak Circulation by its peculiar influence on the heart, arteries and nerves.

It also makes good healthy blood—so as to make the cure permanent.

This prescription is in daily use in the great hospitals of England, America and Germany. The great heart specialists say it has no equal for heart derangement or sluggish circulation.

Mr. John Melash, Garnet P. O. was recently cured of heart disease of eight years standing. Mrs. Mary Proctor, Dundas, Ont. cured of dizziness, loss of appetite and weakness. Is now the smartest lady we know at such an advanced age.

Joseph Morture's child, Hagersville, 11 years old—born with defective circulation through the brain—was nervous and intellectually dull. Has been made bright like other children.

May be had at drug stores or by mail at 50c. per box or 5 boxes for \$2.00.

S. W. HOWARD, 71 Victoria St., Toronto.

The Worth of Brains in House-keeping.

Says a recent writer in the Chicago Times Herald: "A friend of mine had just hired a general servant, when that respected individual gravely inquired: 'Does a girl have to think here?' The employer gasped a terrified 'What?' 'Do I have to think?' was the solid rejoinder. 'Why, good gracious, of course you have to think!' exclaimed the now thoroughly puzzled lady. 'Then I'll have to have fifty cents more a week. I always does in places where I think,' said the girl, determinedly. Then it came out that in her vocabulary the verb 'to think' applied exclusively to meals. If a mistress ordered breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, detail by detail, the maid had no occasion to 'think.' If she were obliged to plan the meals herself, she wanted fifty cents a week for the mental exertion. Who would blame her? No one, upon consideration, will say that the use of brains is not worthy of compensation." Yet this to most of our housekeepers is a brand-new idea. We have heard of skilled women hired as housekeepers, who are expected to take charge of domestic affairs in general, to plan the meals entirely, hire and discharge the other help, and to relieve the mistress of kitchen and dining-room cares, except such as pertain to the buying of napery, chinaware, and the more ornamental requirement of a well-spread table. And how many of our capable women would wish to relegate to the "thought" of a general servant the necessary planning for the meals, that mean so much in a well-ordered home?

Yet we doubt if there is any remark more frequently made by our care-takers and home-makers than the one: "Oh, how hard it is to know what to get to eat!" And it is in a vast majority of cases followed by another plaint: "If only all would be agreed as to what is liked," or "If there were not so many different tastes to be consulted, it would be so much easier." Well, it is hard when Jack protests against oat-meal and Kate declares it is her favorite of all cereals, or when two of the children like Graham gems best of all the breakfast cakes, while two others ruthlessly pronounce them "just horrid."

Here some sensible grandmother speaks up and says: "The chief trouble is, there are too many kinds of food nowadays, and too much fuss made over this matter of 'cereals' and 'gems' and 'coffee cakes.'" When I was a girl, we ate whatever was set before us; or, if the food didn't suit, we always had the privilege of going without. Hot biscuit we had often, but a good old-fashioned kind, raised generally, while muffins once in a while and 'thirdd' bread was considered a treat."

Well, those "good days" have gone with the past, and most of us do not deplore their passing. But what would be desirable is that some of the decision and common sense that dominated the tables of our grandparents might be practised to greater extent in the homes of to-day. "I plan my meals," said one sensible, kindly woman, "with a view to pleasing the entire family, but not always all at once. Yet the tastes of all are consulted in turn."

Now, that takes brains. To so manage that favorite dishes with certain ones shall make their appearance, alternating with equally coveted things for the delectation of those with whom the fine dishes of yesterday were not relished at all, takes an amount of calculation that only a careful manager could bring to bear upon this subject that must present itself for daily consideration.

And we take it that making out a list of certain meats, and the vegetables that go with them best, and a dessert to "match," and to do the same with different kinds of fish and fowl, just to keep for reference, would serve many a housekeeper in a useful, welcome way. The menus given in many of the daily papers would prove invaluable in this respect to comparatively inexperienced housekeepers. Yet one's own brains must furnish reliable planning in order to cater successfully to one's own family.—Christian Work.

Parker House Rolls.

Blend half a yeast cake with half a teacupful of blood-warm water, two table-spoonfuls of flour, and a teaspoonful of sugar, after breakfast, and let it stand in a warm place till quite foamy. Scald half a pint of milk and let it cool; sift one quart of flour—take out half a teacupful to knead with—and rub into the quart of flour a piece of butter the size of an egg until the flour has a granulated look. The yeast being very light, mix the flour with the milk and yeast, and knead the dough till it does not stick to the fingers or the molding-board, using the flour reserved for kneading, but no more. Put the dough in an earthen mixing bowl in a warm place; cover it with a light towel and let it rise to twice its bulk. Knead again thoroughly and let it rise to three times its bulk, rubbing the mass over with a little butter to prevent a hard, dry crust from forming. When light, place the dough on the molding board, roll out to three-quarters of an inch in thickness, cut into round shapes—make a crease a little one side of the middle of the round, put a little butter into the crease and fold the smaller part over the larger. Put the rolls on a buttered baking-pan, not letting them touch, each other; let them rise an hour and a half and bake them twenty to twenty-five minutes, first on the bottom of the oven and afterwards on the shelf. This quantity will make sixteen rolls. If they are needed for breakfast, put the rolls on the pan in which they are to be baked into the ice-box as soon as they are rolled out and let them remain all night; bring them up to a warm place while the kitchen fire is kindling and bake when "soft" or light.—Good Housekeeping.

When Setting Out Plants.

An important point in setting out plants is to firm the soil well about the plant after setting it in the ground. This can be best done with the feet, stamping the soil gently immediately about the base and against the stalk of the plant. This serves to keep the plant in position, so that it will not be whipped about by the wind, and prevents the air from getting at the roots. As the plants are knocked out of the pots, dip the ball of soil surrounding the roots in water, and pour a little into the hole into which the plant is to be set. Fill the soil in about the plant, and compress it as suggested above, and if no water is applied for a week, the plant will not suffer. By the former method only the surface of the soil is wet, and the roots of the plant remain dry.—Robert McGregor, in Woman's Home Companion.

Beef A La Mode.

For beef a la mode, purchase six pounds of beef from the round, lard it thickly, pulling the lardoons directly through the beef; mix a teaspoonful of ginger, half a teaspoonful of cloves, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a quarter of a teaspoonful each of nutmeg and pepper, and rub thoroughly into the beef. Moisten the beef with four table-spoonfuls of vinegar and stand it aside over night. Four hours before serving-time, put into the bottom of your braising-pan—a double pan—one onion, one carrot, half a teaspoonful of celery seed, four bay leaves, four cloves of garlic; put the beef on top, partly cover with stock, cover the pan, cook in the oven for four hours, basting every twenty minutes; salt may be added when the meat is partly cooked.—Ladies' Home Journal.

CONSUMPTION

never stops because the weather is warm.

Then why stop taking SCOTT'S EMULSION simply because it's summer?

Keep taking it. It will heal your lungs, and make them strong for another winter.

50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

An Operation Evaded.

MR. R. A. SIZE, OF INGERSOLL, ONT., TELLS HOW IT WAS DONE.

Symptoms of Appendicitis—The Way They Were Relieved—The Sufferer Now Well and Working Every Day.

From the Chronicle, Ingersoll, Ont.

In February, 1898, Mr. R. A. Size was taken very ill, and was confined to his home for several weeks. We heard that he was to go to the hospital to have an operation performed, but the operation never took place, and as he has started to work again and in apparently good health, we investigated the case and found that he has been using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. Size is a highly respected citizen of Ingersoll, having resided here for over thirty years, and has been a faithful miller at Messrs. Partlo & Son's flouring mills for over nineteen years. When asked by a Chronicle reporter whether he would give an interview for publication, telling the nature of his disease and his cure, he readily consented. Mr. Size gave the details of his illness and cure as follows:—

"In February I caught a heavy cold which seemed to settle in my left side. The doctor thought it was neuralgia of the nerves. It remained there for some time and then moved to my right side, in the region of the appendix. We applied everything, and had fly-blisters on for 48 hours. They never even caused a blister and did the pain no good. The doctors came to the conclusion that the appendix was diseased and would have to be removed. The pain was very great at times, and there was such a stiffness in my ankles, also in my hand, and pain all over my body. The day and date was set for an operation, and I was reconciled to it. About a week before I was to go to the hospital my wife was reading the Chronicle. She read an account of a man who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The symptoms of the disease were so much like mine that she became interested and wanted me to give the pills a trial. I had little faith in the pills but as my wife seemed to be anxious that I should take them, I consented. The day for the operation had now arrived, and I told the doctor that I did not think I would go to the hospital for a while as I was feeling better. I continued the pills, and was greatly surprised and pleased with the result. I continued to improve, and have long since given up all idea of an operation. When I started to use the pills, I was unable to walk, and suffered something awful with the pain in my side. It was just five weeks from the time that I started the use of the pills until I was able to walk again and I had been doctoring three months before that, and I have been working ever since. Altogether I have taken sixteen boxes of the pills, and they have done me more good than all the doctors' medicine I ever took in my life. I have now every confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and think that they are the best medicine in the world to-day. Certainly had it not been for them, I would have had to go through the ordeal of an operation and perhaps would not have been living now. I hope that by making this public it will be a benefit to others, as it was through one of these articles that I first learned of the unequalled qualities of the pills. The public is cautioned against numerous pink colored imitations of these famous pills. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the words 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' If your dealer does not have them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Boys & Girls

We are giving away watches, cameras, solid gold rings, sporting goods, musical instruments & many other valuable premiums to boys and girls for sending 10 packages of Royal English Ink Powder at its cost. Every package makes the worth of five ink. We ask no money—send your name and address, and we will forward you 10 packages with premium list and full instructions. When you sell the Ink Powder send the money to us and select your premium. This is an honest offer. We trust you. Don't lose this grand opportunity. Write for the outfit today. Address all orders to: Universal Ink Company, 25 Adams St., Oak Park, Ill.

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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Third Quarter.

GRACIOUS INVITATIONS.

Lesson I.—July 2. Hosea 14: 1-9.

Read the whole book of Hosea.

Commit Verses 4-7.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Come, and let us return unto the Lord, Hos. 6: 1.

EXPLANATORY.

A VISION OF THE PAST.—Chap. 11. The warnings and woes against sin are interrupted by two visions; one of the past, chap. 11, and one of future possibilities, chap. 14. Let us take a brief glance at the panorama of Israel's past history as recalled by the prophet.

Israel is compared to a little child whom his father loved. "When Israel was a child, then I loved him." He went astray early. And yet the Lord helped him as a father teaches his child to walk, and carries him when weary in his arms. Yet Israel went astray like the Prodigal Son, and the Father exclaims in infinite pity, "How can I give thee up, Ephraim?" "How shall I make thee as Admah?" a desolate ruin. Yet "Ephraim feedeth on the wind," "the parching east wind that combines the idea of destructiveness and emptiness," worse food than the husks that the swine did eat.

THE VISION OF HOPE.—14: 1-19.

First. The Prophet's Appeal (vs. 1, 2). 1. RETURN, like the Prodigal Son after his bitter experience, UNTO THE LORD THY GOD, whose child you are, to whom you owe allegiance, gratitude, love, obedience. FOR THOU HAST FALLEN BY THINE INIQUITY. Again like the Prodigal Son. They had found "what an evil and bitter thing" it was to forsake Jehovah—their God (Jer. 2: 19).

2. TAKE WITH YOU WORDS. Express your feelings of repentance; make public confession of your sin, so that your penitence may be known as widely as the sin; put your vows and promises on record; as it were, sign a pledge. Such things are the natural accompaniments of true repentance. AND TURN, R. V., return, "to the Lord." Face right about, change the course of your life, be converted; not only in outward conduct, but in heart, in love, in principles, in the inmost nature.

This is the "new birth" of John 3: 3, 5. It is, and always has been, the essential condition of salvation.

Second. The Penitent's Prayer and Confession (vs. 2, 3). TAKE AWAY ALL INIQUITY. By free forgiveness, and by taking away the sinful nature. Restore us to thy friendship, and care, and love, as if we had never sinned. AND RECEIVE US GRACIOUSLY, or as R. V., "Accept that which is good," the penitent words, the vows, the new life we offer unto thee. SO WILL WE RENDER THE CALVES OF OUR LIPS. The calves, or bullocks, were the larger sacrifices of their ritual. Their vows, their praises, their expressions of love, their confessions and promises were their true offerings to God. Compare Isa. 58: 5-14.

3. ASSUR, Assyria, SHALL NOT SAVE US. They will no longer turn to Assyria for help, as they had done before (5: 13; 7: 11; 8: 9). WE WILL NOT RIDE UPON HORSES, which came from Egypt. They will no longer go to Egypt for help. TO THE WORK OF OUR HANDS, YE ARE OUR GODS. They would utterly renounce idolatry, even the idols of the stronger and richer nations around them. FOR IN THEE THE FATHERLESS, "Jo-Ruhamah" of chap. 1 and 2, FINDETH MERCY. (Compare John 14: 18). I will not leave you "comfortless," Greek, "orphans."

All this is the expression of true repentance and new life, and utter renunciation of all worldly dependencies, and complete trust in God because he is worthy of trust.

Third. The Lord Speaks in Reply (vs. 4-6). 4. I WILL HEAL THEIR BACKSLIDING, I. E., the damage which their "backsliding" has brought upon them. LOVE THEM FREELY. Or spontaneously, I. E., without receiving any gifts but those mentioned in v. 2.

5. I WILL BE AS THE DREW. Rather, "as the night mist," I. E., the masses of vapor brought by the damp westerly winds of summer. The baleful effects of the sirocco are often felt in Palestine during the rainless heat of summer, but by the beautiful provision of night-mist all hardy forms of vegetable life are preserved. GROW, blossom, AS THE LILY, in glorious beauty and profusion.

6. HIS BRANCHES SHALL SPREAD. New shoots shall spring up from the roots of the tree that had been cut down. "Israel shall not be merely a tree, but a garden." His influence and power shall be wide-reaching. HIS BEAUTY SHALL BE AS THE OLIVE TREE. "The olive is one of the most characteristic and beautiful features

of all southern scenery. AND HIS SMELL AS LEBANON. The perfume which exhales from the olive, and vine, and odoriferous shrubs at its base, and the fragrance of its cedars. The moral influence which flows from Israel shall be a delight and attractive charm to all around.

What a beautiful picture this is of the kingdom of God on earth; the ideal which every Christian church should seek to realize more fully.

Fourth. The Prophet Pictures Israel under the Fulfillment of this Promise. 7. THEY THAT DWELL UNDER HIS, ISRAEL'S, SHADOW. The people of Israel. SHALL RETURN. Revive as the bare branches revive in the springtime. Shall grow, blossom, AS THE VINE. Beautiful and fruitful. As the VINE OF LEBANON. "The richness and flavor of the wines produced in its vineyards have been celebrated by travellers in all ages. Rauwolf declares that the wine which he drank at Canobin, a Greek monastery on Mt. Lebanon, far surpassed any he had ever tasted." "The finest grapes in Syria are those of Helbon" (in the Lebanon district).

Fifth. Repentant Israel Speaks. 8. WHAT HAVE I TO DO ANY MORE WITH IDOLS? Israel renounces idols forever. For no blessings like these ever came from them, but just the contrary. So we should renounce "the idols of the heart."

Sixth. The Lord Responds. I HAVE HEARD (ANSWERED) HIM, AND OBSERVED HIM, and will regard him. The Lord accepts Israel's repentance, and will take him under his care.

Seventh. Repentant Israel rejoices in the result. I AM LIKE A GREEN FIR TREE. "Evidently thinking of the splendid forests of Lebanon." They are green all the year round, large and flourishing.

Eighth. The Lord replies in words of both hope and warning. FROM ME IS THY FRUIT FOUND. All these blessings come from the Lord, as the life and fruit of a tree comes from the earth and air. So in John 15, the fruit on the branch comes from the vine. The supply is abundant and free as God himself; but there is also a warning implied. "Apart from me ye can do nothing." Your only hope is in obedience, in remaining under the Lord.

Ninth. The Conclusion.—The message to men for all time (v. 9).

Who is wise, and he shall understand these things? Prudent, and he shall know them? For the ways of the Lord are right. And the just shall walk in them: But the transgressors shall fall therein.

How Old People May be Healthy and Happy.

Paines Celery Compound Will Surely Banish Their Ailments and Troubles.

It Preserves Health and Prolongs Life.

The most successful and popular physicians of our times are those who can banish the ailments and distresses of men and women in old age.

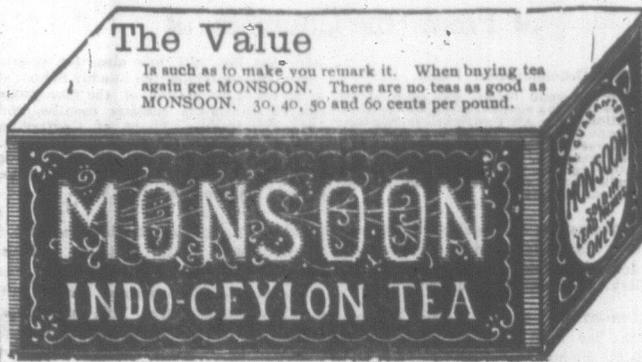
Three-fourths of all the aches and pains that make old age miserable arise from retarded circulation. The slow blood is choked with accumulations of waste matters that produce rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and lumbago. Sluggish circulation speedily produces digestive disturbances, and unlooked-for complications arise that in the majority of cases prove fatal to old people.

Paine's Celery Compound is a precious boon to those advanced in years. Soon after its use is commenced there is noticed an increase in the blood supply, which is pure, ruddy and active in its coursing through the body. The brain becomes clear, digestion is easy and natural, the heart does its work with regularity, nerve force is acquired and flesh is built up.

If old people desire health and strength to meet the enervating and trying weather of midsummer, they should build up at once by the use of Paine's Celery Compound. Mr. John Holdsworth, Claremont Street, Toronto, says:

"I was sick last summer, and was in bed for five weeks or more, and my physician was attending me all the time. My case was pronounced to be weakness of the heart and old age, for I am now seventy-eight years old.

"I kept getting worse until my recovery



Can Asthma Be Cured? Free Trial Bottle

IT COSTS YOU ABSOLUTELY NOTHING to try our Asthma Cure. In every case a SAMPLE BOTTLE will be sent free, by mail, to any person afflicted, who may apply to us for same, giving name and post-office address.

Liebig's Asthma Cure NOT ONLY GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF But Cures.

Do not allow this disease to become more deeply seated by delay. The use of powders and barks for smoking and inhaling only gives a few moments' relief, only to make the next attack more severe, and eventually the attack becomes chronic.

Liebig's Asthma Cure is not an experimental remedy, but an infallible cure, the result of years of laborious study and practice, each ingredient in its composition having been selected for a special and powerful bearing upon the cause of the disease. It is absolutely harmless, does not weaken or debilitate the patient, nor cause him to neglect his ordinary business pursuits. The tender babe, the delicate woman, the sturdy and vigorous man can alike take it. It acts gently yet firmly upon each, alike. It vigorously attacks and expels the asthmatic poison from the system. It also destroys the cause and origin of the disease, thus curing the most obstinate cases.

If you have Asthma or have a friend afflicted, do not delay in accepting this free offer; but send at once to

THE LIEBIG CO., 179 King Street West, Toronto.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

was considered hopeless. One of my relatives recommended me to use Paine's Celery Compound, which I did with good results. After the first dose I felt relieved, and after a few days I was able to leave my bed and walk around. I used four bottles, and found your medicine to be a most excellent remedy, as I am now quite well. I hope other sufferers will receive as much benefit as I received."

Cowan's Hygienic Cocoa.

Is Healthy and Delicious. THE COWAN CO. Toronto.

Advertisement for Waltham Gold Watch featuring an image of a pocket watch and text describing its quality and price. Price is \$9.50. Text includes: 'WALTHAM GOLD WATCH \$9.50. THIS is a regular \$25.00 watch warranted for 25 years. Made by the famous American Waltham Watch Co. Stem wind, stem set, ruby jeweled movement, compensation balancer, highly finished, oval regulator, polished and gilded. This movement will keep time to a second and last a lifetime. This superb movement is fitted in a genuine Gold-filled Case, richly and delicately engraved. We warrant this watch, with ordinary usage, to last for twenty years, but with reasonable care it is good for fifty. We know that if you see this watch you will realize what an exceptional bargain we offer. We ask not one cent in advance. Simply write, mentioning your nearest express office, and we will send you the watch for examination. You call at the express office, examine movement and case thoroughly, then, if fully satisfied that the watch is in every respect all we claim it to be, you pay the express agent the price, \$9.50 and the express charges, which, according to distance, will amount to from 25 to 50 cents extra. Your regular dealer would ask \$25.00 for this watch. Buy direct, and save jewellers' excessive profits. In writing, be careful to state clearly whether you want open face or hunting case, and whether lady's or gent's size. JOHNSTON & MCFARLANE, 50 Victoria St. Dept. M TORONTO, CAN.

Advertisement for Menthol D&L Plaster. Text includes: 'FOR SCIATICA PLEURISY STITCHES CRICKS NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM LAME BACK. THE BEST ANTI-RHEUMATIC PLASTER MADE. EACH PLASTER IN ENAMELED TIN BOX PRICE 25¢ ALSO IN 1/2 DOZ. PRICE \$1.00. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. LTD. MANUFACTURERS MONTREAL.

IN AMONG Woodill's German

Messenger and Visitor

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The Date on the address label shows the time to which the subscription is paid. When no month is stated, January is to be understood. Change of date on label is a receipt for remittance.

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For Change of Address send both old and new address. Expect change within two weeks after request is made.

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

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

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

WESTCHESTER, N. S.—The ordinance of baptism was administered in the Lake on the first Sabbath of this month by Pastor J. Clark.

GEORGETOWN, P. E. I.—Mr. Edward Leaman has been authorized to receive funds for the building of a Baptist meeting house in Georgetown, P. E. I.

HILLSDALE, N. B.—We have just finished repairing and painting interior of our meeting house. Reopened last Lord's day free from debt.

FRENCH MISSION.—Yesterday I received an anonymous letter which was thus worded:—

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find two dollars for French Missions. Use for the same, and oblige yours.

HIGHLAND, FITCHBURG, MASS.—On Sunday evening June 4th, this church held a very interesting service.

SAINT MARTINS, N. B.—Yesterday the pulpit in the Baptist church was occupied by the pastor Rev. S. H. Cornwall, who gave very interesting discourses both morning and evening to a well filled house.

EAST POINT, P. E. I.—Again we had the privilege of visiting the baptismal waters and burying in the likeness of their Redeemer's death and raising up again to walk in newness of life in Him.

BILLTOWN, N. S.—The church had its 3rd annual roll-call on the 3rd inst. Ninety-eight were present to answer to their names.

add that Bro. Bill has also, for several years, superintended the Sunday School at Cold Brook, a station of the Cambridge church, during the summer months.

SUSSEX N. B.—Last Sunday, the pastor baptized Mr. F. W. Widelake and his daughter Amy. Mr. Widelake lately has passed through deep sorrow, having lost his wife and a daughter.

HAMMOND PLAINS, N. S.—One year ago as a graduate of Acadia without experience in pastoral work, I became pastor of a group of churches in this neighborhood.

GOLDBORO, N. S.—About six weeks have elapsed since we exchanged the scenes of the Upper St. John river for those of Isaac's Harbor and the sea shore.

coast with roads whose primeval ruggedness is still strongly in evidence, but over which a man with tightly articulated bones could drive in comparative safety.

DEAR EDITOR.—Permit me through the columns of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to address a few words to the many friends of the old Nictaux church.

senting eight schools but the sessions were very interesting and helpful, each session was opened with a half hour social service in which quite a number took part.

Notice. Mr. George Milburn is acting as agent for this paper in Hopewell and Harvey N. B.

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

Watches Given Away. In order to introduce our goods, consisting of Soap and Stationery, we will give away, for a short time, Watches, Desks, Bicycles, Bracelets, Autoharps and many other useful premiums.

Image of a pocket watch.

BIG DROP IN PRICES!

Image of a bicycle. We are offering the greatest bargains ever given on Bicycles in St. John. LOOK AT THESE PRICES

H. HORTON & SON, 11 Market Square

WILSON, N. S., Wilson of Geo church Joseph and St Joseph BAN May 2 young aged 4 FRM below years. Jesus a childr MIL N. B., year o was on was pr BOU April 9 Before widow of her HUT Lavinia leaving daughter Village standi HAR June 9 Hart, cheser citizen Our de factic died in DARI 10th, A Bro. D sistent church momen anticipa Saviour had bec HUN Jabez H Brother active in some ye sided at the Bay remains Queens leaves a relative CAMB of consu years. one ye the mea found it upon Ch to rejoice given an of Jesus like man neglecti people come to ATKIN Sister J Annsley depart a poor st away. in Jesus hours of her. Sh circle of a faithfu memory children sad loss. BRACO N. S., Ju passed to

MARRIAGES.

WILSON-WEBB.—At Westchester Station, N. S., June 7th, by Pastor J. Clark, John Wilson, of Oxford, to Clara Maud Webb, of Greenville.

HOLDEN-MURRAY.—At the Baptist church, Shelburne, June 8th, by Rev. Joseph Murray, M. A., Judson E. Holden, and Soph Marie Clay, daughter of Rev. Joseph Murray. No cards.

DEATHS.

BANCROFT.—At Windsor, N. S., Sunday, May 28th, of scarlatina, Raymond Roy, youngest son of Earnest and Ray Bancroft, aged 4 years and 9 months.

FREEMAN.—At Greenfield, N. S., Kate, beloved wife of Robie Freeman, aged 28 years. She died peacefully trusting in Jesus as her Saviour. A husband and six children are left.

MILTON.—At Goshen, Albert County, N. B., May 29th, of rheumatism, the seven year old daughter of Philip Milton. She was only sick ten days. A funeral sermon was preached by the pastor.

BOUILLIER.—At Mill Village, N. S., April 16th, James Bouillier, aged 74 years. Before death he found peace with God. A widow is left who has the deep sympathy of her friends in her bereavement.

HUTT.—At Mill Village, N. S., April 6, Lavinia, wife of Joseph Hutt, aged 54 years, leaving a husband, three sons and a daughter. She was a member of Mill Village Baptist church of many years standing, and lived a quiet, consistent life.

HARTY.—Entered into rest, at Boylston, June 9, in the 96th year of his age, Thomas Harty, the oldest member of the Manchester Baptist church, and the oldest citizen of Boylston, with one exception. Our departed brother retained his mental faculties in good degree to the last, and died in the triumph of faith.

DARRAH.—At Canoe Cove, P. E. I., June 10th, Archibald Darrah, aged 78 years. Bro. Darrah had been a faithful and consistent member of the Long Creek Baptist church for more than 30 years. His last moments were filled with great joy in anticipation of a speedy meeting with the Saviour whose spirit for such a long time had been his pilot.

HUNT.—At Somerville, Mass., May 15th, Jabez Hunt, aged 54 years. Early in life Brother Hunt was converted and was ever active in the service of the Master. For some years previous to his death he resided at Somerville and was a member of the Baptist church of that town. His remains were brought to Middleford, Queens County, N. S., for interment. He leaves a wife, four daughters and numerous relatives and friends.

CAMERON.—At Woods Harbor, May 24, of consumption, C. H. Cameron, aged 23 years. Mr. Cameron was taken ill just one year before he died. Having neglected the means of salvation while in health he found it good to cry and throw himself upon Christ in failing health. He seemed to rejoice in a consciousness of sins forgiven and his soul saved. He loved to talk of Jesus as a kind Saviour and friend, but like many others he deeply regretted his neglecting Christ while in health. Young people take warning, death may early come to you, be ready.

ATKINSON.—At Wood Point, May 29th, Sister Jane Atkinson, beloved wife of Mr. Ainsley Atkinson, entered into rest. Our departed sister has for some years been in a poor state of health and gradually faded away. For years she had cherished a hope in Jesus as her Saviour and in the last hours of life she found that he did not fail her. She was highly respected by a large circle of friends. She was a devoted wife, a faithful mother and a true friend. Her memory will ever be cherished by her five children and her husband who mourn their sad loss.

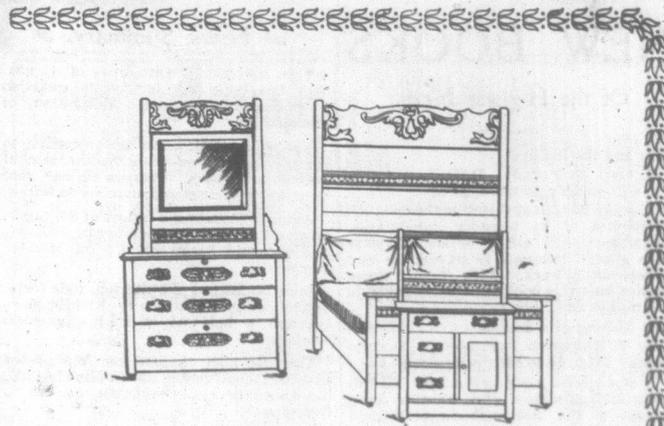
BEACON.—At Westville, Digby County, N. S., June 9th, Deacon Samuel Beacon passed to his reward, aged 84 years. Fifty-

seven years ago he was baptized by the late Charles Randall and united with the Hill Grove church. About 50 years our brother filled the office as a deacon and faithfully discharged his duty to the church. His hope was very strong in Christ, and it was his great joy to converse about eternal glory. He leaves four children, a number of grandchildren, and many friends who will long remember his kind words. As his strength failed him gradually, and the outward man perished the inward man was renewed in hope of eternal life. The funeral was largely attended, and a sermon was preached from 11 Corinthians, 5th chapter, 1st verse, by Rev. W. L. Parker.

COPP.—At Sackville, N. B., May 31st, Sister Arethusa Copp, beloved wife of Mr. Silas Copp, at the age of fifty passed to her reward. Our sister leaves a husband and two sons to mourn their heavy loss. She has been a true helpmeet, a loving mother and a good neighbor. Since uniting with the church she has been a consistent member and will be missed by the people of God. The call to say farewell to her loved ones came somewhat unexpectedly but did not find her unprepared. As the veil grew thin between her and the better land the pleasures on before seemed to support her soul. She realized that around and about her were the everlasting arms and so she could fear no evil. In triumphant faith she entered into the rest that remaineth for the people of God having left behind the precious memory of a good life.

DUNHAM.—At Lakeville, Kings County, N. S., Miss Stella Dunham, aged 28 years. Early in life our sister gave her heart to God and was baptized in her 12th year by Pastor W. B. Bradshaw. She had been a sufferer for about seven years, though her friends hoped, from recent apparent improvement, that she would eventually be restored to health. But such was not the will of God. Her Christian life commended the gospel she professed. Her character was of rare purity and excellence. In all her sufferings she was sweetly submissive to the divine will. Her countenance bore the lines of beauty such as indicated inward serenity and trust. We have lost, but heaven is the richer. One more star to shine in the constellation of the glorified,

BISHOP.—Departed this life at Wolfville, June 6th, Jesse Lewis Bishop, in the 88th year of his age, leaving one brother, three sisters and ten children, beside many other relatives and friends to mourn his loss. His was a long but upright and unblemished life characterized by deep, unobtrusive piety, and it closed in (to use his own words) "strong hope" of a blissful eternity. About 65 years ago the departed was hopefully converted, and having related his experience, was accepted as a candidate for Christian baptism by the Wolfville Baptist church, of which at that time Father Thos. Harding was the brilliant and much-loved pastor; but falling into a doubtful state of mind regarding his own fitness for baptism and church membership he did not go forward with the other candidates on the following Sabbath, and ever after shrank back from a public profession of religion. The spirit of obedience was in him, but fears and distrust detained him. Through a long life of Christian warfare he gave abundant evidence of sincere attachment to Christ and to His cause, and as he did not fall into dotage in old age nor lose his mental faculties in his last sickness, his death-bed was one not soon to be forgotten by the children and friends who surrounded it. The funeral services took place on Thursday, the 8th inst, Rev. Dr. Kempton of Dartmouth, a former pastor, officiating, assisted by Rev. Dr. T. Higgins, also his pastor for eleven years in Wolfville. It being Anniversary week nine ordained Baptist ministers (including Rev. J. L. Read, son-in-law, and Rev. C. W. W. Bishop, pastor of the Marcus Hook Baptist church, Penna., R. H. Bishop of Boylston, Guys County, and Geo. L. Bishop of Burlington, Kings, sons of the departed) were present at the funeral. The remains were laid to rest beside those of his beloved wife, who had preceded him to the spirit world just 15 years before, lacking seven days. "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his."



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McLANE.—At Barrington, N. S., May 30th, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Rev. C. I. McLane, aged 28 years. Bro. McLane was born at Albert, Albert County, N. B. Converted in the early years of childhood he publicly professed faith in Christ at the age of twelve. Soon after it became his honest conviction that God wanted him to preach the blessed gospel. As a preparation for that work he studied at Wolfville, N. S., and afterward at a Bible Institution at Chicago. At the age of twenty he began to preach. After having preached at several stations, during his vacations, he fully entered the ministry on the Barrington and Woods Harbor field in 1894, and labored on this field for one year and nine months. Here God most wonderfully blessed his labors by enabling him to uproot much that seemed to him to be evil and giving him many souls for Christ. Sixty or seventy precious souls were baptized and welcomed to the churches by his hands. He resigned his charge to further prosecute his studies but his plans were interfered with by falling health and he went to the North West where he labored

with good success. Having regained his health, in September last he returned hoping to resume his loved work in the provinces. But finding himself again broken down in health he returned to Barrington only to linger for a while and just when friends thought him getting better he very suddenly passed away, and he rests from his labors. Bro. McLane was a man of God, kind and tender as a child, firm and honest with his convictions. The last production of his pen is a subject that ought to be considered by the living. The funeral services were held at Barrington, June 3rd, sermon by the pastor, S. Langille, assisted by Rev. M. W. Brown, (Baptist) of Tusket, Yarmouth County, Rev. Mr. Miller, (Free Baptist), Rev. Mr. Sterling, (Presbyterian), Rev. Mr. Gansleer, (Free Baptist) Bro. McLane leaves a young widow, a little baby, a kind Christian widowed mother, one sister, wife of Rev. G. A. Lawson, and one brother at Moncton, to mourn their loss. And while we say "Servant of God, well done, rest from thy loved employ" we linger, we wait and hope that ours might be the same rich reward.

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News Summary.

The clerical II Cittadina, of Genoa, says the Pope has decided to establish a permanent apostolic delegation in Canada.

The police at Moncton are proceeding to enforce the law referring to the sale of tobacco to minors. Charges in one case have been preferred and more are to follow.

Antonia Babineau, a farmer at St. Louis, seven miles north of Richibucto, lost his residence and barns by fire on Monday afternoon.

John W. Miller, of Millerton, rode forty-one miles from Chatham to Richibucto in two and a half hours in his horseless carriage.

The Spanish Senate on Wednesday adopted the bill ceding the Caroline Islands, the Ladrone and the Pelew Islands to Germany.

Alvah H. Gordon, son of the Rev. J. A. Gordon, has won the Holmes gold medal, which is given at McGill to the student in the medical department taking the highest standing during the four years' course.

At Goldenville, near Sherbrooke, N. S., Monday, fire destroyed the dwelling owned and occupied by Isaac Paris. There was no insurance. Mr. Paris's mother, a blind woman of some 90 years, perished in the flames, though every possible effort was made to rescue her.

A soldier rescued two children from drowning Sunday morning at Halifax. A little boy and girl while playing on the wharf at the north ferry slip accidentally fell into the water. The soldier without taking off any of his clothing jumped into the water and rescued the little ones.

The board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway at their meeting in Montreal on Monday accepted the resignation of Sir William C. Van Horne as president, immediately re-electing him as chairman of the board of directors. Vice-President Shaughnessy was elected president of the road.

At the ministerial session of the Nova Scotia Methodist conference Wednesday Rev. Messrs. Lathern, Jost and Hemmick were placed on the supernumerary list, and Rev. Messrs. Wright and Ackman return to active work. Rev. S. Jefferson is transferred from Newfoundland to Nova Scotia, and Rev. Mr. Buckley from Nova Scotia to Manitoba.

At a largely attended meeting of peers, commoners, engineers and others, held on Monday in the House of Commons, a resolution was adopted to address a petition to the first lord of the treasury, Arthur J. Balfour, relative to the projected tunnel between Ireland and England. The proposed route is a distance of twenty-five miles under eighty-five fathoms of water, and the estimated cost of the undertaking is £12,000,000.

The British Columbia government has forwarded to the Dominion government its reply to the protest of American miners against the act prohibiting aliens from taking up placer claims in British Columbia. Minister Cotton claims that nobody is deprived of any rights he had obtained. All who had recorded claims prior to the passage of the act were left in undisputed possession.

Thirty thousand men in Colorado will be out of work within the next ten days unless steps are taken to end the strike of the smelter employes. The Omaha and Grant and the Globe, in Denver; the Bi metallic and the Arkansas Valley, in Leadville; the Eiters and the Colorado Smelters, at Pueblo, are closed. The closed works are under guard, but nowhere have the men made any demonstration.

A Manila despatch of June 15 says: Success of Lawton's troops in Cavite province was greater than reported yesterday. The enemy numbered over 4,000; lost in killed, wounded and captured, more than one-third; the remainder much scattered, have retreated south to Imus. Of their five pieces of artillery, three captured. The navy aided greatly on the shore bay, landing forces occasionally. The inhabitants in that country rejoice at the deliverance and welcome with enthusiastic demonstrations the arrival of the troops.

The Transvaal Volksraad has resolved to accept President Kruger's franchise proposals and refer them to the people before putting them into operation. President Kruger, in thanking the Raad, said England had not made even one little concession, and he could not give more. He reminded the Raad that God had always stood by them. War, he asserted, he did not want, but he would not relinquish anything more. The trial of the alleged former British officers, who were arrested at Johannesburg on May 16 last, on the charge of high treason, ended at Pretoria on Wednesday. The prisoners were remanded.

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A question in the British House of Commons recently brought out the fact that a British merchant steamer, the Afghan Prince, in a voyage in December last had a crew of 36. Of the four navigating officers one was Danish, one Norwegian, one German and one British. In addition to the three foreign officers, 26 of the crew were foreigners, viz: 5 Belgians, 5 Germans, 3 Danes, 3 Austrians, 3 Norwegians, 3 Swedes, 1 Turk, 1 Greek, 1 Finn and 1 Swiss. "Noah's Ark" is the alternative name suggested for the ship by a British journal.

Representatives of Boards of Trade throughout Ontario met at Toronto on Wednesday and discussed the subject of technical education, the result being the appointment of committees to consider ways and means for the establishment of a system of technical schools for the province. The minister of education was present at the meeting and announced that the Ontario government would give reasonable and proper aid towards the establishment of the proposed schools.

In the future all ships from infected ports must undergo quarantine at Havana, especially those from Central America.

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proved its merits, and therefore speak with confidence. One of these is Mrs. Peter Jones, Warkworth, Ont., who says: "I can give Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry great praise, for it saved my baby's life. She was cutting her teeth and was taken with diarrhoea very bad. My sister advised me to get Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I got a bottle and it cured the baby almost at once."

There of this co be filled some may It is not that in business too prev a cow or enough to mitted th is necessa farm, the more was ceas. Th a horse to drink," i the man take a ba Now, I succeed in luck; th where, be lucky star unwilling credit for principles think, the one's farm principles fields to s What w granted, a on the par It is proba would win push any c ously as th difficult to men. Fir their work enthusiast field. One what he is is not able as well get must atten self. By th what is goi commandi make a goo thorough a his farm an do. He mu markets. I when to sel a smart mar to sell. He studious, th see an adva of it. The One of th know is a w body, eithe quite feeble tive ability most of the said that if men have sl down. She day. She e everywhere plans what always done cared for equipments. At a certain the tick of swing open in the fall, w ing is done of the art of sel herself. No butter goes to personally k arefully and she makes Well, there is simply t principles to whining abou cess comes to course, one m be so. Misfo But as a gene deserve to. I think we Is more farm

The Farm.

Business Men on the Farm.

There is one aching void upon the farms of this country. That vacancy can only be filled by good business men. I suppose some may feel this as an unjust insinuation. It is not so intended. What is meant is that in many ways our farmers lack good business qualities. The idea is altogether too prevalent that any man who can milk a cow or lead a horse to water is smart enough to be a farmer. While it is admitted that a certain amount of intelligence is necessary to do the ordinary work of the farm, the time never was when something more was not needed to achieve real success. The old saying that "You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink," is obsolete. In order to succeed the man must make the horse drink or take a back seat for some one who can.

Now, I know that some say of those who succeed in farming that it is mostly due to luck; that such men would succeed anywhere, because they were born under a lucky star. The men who say this are unwilling to give the farmer who wins any credit for bringing to his work business principles. They think, or think they think, that there is nothing in studying one's farm and applying to it the same principles which enable men in other fields to succeed.

What we want is less taking things for granted, and more earnest common-sense on the part of those who occupy our farms. It is probably true that successful farmers would win anywhere else. They would push any other kind of work just as vigorously as they would farming. It is not difficult to diagnose the methods of such men. First of all, they have a love for their work. The man who is not an enthusiast never amounts to much in any field. One must put his whole soul into what he is doing, or he must fail. If he is not able or willing to do this he might as well get out of the business. Then he must attend to the details of his farm himself. By this I mean that he must know what is going on, directing, counselling, commanding. The good farmer would make a good general. He must have a thorough acquaintance with all parts of his farm and know what it will or will not do. He must be a keen student of the markets. He must know when to buy and when to sell. Anyone can sell; it needs a smart man to know just the right time to sell. He must be an all-round farmer, studious, thoughtful, energetic, quick to see an advantage and alert to avail himself of it. These are the men that win.

One of the most successful farmers I know is a woman. She is not strong in body, either. On the other hand, she is quite feeble in many ways. But in executive ability that woman puts to shame most of the men I know of. I have often said that if she had half the strength some men have she would turn the world upside down. She is out upon her farm every day. She knows just what is going on everywhere. Hers is the brain which plans what her men execute. Her work is always done in season and her crops well cared for. Necessarily she has modern equipments. Her stock is well cared for. At a certain hour of the day, almost upon the tick of the clock, the stable doors swing open and her cows go out to water in the fall, winter and spring. Her milking is done on time. She is an adept at the art of selling, often attending to this herself. Not a calf, lamb or pound of butter goes to market that she does not personally know all about. She buys carefully and sells discreetly. The result is she makes things move.

Well, there is no secret in all this. It is simply the application of business principles to farming. There is no use of whining about the lack of success. Success comes to him who is worthy of it. Of course, one may be sick, or his family may be so. Misfortunes attack the best of us. But as a general thing we win or fail as we deserve to.

I think we are improving in this respect. In more farmhouses than ever before a

good paper will be found. This is a hopeful sign. The reading farmer will soon begin to be a thoughtful farmer, and thinking conduces to intelligent action. Then, too, men are inquiring more and more into the secret of their neighbor's success, and when they learn it they try to do as he is doing. One first-class barn in a neighborhood will bring several others shortly. We have been all too slow to appreciate the fact that business is business the world over. There is encouragement in the fact that we are beginning to wake up to the idea that this is true.—(Edgar L. Vincent, Maine, N. Y.)

Keep on Hand.

The one all-important mixture that every tree-owner should have on hand is kerosene emulsion. This is made by dissolving half a pound of hard soap in hot water; then add two gallons of kerosene, and churn with a pump for ten minutes; then add about three gallons of hot water, and you will have the emulsion in good condition for storage. When you wish to apply this mixture, dilute it with five or ten parts for trees, and for rose bushes the solution should be much weaker; otherwise you will damage the foliage of your bushes and the flowers as well. It is far better to experiment with a weaker solution; and if insects and slugs are not destroyed, apply the second day a stronger solution. For scale insects you may make the solution very much stronger, and rub it stoutly into your trees. Bear in mind always that pure kerosene is as deadly to vegetation as to animal life, and must be applied with common-sense and caution. It is unwise to be without a stock of this emulsion on hand the whole year through. The experience of horticulturists during 1898 ought to have taught them the necessity of also having on hand at all times Bordeaux mixture. During July and August of the last year a fungus development took place, which ruined millions of barrels of apples, as well as seriously injured the pear crop. This could have been met and checked by a prompt application of the Bordeaux. I think it is well for us at all times to apply Bordeaux with our London purple spraying, in the spring. It is made by a mixture of copper sulphate and quicklime. Dissolve six pounds of the sulphate in four gallons of water, slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two, and increase the water to forty gallons. Keep your barrel, as well as the kerosene emulsion, and all other materials for spraying, in a special room in your barn, where they can be locked up tight. Bear in mind that all rot, moulds and mildews are of the fungus order, and demand the same application. The solution can do no harm where it does no good. Remember that a successful orchardist is one who is already furnished with spraying materials, pumps, etc., and is not compelled to hunt up a neighbor to borrow materials. All fungoid attacks are very sudden, and will not allow of any delay in the application of remedies.—(E. P. Powell.)

Gen. Wood states the most pressing Cuban condition concisely (and forcibly when he says: "The whole problem in Cuba to-day is work. Put the idle people who are reading the incendiary press to work, relegate to a back seat the politicians whose present importance rests solely on the attention they are receiving from our people, and they will not have followers enough left to give them the slightest importance in the community.")

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Fifty years ago this month, Dr. Johnson left with me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. I remember him distinctly, and could tell you just how he was dressed on that day. I have sold Johnson's Liniment ever since. Can truly say it has maintained its high standard from that time to this. No medicine today possesses the confidence of the public to a greater extent. JOHN B. LAIRD, North Waterford, Me., Jan., 1891.

As a family remedy it has been used and indorsed for nearly a century. Every Mother should have it in the house for many common ailments. Internal as much as External. Our book on INFLAMMATION free. Price 25 and 50c. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

A Perfect Remedy

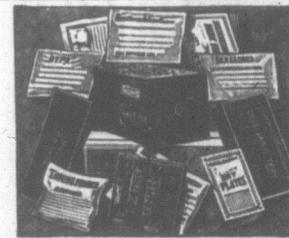
FOR all the ailments which attack the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and affections of the Throat, is found in the modern and wonderful preparation known as

Pyny Pectoral

Coughs and Colds Cared while you think

THIS remedy is warranted to cure the most distressing Cough or Cold in a few hours time, and the great fever with which it has been received by the public is sufficient guarantee of its virtues.

Big Bottles. 25 cents. FOR SALE BY All Medicine Dealers, Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. MONTREAL and NEW YORK.



FREE CAMERA.

For selling two dozen packages of Toledo Pens at ten cents a package, we give this Camera. It is made by the Yale Camera Co., has a Bausch & Lomb lens, and a shutter that can be used for snap-shot or time exposures. With it we send full instructions, so that a child of ten years can make, after a little experience, pictures almost as good as those taken by high-priced cameras. Many cameras are sold separately, and the purchaser has to buy the outfit afterward. We give the complete outfit, as shown, with every camera. The outfit consists of:

- 1 "Yale" Camera. 1 Package Developer.
- 1 Box Dry Plates. 1 Set Directions.
- 1 Package Hypo. 1 Toning Tray.
- 1 Printing Frame. 1 Package Fixing Powder.
- 1 Developing Tray. 1 Package Silver Paper.
- 1 Package Ruby Paper.

We require no money in advance. Send us your name and address, and we will forward the Pens, which you sell for us. Then return the money to us, and your Camera will be forwarded, all charges paid.

Toledo Pen Co. Dept. M Toronto, Can.

Col. Laird, United States Commissioner of Immigration at Quebec, returned on Thursday from Washington, where he had been discussing the question of changing the port of foreign immigrants from Quebec to border points. No decision on the case has been reached yet.

CANCER

And Tumors cured to stay cured, at home; no knife, plaster or pain. For Canadian testimonials & 150-page book—free, write Dept. 15, Mason's Medicine Co., 577 Sherbourne Street, Toronto Ontario.

News Summary.

Failures in the Dominion last week numbered twenty-five, against eighteen in the corresponding week of 1898.

As the outcome of quarrels over the Dreyfus affair two duels were fought at Brest, France, between two officers, naval and artillery, and professors at the public school. One of each profession was wounded.

It has been decided by the executive of the Board of Regents of Mount Allison that the university residence must go up again. It is the present intention that the work of rebuilding will be rushed, so as to have the kitchen and dining hall completed when the students arrive in September.

At Southampton, York county, Thursday, lightning set fire to the barns of Shadrach Stairs and were totally destroyed, together with their contents, hay, machinery, harness, etc.; and a young man by the name of Ricker was instantly killed near Millville, York county.

St. John's great annual exhibition will this year open on the 11th September and close on the 20th. In deference to the wishes of the Live Stock and Agricultural exhibitors, the term has been made shorter than in previous years.

The Yarmouth Steam ship Company of which Hon. L. E. Baker is president and managing director, has issued a beautifully illustrated booklet descriptive of Yarmouth and its points of special interest. Passengers by the company's boats, "The Yarmouth and the Boston," leaving Boston at noon and arriving at Yarmouth early next morning, will be well taken care of and will find themselves on their arrival at Yarmouth in one of the most beautiful and comfortable summer resorts of America.

An explosion, unparalleled it is said in its violence and destruction of life in the history of Cape Breton coal mining, occurred on Friday morning last in the Caledonia mine at Little Glace Bay. Fire had by some means broken out in a section of the mine, and in attempting to locate it, Underground Manager Johnston and ten men with him were killed by the explosion which is believed to have been caused by a naked light carried by Johnston. It is said that in the Cape Breton mines fire damp is not frequently met with in dangerous quantities and explosions have therefore been comparatively rare. Six of the men so suddenly hurled to death leave wives and families, and heart-rending were the scenes about the mine when the bodies of the victims were brought to the surface. The fire at last reports was still raging and to extinguish it it may be necessary to flood the mine, the result of which would be great loss to the company and to the miners who would probably be for a considerable time thrown out of employment.

Personal.

Rev. F. C. Wright, late pastor at Harvey, Albert county, will be open to supply any pulpit or visit any church needing a pastor during the first two Sundays of July. His address will be Box 212, St. John, N. B.

Among the recent recipients of Academic honors we observe the name of our old friend Rev. W. J. Stewart, formerly pastor at Brussels St., and also at Main St., St. John, and now of Canton, Illinois. The many friends of Dr. Stewart in the Maritimes will congratulate him on this recognition of his ability and worth received from Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill.

Dr. Alvah Hovey Gordon, son of Rev. J. A. Gordon of St. John, who has just graduated in medicine at McGill, Gold-medalist and valedictorian of his class, is to be highly congratulated upon his brilliant record. Dr. Gordon is a man not only of first-class ability but of tried and sterling Christian character, such a man as one feels confident will be in every sense an honor to his profession.

We were favored with a call last week from that veteran minister of the gospel, Rev. Isaiah Wallace, who has filled out so long a period of arduous and honorable service in the ranks of the Baptist denomination in these Provinces. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have just returned from a trip to the United States in the course of which they have made a most pleasant visit to their son, Rev. Wm. Wallace of Utica New York. The friends of Mr. Wallace, and what a host they are! will be glad to know that he has been engaged of late in preparing for publication some autobiographical notes, having reference especially to his work and his experiences in the gospel ministry and in the other services which from time to time he has undertaken for the denomination. There are, we have no doubt a very large number of persons who having known more or less of Mr. Wallace's work, would desire to possess such a record of a life so faithful in service and so fruitful in results.

THAT SNOWY WHITENESS

to which all housewives aspire can be secured most surely, most easily, and most economically by the use of "SURPRISE" Soap.

It takes all the dirt out of the fabrics, and leaves them white as snow—clean, sweet and free from streaks or discolorations.

A large cake costs but 5 cents. Remember the name—**"SURPRISE"**.

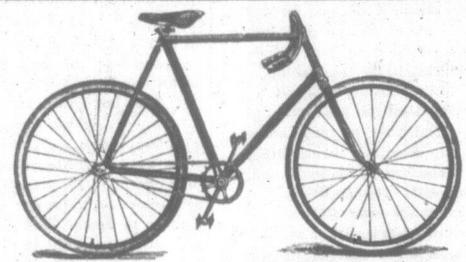
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Summer is Coming!

You will soon need that new Pique Dress or Crash Skirt, or muslin suit that you intend buying, so send along for the samples now while the stock is unbroken and you are sure to get the prettiest patterns.

CRASH LINENS from 13 to 27c. per yard. Our Crash linen, one yard wide is already skrunk. It is the best thing for summer skirts that you can buy. Economical, Stylish and Pretty.

FRED A. DYKEMAN & CO.
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The Celebrated Stearns Bicycles

Are unequalled in style and finish. Their changes and improvements are numerous. They excel in durability, lightness and speed. Address for all information

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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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COMMON SENSE REASONING

If you cannot afford to spare a little of your income now to pay the premium on a life insurance policy, how do you suppose your wife is going to spare ALL your income when you are gone?

This is the common sense way to look at life insurance. The **CONFEDERATION LIFE, of Toronto,** has the best there is in life insurance. It will secure your income to your wife after you are gone. You had better look into this! Remember the CONFEDERATION LIFE reminded you.

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