

Messenger and Visitor.

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Short Crops in Germany.

The crop reports from Germany indicate a very serious shrinkage in the yield of cereals as compared with last year, and although the world's grain crop will from all reports be an abundant one as a whole, the failure in Germany will be very sensibly felt in that country. Mr. Frank H. Mason, United States Consul General at Berlin estimates that the winter wheat crop of Prussia will not exceed 1,192,000 tons leaving a deficit as compared with last year of more than a million tons valued at \$43,732,500. The rye crop of Prussia is said to be no better than the wheat crop and much the same condition of things throughout Germany. Heavy importations of grain will therefore be necessary, and the small farmers especially will require help. The Government has accordingly taken steps to afford the necessary relief.

The Boers in Bermuda.

Boer prisoners of war to the number of nearly a thousand men have been brought to Bermuda where they have been placed under guard on Burt's and Darrell's Islands. The prisoners, especially those from the Orange State, who number 800, are said to be a fine-looking lot of men, quiet, well-mannered and many of them educated. These Orange State men recognize the fact that they have been fighting for a lost cause and say they never wanted to fight but were forced into it. Many of them have English names, it is said, and are the sons of Englishmen who settled in South Africa. Their great desire is to return to their families on whose account they are naturally filled with anxiety. In their confinement they feel keenly the lack of occupation, ask for tools with which to work and show much ingenuity and skill in the construction of small articles which they sell as souvenirs. The Orange State men are represented as quite ready to accept the inevitable result of the war, but it is different with the Transvalliers who manifest a much less submissive spirit and want to be free in order that they might carry on the fight.

The Automobile.

It seems probable that one of the remarkable changes of the next fifty years will be in connection with the modes of travel in suburban and country districts. This change will be effected by the automobile which as a means of locomotion has already passed the tentative stage. Recent trials of speed in Europe show that, on a hard and level road-bed, the automobile can be safely driven at a speed which leaves the iron horse on his iron railway far behind. When we say *safely*, we mean of course provided the course be kept clear of obstructions, for a vehicle moving at the rate of from 60 to 80 miles an hour will need a clear track. To dispute the right of way with a cow, for instance, would no doubt result badly for the "cow" and perhaps be no less embarrassing to the other party. But the automobile is very responsive to the hand of the skillful driver, and the velocity mentioned of course racing speed. On a good and reasonably straight road these vehicles can no doubt be run quite safely at a speed of from twenty to thirty miles an hour. But such roads as would be required for the running of automobiles are not now to be found to any extent worth mentioning in this country. But when the perfection of adaptation between motive power and carriages, with the minimum of cost, has been attained, it seems probable that the advantages of running motor carriages on macadamized road-beds will be so great and so apparent that suitable roads will be constructed. Naturally this will take place first in the more densely settled districts where travel is greatest and in parts of the country where solid road-beds can be constructed at least cost. The establishment of the automobile

period will mean the greater distribution of population, and it will also be of great importance to the farmer in providing a means for the speedy transportation of his lighter products to market. "With proper road improvements," says the New York Tribune, "an enormous market for automobiles might be secured. City populations are tending countryward, and will go as far as they can with comfort. Where roads are adapted to automobiles the suburban area may be extended much further from railroad stations and trolley lines than now, and large tracts of land be made available for residence. Neither in city nor country will traffic forever be concentrated on railroad lines. More smooth streets will be demanded in the former, by which people can make their way in comfort with their own vehicles to and from their business. The development of good highways is as much a matter of public interest as the building of bridges and tunnels, and when the latter have been provided to meet the immediate needs of the greatest number it may be expected that with the rapid improvement in automobiles, making them even more than now practical vehicles for general business and travel, the demand will be irresistible for extensive street and road improvements."

Artistic Illumination.

The New York Tribune calls attention to the illumination by electricity of the exterior of the Pan-American buildings at Buffalo as the spectacle which surpasses, both in interest and in beauty, all other features of the exposition. This illumination which begins every night at 8.30 o'clock is described as follows: "At that hour the thousands assembled in the main court behold first a faint, dull rosy glow along the angles and over the facades of the buildings. Then, with a gradual and delicate transition, like the efflorescence of some magical fantasy upon the night, the thousands of veiled rubies become lambent beads of burning amber, the cold white glare of electricity melting into a light too golden, too soft, to be called dazzling. The flamboyant structures flanking the long central basin, dominated by the severely beautiful lines of the tall tower at one end, then take on an enchantment unsuspected in the garish light of day. The multitude applauds, and from that applause, as from the illumination itself, there flow divers reflections." Many will certainly sympathize with The Tribune's intimation that in this triumph of illumination by electricity there is a suggestion for the expression of the fourth of July sentiment far more artistic, and at the same time far less dangerous and less offensive to the ears and to the nostrils, than the time-honored practice of exploding gunpowder. "Is there any reason," it is asked, "why this sane substitute for uncouth sound and fury, this miracle of art and ingenuity, this boon of æsthetic pleasure, should be known only once in years, and then as the accompaniment to a single sort of enterprise or as the exclusive appanage of the city which happens to have Niagara Falls harnessed at its gates." But in projecting such a reform as that the Tribune must reckon with certain invincible elemental instincts implanted in the small boy's nature. What are all such miracles of art with their "exquisitely unfolded splendor" to the American or Canadian small boy, compared with the hideous din and the smell of burning gunpowder which accompany his exploitation of the fire cracker? Think of the despairing sadness that would settle down upon his features if told that his patriotic sentiments must henceforth find expression in contemplating an "exquisitely unfolded splendor" that should "leave unbroken the precious silence of the night—doing harm to no living creature, imperiling no man's possessions!"

P. E. I. Association.

The 34th annual session of the P. E. I. Baptist Association convened with the Hazelbrook church on Friday, July 5th. Your correspondent had always been inclined to discount slightly the enthusiastic reports of the beauty of the Island and the hospitality of its people; but now, having had experience of both, he would characterize those reports as coldly judicial. The trip across the Strait was delightful, and the pleasure was enhanced by the presence of our genial professor of classics at Acadia, Dr. R. V. Jones, whose attendance at the various sessions was appreciated by all. The Hazelbrook church in which the Association met, is one of the most convenient and commodious on the Island—indeed we might say in the Maritime Provinces—and the friends of Hazelbrook and surrounding districts vied with each other in making the delegates enjoy themselves.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The Association was opened with devotional exercises led by the retiring Moderator, Rev. W. H. Warren. This was an inspiring service in which many bore prompt and joyful testimony to the goodness of God, and was a fitting and helpful prelude to the work of the Association. After this service the list of delegates was read by Rev. J. C. Spurr. As usual the number of delegates in attendance at the first session was small, but before Saturday night the attendance had reached the average.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of Rev. John Clark as Moderator, Bro. Arthur Simpson as Secretary, Rev. A. H. Whitman as assistant Secretary, and Bro. Layton McCabe as Treasurer. The retiring Moderator then gave his address, reviewing briefly the history of the Island Association, and emphasizing the need of loyalty to denominational truths and principles. After the usual routine of appointing the various committees, the following and all others who might arrive late were invited to seats:—Dr. R. V. Jones, of Acadia; Rev. A. E. Ingram, and Rev. I. C. Archibald and wife.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The session opened with a fifteen minute devotional service led by the Moderator. The first business taken up was the report on Obituaries, which was read by Rev. J. C. Spurr. This report made appreciative and sympathetic mention of the following faithful ones who have fallen during the past year: W. T. Jelly, Mrs. John McKinnon, Mrs. Benjamin Wood, Thomas Bulman, Dr. James McLeod, Mrs. William Scott, Charles Dockendorff, Thomas Lund, Mrs. Alexander Scott, Minnie W. Robertson, Ethel Cohoon, Ella J. Scott, Mrs. John Martin, and Mrs. John S. McDonald. It will be noticed that in this report a rather marked departure has been made from the usual custom at Associations in reporting the death only of the ministers, and this change seemed to be approved by the general voice of the Association. And the idea might well be recommended to the consideration of the committees on Obituaries of the other Associations.

A very carefully prepared report touching the various phases of Sunday School work was read by Bro. Jacob Bain, but some of the things in the report did not seem to satisfy the brethren altogether. So the clause relating to the membership of our Sunday schools and one that seemed to imply an opposition between Baptist and Christian doctrine were referred back to the committee for further consideration.

The report on Missions, prepared by Rev. H. Carter, was read by Rev. W. H. Warren, and laid on the table until the evening session. During most of the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Opie, Methodist, was present, being on entering invited to a seat in the Association.

FRIDAY EVENING.

A fifteen minute devotional service led by Rev. E. P. Calder opened the session, and struck the keynote of the evening.

The first address was by Rev. G. P. Raymond on Home Mission work. This address was a short resumé of the history of H. M. work in the Maritime Provinces. The beginning was in 1800, and by 1810 the Association which met at Granville represented 14 churches with a membership of 924. In 1815 the Association declared itself a missionary society with Revs. Crandall and Bancroft as missionaries. Soon after this the period of disintegration began, until at last there came to be eight Associations and the same number of Home Mission Boards. This was followed by the period of centraliza-

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The N. B. Southern Association.

The N. B. Southern Association met in its twenty-second annual session with the Norton church on Saturday, July 6th. The parish of Norton is one of the most pleasantly situated and attractive pieces of country in the Province. It lies between the parishes of Rothesay and Sussex along the course of the Kennebecasis River, here a shallow stream bordered with interval lands and winding westward through a narrow valley flanked by lines of grass or forest-covered hills on the north and on the south. The landscape from almost any point is one which the eye of the beholder rests upon with great delight, and from some points of view the scenery is wonderfully fine. The eye takes in the interval lands along the river with the meadows sloping gently toward the hills, clothed now in garments of many colors and sweet with the scent of clover and other fragrant grasses; the graceful elms and smaller trees and shrubs that everywhere relieve the monotony of the landscape; the winding river flashing in the sunlight or reflecting from its glassy surface the luxuriant greenery that lines its banks, and the pleasant homesteads which, especially on the north side of the river, nestle under the shelter of the high hills,—all this with a fertile and productive soil and healthful conditions as to climate, making a country which any people might be proud to call their home. And this is no isolated, back-woods country, but lying within twenty-five or thirty miles of the city of St. John, and with the many trains of the Intercolonial Railway running daily through the valley. With all the advantages which this charming district of country presents, it is difficult to see why it has not become more highly cultivated and more thickly populated than it has.

The Southern Association embraces the counties of St. John, Kings and Charlotte, with 46 churches reporting about 5500 members. The oldest church in the Association is that of Norton with which the Association met, having been organized in the year 1800.

The meeting of the Association on Saturday afternoon was preceded by meetings of the B. Y. P. Union of the Association on Friday evening and Saturday morning. At the Friday evening meeting Rev. A. T. Dykeman, president of the Union occupied the chair. Among those present at the meeting were Rev. N. A. McNeill, pastor of the church, President Trotter of Acadia, Revs. J. H. Hughes, George Howard, Alexander White, J. D. Freeman, P. J. Stackhouse and Mr. D. J. Nelly. The meeting was opened with the reading of the Scriptures, and prayer by Dr. Trotter. Two addresses were delivered, the speakers being Rev. A. White and Rev. J. D. Freeman. Mr. White's subject was "Young People's Work," and Mr. Freeman's "The Opportunity of the Hour." The addresses were highly appreciated and the meeting was one which might be expected to leave lasting impressions.

The meeting of Saturday morning was a business session of the Union. The representation present from the societies was very small. There are eleven local societies connected with the Union, of which six sent in reports and one other had a representative present. The reports received give the following result as to membership:

Brussels street, St. John, 120 members; Germain street, St. John, 197; Lodge, Daffarin, 15; Tabernacle, St. John, 71; Main street, St. John, 87; Fairville, 70; making a total in the six reporting Unions of 572, a decrease of 40 on last year's report. In Junior Unions these churches report also a membership of 120. Three Unions have had an increase and three a decrease in membership during the year.

The following officers were elected for the current year:

President, Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Fairville; Vice-president, Rev. Alex. White, Main street, St. John; Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Evans, 9 Waterloo street, St. John; Treasurer, Miss Maud Stillwell, 25 Richmond street, St. John; Executive Committee, Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Rev. H. D. Worden, Rev. N. A. McNeill.

The first meeting of the Association at 2:30 p. m. was called to order by Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, assistant clerk, who was the only officer of the Association present. Rev. Alex. White was called to the chair, and the Association being opened with singing, reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. J. H. Hughes, proceeded to elect its officers for the year. Rev. A. T. Dykeman was chosen Moderator, Rev. B. N. Nobles, Vice moderator, Bro. J. F. Black, and Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, Clerks, and Bro. John H. Fowler, Treasurer. After the appointment of some committees, the report on Denominational Literature was presented by Rev. N. A. McNeill.

The report opened with the statement that "the average of our people today, as compared with the Baptists of twenty-five or thirty years ago, are not so deeply rooted and grounded in the faith as it was once for all delivered to the saints," and attributed this decadence to the weak and unwholesome character of much of the literature which finds its way into the homes and the Sunday school and to the effect of so-called Christian unions. Strength and stability in the truth cannot be attained through the use of diseased literature, hence was urged the duty of "patrolising the production of our distinc-

tive denominational authors." Special emphasis was laid upon maintaining the doctrine of the new birth and a regenerate church membership, and upon making the Sunday school reading strong and helpful to the cultivation of Baptist principles. The report heartily commended the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to the support of the denomination, and in conclusion urged the supreme importance of Bible study. The report was discussed at some length, Revs. J. Coombs, Dr. Trotter, R. M. Bynon, H. D. Worden, W. M. Fields, J. H. Hughes, Brethren W. Lewis, E. Hughes, S. Frost and others taking part in it. The deliverances of the report in reference to the importance of maintaining Baptist principles and denominational work along distinctively Baptist lines were duly emphasized. Hearty interest was expressed in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR and means for enlarging its circulation were canvassed. The report being adopted, the remainder of the session was devoted to the reading of letters from the churches.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The written report of Secretary Nobles of the Home Mission Board was distributed, and its consideration deferred until Monday.

The report on Education was then called for and was presented by S. McC. Black. The report accentuated the declaration that true education is Christian education. Therefore its connection is not merely with the denominational school or college, but also with the family, the public school and the church. Such education it is the business of Christians to promote, and because Christian education is so valuable in all these connections, it is important that our denominational high schools and college be well supported. The report therefore commended the schools at Wolfville to the support of the body, and presented facts similar to those which have been given in connection with the reports of other Associations, indicating the work of the College, the Seminary and Academy, and the measure of success which is attending them.

Two addresses followed.

Principal H. L. Brittain of the Academy moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so made a good speech, his facts and arguments being enlivened by humorous allusions which kept his audience in good humor. Mr. Brittain expressed his gratification at being in his native county (he was born in the "city of Apohaqui") and he thought the valley of the Kennebecasis rather surpassed in the beauty of its natural scenery the far-famed "land of Evangeline." Turning to his subject Mr. Brittain spoke of the great value of the service which Horton Academy had rendered to the denomination and its present importance. Founded in 1828, it was next to the oldest school of its kind in the Maritime Provinces. It had graduated many ministers, physicians, lawyers, educationists and others, some of whom had become highly distinguished men. Speaking of present conditions Mr. Brittain said that the school had increased materially in attendance during the last year or two, and a corresponding increase was expected next year. He spoke of the different courses of study offered by the Academy and the opportunities thus afforded young men to prepare for the creditable and successful discharge of the duties of life in various departments of service. There had been in the Academy last year some students from New Brunswick who had made their mark in the school, but the number from the Province was not so large as it should be. He would not say whose fault that was, but if all the pastors would keep their eyes open for bright boys who should attend the Academy he was sure the number could be largely increased. So far as was practicable he wished to make a vigorous personal canvass of the country.

President Trotter who followed said that in comparison with Principal Brittain he felt himself to be at some disadvantage because he could not claim to be a New Brunswicker. But he might claim to represent a New Brunswick institution, Three or four of the professors in the college were from this Province. So was the Principal of the Academy and the Principal elect of the Seminary. The first great encouragement he had received in the effort to raise the \$60,000 of the Forward Movement Fund was the \$5,000 contribution of a New Brunswick man. Dr. Trotter spoke of the Seminary and its purpose to produce a refined, cultured, godly womanhood than which there was in the world no more beautiful and potent influence. The attendance at the Seminary had not been so large as it seemed it should be, but it was a gratifying fact that more than half the number of students in residence in the Seminary last year were from New Brunswick. The policy of having a male principal who could represent the school to its constituency, with a lady vice-principal on whom would rest the duty of caring for the internal economy of the school was to be continued, and good results were hoped from Mr. DeWolfe's administration. Dr. Trotter proceeded to speak of the College, its attendance of 140 students and its graduating class of 32, the largest graduated by any college in the Maritime Provinces. Eleven of these were from New Brunswick. He spoke gratefully also of the spiritual revival experienced during the winter, also of the theological work arranged for upon the Payant

foundation. Much good was expected from the accession of Dr. Chute to the Faculty who would fill the Chair of Hebrew and of Biblical Literature.

SUNDAY.

The threatening appearance of the sky on Sunday morning doubtless prevented some who otherwise would have been present at the services, but the light showers of the early morning served to lay the dust and cool the air. During the day there was no rain, but a heavy shower in the evening and the extreme darkness made the getting home somewhat unpleasant and for some not without serious danger.

Many pulpits in the vicinity—Baptist and others—were supplied by ministers attending the Association. At Central Norton, the place of meeting, Dr. Trotter was the preacher at the morning service. His text was found in II Peter 1:5, and the discourse, which was a masterly exposition of the passage and its context, was rich in truth for all who have ears to hear the message of the gospel.

At three o'clock the annual sermon before the Association was preached by Rev. P. J. Stackhouse of St. John. The text was Luke 24:49—the theme "The Endowment of Power."

The speaker referred to the love of power as universal among men. Give me power is the cry of every heart. Power the risen Christ promised to his disciples. It was not physical or miraculous power or the power of logic and eloquence, but the power of the Holy Spirit. The speaker discussed the various manifestations of the Spirit's power which appear in the Scriptures, e. g. the power manifested in Balaam, in connection with the building of the Mosaic Tabernacle and its furnishings, the Spirit's power manifest in the Prophets and in Jesus Christ. Christ did not enter upon his public ministry until anointed with the Spirit and the disciples were incomplete until they were endued with the power from on high. The possession of this power was the grand condition of success in the ministry.

In this connection reference was made to Spurgeon, Moody and other men of eminent power in the Christian ministry, who owed their success not merely to their natural abilities, however great, but to the indwelling power of the Holy Spirit. The value of knowledge and mental training was recognized, but the place of these was secondary. Education could sharpen the sword, but the power to wield it was of the Holy Ghost. The Spirit makes Christ real to us for He takes the things of Christ and shows them unto us.

In conclusion Mr. Stackhouse dwelt upon the conditions of receiving the Spirit's power. These were especially two: (1.) Obedience to known duty. (2.) Communion with God. The building was crowded and the heat somewhat oppressive, but the preacher held the close attention of his congregation throughout the excellent and very impressive discourse.

In the evening Rev. Geo. Howard, a farmer pastor of the church, was heard with deep interest as he spoke on the subject of Christian Hope, Rom. v:5. This was followed by an after-service led by Bro. Stackhouse, in which a large number took part.

MONDAY.

After a devotional service, the Association opened with prayer by Rev. W. C. Goucher. The remainder of the letters from the churches were then read, and the subject of Home Missions was taken up, the report being presented by Rev. B. N. Nobles. This report was the same as that considered by the Western Association, and the main facts in connection with it were noted in the report of its proceedings which appeared in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR last week. The report received consideration clause by clause and with brief discussion was adopted.

The report on Temperance was presented by Rev. W. C. Goucher. The report characterized the history of the liquor traffic as being "like Ezekiel's roll, written within and without with lamentations, mourning and woe," as "standing the highest obstacle to the church of Christ and as doing more than all other agencies combined to corrupt the fountains of national, political, social and domestic life." The report considered it safe to report that, notwithstanding some discouragement experienced in reference to the outcome of the Plebiscite of 1898, "there is at the same time a gradual rising of the tide of Christian sentiment, tending to curtail the traffic and to confine the use of intoxicants to ever narrowing circles." This was supported by statements issued by the Dominion Alliance, showing the very large proportion of the country in which legal local prohibition now prevails, and noting the fact that the Province of P. E. Island is now under prohibitory law. The report charged that "the two most powerful influences opposed to prohibition appear to be found in the political exigencies of party and the unfaithfulness of the Christian church. . . . If the whole Christian church were to do its duty and rise in its might against the liquor traffic a radical change for the better would soon be manifested. The following recommendations were made.

1. That the churches absolutely refuse to consider any application for church-membership where the applicant is not known as a total abstainer from all that intoxicates.

2. That a temperance department such as that adopted by the Provincial Sunday-school Association be introduced into all our Sunday schools.

3. That pastors be requested to preach at least one sermon to their respective congregations during the year on the relation of the church to the prohibition of the liquor traffic, or a kindred subject.

4. That strenuous effort be made to secure every possible advantage through existing laws and political agencies for the further suppression of the traffic in strong drink and the ultimate triumph of the Temperance cause.

The report called forth a rather lively discussion principally in reference to the first recommendation to which objection was taken by some because, as it was held, it seemed to intimate that at least some Baptist churches now received into membership persons who were known to be addicted to drink. Others objected to it because, as they held, it seemed to imply an illogical distinction between the conditions of receiving persons into the church and of retaining in church fellowship. The report was, however, finally adopted without amendment.

At the afternoon session Rev. J. H. Hughes from the Committee on Church Incorporation reported that progress was being made in the matter, that it was the opinion of some of the legal minds connected with the denomination that in order to avoid the churches being drawn into litigation under certain contingencies it was better that the act should name the trustees rather than the church as the body to be incorporated. This view had been endorsed by the Western Association and he moved that this Association take similar action. After some discussion this motion was adopted and Rev. J. H. Hughes and A. A. Wilson, Esq., appointed a Committee on Church Incorporation.

A communication from the Clerk of the Western Association was read stating that that body had appointed twelve brethren to act on the H. M. Board for the Province, but had provided that if the other Associations should prefer to appoint some smaller number than twelve, then the first named of these brethren to the number chosen by the other Associations should constitute the Western Association's representation on the Board. After some discussion a resolution was adopted providing for a representation of nine from the Association on the Provincial Board, but, in view of the uncertainty of the action of the Eastern Association in the matter, making the first six named of the nine the Committee of the Southern Association, if the Eastern should appoint only six. It was also voted that, in case the Eastern Association should appoint twelve, the Committee of the Southern Association should be empowered to add three to their number.

The names of the nine brethren named by the Nominating Committee and appointed for this work are: Rev. B. N. Nobles, Rev. J. H. Hughes, R. G. Haley, Rev. J. D. Freeman, Rev. W. C. Goucher, Rev. W. M. Field, Jacob Titus, Samuel Flewelling and Rev. W. Camp.

The following named were appointed committees in their respective counties for pressing forward the work of the Twentieth Century Fund on behalf of missions. Kings County, Revs. W. Camp and N. A. McNeill; St. John County, Revs. B. N. Nobles and S. H. Cornwall; Charlotte County, Revs. W. C. Goucher and H. D. Worden.

In accordance with an arrangement made at the Association of last year two excellent papers were presented on subjects outside the ordinary routine of Association work. The first was by Rev. B. N. Nobles on "The Place of the Holy Spirit in the Prayer Meeting"; the second was by Rev. H. F. Waring (read by Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, entitled, "The Lord's Supper as a Consecrating Ordinance." It is to be regretted that these papers could not have been presented before a large audience.

The circular letter of the Association, prepared we believe by Rev. A. H. Lavers, was read by the clerk of the Association. This letter contains some statistical statements from which it appears that the present number of churches in connection with the Association is 46, which is a reduction of two as compared with the published statement of last year. But last year's number is incorrect. The "1st St. Andrews" church (which is the same as Bayside) should be omitted and "2nd St. Andrews" should be "St. Andrews" simply. Of this number 34 only have sent letters to the Association this year as compared with 36 last year. A number of the churches reported pastorless last year are now supplied, while some others are about to become pastorless. Baptisms are reported from 22 of the churches making 207 in all as compared with 220 last year. The net increase for the year is 124. In the Association there are 15 parsonages valued at \$20,200. There are 56 houses of worship with accommodation for 14,366 worshippers and valued at \$168,900. Last year 5,395 church members were reported, which would make the present membership 5,523. The oldest church is that of Norton, organized in 1800, reporting last year a membership of 609. Last year 39 Sunday schools were reported, with 3,679 scholars, 449 teachers and 5,620 volumes in the libraries. Twenty-nine of the churches report their non-resident members, aggregating 1102. From the following churches no letters were received: Ballie, Bartlett's Mills, Bayside, Bocabec, 2nd Johnston, Peskahagan, Second Falls, Smithtown, 3rd Springfield, St. Andrews, Titusville, Upham, Willow Grove.

Monday evening was devoted to a public meeting in the interests of missions. Rev. B. N. Nobles presided. The Scriptures were read by Rev. R. M. Bynon.

Mrs. Cox, the Provincial Secretary of the W. B. M. Union, addressed the meeting, speaking particularly of the home department of the Foreign work. She glanced briefly at the history of the work from the inception of the Woman's Aid Movement and showed the progress that had been made. She regretted, however, that there had been a decrease in the Societies of Kings County.

Miss Clarke, Missionary elect, spoke in a very interesting way of her experience in reference to missionary work, the call which she felt had come to her to go to the foreign field and her deep interest in the missionary cause. After Miss Clark had spoken prayer was offered by Rev. W. E. McIntyre for a blessing upon her in her prospective labors in the mission field.

Rev. B. N. Nobles, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions for the Province, spoke in the interests of that work, urging the reasons for home missions and calling attention to the needs and opportunities which the home mission field presented.

Education as Self-Interpretation.

BY PROFESSOR S. C. MITCHELL.

It is something for the teacher to give the student an interpretation of nature in science, of human experience in history, and of life in literature, but that by no means exhausts his duty. The essential work of the teacher is to interpret the student to himself, to bring him to consciousness, so to quicken his mind that the interpretative faculty becomes active in him. In teaching the student science, history and literature, you hold up before him, as it were, a mirror wherein he sees himself. All these—science, history and literature—are the soul objectified. It is well for the student to contemplate long that image of himself thus mirrored in institutions, in systems of thought and in religion. But the educative process must not be permitted to stop here. Education is far more than a panoramic view of man's achievements; far more than a compendium of history and science. Were this the only aim, a phonograph would be an ideal student, because it would both retain all the information imparted and give it forth upon occasion.

The beginning and end of education is self-knowledge. It was the profound realization of this fact that led Socrates to take as the motto of his schools that Delphian inscription: "Know thyself." Every true teacher is set "that the thoughts out of many hearts may be revealed." For the vision of visions to the learner is the apocalypse of himself. What use has he for telescope or microscope, if his own eye be blind? These are but to supplement the powers of the natural eye. What advantage is there to know science and history, if there be not awakened in the student that active force, that constructive principle, which can make use of these materials in expressing itself, just as I am now using letters to spell out my thought?

It is an epoch in the infant's life when it discovers that it has hands. The educative impulse has begun when the student is aroused to react upon the world without. Then only does he commence to assimilate facts and to appropriate knowledge. The germinal element, as in the egg, becomes active and feeds upon the environing sustenance.

How shall a man get to know himself? By action. As Napoleon in Italy dashed across that bridge swept by the Austrian fire, the thought flashed upon him, he tells us, "I, too, may become great." So with every fresh realization of inner power; it is born in the heat and agony of action. Now the office of the teacher is to summon mind to activity, to call thought into play, to set free the native energy in man. He is a challenger of the intellect. He is the midwife of ideas. He is a question mark, a suggestion, a match that sets off a train of ideas. He provokes thought by science, by history, by literature, by philosophy. He gets the student to assert himself in these various spheres of activity. These subjects are the trapeze, the bars and the rings upon which the intellectual athlete exercises his muscles. Mathematics, for instance, is a punching bag, of which the chief value consists in offering resistance to the blow and thereby developing the arm. As steel knocks fire out of the flint, so mind impinging on mind begets inspiration. Herein lies the significance of personality. It woos and courts the active expression of the student's powers, as the lover does the bashful maiden. Like the instinct of the mother-bird which prompts her to pitch the young out of the nest that they may try their own wings, the teacher ever throws the student on his own resources, asking far more questions than he answers.

What does self-knowledge involve? The realization of THE PURPOSEFULNESS OF LIFE.

What meaning shall I attach to my life? The answer to that question is the true gauge upon which my life will run. This intensity of conscious purpose characterizes every great life. Even the casual reader must be impressed by the unity of the life of our Lord. From the boy of twelve in the temple to his last sigh on the cross, one purpose engrossed his being. This purpose was not instinctive, but conscious. He stated it in the plainest words: "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." Paul's whole life likewise resolves itself into the statement: "This one thing I do." What was the great message of Mazzini, that prophet of the nineteenth century, who spoke to the dry bones of Italy and made them live again? "Life is a mission." With that electric idea he energized the Italian people, enslaved for three centuries, and lifted them to a pitch of moral heroism rarely equalled in the annals of mankind.

A young man once asked Prince Albert what he should do in life. The Prince's reply was: "Find out God's plan in your generation, and fall into line." Not only does each generation embody God's plan, but every man incarnates the divine purpose. The Saviour, referring to his disciples, said: "As thou didst send me into the world, even so sent I them into the world." Mark the parallelism here between the mission of Christ and that of the disciple. Talent is a mission. The impulse to bury the talent springs from ignorance of the use to which it can be put. Drifting is the secret of the dis-

content and inefficiency that mar our lives. The ship with a helm and in whose heaven is a polar star makes a straight course to its haven. The man in whose breast throbs a mighty purpose commands the future. "This is the victory that overcomes the world, even our faith." Witness Hannibal, William the Silent, Cobden, Garibaldi, and Washington.

Another essential element in self-knowledge is a realization of

THE PLASTICITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

Mind and nature are correlative. No sooner does mind become conscious of its initiative force than it discovers that the world is plastic to its purposes. At first we view the world as fixed and finished. All appears crystallized. Our business, it seems, is to fit ourselves into the all-embracing mechanism. But the moment we stretch forth the hand, we become aware that nature, society and government are as putty. So far from being solid they are in a perpetual flux. The only thing about them that is constant is—change. To the inner activity of mind, once awakened, things without send the invitation as to a King: "Come and rule over us." Confidence must be breathed into the student that he can mould institutions, laws, customs, literatures and societies as the child in the kindergarten moulds the clay into shapes to suit its will.

"In the world there is nothing great but man, In man there is nothing great but mind."

To this aphorism of Sir William Hamilton, I should add: In mind there is nothing great but creative force, that alone gives value to life. The generation of such creative force is the aim of education. A college, therefore, should stand, not for erudition, but for the spirit of truth. It should put intellectual fairness above shrewdness. It will be of service, not according to what it gives the student, but according to what it begets in him. It should enable him to live rather than to get a livelihood. The college should freight him with ideals rather than ideas. For, in the final analysis, it is the spirit that quickeneth, the flesh provideth nothing. Spinoza determined to be a philosopher, but he chose to grind glasses to earn his bread. Paul was a preacher, but his trade was tent-making. John Stuart Mill was a logician, but he got his living as a clerk in the East India office. Grote wrote the history of Greece, but London knew him as a banker. The college concerns itself not so much with one's trade as with the spirit of the man. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." Education is a spiritual friendship, and in its glow character ripens in the love of truth and righteousness.—Standard.

Richmond College.

Trees as Spiritual or Moral Symbols.

The symbolic allusions to trees in the Bible surpass in number and significance those found in any ancient or modern books.

In Eden "out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food." The tree of the knowledge of good and evil was there also, and the tree of life in the midst of the garden. In the promised land the children of Israel were to plant all manner of trees for food. In their thanksgiving feast of seven years, celebrated in the seventh month, they were to take on the first day the boughs of goodly trees, the branches of palm trees, the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook for symbols of gratitude and joy.

In the inimitable drama of Job, when in deepest gloom his life seemed less than that of a tree. "For there is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again, and that the tender branch thereof will not cease. Though the root thereof wax old in the earth, and the stock thereof die in the ground; yet through the scent of water it will bud, and bring forth boughs like a plant. But man dieth, and wasteth away: yea, man giving up the ghost, and where is he?" Again he said, "Mine hope hath he removed like a tree."

But the first Psalm declareth that the righteous "shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither." And the trees of the wood are to rejoice before the Lord: for he cometh to judge the world with righteousness, and the people with his truth.

The paths of wisdom are paths of peace, for "she is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her." "The fruit of the righteous is also a tree of life," and though hops deferred maketh the heart sick, "when the desire cometh, it is a tree of life."

John the Baptist makes a striking use of the tree: "And now also the ax is laid unto the root of the tree; every tree therefore which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire." Jesus uses the tree with wonderful appositeness of illustration and persuasiveness of allusion: "Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit. A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire. Therefore by their fruits ye shall know them."

The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, "the least of all seeds; but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs;" it even rises above herbs, "and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof." Jude describes the gluttonous and licentious hypocrites bearing the name of Christ, as "trees whose fruit withereth without fruit, twice dead, plucked up by the roots." And in the Apocalypse the promise is given to those who overcome that they shall "eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God;" the tree "which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month; and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations." And as the awful but hopeful prophecy approaches its end a voice was heard in heaven saying, "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last."—Christian Advocate.

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Editorial Notes.

—Mr. K. J. Colpitts who has just graduated from Acadia College, has been engaged as Financial Agent of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. He will visit the churches in Prince Edward Island and also those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Mr. Colpitts is ready to preach for any minister, and to do all in his power to further the interests of the paper he represents which stands for so much in the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. We are sure the pastors of all our churches will give him their confidence and hearty support in the work he has undertaken.

—It may be of interest to many of the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to know that in the Baptist Burial ground at Central Norton repose the remains of Elder Innes, the first pastor of the Central Norton church, who died in 1817 and who was imprisoned for nine months in the St. John jail for having performed the marriage ceremony at St. Martins. According to the law of that day none but ministers of the Episcopal Church were permitted to solemnize marriage.

—Rev. Emory W. Hunt, D. D., who is the late Dr. A. J. Gordon's successor as pastor of the Clarendon St. church, Boston, has been elected to the presidency of Denison University at Granville, Ohio. Dr. Hunt is about returning from a European trip, and his decision as to the call to Denison has not yet been announced. 'The Watchman' indicates its confidence in Dr. Hunt's fitness for the position, but says that after waiting so many years for a successor to Dr. Gordon the Clarendon St. church will not easily consent to the loss of its pastor.

—Zion's Advocate says: "Wellesley College has a copy of Elliot's Indian Bible, which was formerly the property of Rev. Andrew Bonar of Glasgow, Scotland, and was given by him to the college library. This copy belongs to the second edition printed in this country in 1680, for the Right Honourable Corporation in London, for the propagation of the gospel among the Indians of New England." It is in the original binding, and perfect except the title-page to the Old Testament. The Old Testament has 425 leaves, the New Testament 131, and the paraphrases of the Psalms and catechism 51." A copy similar to this was sold in London in 1870 for \$1200.

—We have a number of contributions on hand which we shall be glad to publish as soon as practicable. Just now it will be seen that the reports of the Associations are making pretty large demands upon our space. Those who send us matter of any kind for publication will please bear in mind that it is necessary that their names shall accompany the matter sent. Some of our friends seem to have forgotten the announcement made some time ago that, outside of contributions to the general work of the denomination, the MESSENGER AND VISITOR cannot publish acknowledgments of moneys received. We desire to oblige our friends in these matters as far as practicable, but it will be seen that the publishing of all the general contributions demands a large amount of space.

—Whatever may be thought or said of the morality of the methods by which great fortunes are being acquired in this age, it must be gratifying to observe that so much of the great wealth which has come into the possession of the few is of their own motive being transferred to the treasures of institutions which have for their object the public welfare. Mr. Carnegie's recent gifts to libraries and other public institutions have astonished the world. Last week we noted Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's gift of a million dollars to Harvard for the enlargement and improvement of the work of its medical department. This week we have to record the bequest of Mr. Jacob S. Rogers of his fortune, "conservatively estimated at \$8,000,000," to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, which is said to be probably the largest gift ever made by a private individual to a single institution.

—The National Division of the Sons of Temperance met last week in Charlottetown, P. E. I. Delegates were reported present from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, Ontario, and the other Maritime Provinces. The report of Most Worthy Grand Scribe Jewell showed that the number of subordinate

divisions on March 31, 1901, was 709, with a total membership of 32,688. On the same date the number of companies of Loyal Crusaders was 272, with a membership of 2,208. The Bands of Hope numbered 50. The membership totalled 2,000. The decrease in subordinate divisions is 57. Returns from New Brunswick show a loss of 18 divisions and 547 members. Nova Scotia shows a net gain of 82 members. Seventeen divisions were instituted and 89 reorganized. Nine Bands of Hope were formed. P. E. Island reports a loss of eight divisions and 194 members. Three divisions and four companies of Crusaders have been organized.

—The hot wave which came with the last days of June and the first days of the present month was felt widely over the continent, and was especially severe in some of the cities of the United States, resulting in thousands of prostrations and many hundreds of deaths. The temperature in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia reached over 100°. On July 1st it was reported at 106° in some of the streets of New York, and 98° on the top of a high building, while the following day was still more oppressive and fatal to life, 280 deaths being reported in the district of New York. In Leavenworth, Kansas, the mercury rose to 108° and in other parts of the State a temperature of from 102° to 104° was reported. The heat was so intense in many places that work on the farms and in the factories had to be abandoned. Men worked by moonlight harvesting wheat in Kansas and cutting hay in New Jersey. Several persons of prominence in the country are among those who succumbed to the terrible heat. Among these may be mentioned especially John Fiske, the historian and writer upon philosophical subjects, Mrs. Potter, the wife of Bishop Potter of New York, and Jacob S. Rogers, manufacturer of Locomotives, who has left his fortune of \$8,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of New York.

—It should not be surprising to learn that in the Unitarian denomination there is apparent a revulsion to higher views as to the character and office of Jesus Christ, for the doctrine that places Jesus on a common level with humanity does such violence both to the testimony of the New Testament and to the demand of the human soul for a Saviour that it could not abide permanently in any form of religion which is essentially Christian. The following remarks from a Unitarian writer in the 'London Christian World' indicate a movement of thought among English Unitarians highly gratifying from an evangelical standpoint, a movement also which the Congregationalist, from which we quote the paragraph, believes is coming to be realized in America. "Of late years," says this English writer, "there has begun to manifest itself among some of our ministers a reaction against the barren and unsatisfactory theism of the last generation, a tendency to lay renewed stress upon the personality of Jesus, to see in Him once more the chief revelation of the Father, the arche-type of the divinity of man and the humanity of God, to assert that Christianity is not 'a law of Commandments contained in ordinances' but the religion of the incarnation. It is insisted by them that Christ is indeed the mediator between God and man by showing men the Father as no one else could do; that he is the At-one-ment, because he and the Father are one; that in short the personality of Christ is the gospel."

—The death of John Fiske on July 4th at the comparatively early age of 59 has removed a man whose services had won for him an eminent place among men of letters and from whom service of great value was still expected. John Fiske, whose father's name was Green and who at first bore the name of Edmund Fiske Green, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1842. After his father's death and his mother's marriage to Hon. Edward Stoughton of New York, the boy's name was for some reason changed to that of his mother's grandfather, John Fiske. He was precocious in learning, being deep in history and the English classics, it is said, at seven and eight years of age, and having a large acquaintance with Latin and the Latin classics by the time he had reached his teens. With great powers of acquisition and assimilation Mr. Fiske united a remarkably quick and accurate memory. His mind was philosophical in its cast and his most notable work has been done in the lines of philosophy and history. His contributions to the historical literature of his own country, concerned chiefly with the colonial period, are recognized as being of great value. Of still higher value are his philosophical writings. While Mr. Fiske is not to be regarded as a profoundly original thinker, he possessed great ability for assimilating the thoughts of others and of transposing it from the abstruse forms in which philosophic minds are apt to cast their thoughts into language more luminous to the common understanding and perhaps to the philosophers themselves. Not least Mr. Fiske made the teaching of the evolutionary philosophy more comprehensible by the popular mind, but in his "Idea of God," "The Destiny of Man," and "Through Nature to God," he has done more perhaps than any other to harmonize that philosophy with theism and the positions of Christianity. Mr. Fiske's attitude toward Jesus Christ, if not altogether that of evangelical

or orthodox Christianity, was reverent and expectant. He looked for "a time when, in the truest sense, the Kingdoms of this world shall become the Kingdom of Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever, King of Kings and Lord of Lords." Mr. Fiske had in contemplation, it is said, the writing of a book to be entitled Jesus of Nazareth and the Foundation of Christianity. It will be a matter of wide regret that this book which we are told Mr. Fiske had thought of as his *magnum opus* will never be written.

From Halifax.

CLOSING OF DRAF AND DUMB SCHOOL. HELEN KELLER, AND THE DEATH OF MISS JOHNSTON.

The school for the deaf and dumb closed a very successful year on Saturday last. There were in attendance 111 pupils. The Hon. Dr. Parker, the chairman of the Board of Management, was present; but on account of his health, he requested the Lieutenant-Governor to preside. Thirty of the pupils are Roman Catholics, and the others are about equally divided between Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians. Mr. Fearon, the principal, and his staff are devoted to their work, the miracle of making the dumb speak, and the deaf hear. Special attention is given to the matter of teaching the pupils to articulate. The skill and patience required for this work are possessed by the teachers. The building is a very large and fine one, and commands an extensive view of the harbor and Dartmouth.

The special attraction of the occasion, was the presence of Miss Helen Keller and her devoted teacher and friend, Miss M. A. Sullivan. Miss Keller spent her twenty-first birthday in Nova Scotia. One could not look unmoved upon Miss Keller standing on the platform addressing a large and appreciative assemblage of people. Fourteen years ago that young woman was a little girl in her Alabama home, imprisoned in a realm of darkness and silence. The spring came and went, but to her there were no sunny skies, no wealth and beauty of foliage and flowers, no singing birds, no gladsome springtide. To her God had given beauty of form and rare endowment. Latent in that child of the sunny South were all the essentials of an accomplished, intelligent woman, but there was no sight, no hearing, and consequently no speech. She was deaf, dumb, and blind. In her dark, drear prison house, she was tumbling about in vague, indefinite thoughts and tumultuous emotions. To her there was no God, no eternity, no moral accountability. Now she is free. The soul and the intellect have been led out of the region and shadow of death. The English, Greek, French, Latin, and German languages are her servants. They minister to her emancipated spirit. History and the sciences have opened up to her their treasures; and pour light and gladness into her soul. She entered Harvard University (Radcliffe) with honors in English and German. In June last she finished her first year in that institution. Of all who have contributed to educate and refine this remarkably gifted young woman, Miss M. A. Sullivan stands first. She was called to the assistance of the parents when Helen was only seven years old. Miss Sullivan began to write on the palm of little Helen's hand. Through this medium that large-hearted, cultured woman entered into the realm of this child's dark and drear prison with the purpose of conducting her into the regions of light and joy. In three years from the time the first lesson was given, Miss Sullivan being in the North, led her pupil out of doors when the snow was falling, that she might feel the descending flakes. This gave her great pleasure. As she returned to the house she said:

"Out of the cloud-folds of his garments,
Winter shakes the snow."

In feeling the falling snow on her delicate hands, the words of Longfellow's "Snowflakes" must have come to her mind:—

"Out of the bosom of the air,
Out of the cloud-folds of her garments shaken,
Over the woodlands brown and bare,
Over the harvest fields forsaken,
Silent and soft and slow
Descends the snow."

Helen soon was able to spell by the manual alphabet eighty common words in a minute. Three years after her education began a second great joy and inspiration came to her soul. She heard that a little Norwegian girl, deaf, dumb, and blind like herself, had learned to understand others speaking by placing her fingers on the lips of the one speaking. Now it became a belief with her that she, too, could learn to speak and understand others. This was a second intellectual birth. If Ragnhild Kaata had been taught to speak and to understand by touching the lips of her teacher, Helen said in a burst of joy, "Now I know that I shall learn to speak too."

Sarah Fuller, in the Horace Mann School, Boston, was now engaged to be her instructor. There they stand before us as we imagine the beginning of this difficult task. Miss Fuller is showing the child of silence how to settle her tongue between the teeth on the lower jaw, preparatory to uttering the sound, i. On they went from point to point, slowly at first, but now after eleven years, this child of darkness converses freely with anyone she may chance to meet. With one finger on the lip of the speaker, and one on the throat just where joins the lower jaw,

she can detect shades of sound that might escape the ordinary ear.

Miss Keller is not destitute of humor. She toys with words and phrases like the most accomplished master of speech. The author of "Beautiful Joe" was introduced to her to the pleasure of both. "Are you fond of animals?" said the author. "Yes," replied Miss Keller, "I have a beautiful cocker spaniel called Dixie." "I, too, have an American dog," said the author, "that I brought from California." "What breed is it?" inquired Miss Keller. "An Irish setter," was the reply. "Then," said Miss Keller, "it is not an American dog," putting the emphasis on American, and breaking out into a merry laugh at this flash of humor.

When in repose there is a pensive expression to Miss Keller's fine, mobile, and expressive face. But the instant conversation begins, her countenance is full of light and joy. She speaks of the natural world as if she saw and heard everything. Whether imaginary or real I am not certain, but it seemed to me that while addressing the audience in the hall of the school for the deaf and dumb, there was flashing and glowing in her face more of heavenly light than I had ever before seen on a human countenance. After the union of those two spirits in the circumstances for fourteen years—the spirit of Miss Sullivan and the spirit of her miracle of a pupil—what a calamity it would be for the great enemy to rend them asunder. Doubtless the prayer has involuntarily gone up from many a heart, "O Lord make the lives of these two so united and so dependent the one on the other, long and happy."

A sense of a great loss has pressed the spirits of the Baptists of Halifax since Miss Amy Johnstone passed away. The talents and religious fervor of her distinguished grandfather were inherited by her. No one who knew that great man, but would be reminded of him on seeing his grand-daughter before an audience. There was in her the striking individuality, the strong personality, the tact, courage, and ready ability to meet any emergency, so often exhibited in the life of the great statesman and jurist. In her early teens Miss Johnstone made her choice, and from it she never swerved. She turned her back on fashionable society. She did not seem to know that it existed. At her father's door, in the town, all over the wide world wherever she saw an open door, there she entered. Her strong character, ready utterance, and facile pen were employed in the good cause of humanity, and in the work of giving the gospel to others. Amy Johnstone was a great Christian woman, and exerted a large influence. Her name will be cherished. Upon her co-laborers there has come a feeling loss that presses the heart, a kind of impoverishment of the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Kemp, a graduate of Newton, has, I have been informed, accepted a call to the west end church. Reporter has not been told anything about the antecedents of this brother, except that he is an Englishman and that is one good qualification.

Rev. G. W. Schurman and family leave next week for a vacation which will be spent at Shelburne. Rev. Ralph Hunt will occupy the pulpit of the Tabernacle while Mr. Schurman is absent.

The pulpit of the North church was occupied last Sabbath by the Rev. Charles Day of Kentville. The return of Mr. Day to the pulpit and to Nova Scotia is, Reporter believes, of the Lord. A most valuable addition is hereby made to the staff of successful ministers of the Maritime Provinces.

A farewell service will be given to Rev. Dr. Chute in the First church on Tuesday, the 16th of July.

The Medical Association of Canada is now in session in this city. About 100 are in attendance.

REPORTER.

P. E. I. Association.

(Continued from page one.)

tion, until in 1878 the H. M. work was undertaken by the Maritime Convention. The speaker closed with a short account of the present H. M. work on P. E. Island.

Rev. I. C. Archibald spoke in regard to the Foreign mission work. One-half of the world's total population is in Asia, and one-third of Asia's millions are in India. That country, the speaker said, will become one of the greatest in the world if the present progress can be conserved by the introduction and acceptance of the knowledge of Jesus Christ. In late years, railroads, telegraphs, post-offices and schools have been established, and a measure of self-government granted, while the taxes are extremely light. Yet all these will be of no permanent value unless the lives of the inhabitants shall be purified and blessed by the knowledge of the true God. In respect to our own mission there are many improvements to be noted—the missionaries sent out have proved efficient, and organization and methods are better than ten years ago. The native Christians also are developing in Christian life and character. But the need is still great, and the close of the address was an appeal for help both in men and money.

The third topic discussed was the Grande Ligne mission, the speaker being Rev. H. Carter. A brief but interesting outline of the history of that mission was given, and telling reasons were adduced for the continued support of Baptist work in Quebec as carried on at Grande Ligne. In closing the speaker called attention also to the great work that is being done and that remains to be done in the Northwest.

A question-box on Foreign Missions, the questions being answered by Mrs. Archibald, proved a valuable and interesting feature of the session.

SATURDAY MORNING.

The devotional service was led by Rev. A. H. Whitman. A very comprehensive Digest of Letters was read by Rev. J. C. Spurr, of which the following is a brief summary: There are twelve fields, two being pastorless, although one of these has had a pastor until within a month; the total membership remains about the same, the baptisms (58) nearly equaling the deaths and dismissions. The largest number of baptisms were on the North River and Annandale fields.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Rev. W. H. Warren led the devotional exercises. The report on Denominational Literature was read by Bro. A. Simpson. This report was brief but full of condensed

thought. It endorsed in the strongest terms the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, and recommended the Baptist Union and the S. S. publications of the A. B. P. S. The report was unanimously adopted, after a discussion in which many kindly words were spoken in respect to the work of our denominational paper. A carefully prepared report on Temperance was read by Rev. A. H. Whitman. The report deplored the evils of intemperance which exist in the church, and the lax enforcement of the Scott Act in some parts of the Island, and commended the educative work done in the schools and by the various temperance societies. It also endorsed the action of the Provincial Legislature in passing a prohibitory law, and expressed the opinion that the ultimate good of temperance work should be national prohibition. The various clauses called forth a spirited discussion, and the report was unanimously adopted as a whole.

An excellent report on Systematic Benevolence was read by Rev. W. H. Warren. This called forth warm commendation, and the writer was urged to have the paper published.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The devotional service was led by Bro. W. B. Howatt of Tryon. In the absence of the Moderator, Rev. G. P. Raymond presided over the session. The first speaker was Dr. R. V. Jones, the well-known and much beloved classical professor at Acadia. The subject was "Our Institutions at Wolfville." The speaker emphasized the fact that while the buildings of our institutions are at Wolfville the institutions in spirit are wherever the graduates and students carry them in devoted lives and helpful service. He spoke of the old college building—how it was the product of the faith and prayers of its founders, and represented the life of those who labored for its good. So, too, this heritage of life has been passed on to the new building, and the institution calls for the active sympathy and support of Maritime Baptists. For there is still need of financial aid and increased attendance, and the young people in our homes also need the education that Acadia offers them.

Rev. A. F. Browne in his breezy way discussed the Inter-relation of Religion and Education. The two, he held, are interdependent. There can be no true religion without some intellectual development, and without religion education must ever be defective.

The third speaker, Rev. W. H. Warren, explained "How our churches can promote Education." After a reference to the natural beauties of Wolfville and the increasing number who annually attend the anniversary exercises, he said that education can be promoted by talking about it. This would make the young people desire it, and a good education is more valuable to a young man than a bank account. The churches can also work it up by encouraging the diffident. The pastors are deeply indebted to Acadia, and they should be especially active in this work.

SUNDAY MORNING.

A twenty minute devotional service was led by Bro. R. J. Colpitts. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Clark, and Rev. B. H. Whitman read the Scripture lesson from Rom. 3. The Associational sermon was preached by Rev. G. P. Raymond of Charlottetown, from Rom. 8: 33 and 5: 1, the subject, Justification. The sermon was a strong and fearless presentation of divine truth, and the attention paid by the closely packed audience testified to their appreciation of the discourse. The following is a very brief summary: How shall man be just before God, when man is full of sin and God is infinitely pure. It is God who justifies; not by the law—which shows the sin but cannot become efficient in its removal—but through the sacrifice of Jesus Christ which by grace is made effectual for our justification, and is still the great impelling motive in turning from sin to righteousness. But this justification takes place only through the operation of faith on the part of the individual, and no one can come between the soul and its Saviour.

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. E. Ingram, and a very profitable service closed with singing hymn 543.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

This session as usual was a missionary service. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. C. Spurr, and the Scripture lesson from Rom. 10 was read by the Moderator. After some remarks by Rev. A. F. Browne, Dea. W. B. Howatt, led in prayer for the Divine blessing to rest upon Brother and Sister Archibald. Mrs. Archibald on rising spoke of the warmth of the greeting which had been extended to her and Mr. Archibald by all since coming to the Association. The speaker impressively contrasted the conditions of climate and life in India and Canada. A graphic description of famine time in India was given, and an explanation of famine relief work. It must be a matter of great joy to the missionaries that in the last famine the native Christians were so true to Christian principle in the positions of responsibility in which they were placed. The action of the grain merchants in holding back grain when men were starving, in hopes of obtaining somewhat higher prices, was strongly condemned, but we wondered if the same thing would not have occurred even in Christian America. In closing her address our missionary effectively compared the material famine and the spiritual famine in India, and the action of those grain merchants in hoarding the grain and the indifference or unwillingness of the home churches to send of their abundance.

Mr. Archibald also spoke briefly, and then for some minutes the missionaries underwent a fire of questions on the various phases of mission work. So closed one of the best missionary meetings the writer has ever been privileged to attend.

SUNDAY EVENING.

Rev. E. P. Calder preached an able and instructive discourse from John 6: 14; Heb. 4: 15, 19; 16. The church was crowded, many being unable to obtain seats. Your correspondent became interested in the sermon and so forgot or failed to get a full report. But really a resume could not in any way give a correct idea of such a sermon and we can only wish that many more might have had the privilege of listening to Bro. Calder's discussion of the Mission of Christ—as prophet, priest and king. A short after service was conducted by Rev. A. H. Whitman.

During the day the long-looked-for and much needed showers descended, but coming either at meal time or during service did not interfere either with the attendance or the comfort of the delegates.

MONDAY MORNING.

The non-appearance of the report on B. Y. P. U. work caused some discussion as to the advisability of continuing this item on the programme of the Association, but it was the general opinion that the work should be given not less attention, but rather more. A resolution was introduced by Rev. W. H. Warren calling for the preparation of papers from year to year dealing with the history of the Baptist churches on the Island.

The Circular Letter was read by Rev. A. F. Browne. The subject was Soul Winning, and the writer held that this was the finest work of all and each of God's children. Anyone who has been vitalized and energized by contact with the Lord Jesus Christ must always exert an influence in this direction, and the power of a consecrated life cannot be overestimated. But more activity in the direct work of soul saving is desirable. The religion of Christ appeals to the intellect as well as to the emotions, and satisfies the natural desire for happiness for time and eternity. Soul-winning causes growth in Christian life and experience. It means also companionship with Christ. A greater devotion to this primal work would mean a pentecostal blessing to the churches throughout the Island and the world.

On motion the circular letter was adopted and the thanks of the Association was tendered to Bro. Browne for the able and painstaking manner in which he had performed the duty of preparing this letter.

On motion the report on Missions was taken from the table and adopted.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The report on B. Y. P. U. work was brought in by Bro. J. K. Ross of Charlottetown. The report called attention to the good accomplished by these Unions, especially by the C. C. courses. Quite a general discussion followed, verbal reports being given from the different Unions, and many words were spoken commending the work that is being done by the young people's organization.

The report of the committee on Nominations was read by Rev. W. H. Warren, and was adopted.

A resolution deprecating in strong terms the use of tobacco by members of Baptist churches, and the inception of this habit by the use of cigarettes by the young moved and carried after a discussion which was altogether one-sided.

This resolution together with the report on temperance was ordered published in the Island papers.

An appeal from the Murray river church for aid in behalf of their new church building was presented by Pastor Carter, and was endorsed by the Association and Pastor Carter recommended to the beneficence of the churches.

The matter of the Twentieth Century Fund for Missions was referred to the P. E. I. Baptist Ministers' Conference.

The customary votes of thanks were then passed. Having experienced the unbounded hospitality of the people of Hazelbrook, your correspondent could not but wish that our appreciation of the kindness received might be expressed by something more tangible than a mere vote of thanks. Also the beautiful music furnished by the efficient choir deserved more than a formal recognition. But such is custom, and if any better way should be discovered it also in time would become formality. A spirited discussion took place in regard to the desirability of publishing and distributing the circular letter. At length it was decided that as usual the letter should be published.

The afternoon session was held in the vestry, while in the body of the church the Women's Missionary Aid Societies in connection with the churches held their annual meeting. A report of this appears in another column.

MONDAY EVENING.

A devotional service led by Bro. J. K. Ross. After singing, the Scripture lesson was read and prayer offered by Bro. Ritchie Elliott (lic.) Rev. W. H. Warren felicitously presented the votes of thanks which had been passed by the Association at the afternoon session.

This evening was devoted to a platform temperance meeting. The first speaker was Bro. J. K. Ross of Charlottetown, who discussed the temperance situation. This question the speaker held, is the greatest one which confronts society since not only the wealth but also the moral stamina of the country is threatened. Legislation is good and necessary, but laws will not execute themselves. So it is the duty of every Christian to help enforce legislation.

Rev. A. F. Browne spoke upon the relation of the young people in the temperance question. The liquor business is still a growing one as it is a paying one. The hope for the future is in the young people, and when the young people form a solid front against this business it must go. The traffic will destroy its victims, body and soul. The only argument which is effective against it is the argument of force. Anything short of prohibition is a compromise and should not be tolerated. On the other hand the demand should be lessened by the education of the rising generation.

The third speaker was Rev. A. E. Ingram of Wittenburg, N. S., who spoke of the hindrances to temperance and especially to prohibition. The first and great hindrance is politics. The second is the persistency of those engaged in the business. These go in the business for money but unlike the highway robber who offers a choice between money and life these demand both. The hope of the liquor traffic also is in the rising generation, and everything is being done to recruit the army of drinkers and drunkards. The third hindrance is the teaching of professed friends of temperance. Lastly there is the hindrance which is the result of the apathy of the Christian church.

The last speaker of the evening was Rev. E. P. Calder, who by vivid and striking illustrative word-pictures and parables showed the practicability of prohibition. Prohibition will be practicable as soon as the church of the living God awakens to its duty in this matter.

The Treasurer's report showed total collections of \$46 58. After paying bills of \$3 50 there remained \$43 08 to be sent to the Treasurer of Denominational Funds for N. B. and P. E. I. The Association closed with prayer by Pastor Carter, to meet next year on the first Friday in July, at a place to be determined by the Committee of Arrangements.

R. J. C.

* * The Story Page * *

Nellie's Decision.

BY AMY D'ARCY WETMORE.

"I wonder if it would be cheating to use it?" murmured Nellie Johns to herself one morning, as she held in her hand a faded, torn manuscript which she eagerly scanned.

Now Nellie did not really "wonder," for she knew quite well that it would be anything but upright to copy and give in as her own composition one found by accident in the closet in her room. Only she did so want to avail herself of it. How she despised compositions! She had not the "pen of a ready writer," and here, by a marvelous chance, she had come across the very thing that she needed—an article written upon the subject given that morning by Miss Braxton to the class, "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Country Life." What could she say of such a matter? She knew nothing of the country. Her life until she had come to boarding-school had always been in a large city. How in the world, then, was she to tell what "country advantages or disadvantages" really were?

But here she had in her possession the problem solved. A sketch on this very theme, doubtless written years ago by some predecessor of hers at the school, who had tossed it aside or lost it in the old closet, where it had become wedged behind a drawer, and successive annual cleanings and scrubblings had failed to bring it to light until she, while searching for a lost glove, had unexpectedly discovered it. It was dated 1890, four years ago, and signed "Mary Lawson," a girl who had left school some time before she had entered. She knew, too, that it was the custom to give to each class the same topic to write of in turn, and Mary Lawson, no doubt, had labored, though apparently not in vain, over this very idea. Who would remember it now? Surely no one; besides, she need not copy it verbatim. She would only take the ideas and general style, if she used it.

Why hesitate an instant? And yet Nellie still kept it unopened in her hand, merely glancing again at the title and signature without looking at the work.

Nellie hesitated because she could not forget her mother's teaching about honesty, "Honesty and truth before everything," and it would be either the one or the other to steal some one else's thoughts and pass them off as original? She might easily put temptation out of the way by taking the manuscript to Miss Braxton or by tearing it up, yet Nellie did neither. She could not decide, and the time she had planned for at least beginning her hated task slipped by, and she had accomplished nothing.

The bell rang for the afternoon walk, and still Nellie reached no decision; so she hastily threw off her hat and coat and rushed off to join her dearest friend, Alice Long. This was according to an engagement made since the autumn term had opened, that they were always to walk with each other. They were very intimate, these girls, and confided their secret impressions of the teachers, the scholars and the bill of fare to each other without reserve.

They also had communicated many little affairs of their respective homes, and each felt quite acquainted with the other's parents, brothers, sisters and relatives generally.

But to-day Nellie did not want to tell Alice of her find, or, at least, not just yet, and she was unusually quiet as they tramped along the village street in their school girl procession.

"Nellie," asked Alice at last, after various endeavors to interest her in the hats and boots of the last new scholars, "what makes you so dull? I don't believe 'Country Life' is any nastier to write of than 'Copper and Young Compared,' that we had to do last week."

"Oh, I don't know," said Nellie vaguely; "but who had our room before I came?"

Alice looked surprised at the irrelevancy of the question, but being an authority at school on these matters, replied:

"Let me think—Sadie and Louise Browne; they were there for three years, and before that one of the old girls, Mary Lawson. She went away, I believe, very suddenly, just before term closed—a brother or some one died, and she went off in a jiffy."

"That accounts for it," thought Nellie; "she had written this composition and hurriedly gone away without using it," but she only asked Alice "if she were clever."

Alice wondered still more at Nellie's interest in this departed scholar, and said she "supposed so, though being a little girl at that time, did not recollect much about it."

"But, Nellie," continued Alice, much more thrilled with the present than the past, "what do you think Sallie Meyers told Mary Dean to-day? You could never guess."

"What was it?" asked Nellie, indifferently, still pondering upon the composition question.

"Why, that after Christmas she was to have ten dollars a week just to spend for trash. Do you believe it? Mary says if it is true she don't wonder there are so many anarchists in the world, and she thinks that her family had better spend the money on the dentist, for Sallie's teeth are awful!" and Alice pause for some exclamation of surprise or commendation from her commendation.

"Nellie, however, only declared that "Mary was more spiteful than ever," and then asked Alice "if she had written her composition."

"I am sure," said Alice, pettishly, "that you are too hateful for anything the day before your composition has to be given in. Why do you worry so. No, I have not begun mine yet. I shall simply dash off a lot of stuff about the disadvantages of not being able to go to lectures or concerts if one lives in the country, and the advantages of always having fresh vegetables, fruit and eggs and rich milk, so it will be a case of mind against matter," added Alice, feeling that she had said something wonderfully clever.

"Alice," queried Nellie, "if you had seen that in a book, would it have been stealing to copy it?"

"I don't know," replied Alice, "and I don't care, though I did not happen to see it. Nellie, you will have softening of the brain if you keep on fretting over the subject. Do let us forget the advantages of 'country life,' and talk over Christmas. Have you decided to give Kate Lewis anything? I think I will give her the calendar Louie Geyson gave me last year. It is as good as new, and I don't want it."

"But a calendar for last year is no use," said Nellie, becoming interested. "Why not give her that souvenir spoon you bought at Chicago if you don't care to spend any money on her?"

"But I want that," exclaimed Alice, whose idea of Christmas gifts seemed to be to get rid of valueless articles.

"Well," asserted Nellie, "I don't know myself what I'll do. If I only had this worry off my mind," and she sighed heavily, much to Alice's disgust, who inwardly voted her friend a bore of the first water that afternoon, for nothing could distract her from the pros and cons of country life, which seemed to swamp everything. But the walk came to an end, and Nellie was as undecided as ever. After tea she sat with the girls in that school room, and tried to study her next day's lessons. Still the question, "Shall I, or shall I not?" forced itself upon her, and she felt sure that tomorrow would find her far from perfect in history, rhetoric or geography, and as for spelling, she really could not get in her head either the rules or exceptions for I's and b's. Bed-time came, and she and Alice went to their room. Alice, fearing at last that Nellie's lack of spirit was the forerunner of grip, small-pox or diphtheria, begged that she might be allowed to tell Miss Braxton and procure some medicine. Nellie only shook her head and mechanically picked up her little Bible to read the few verses she had promised her mother to do every night. She did not even look for her regular place, but opened at random in an absent-minded manner, when her eyes lit upon these words: "Provide things honest in the sight of all men." At once she saw "not through a glass darkly," and the difficulty in her mind was settled absolutely. Plainly she felt that she must renounce the manuscript and depend upon her own brains alone; for it would not be "providing things honest" for her teachers and school-mates to give them another's ideas. The struggle was over.

"Alice," she cried, "I will tell you all about it now why I have been so stupid all afternoon," and opening her top drawer she drew out the precious manuscript, and in a few words told the whole story.

Alice, who was nothing if not sympathetic, grasped promptly the temptation and the victory, and with much enthusiasm over the narrative pronounced Nellie a "true heroine," and together they burnt the old composition. Alice at first suggested that they should use it for curl papers, but a more dramatic instinct asserted itself, and she decided to commit it to the flames, but said that she would tell Miss Braxton and the girls how brave Nellie had been.

Nellie, however, with proper spirit insisted that Alice should say nothing, as she knew all the time that there was but one thing to do, and that that no one should be praised for simply walking in an honest path.

But her reward came in the way that she least expected, for, strange to relate, her composition, though short, was certainly good, and the "Advantages of Country Life" were depicted in such glowing terms that the disadvantages appeared meagre in comparison. But the climax was reached when Miss Braxton said, "The best thing you ever did, Nellie Johns, in the writing line." How glad she felt that she had resisted temptation, and she laughed heartily when the girls asserted that she had given "country property quite a boom," while Alice looked unutterable things in the way of suppressed admiration.—Christian Work.

Diogenes, Jr., and his Tub.

In the little white mission building, located in the dirtiest and wickedest portion of the city slums, a free supper was in progress. At the long tables sat the mission children, eating as only these ragged, half-starved children of the street can eat.

The door opened, a boy came in, and stood gazing wistfully at the scene before him. A more forlorn bundle of rags I never saw.

"Are you hungry?" I asked.

"Bet yer life!" answered the boy.

The new comer was soon seated at one of the long tables. And eat! How that boy did eat!

The next Sunday found "Joe" in the mission school. Bright-eyed and restless, he sat in his seat, taking a lively interest in everything around him. The opening prayer puzzled him extremely. The others bowed their heads, so Joe bowed his. But the minister prayed with uplifted eyes, and soon Joe glanced slyly up to the ceiling. There he spied an open scuttle hole.

"Who is der feller up there that de preacher is a-talkin ter?" asked Joe, in a loud whisper.

But, in spite of the ignorance, rags, and alley slang, Joe proved an earnest pupil, and always meant well, even if his answers were sometimes queer. I remember one day asking the school to tell me something about Zacheus. "He shinned up a sycamore tree," shouted Joe.

After a few weeks I noticed a change in Joe. His face was clean. Even his clothing had begun to improve. Swearing was also a thing of the past. But Joe's slang was as picturesque and varied as ever. One day, a starchy theological student visited our school and was called upon to pray. The neat broadcloth and shining patent leathers caused a buzz of disapproval. And when the young man, after a glance at the somewhat dirty floor, began to pray standing, it was too much. With bright, indignant eyes, Joe sprang from his seat. Leaning forward, he pointed straight at the young man and hissed:

"Hay, mister! Git down on your prayer bones! I say, git down on your prayer bones!"

In the back yard of a grocery, and securely hidden from prying eyes by old boxes and other rubbish, lay an ancient molasses barrel. This was Joe's castle, and here he had slept for several months. Rather cold quarters for a winter night, was it not?

Fortunately, the winter thus far had been mild. But one evening it turned desperately cold and a blizzard set in. I awoke in the night to think of Joe. I determined he must not sleep in his queer bed-chamber again. The next morning, I fought my way through wind and snow to the mission school. But Joe was not there; and with an anxious heart, as soon as my duties were over, I set out to look him up.

The short winter day was already drawing to a close when I reached the place I sought. There what a sight met my eyes! The yard was drifted literally full of snow. Boxes and barrels, rubbish of all kinds had disappeared from sight, and in their place was deep, drifted whiteness. I looked across to where the snow lay highest and deepest.

"Is Joe under there?" I asked myself. "And if there what of him? Perhaps"—and my soul grew sick at the thought—"perhaps he is there—frozen—to death!"

Fortunately, two men with shovels were passing. Quickly we dug our way through the drifts to the barrel. My heart stood still. Within, half hidden in straw and an old piece of canvas, lay two children. Joe and another boy, much smaller than he. The face of the latter was hidden; but he seemed a mere babe, and his curly hair lay in tangled rings all over Joe's face and shoulders. At that moment Joe opened his eyes.

"I say," he cried, at sight of me, "I couldn't git ter the mission ter-day. Me and Tommy started, but de kid cried and we had ter come back here. 'Twas cold a first, you bet; but I put up a board to keep de wind out, an' we hugged up close together, and after a while went to sleep."

The little boy was now awake. He was a handsome little fellow, scarcely five years of age.

We thought best to carry the children to the mission. A rude bunk was soon constructed, and there the children spent the night. The black-eyed boy, poor baby, was to pay dearly for his exposure to wind and snow. Before morning he was very sick, and weeks passed before he was quite strong and well again. He was then adopted by a nice family, and now has a pleasant home.

Who was he? Joe had found him on the street and could tell us little more. But soon we learned that Tommy's parents were dead, and that a poor woman had befriended him. But her husband drank, and one night he had beaten the child and turned him out-of-doors. There Joe had found him, crying bitterly and half-dead with cold.

"Yer said at the mission," exclaimed Joe, "that de Feller up in heaven puts down as done ter him every

The Young People

kind thing that we does ter other folks in his name. So I divides that barrel and my grub wid him every chance I gits. One night 'twas a darkey kid as I took in. Once though, I divided with a yaller pup. How them angels up there must have laughed!

Joe chuckled at the thought; and as for me, I wished for hundreds of Christians like Joe. The world needs them.

Winter is here again, but I have no fears for Joe. He is earning three dollars a week in a store, and sleeps under the counter. Affixed to the molasses barrel are the words: 'To Rent.'—The Boy's Friend.

How Filippe's Cow Was Saved.

During the war of 1870, when the German troops were marching on Paris, Filippe Lerouge, a young French girl, had a pet cow, Fanchette, which was almost the only support of her family. To save the animal from the Germans, she was, under the care of Filippe, allowed to graze only at night and hidden in the daytime, and here we commence the story:

It was Filippe's task every night, as soon as she had cleared away the supper things, to come with Fanchette to the meadow where she grazed, and stand guard over her for the hours necessary to give her sufficient time for her meal. It was a lonely and dreary vigil, and many times Filippe felt her heart sink while undergoing it.

One night, when the new moon gave just enough light to make out objects clearly, Filippe was suddenly startled by the sound of many horses' feet coming along the road. It needed no glance in that direction to know that a body of horsemen were approaching at a slow gallop. With the swiftness of the wind she flew to Fanchette's side, and, with her hand on the gentle creature's shoulder, was about to push her away toward a clump of tall bushes. But, alas! through some carelessness the bell had not been removed, and either it gave out a tinkling sound at this moment or Filippe's swift running had drawn attention to herself. At any rate, before she could move the cow a gruff voice called to her in her own tongue: "Hold on there! We see you! Don't be trying to get that cow away!"

Overcome with terror, Filippe could only stand with her hand against the cow's shoulder, looking in the direction whence the gruff voice had come.

The soldiers had now halted. Some had already dismounted and were climbing the fence. Others tore a wide gap and entered through it on their horses. How their guns and sabres glittered in the moonlight!

"O Fanchette!" exclaimed Filippe, with a burst of tears, as she threw her arms around her dear cow's neck, "I am afraid they are going to kill you!" Then, with a sudden determination, she cried: "But if they do, they'll have to kill me first!"

"Let go that cow, girl!" said the same harsh voice, now unpleasantly near to her. "We must have her."

"What do you want of her?" asked Filippe, raising her head at this point and wondering at her own bravery.

"To eat!" was the gruff response.

At these words Filippe burst into tears.

"To eat!" Her beautiful Fanchette? No, no, no!

"Are you going to get away or not?" the man questioned again. "If you do not I'll have you taken away by force. Come!"

She did not move, but stood with her arms firmly clasped about the neck of Fanchette. The officer turned to two of the men, who had dismounted and were standing near. "Seize her!" he said.

They started to obey orders. Filippe saw them coming, and her screams rang far and near. They were echoed by an exclamation from the direction of the road, and the next moment a horseman on a powerful horse came galloping through the gap into the field. He was a man in the prime of life, with an air that bespoke the commander. Under his glance the men who had been about to seize Filippe slunk away. Only the officer held his ground, and he dropped his head, looking confused.

"What does this mean?" sternly demanded the newcomer. But he didn't wait for an answer; he seemed to comprehend the situation at a glance.

"There, little girl, do not cry!" he said, in the kindest tones. "They shall not take your cow away. Return home with her. It is late for a little girl like you to be out."

Then, while Filippe, smiling through her tears and courtesying, drew Fanchette away, the commander turned to the men, and she could hear him, after she had gone some distance, angrily reprimanding the soldiers.

Filippe did not know until long afterward that the noble-looking horseman who had come just in time to save her dear Fanchette was no less a personage than Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany—the good "Unser Fritz," who died so universally loved and regretted.—Dumb Animals.

Wife—My dear, you haven't a cold, have you?
Husband—No.
"Any headache?"
"None at all."
"Rheumatism?"
"Not a particle."
"You don't think it will rain, do you?"
"No danger. Why?"
"This is Sunday, and it's most church time."—N. Y. Weekly.

EDITOR, J. W. BROWN. All communications for this department should be sent to Rev. J. W. Brown, Havelock, N. B., and must be in his hands at least one week before the date of publication.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—A Strong Weak Man. Judges 16: 20-30.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, July 22.—Nehemiah 8. Teaching the people the law. Compare II Chron. 17: 9.

Tuesday, July 23.—Nehemiah 9. Nehemiah's great prayer. Compare I Kings 8: 22-53.

Wednesday, July 24.—Nehemiah 10: (1-27), 28-39. New oath of allegiance to Jehovah. Compare Neh. 5: 12, 13.

Thursday, July 25.—Nehemiah 11: 1-36. The dwellers in Jerusalem. Compare I Chron 9: 1-3.

Friday, July 26.—Nehemiah 12: (1-26), 27-47. Joy in Jerusalem (vs. 43). Compare Ezra 3: 11.

Saturday, July 27.—Nehemiah 13: 1-14. Nehemiah's active zeal for Jehovah. Compare Ezra 9: 5.

Important to Intending Delegates to B. Y. P. U. Convention to be held at Chicago, July 25-28.

Cost of trip—Single fare for round trip via I. C. R. from Halifax, \$31. Via D. A. R. from Halifax, \$29.50. From St. John, \$26.50. Through sleeper from St. John to Chicago, \$7.50.

Extra. A side trip from Toronto to Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo can be had at very small additional cost.

Reduced fare going includes July 22-24—good for return and including July 30. Tickets deposited with joint agent before July 30 will ensure an extension of time to and including August 24 on payment of 50c. fee. G. W. A. McDONALD, Transportation Leader.

July 8.

Prayer Meeting Topic—July 21.

A Strong Weak Man.—Judges 16: 20-30.

This story of the strong weak man of the Bible is as a fairy tale, delightful to youth and instructive to manhood.

Samson's "life began in marvel and ended in the deepest tragedy." He was a Nazirite, i. e., "dedicated by vow to the Lord" from the hour of birth. The triple vow subscribed to by every Nazirite is suggestive. 1. To abstain from wine and all intoxicating liquors. 2. To let the hair grow. 3. Not to enter any house where a dead body lay.

Samson's Nazirite Life to teach the lessons symbolized by the Nazirites' vow.

(a). Wine:—Abstinence from Sin. Read Romans 6: 12.

(b). Hair:—The secret of the weak man's strength—suggests consecration. Read I Cor. 7: 23.

(c). Dead:—Shun entering the presence of the dead—might be regarded as a lesson to abstain from defilement. Read Eph. 5: 11.

New Theology men and higher critics are anxious to establish the idea that this strong weak man never existed in fact. If we were obliged to accept all that many great men say (men who are great only for what they do not believe) we would soon have to part company with Moses, Elijah, Job, Jonah and even our Lord and Saviour. We believe Samson to have been a real, historical personality. He was one of the most remarkable men the world has ever produced.

He was the product of his day, his times. His remarkable combination of strength and weakness is noteworthy.

He was:—1. Remarkable for the power he possessed. 2. Remarkable as a striking example of earthly retribution. 3. Remarkable for his original ways of punishing his enemies.

God raised him for a definite service, he succeeded most marvelously when led by God; and failed most shamefully when the Lord's presence departed from him. He was to teach by failure. His life is a protest:—

(a). Against spiritual falseness to God.
(b). Against breaking of covenant.
(c). Against conjugal infidelity and immorality.

Note the strong figure under which God depicts this sin—Jer. 3: 1. Samson "began to deliver" Israel by awaking a consciousness to the importance of the things cited above.

Samson seems to have been consecrated to the work of destroying the Philistines, of defending Israel. We are to consider:—

I. The consecrated person must purge himself from mixed motives. Successful issue of acts from mixed motive leads to presumption if not to repentance. Prov. 4: 23; Psalm 51: 10; Eccles 8: 11.

II. The consecrated person must not trifle with sin.

Why does the great Samson stagger about in an aimless manner? Why does he not turn and destroy the Philistines? What has happened to Israel's defender? He sinned—He sinned. Judges 16: 1-4.

III. The consecrated person must not dally or trifle with vows. Samson trifled with his vows and disastrous results followed, Judges 16: 4-20. The strong man was hurled into the abyss of weakness. Many a man has been plung'd into deepest humiliation and shame, because he has forsaken God. The lessons then are plain. Do not let the Delilah of this world weaken your notions of honor. Cease trifling with the world, before the locks of strength and purity are shown from your brow. It will be of value to read the life of Joseph for the sake of contrast in connection with this lesson. Trusted virtue is built upon a tested faith in God. Young people, to be masterfully ready for success; one must be under the loving, helping masterhood of Almighty God. Knowledge of God, of Christ, in the heart, soul and life bring to birth in man, his crowning glory; "self-control." Do not measure your moral conduct by the customs of your time, but by the law of God.

God is only with the self-controlled and pure.
Dorchester, N. B. BYRON H. THOMAS

Dear Bro. Brown:—The letter of "A Unioner" in last week's MESSENGER AND VISITOR deserves more than a passing notice. Personally, I think the letter was uncalled for. Any person, who is acquainted with the B. Y. P. U. work in our provinces, knows that all the labor in connection with our Maritime Union has been performed gratuitously, by those elected to office. The editorial work has always been well done, and I am but voicing the sentiment of all the workers when I say that the present Editor has won and truly deserves our heartiest thanks, accompanied by something a little more substantial.

The present scribe is of the opinion, that before we commence to find fault with our officers, we should first of all, endeavor to contribute something toward the expenses of the office. The idea of asking one of our busiest pastors to occupy the Editor's chair, expecting him to hunt all over the Maritime Provinces for original matter, with which to fill our columns, and never even offer to place at his disposal the means that would enable him to secure such matter! It is absurd, to say the least.

Regarding the statement that, "nearly all the members of City Unions take the Baptist Union," I fear "A Unioner" has not taken the trouble to secure the facts. From personal experience, both in the city and the country, I will venture to say that in proportion to membership, there are as many subscribers to the "Baptist Union" and other young people's papers in the country as there are in any of the city Unions. I can say, with emphasis, the so called "country folk," can appreciate a good thing when they see it and they are ready to accept the notes on the prayer meeting topic, as they are given, even, if at times they are "copied from the Union."

Perhaps Bro. Brown, "A Unioner," would like to fill the Editor's chair himself. I imagine that a three months' trial would convince him of the fact that such a position is not an enviable one. Personally I want to thank you for the help, which I have received from the Young People's page, and I trust that at our Maritime Convention, something may be done to strengthen our Editor's hands. If "A Unioner" is elected to that office, doubtless he will receive a warm reception.

June 25, 1901. ONE OF THE COUNTRY FOLK.

Prince Dale, N. S., B. Y. P. U.

A Baptist Young People's Union was organized on May 10th, 1900, by Rev. L. J. Tingley. The following officers were elected: President, Ada M. Harlow; vice-president, Chipman V. Wright; Secretary, Genevieve Fraser; cor.-sec'y., Nora Pyne; treasurer, Abbie Dondale. The Union started with a membership of six active, and eight associates, since then it has been steadily increasing. We have now twenty-eight active members, and thirty-two associates. This shows how the Lord will prosper those who strive to lead souls in this way. We believe: much good has resulted through the efforts of the Union, and we trust that the work may not stop which has had so glorious a beginning. On June 3rd, the subject being Missions, a short program was prepared, consisting of music and recitations. Ira M. Baird was present and gave an excellent address on our work in foreign lands. The entertainment cheered the hearts of all. A collection of \$4.60 was taken for missions. This gives us courage to press forward. May the Lord ever prosper this people in a good work and keep them by His mighty power from all the evil that lies in their path for his name sake. Hoping to report again soon we remain yours in the good work. COR. SEC'Y. July 6th, 1901.

To persistently neglect is to finally reject.

It is a sweet thought to me that Jesus would have missed me if I had never been sought and brought back. As the shepherd in the story left the ninety and nine to hunt for the single straggler, so I may gladly hope that Jesus wanted me in heaven, or else he would not have come so far or endured so much to save me.—T. L. Cuyler.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address MRS. J. W. MANNING, 240 Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JULY.

For our Home Mission work in these Provinces, that the students going forth may be greatly helped and blessed in winning souls.

Notice.

The W. B. M. U. Convention for the Maritime Provinces will be held in Main St. church, St. John, N. B., on Aug. 21-22.

All delegates expecting to attend this Convention will please send their names to Mrs. Everett Jones, Douglas Avenue, St. John, N. B., before Aug. 7th. A post card will be sent to each one giving the name and address of the person, where they will be entertained.

Will each one please return a post card to the address given you, stating by what train or boat you will arrive in St. John and at what hour, so your hostess can meet you at the depot.

Meals will be prepared in the Main St. vestry by the different churches. All delegates will be served free of charge, all visitors are requested to pay 15 cents. It is not expected that any meals but breakfast will be served to delegates where they are entertained.

This plan leaves the hostess and her family at liberty to attend the meetings and affords a grand opportunity for social intercourse. The delegates in this way will all be present at the hour of opening for the prayer service. The street cars go from all parts of the city to the church door every few minutes.

Each W. M. A. S. has the privilege of sending four delegates.—President, Secretary and two others of their members. Each Mission Band may send two delegates. All life members of W. B. M. U. and any one holding office in the Union may be considered as delegates in their own right without being appointed by their Society. We are hoping for a large number of delegates who shall come to attend the meetings. Will you not all unite in prayer for a special manifestation of God's presence and power in the prayer services, business and public meetings? We have several missionaries at home now and a number who hope to go to India this autumn. These will no doubt be a great attraction to the Convention. Travelling arrangements and programme will be given later.

A Faithful Worker Gone to Her Reward.

Many of our Sisters will be anxious to hear concerning the sickness and last hours of our dear fellow worker, Miss Amy Johnstone. Her sufferings were very great; but still she seemed hopeful and fully expected to recover. Never seeming to realize that there was anything serious the matter. She left no messages. Her life has been one long witness for Christ. The many messages given at our public meetings will never be forgotten. She was dying while the Association meeting was taking place in Dartmouth for which she had planned and expected to lead. So suddenly and unexpectedly did the angel of death come to call her to her reward.

The funeral services were solemn and impressive. The W. M. A. S. held a service conducted by Mrs. Nalder. They gathered around the casket and sang "Safe in the arms of Jesus." Prayers were offered by Mrs. Moody and Miss Robinson. Mrs. Nalder gave an address. "Thy will be done" and "Peace perfect peace" was softly sung. After this the funeral services were conducted by Dr. Kempton and Dr. Saunders, assisted by pastors of other denominations.

All day long the doors of the house stood open and sincere mourners, young and old, rich and poor, passed in and out to take a last fond look at the dear kindly face that had always before smiled a welcome. The floral tributes were appropriate and beautiful.

A wreath of roses and lilies from the W. M. A. S. of Halifax and Dartmouth. A sheaf of wheat from the W. M. A. S. of Nova Scotia. A bible of white carnations with letters in heliotrope from the officers of the W. B. M. U. Among the many beautiful floral offerings was one to which a card was attached containing these words: "From one whom she helped to undertake work for the Master."

While we know Miss Johnstone always avoided and disliked display we all feel gratified that this was done to honor the memory of one whom so many loved and whose life and words have been a blessing and inspiration to thousands. The feeling of grief and sense of loss is very great. We can hardly yet realize that indeed she has left us.

Pray, oh, pray that her place may be filled by one of the Lord's anointed who shall wisely build upon the strong and sure foundation she so carefully and faithfully laid.

Mission Band meeting at Newcastle, June 29th, Miss Flora Clarke, Band Supt., presided. Meeting opened by singing Over the Ocean Wave. Reading by Mrs. Crandall, 96th Psalm, after which Mrs. Archibald led in prayer, singing, Must I go and empty-handed. An interesting address was then delivered by Miss Clarke. Reports were then heard from the Bands. Chipman Band was represented by Miss Crandall. Marysville by Miss Jennie Smith, Doaktown by a letter from Miss Beatrice Ellis, Fredericton by Miss Wheeler, Woodstock by a letter from Mrs. L. Sherwood. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Fisher. Harvey Band was heard from by a letter from Mrs. S. Vail, Upper Blackville by letter from Kate Campbell, after which we sang More love to Thee, O Christ. Paper was read by Miss Wheeler and written by Miss Vega Creed. Mrs. Crandall, Mission Band treasurer, gave her report. Miss Clarke then gave a very interesting talk to the children and formed a Mission Band: Pres., Miss Isabel Yeomans; Vice-Pres., Pearl Robinson; Maggie Bailey, Sec'y. Treas. We had stirring addresses from our Missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald. Collection, \$11.34.

MRS. GEO. HOWARD, Sec'y.

Report of Band Meeting.

The Mission Band meeting in connection with the Southern Baptist Association was held at the Hall, Bloomfield, on Monday, July 8th, at 2.30 p. m. Miss Flora Clarke presided. Meeting opened by singing "Rescue the Perishing." A portion of Matt. 25th was read. Prayer offered by Mrs. M. S. Cox. The following bands reported by delegate: St. Martins, Mrs. Vaughan; Hillsdale-Hammond, Mrs. Fowler; Carleton, Mrs. Nobles; Bellisle Sta., Mrs. Cox; Hampton, Mrs. Currie. Letters were read from St. Stephen, Leinster st., Fairville, Fairfield, Cromwell's Hill. Miss Stillwell spoke in relation to Brussels st., though not a delegate. The report of the Mission Band treasurer, up to date, was then read. Miss Clarke gave a map lesson to a class of very bright children. Miss Clarke, missionary elect, gave an address which was attentively heard by a large number of people.

A season of prayer led by Mrs. Davidson followed. Collection \$2.52 was taken up.

When the meeting was dismissed all felt that their interest in Missions was increased.

At the close Miss Clark organized a Mission Band. President, Miss Helen Hayes; vice-president, Miss Bessie Pickle; sec'y.-treas., Miss Stella Davis.

The annual meeting of the P. E. I. Aid Societies was held in connection with the Association in the Hazelbrook church, on Monday afternoon, July 8th, at 2.30. The prov. sec'y., Mrs. J. C. Spurr, spoke a few words of greeting to the sisters and also introduced and welcomed Mrs. John Clark, of Tryon, a vice pres. of the W. B. M. U., who has come to the Island since the last annual meeting. A short devotional service was led by Mrs. Clark, after which the prov. sec'y. took the chair. Reports from the Societies and Mission Bands were called for. Nearly all were heard from. Those not represented by delegates being spoken for by Mrs. Spurr and Mrs. Browne, Supt. of Bands. Miss Hannah Jones, in reporting for Hazelbrook, warmly welcomed the sisters to the hearts and homes of the church. We were greatly privileged in having with us our returned missionary, Mrs. Archibald. Holding the audience in breathless attention, she told us of the trials and discouragements, as well as the joys and blessings of life in India. All present were delighted to hear Mrs. Archibald, and as we listened, we wondered how any one could fail to be interested in Missions.

We are sure that none present will soon forget the burning words uttered by our beloved sister.

The interest of the occasion was greatly increased by the presence of Mr. Archibald, who told us of experiences in touring work on his field, and made mention of special instances of answered prayer. "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of. We sincerely hope that the delegates carried home with them much inspiration from meeting our dear Missionaries. Collection amounted to \$6.

A. A. WADMAN.

Notes from Newton Centre.

The thermometer, which a week ago was ranging in the exceedingly uncomfortable regions of the upper nineties, is now tarrying among the eighties, thus indicating a much greater degree of comfort for those who through the hot season maintain constant application to their work. The hot weather of last week seems to have been very generally felt on this continent.

Visitors to Boston and vicinity should not forget that within 14 or 15 miles of the city are the famous Hunnewell Gardens. These grounds belong to a retired English gentleman who takes great pride in having such beautiful surrounding as easily rank among the finest on this side the Atlantic. The portion devoted to Italian gardening is said to be the most exquisite in America. The place contains many hundreds of rhododendron

bushes which, during the short season of their bloom, present a picture of surpassing beauty. The magnificent country seat on the side of a romantic little lake, opposite Wellesley College, by the rare combining of artistic landscape and charming watercourse, seems well nigh to reach the ideal of magnificent repose.

The fourth of July and fire-crackers have come and gone. But not all the effects of the latter have disappeared, nor will they for some time. Some of the accidents occasioned by them were very serious. The employment of these little engines of noise, and possible injury to life and property in the celebration of a national day, does not seem altogether the most desirable way by which to maintain patriotism. Does it not indicate the gross materialism of the age, and at the same time contribute to deepen the conviction of the youth that noise and outward demonstration are the things of greatest importance? Will there not soon be a revulsion to all this and a possible return to the other extreme? It would be well if at least it could become a matter of general conviction that the true realities can neither be seen nor heard by the senses, and yet are of infinitely greater value than what is so often called in this country the "almighty dollar." Perhaps the fad of Christian Science, so-called, is a protest against the dominance of matter. By the way, Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, the recently settled pastor of the Ruggles St. Baptist church in Boston, has been preaching a number of sermons against this system, in which he denounced it in the most vigorous and unmistakable terms.

Many church members who leave their homes in the Provinces to settle in the United States or to remain here for some time fail to attend to the matter of church letters, and thus remain without a church home in the fullest sense. Others, however, obtain their letters of dismission, put them in their trunks and leave them there. I have been surprised, as I have learned during my visits to different churches, how very many there are who do this. The pastor, perhaps by accident will learn that they are church members and will urge them to get their letters and unite with the church in the place where they worship. But those letters, either already in the trunk or obtained at urgent solicitation, and placed snugly in a cozy corner of that receptacle, are often left there for many months or sad to say even years. This is largely the fault of a practice that must prevail among a good many churches in the Provinces, viz., that of giving indefinite letters of dismission to unite with another church anywhere or nowhere. Should not this practice be at once and forever discontinued Mr. Editor? Should not letters be granted only with a view of uniting within a limited time with a definite church.

A. F. NEWCOMB.

New Books.

The making of a Christian: Studies in the Art of Holy Living. By John Maclean.

This modest book of 125 pages, written by a Methodist minister of Carman, Man., will be gratefully welcome to those who are ready to receive instruction and suggestions helpful for the Christian life. There are ten short chapters with such headings as these, The Changed Cross; The Music of the Will; The Art of Pleading God; The Safety of Sinking; Broken Chords, etc. The teaching is that crosses are made light by learning to bear them in love. There is music in our lives when our wills are brought into harmony with God. "The art of pleasing God" is in keeping our hearts attentive to his word and our wills responsive to his will. There is "Safety in Sinking" when "we sink with God—when we let self go, and lay aside our schemes for the plans of God." The "Broken Chords" of life can be mended by that hand alone which fashioned the wonderful instrument for his praise. The publisher, William Briggs of Toronto, has given the book an attractive setting. The price is 75 cents and may be ordered of Rev. Dr. Maclean, Carman, Man.

Eczema

It is also called Salt Rheum.

Sometimes Scrofula.

It comes in patches that burn, itch, ooze, dry and scale, over and over again.

It sometimes becomes chronic, covers the whole body, causing intense suffering, loss of sleep, and general debility.

It broke out with its peculiar itching on the arms of Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., and all over the body of Mrs. Geo. W. Thompson, Sayville, N. Y.; troubled Mrs. F. J. Christian, Mahopac Falls, N. Y., six years, and J. R. Richardson, Jr., Cuthbert, Ga., fifteen years.

These sufferers testify, like many others, that they were speedily and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which always removes the cause of eczema, by thoroughly cleansing the blood, and builds up the whole system.

Sons of Temperance in Charlottetown.

A large number of representatives and visitors, from the United States and Canada are present in this "Garden of the Gulf" to attend the International "Annual" S. of T. gathering. Rev. Dr. Albert G. Lawson, M. W. P., (a prominent Baptist minister) presiding, who presented a deeply interesting report. The M. W. Scribe, Bey R. Jewell, also presented his report, showing the large amount of earnest, progressive Temperance Work done by this old Pioneer Order during the past sixty years, and the steady advance on this continent, of total abstinence principles. This organization started Sept. 29th, 1842, in New York, by sixteen reformed drinkers, and has done a grand work, so that to-day the cause of Temperance has found its advocates in all churches and numerous sister organizations. Our little Nova Scotia has the largest Grand Division in North America, and as a result largely, it is the most temperate country according to its square mileage and population of any country in the world. The Grand Division of P. R. I., held its annual session, July 9th, with a very interesting opening meeting. When addresses of greeting and replies were enjoyed. This is the first N. Div. Meeting ever held on this island.

This Province takes the lead among the Provinces of the Dominion in Local Prohibition, and it is earnestly hoped that others will soon follow suit and that this may soon lead to Dominion Prohibition.

A "welcome meeting" was held in the 1st Methodist church building on the 11th, presided over by his worship the mayor. Cheering addresses and replies by prominent members of the order with musical selections, were the order of the evening. An excursion on the harbor was tendered by the Grand Division to the National Division and visitors. All the meetings were full of interest. Next place of meeting of next annual session was voted to be at Providence, Rhode Island, second Wednesday July, 1902.

Fraternally, W. J. GATES.

P. S. National Supt. of young people, F. M. Bradley, P. M. W. F., presented a most deeply interesting report on the good work among the young, showing the importance of training the young people along total abstinence lines. W. J. G.

Personal.

Rev. J. H. Jenner, of Merrick, Mass., has supplied the Tabernacle church of St. John for two Sundays and has been heard with much interest.

The pulpit of the German St. church was very acceptably supplied last Sunday by Mr. W. H. Dyas, who has lately completed his first year of study at Newton. The pastor, Rev. J. D. Freeman, has gone to Ontario on a vacation trip. He will also probably visit the Pan-American.

Rev. T. M. Munroe, of Pennfield, N. B., has signified his intention of leaving his present field of labor and will be free to accept a call to another church at the end of August.

Mr. I. Allen Corbett, graduate of Acadia of the class of 1898, has received from the University of Chicago the degree of B. D. He is supplying the First Baptist church of Crookston, Minn., and expects to return to Chicago in the autumn to pursue his studies at the University.

It will be seen by a note from Hillsboro, which appears in our news from the churches, that Rev. C. W. Townsend has resigned the pastoral charge of the First Hillsboro church, and is about to return to England, to engage in pastoral work there. During his stay of several years in this Province, Mr. Townsend has won the high regard of his brethren, both for his Christian character and his fine powers as a preacher. While his departure from among us will be generally regretted, he will carry with him our best wishes and sympathies as he goes to resume residence and work in the land of his birth.

"Know ye not," says the Apostle Paul, "that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?"

Some people do not seem to know this, else why are they so careless in keeping the temple in repair and in providing for the one who occupies it? "Tread softly young men," said an aged Christian as the young men were carrying his dead son out of the house, "for you bear a temple of the Holy Spirit."

That Christian father knew, as I trust you and I know, that these bodies of ours though formed out of the dust bear the marks of Divine power and wisdom.

And if the vessel is so exquisitely wrought how excellent must the precious jewel be that is lodged in it.

Surely we can make no mistake in devoting our lives to it. D. L. PARKER.

CORTICELLI HOME NEEDLEWORK.

Very unique, very dainty and most useful is the Corticelli Home Needlework for the third quarter of 1901, which is now being delivered to subscribers. It contains seven full page handsome colored plates, in addition to an almost unlimited number of letter press illustrations, showing new and attractive designs in embroidery, Mexican and Virginian drawn work, centre pieces and dollies and sofa pillow patterns. Besides this a lengthy profusely illustrated chapter is devoted to domestic lace making, an accomplishment which society ladies in England and the United States are devoting much attention to just now. The instructions are so clear that any lady can acquire the art. The Corticelli Home Needlework should find a place in every lady's boudoir. It is only 10 cents per copy, or 35 cents a year. Liberal premiums offered. Corticelli Silk Co., Ltd., St. Johns, P. Q., publishers.

In the future one of Topeka's (Kansas) principal barber shops will open with prayer before the days business begins. C. B. Hypes, of Hypes, is the manager of the Barber Antiseptic Company, chartered by the state. When Mrs. Nation was smashing saloons there, Hypes, who sympathized with her, was discharged by his employer. He laid the matter before the Rev. J. L. MacFarland, the Rev. Mr. Sheldon, the Rev. Mr. Emerson and other home defenders, who assisted him in organizing a stock company. One of the rules of the company requires the opening prayers.

Nell Campbell, section foreman of the Intercolonial, was instantly killed two miles east of McIntyre's Lake, C. B., Friday morning. Campbell was travelling on a hand car when he heard a train approaching. He alighted and endeavored to get the car off the track and thus avoid a collision. He was tugging at the car when the engine of the west bound freight struck him and hurled him some distance. The train stopped, but Campbell was dead when the train hands reached him. He leaves a wife and a large family.

As a result of a battle of small boats in the Fraser river (B. C.) in which many shots were exchanged, but in which no combatant was killed, sixteen Japanese were taken prisoners by the white strikers. The Japanese boats were overturned, their rifles and fishing gear thrown into the water, and the Japanese themselves were taken to one of the small islands away out in the gulf. Exactly where this island is located is a secret.

A crowd of 2,500 men and boys surrounded the county jail in Kansas City, Mo., Friday night, clamoring for vengeance against three negroes, who criminally assaulted Miss Grace Davis, Wednesday night. Eight suspects, two of whom have been identified as Joseph Roberts and Frank Holland, are held at the jail. The mob was compelled to abandon its lynching plan. Five hundred men in squads of seventy-five raided the negro quarter in the north end, chasing and beating negroes and smashing windows.

The ranges at Biale took on a lively appearance on Tuesday, and competition in several of the important contests began. The Canadians made their appearance as competitors, and in the golden penny Lieut. Murphy, of the 1st Fusiliers, got within the mark seven times, scoring 35 points at a distance of 500 yards. The first prize in this match is a gold medal and £5. There are forty prizes altogether. Lieut. John Ogg, of the 1st Battery of Artillery, Guelph, also made a score of 35 in this match, while 34 points were marked to Gunner A. Flemming's credit.

"And that reminds me," said Joe Jefferson, describing his luck fishing on one of his vacant trips, "that Helen Keller once asked me how I justified my killing so many fish. I explained to her that the fish is naturally a cannibal, and is constantly killing other fish—hundreds of 'em—ane so by killing one fish I save the lives of hundreds of others. 'I suppose its for that humane reason that you catch them,' she replied." And Mr. Jefferson chuckled with enjoyment of Miss Keller's explanation of his benevolent defence of his favorite pastime.

Notices.

The Convention.

Will the delegates to the Convention send their names to the undersigned before the 10th August in order that homes may be provided for them. For those who desire to be accommodated at the hotels or boarding houses at their own expense special rates will be arranged. Delegates to the B. Y. P. U. should also be delegates to the Convention to ensure entertainment. The church proposes to entertain only delegates.

J. J. WALLACE, For Committee. Moncton, N. B., July 15.

The eighth annual session of the New Brunswick Baptist Convention will open at Hartland, Carleton County, on Friday, Sept. 13th, at 10 a. m. The Sunday School Conventions will hold its sessions on Thursday preceding the regular meeting of Convention. The Baptist Annuity Association meets with the same body on Saturday at 3 p. m. The churches and Sabbath schools are requested to appoint delegates, so that a full attendance may be assured. Travelling arrangements will be announced later.

W. E. MCINTYRE, Sec'y.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Shelburne County Baptist Quarterly meeting will hold its next session with the church at Port Clyde, August 6th and 7th. The session will open Tuesday morning at 10.30. A good program has been prepared and a good time is expected. Let every church in the county be represented.

S. S. POOLE, Sec'y.

N. S. Eastern Association.

Delegates intending to be present at the Eastern Association to be held in Isaac's Harbor will kindly forward their names to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of July, when they will be notified of the provision made for their entertainment. Please state whether you will come by train and stage or private conveyance. If possible arrangements will be made for transportation from Mulgrave to Isaac's Harbor by steamer direct. If such arrangements can be made announcements will be made in due season. This would be the most convenient route.

G. A. LAWSON, Pastor. Isaac's Harbor, N. S., June 24.

Acadia Seminary.

It is expected that the Board of Governors will shortly be able to announce the name of the successor to Mr. MacDonald as Principal of the Seminary. In the meantime the correspondence connected with the School will be in the hands of Professor Sawyer. Persons who desire calendars or any information respecting the School are accordingly requested to address their enquiries to Professor Rverett W. Sawyer, Wolfville, N. S.

N. S. Eastern Association.

The N. S. Eastern Baptist Association will convene at Isaac's Harbor in its fifty-first annual session on Friday, July 12th, at 10'clock a.m. Church letters and forms have been sent. Please note the circulars enclosed, and return church letters to me on or before July 1st. The usual reduced rates of travel have been secured on the I. C. R. If ten or more certificates are secured at the starting point the return will be free—if less than ten first-class tickets are purchased going, return tickets will be issued at first-class half fare. All delegates travelling by the I. C. R. will go to Antigonish Station.

T. B. LAYTON, Secretary. Middleton, N. S.

N. B. Eastern Association.

The N. B. Eastern Baptist Association will convene with the Havelock church, Havelock, N. B., at ten in the forenoon of Saturday, July 20th next. All delegates and members of their families attending said Association will be entitled to free return tickets over the Rign and Havelock railroad and the N. B. and P. E. I. railroad, on producing a certificate signed by the Clerk, and over the I. C. R. if ten or more procure Standard Certificates, and over the Salisbury and Harvey railroad on having their Standard Certificates signed by the Clerk. In travelling over the I. C. R. and the Salisbury and Harvey railroad delegates will be sure and get the Standard Certificates at the time they purchase their tickets. All clerks of churches belonging to said Association are requested to forward their church letter to the undersigned, F. W. Emmerson at Sackville, N. B., not later than July 1st.

H. H. SAUNDERS, Moderator, F. W. EMMERSON, Clerk. Rign, May 22.

Delegates to the N. B. Eastern Association should remember that the Havelock train connects with trains No. 25 and No. 26 on the I. C. R. (commonly called the C. P. R. trains). Pastors of churches having a B. Y. P. U. are expected to make five minute addresses at the Friday evening session (July 19th) giving experience of work during past year.

Delegates intending to be present at the N. B. Eastern Association to be held at Havelock will kindly forward their names to the undersigned on or before the 10th of July, so provision can be made for their entertainment. Please state whether you will come by train or drive, as it will assist us to locate you.

WILFORD L. CORRY, Church Clerk. Havelock, June 12th.

A Good Complexion.

Depends on Good Digestion.

This is almost an axiom although usually we are apt to think that cosmetics, face powders, lotions, fancy soaps, etc., are the secrets for securing a clear complexion. But all these are simply superficial assistants.

It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly, unless the stomach by properly digesting the food taken into it furnishes an abundance of pure blood, a good complexion is impossible.

This is the reason so many ladies are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they promptly cure any stomach trouble and they have found out that perfect digestion means a perfect complexion and one that does not require cosmetics and powders to enhance its beauty.

Many ladies diet themselves or deny themselves many articles of food in order to keep their complexion clear. When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used no such dieting is necessary, take these tablets and eat all the good wholesome food you want and you need have no fear of indigestion nor the sallow, dull complexion which nine women out of ten have, solely because they are suffering from some form of indigestion.

Bear in mind that beauty proceeds from good health, good health results from perfect digestion and we have advanced the best argument to induce every man and woman to give this splendid remedy a trial.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found in drug stores and costs but 50 cents per package.

If there is any derangement of the stomach or bowels they will remove it and the resultant effects are good digestion, good health, and a clear, bright complexion.

At Fredericton Thursday lightning struck the house of John McLennan, barber, and did considerable damage. Mabel McLennan was struck and rendered unconscious for five hours. The curtains in the room were burned and the pictures on the wall shattered.

CATCHUP.

Customer—I want a pound of your best Ceylon tea.

Grocer—Yes, sir. Here it is, sir. One dollar and a quarter, please.

Customer—Huh! I suppose this is the "high tea" you read about in the society news.—Philadelphia Press.

NINE BOILS. FOUR RUNNING SORES.

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

Some time ago my blood got out of order and nine large boils appeared on my neck, besides numerous small ones on my shoulders and arms. Four running sores appeared on my foot and leg and I was in a terrible state. A friend advised Burdock Blood Bitters, so I procured three bottles. After finishing the first bottle the boils started to disappear and the sores to heal up. After taking the third bottle there was not a boil or sore to be seen. Besides this, the headaches from which I suffered left me and I improved so much that I am now strong and robust again.

Yours truly, MISS MAGGIE WORTHINGTON, Feb. 3rd, 1901. Golspie, Ont.

No Summer Vacation.

Our arrangements are complete for our usual Teachers' and University Students' Classes during the vacation season.

Any desired selection of studies from either our Business or Short-hand Courses (or from both) may be made.

REMEMBER—St. John's climate and our superior ventilating facilities make study in summer just as pleasant as in any other season.

Send for Catalogue.

S. KERR & SON Oddfellow's Hall,



The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Third Quarter, 1901.

JULY TO SEPTEMBER.

GOD CALLS ABRAHAM.

Lesson IV. July 28. Genesis 12: 1-9.

GOLDEN TEXT.

I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing.—Gen. 12: 2.

EXPLANATORY.

ABRAHAM AND HIS EARLY LIFE.—1. His name, "Abram," in Hebrew means "exalted father" or "Ram" (the lofty one) "is father." Afterwards changed to Abraham, "Father of a multitude." "The name 'Abram,' Abu-ramu, the exalted father," is found in early Babylonian contracts.

2. His father's name was Terah, a descendant of Shem. Abraham was the tenth generation from Noah.

3. He was born in Ur of the Chaldees (see Place) B. C. 1996, two years after the death of Noah.

4. He had two brothers, Nahor and Haran. He married his half sister Sarai, at Ur. Abraham had no children before he entered Canaan, but he adopted his nephew Lot, after the death of his father Haran.

5. He lived in Ur till he was 70 years old.

THE CALL OF ABRAHAM.—Vs. 1-3. NOW THE LORD (Jehovah) HAD SAID. (Omit "had" with R. V.) The passage is a general statement of the reasons why Abraham emigrated to another country. GET THEE OUT OF THY COUNTRY . . . UNTO A LAND THAT I WILL SHOW THEE. He did not tell him just where he wanted him to go, but would guide him, and show him the way as he went along.

There was danger that the truth would again be lost from the earth, and the race ruin itself through sin. Another method of redeeming man, from that of our last lesson, is now undertaken, whose beginnings are recorded in today's lesson. "The purpose of the Most High was to choose a man, and in him a family and a nation, to be his witness upon the earth, and the repository of ancient truths and of Messianic hopes, until the fulness of redeeming time should come." Through the training of this family and nation should come the redemption of the whole world.

Abraham had a hard duty before him, but God gave him all that was needed to uphold his faith and strengthen him to obey, while it increased his faith.

First promise. I WILL MAKE OF THEE A GREAT NATION. This will compensate for the loss of his country. It is a strong motive to be of immortal and wide-spread influence, not a pebble that remains only itself, but a seed that becomes a great fruitful tree. Not a cistern, but the head waters of a river. It was literally fulfilled in the glories of Israel; spiritually, and more largely in the spiritual sons of Abraham, the whole Christian church (Gal. 3:29).

Second Promise. AND . . . BLESS THEE. No earthly good can be so great as the blessing of God. Others are single, individual good things, but he that has God's blessing has the source of all good; not a cupful of water from the river of life, but the river itself with its ceaseless flow. God himself is the best of all gifts to man.

Third Promise. AND MAKE THEY NAME GREAT. Known, honored, loved through

all the centuries, and by multitudes of people. To one who is really worthy of it, it is a great blessing to be the hero, the example, the ideal of many people; Carlyle regards the personal influence of great men as the largest factor in making a people.

Fourth Promise. AND THOU SHALT BE A BLESSING. A blessing in thyself, and a source of blessing to others. It is more blessed to give than to receive. He should be famous, not for what he took from men, but for what he gave to men; not like Sesostris, Caesar, Alexander, for the victories of the sword, but for the greater victories of truth and love.

Fifth Promise. AND I WILL BLESS THEM THAT BLESS THEE. Abraham's cause was to be so identified with God's cause that whosoever favored Abraham favored God and his kingdom. So far as we are the true children of God, this is true also of us.

Sixth Promise. AND CURSE HIM THAT CURSETH THEE. This is the other side of the same promise. Abraham in character, works, and representative position as the founder of the church was so identified with God that whosoever hated and opposed him hated and opposed God. "The good man is not alone. Touch him, and you touch God."

Seventh Promise. AND IN THREE SHALL ALL FAMILIES. By "family" is meant here, and often elsewhere, a people, or nation, regarded as one great family descended from a common parent. ALL FAMILIES OF THE EARTH BE BLESSED. This promise was fulfilled (1) in the benefits which the world has received from the industry, wealth, genius, and morality of the Jewish people; (2) in the benefits which have come to the world through the Scriptures, the law, the literature, the religious spirit, and particularly the monotheism of the Hebrew people; and (3) in the blessings which have come to the world through the Messiah who was "Abraham's seed" (Gal. 3:8-16).

SO ABRAHAM DEPARTED . . . OUT OF HARAN. After about five years' residence there. To this place his grandson Jacob came for his wife, the descendant of Nahor, Abraham's brother. Here, too, 2,000 years later, the Roman General Crassus was defeated and slain by the Parthians.

SARAI. My princess," afterwards changed to "Sarah," a "princess," i. e., for all nations, and no longer for Abraham alone. She was ten years younger than Abraham, and his half sister, or possibly as some think, the same as Ischah, Haran's daughter, and therefore Abraham's niece, and sister of Lot. LOT HIS BROTHER'S (Haran's) SON. These were, doubtless, worshippers of the one true God with Abraham. AND ALL THEIR SUBSTANCE PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS. The blessing on Abraham had begun while he was in Haran. AND THE SOULS . . . THEY HAD GOTTEN IN HARAN. SIVAN'S or adherents, for Abraham was a sheik, or head of a family. Some who had accepted the truth about God may have joined his family company. A few years later there were 318 armed men in Abraham's establishment (Gen. 14:14), which implies at least 1,000 souls. INTO THE LAND OF CANAAN THEY CAME. A distance of 300 miles. CANAAN is named after the son of Ham, a portion of whose descendants settled in Palestine.

VARIED EXPERIENCES.—Vs. 6-9. PASSED THROUGH. He entered on the north and went toward the south. SICHEM. Between Mt. Ebal and Gerizim. PLAIN OF MOREH, rather the "oak (or oak grove) of Moreh," in Shechem.

DIFFICULTIES AND THE CANAANITE WAS . . . IN THE LAND. Another race, that of Ham, and still more idolatrous than the people of Ur, who were descendants of Shem.

ENCOURAGEMENTS AND THE LORD APPEARED UNTO ABRAHAM. With a promise so much against all appearances. This land was to be the home and inheritance of his descendants (Acts 7:5) AND THERE (in Shechem) BUILT HE AN ALTAR UNTO THE LORD, As Jacob did afterward (28:18, 20).

BETHEL. Twelve miles north of Jerusalem. AND HAI ON THE EAST. His encampment was between "Bethel" and "Hai." Hai means "the Ai." It was five miles east of Bethel and was the scene of the first Israelitish defeat under Joshua (Josh. 7:2) AND CALLED UPON THE NAME OF THE LORD. Showing that the sacrifices on the altars were accompanied with prayer. The altars were for both visible and vocal worship.

THE SOUTH (with a capital S.) The Negeb, "the dry region," the southern district of Palestine, on the road toward Egypt.

Mrs. Newbride (who has been baking)—I wonder who first invented angel cake? Mr. Newbride (who had to sample the baking)—I don't know, but I fancy it was one of the fallen angels.—Philadelphia Record.

ROBERTS BABY BROTHER.

Several months ago little Robert who had at various times made pathetic references to the fact that he had neither a brother nor a pony, was asked by his fond parents which of the missing prizes he would take if he could have his choice. Robert deliberated, and at last decided that up to the whole he believed he would rather have a brother.

"Because, you see," he explained, "a pony costs so much to keep. We would have to build a stable for him, wouldn't we, papa?"

"Yes," his father answered, "and really there is no room in our back yard for a stable."

"No," the child agreed, "and we'd have to buy hay for him, too, wouldn't we?" "Yes."

"Well, then, I'd rather have the little brother because we would have to pay for a pony, and the pony might kick or bite, you know, and the little brother wouldn't would he?"

"No—not for a while, anyway." So the matter was left in the abeyance until a month ago, when little Robert was told one morning, that a little brother had come to him.

He was delighted. He danced around in the halls and made such a racket on the stairs that the nurse threatened to have him sent away, and he went into ecstasies over the baby when they permitted him to see it.

He asked forty-seven thousand questions in a given time concerning the little one and the inducements that God had considered before deciding to send it down from heaven. He wanted to kiss the baby and hold it in his arms, and he insisted on knowing why it had no teeth and why, if it had been an angel, it had wanted to come down here from heaven to have the stomach-ache anyway.

But Robert's enthusiasm began to wear off after the lapse of a week or two. It was always "Sh-sh! You'll wake your little baby brother," or "Robert, you must be quiet! You will make your baby brother ill."

In fact, the baby brother seemed to be interfering with little Robert's fun to an extent that had been wholly unexpected, and the other evening when he was sitting on his father's knees down in the library he said:

"Papa, I don't believe I want my little baby brother, after all. I can't have any fun with him. I'll tell you what let's do. Let's trade him for a pony."

"Oh, we couldn't do that." Little Robert kicked his heels against his father's shins for a moment and thought. Then he said:

"Well, I don't suppose we could find anybody that would want to trade a pony for him, but don't you think you could trade him for a goat.—Record-Herald.

ASSISTANT FARMERS.

"Onions, turnips, beets, tomatoes, peas, celery—my! I guess I'll have as grown up a garden as grandfather's is!" exclaimed Willie, happily as he named over the different seeds he was going to plant, so soon as he got his "corner lot ready for the beds."

Suddenly he stopped digging and began striking his hoe vigorously into the soil. "What's the matter, Willie?" called grandfather from the onion bed! "what, have you found?"

"One, two, ten, twenty—why, hundreds of them, grandfather, and they'll eat every seed I plant!" exclaimed Willie, excitedly, as he began to cut the soil with his hoe more vigorously than ever.

"Hundreds of what!" and grandfather raised himself slowly from his knees. "Worms, grandfather! and I'll not have a single thing come up."

The little fellow's face looked a very picture of despair, as visions of early vegetables—a surprise for father—that he had planned to take back to his city home, suddenly disappeared.

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A LARGE BOTTLE, 25c.

Baptist Headquarters, 120 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

Sunday Schools opening July 1st will need to order from us now Lesson Helps for 3rd Quarter.

LIBRARY BOOKS.

We are pleased to assure you that the same protection is given in the selection of books as in the past. A Sunday School Library may be obtained from our shelves, discounts ranging from 1-5 per cent to 50 per cent. A box of books sent to you, when selection is made return balance. Also commend the following sets at prices same as publishers, viz.:

The New Century Library, 60 vols.,	\$25.00
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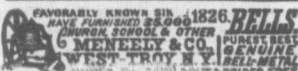
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GEO. A. McDONALD.

The Whole Story in a letter:

Pain-Killer

From Capt. F. Loye, Police Station No. 5, Montreal: "We frequently use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiffness, frost bites, chilblains, cramps, and all affections which befall men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy to have near at hand." Used Internally and Externally. Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.



The city of New Orleans has recovered possession of all wharves and landings within its boundaries. For more than a quarter of a century these wharves have been leased to private parties, who, it is stated, have made a mint of money out of them, and on account of which, it is further alleged, the commerce of the city had suffered. Some time ago the city made an attempt to purchase, but failed, and now that the leases have expired the municipal government has declined to renew them and has taken the whole matter under its control. One of the first steps under the new administration will be to reduce the wharfage dues nearly one-half.

George Pierce, an evangelist, was arrested at Toronto on a charge of kicking out the front teeth of David White during a row in front of his gospel tent. When searched at the police station letters of a questionable nature were found on him, inviting young girls who had been in attendance at the camp meeting to take trips with him. He was sent to jail for sixty days on a charge of assault.

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From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

MILTON, QUEBENS CO., N. S.—We are glad to report a manifest deepening of the spiritual life of the church. Baptized one happy believer July 7.

H. B. SLOAT.

MONCTON.—The work of the church goes on quietly but successfully. On Sunday, the 7th inst., Pastor Hutchinson baptized three and gave the hand of fellowship to nine. More are coming.

PENNSFIELD.—We have not received any new members into these churches of late, but the work of the Lord is going on in that direction, and in "due time we shall reap if we faint not." Not long since we held two very interesting mission concerts at Pennfield and Beaver Harbor, which were worth \$10 for Foreign Missions. I believe these churches are becoming more deeply interested in the cause of Christ generally. I close a five years' pastorate the last of August and at that time shall be open to a call from any church who may wish my humble service.

T. M. MUNRO.

FIRST HILLSBORO.—I have resigned my pastorate here and my resignation will take effect August 1. Having been asked to accept a church in England I have decided to do so. In taking this step I have the fullest confidence that I am following the Divine leading, and therefore believe the result will be to God's glory and the good of myself and family. I expect to sail from St. John by the Furness line about August 10.

C. W. TOWNSEND.

TRUKALI, INDIA.—We have had a remarkably cool hot season this year. The work of preaching and teaching is progressing nicely, but no special ingathering of souls. One, a Mohammedan, was baptized at Chicacole last week. There are some enquiries among the Savaras. The Tekkali Mission House is nearly completed. A new outstation on this field (the fourth) has recently been opened and occupied. We are happy in the work; have good health and many other things for which to be thankful. Our sorrow is that so few are accepting Christ. Pray for us.

W. V. H.

HOPEWELL.—Our annual business meeting was held at the "Hill" June 26. Reports from the different societies showed a healthy condition financially. The only debt against the church's property was at the "Hill." Of the \$1500 repairs put on the house of worship at the Hill only about \$200 remain to be provided for. During the year 39 had been added to the church, —18 by baptism, 18 by letter, and three by experience. About \$220 had been raised for denominational work and all had been the voluntary offerings of the people. The pastor was granted a vacation of four weeks, to be taken at his pleasure. It was decided to build a parsonage and a committee was appointed to carry forward that work. Over \$2,245 was raised for all purposes during the year.

F. D. DAVIDSON.

FALMOUTH.—We are always eager to read each week the reports from the various churches as they appear in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, but for some unknown reason we are not so eager to report ourselves. At this time, however, a word from us is necessary. First, in reference to our church property. At Lower Falmouth repairs, including shutter-blinds, painting and carpeting, have recently been made on the interior of the church building. The grounds surrounding the building have been beautified and enclosed by a handsome fence of turned cedar posts and iron piping. The parsonage has also been painted within and without. In all we have expended some \$350 in repairing our church property during the past few months. Next, in reference to the religious services of the church. We are able to claim a well graded Sunday School headed by a superintendent second to none; a well operated W. M. A. Society; a Mission Band that meets weekly, each alternate week being devoted to a lesson on sewing; large and attentive congregations at the regular preaching services; and weekly prayer meetings of rare spiritual power.

Then again, in reference to pastoral service. We go from here the first of September next to resume study at Newton Centre. Fifteen months of service with this church has knit our hearts very closely to the hearts of these people, and we are very loath to leave them so soon. But duty calls us back to school. No language can adequately express the amount of kindness this church has shown us, and in addition to their kindness they have also been generous, giving a donation of \$92 in cash and produce accordingly. We sincerely trust that some good man may be secured to shepherd the flock. Name and address of church clerk is Charles Thomas, Falmouth, N. S. PASTOR S. SPIDLE.

Thanks.

Kindly permit me through the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to thank the many friends, to whom I cannot possibly respond personally, for their kindly words of love and admiration of Mr. Todd, and the tenderest words of sympathy for me in this my deep sorrow.

MRS. THOS. TODD

Woodstock, July 13.

Forward Movement Cash.

Samuel McKinley, \$2.50; Robt Frizzle, \$2.00; Pulpit Supply, \$2.57; Ernest Covey, \$4; J E Price, \$10; Mrs Geo deWitt, \$5; Tho S Wheaton, \$20; Jas W Moir, \$5; Chas R Hoben, \$5; R A Croucher, \$20; B B Black and wife, \$2.50; W H Hamilton, \$5; Amos Heisler, \$2.50; P S, \$2.55; W T Franca, \$5; J H Bulmer, \$3; E W O'Donnell, \$1; Rev W V Higgins, \$12.50; J R Wood, \$10; Chas H McIntyre, \$12.50; A Friend for losses, \$10; John Howlett, \$5; Edson H McGrath, \$2; Jas Dadds, \$10.

The \$10 from "A Friend for losses is the 3rd remittance from the same person for that object. Who will join our good friend in this noble work?

Yours truly,

WM. R. HALL.

93 North St., Halifax.

Denominational Funds, N. S.

FROM JUNE 15TH TO JULY 5TH, 1901.

Windsor Plains church, \$3.37; Forbes Point, \$2.10; Lower Aylesford, \$1; Great Village, \$9.25; Tancook, \$4; Goshen, \$3; Joseph Masters, Summerville, Hants, 1st instalment from sale of book, Genealogy of Dimock family, \$6.50; Moser River church, \$7.75; Smith's Cove, \$16; C H Hay, Pt Williams Sta, \$1; Mrs Jas Murphy, Kentville, \$10; N P Whitman, New Albany, \$5; Clements church, \$10.40; Mill Village, \$5; Paradise and Clarence, \$12; Bayview, \$31.25; Lake George, \$4.50; Miss Octavia Sangster, New Harbor, \$2; Debert Mission Band, \$6; do, 9; 2nd St. Margaret's Bay, \$10; Lucerneville, \$5.25; 2nd Hammonds Plains, \$5; New Harbor, \$3; Rev. P. R. Foster, \$25; Bear River church and S S, \$25.41; Canso, \$20.20; do, special, socs; Seal Harbor, \$5; Central Association, coll, \$10.63; 2nd St. Mary's ch, \$3.50; Cole Harbor, \$5; White Head, \$10; Westchester, \$5.50; Mira Bay, \$12; Margaree, \$5; River Philip S S, for F W Patterson, M nedosa, \$4.25; Bayview ch, \$5.20; Shubal J. Dimock, Newport, \$50. Foreign Missions and N W Missions, \$362.46. Before reported \$7,062.83. Total to July 5th, \$7,425.29.

REMARKS.

The Convention year closes with this month. All the pastors, and where there are no pastors the clerks have been notified of the amounts contributed to the 1st of this month. It is hoped that churches and pastors will do all that can be done in the few days that remain to increase the amount for our denominational work. Nova Scotia is asked to contribute \$15,000 for this work, less than half that amount has been received. But if all will do their best a good amount can be gathered before the accounts close. All the Boards are in great need of funds.

A. COHOON, Treas. D. F., N. S. Wolfville, N. S., July 6th.

Literary Note.

THE CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPER.

Canadian women will be pleased to learn that Canada can now boast of a magazine which is an authority on culinary and household subjects, whose editors and contributors are Canadian men and women, and which is published under the distinguished patronage of the Countess of Min to. The midsummer number of THE CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPER is particularly interesting and instructive, containing excellent articles on "Three Classes of Household Workers," by H. A. Nelson, Kingston; "Manual Training in Schools," by Sugden Pickles, Brockville; "The

Need of Domestic Science," by Elizabeth May Torrance, Chateauguay Basin, Que.; and "Household Economic Reading Clubs," by Miss A. A. Chow, Kingston. A synopsis of the growth of Domestic Science and Manual Training throughout the Dominion is given in a condensed readable form. "Table Topics," by Mrs Mary C. Bradley, Hamilton, Notes from the Household Editor and other departments maintain their usual interest. The magazine contains about fifty pages of matter and is well illustrated. One dollar a year. CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPER PUBLISHING CO., Toronto.

THE MARITIME HOMESTEAD.

W. W. Hubbard, who has edited the Co-operative Farmer, (lately changed to the Maritime Farmer,) of Sussex N. B., since its inception in 1895, will shortly sever his connection with that paper, and will establish a paper devoted to the farm and home field of the Maritime Provinces.

This new journalistic enterprise will be called "The Maritime Homestead," and will have offices in both Halifax and St. John. With the editorial department of this paper will be associated some of the leading agricultural workers of eastern Canada. As its name implies, "The Maritime Homestead" will make a specialty of dealing with those matters connected with our maritime agricultural development, including all departments of animal husbandry, agriculture, horticulture, nature study, domestic economy, entertaining reading and a special compilation of general and local markets and crop prospects.

A Washington despatch of July 14 says: Reports to the weather bureau show that the hot weather continued to-day in 19 states and territories of the great corn belt, the Ohio Valley and various parts of the south. There seems to be no immediate evidence of abatement in the south and southwest, where local thunderstorms may cause some moderation. The states affected include Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Colorado and Michigan. It has become considerably warmer in the upper lakes region and in New England, Marquette, Michigan, reporting to-day a record breaking temperature of 102 degrees. The result to the corn crop of the continued heat and drought is likely to be very serious. It is feared that there will not be much more than half a crop.

Sergt. O. W. Bodeley, 5th Royal Canadian Artillery, Victoria, B. C., is being complimented in camp for his score of 50 made in the Alexander Martin match at 800 yards. He got within the inner circle in each shot of the ten allowed. The

competition continues until next Monday. Several scores of members of the Canadian team were announced on Thursday. In the Armorer's company's match at 900 yards, with ten shots, Staff Sergeant Crowe, of Guelph, scored 47, and Capt. O. W. Wetmore, of Kingston, N. B., 46. Shooting at 1,000 yards, in the Keystone Burgundy, Lieut. Gilchrist, of Guelph scored 47 out of a possible 50.

A boy named John Taylor, son of Miles Taylor, was drowned on Sunday morning while boating with other boys in Robinson's Creek near the town.

The TOILET IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT POND'S EXTRACT. RELIEVES CHAFING, ITCHING OR IRRITATION. COOLS, COMFORTS AND HEALS THE SKIN, AFTER SHAVING. Avoid dangerous, irritating Witch Hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which easily sores and often contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

Gates' Certain Check -FOR- Summer Complaint

Bayside, June 21, 1901. DR. A. B. GATES, Middleton, N. S. DEAR SIR.—I received your kind letter some time ago but was unable to answer it until now. I am selling quite a lot of your medicines and consider them wonderful remedies for sickness. About two years ago I was very much RUN DOWN and in poor health generally. I began using your Bitters and Syrups and at once noticed a marked improvement in my health and soon was as well as ever. My son and daughter have both used your CERTAIN CHECK with the most wonderful results, and in the case of the latter I believe it was the means of saving her life after everything else had failed. One gentleman, a doctor of Halifax, bought a bottle of your Certain Check for his little daughter, who was suffering from dysentery, and it made a speedy cure. These and numerous other instances show what wonderful medicines yours are. Trusting that you may be spared many years to relieve the sick and afflicted. I am yours very truly, MRS. NOAH FADER. Middleton, N. S. For sale everywhere by C. Gates, Son & Co.

BE SURE. BR SURE and get our BARGAIN prices and terms on our slightly used Karn Planos and Organs. BR SURE and get the aforesaid before buying elsewhere. WE MUST SELL our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Planos and Organs to make room for the GOODS WE REPRESENT. MILLER BROS. 101, 103 Barrington Street HALIFAX, N. S.

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Spring Cloths Just Opened. Varied enough to suit all comers. Imported and Domestic Woolens for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. While prices are low satisfaction is guaranteed. Ladies' Tailoring a Specialty. J. P. Hogan, TAILOR. Opposite Hotel Dufferin.

MARRIAGES.

CHAPPELL-STEVES.—On July 10th, at the residence of the bride, Stevescote, Albert county, N. B., by the Rev. C. W. Townsend, John A. Chappell to Mrs. Ruth Steves.

FREEMAN-ARENBURG.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Buckfield, Queens county, N. S., June 1st, by Rev. Frank E. Bishop, Robie Freeman of Greenfield and Cora, daughter of George Arenberg.

FANCY-MILES.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Middlefield, Queens county, N. S., June 13th, by Rev. Frank E. Bishop, Gilbert Fancy of New Elm, Lunenburg county, and Jennie, daughter of Thomas Miles.

GOUGH-LONGSTAFF.—At the residence of bride's mother, July 10th, by Rev. C. N. Barton, assisted by Rev. J. J. Barnes, (Free Baptist), William J. Gough of Lower Woodstock, Carleton county to Nellie M. Longstaff of Temple, York county.

RAND-WEATHERBY.—At the home of the bride, June 27th, by Rev. J. T. Dimock, Frank W. Rand of Canaan, Kings county, to Henrietta, daughter of John Weatherby of Tatamagouche, Colchester county.

ROSE-BANKS.—In the Baptist church, Waterville, N. S., by Pastor E. O. Read, the Rev. Charles W. Rose, son of the late Capt. Robert Rose of Port Maitland, Yarmouth county and Kezia Belle, daughter of Dea E. C. Banks of Waterville, Kings county, N. S.

SPRAGUE-VALE.—At Halifax, N. S., July 9th, by Rev. Dr. Chute, Charles Wesley Sprague of Sydney, Cape Breton and Margaret Annabel Vale of St. John, N. B.

MERRITHW-FLEMMING.—At the residence of Mr. George Flemming, St. Mary's, by Rev. C. W. Sabes, Edward V. Merrithew and Annie M. Flemming of Millville.

HARRIS-DICKEY.—At the home of the bride's parents, Lower Canard, N. S., July 3rd, by Rev. D. E. Hatt, Avora Beatrice, adopted daughter of James B. Dickey to Howard George Harris, both of Lower Canard.

DEATHS.

PARK.—At Halifax, July 9th, Capt. J. Freeman Park, formerly of Port Medway, N. S., aged 88 years.

THORNE.—At Havelock, June 23, Bessie G. Thorne, aged 8 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Thorne. Death was caused by the swallowing of a bean, which entered the lungs. The grief-stricken parents have the heartfelt sympathy of the community.

DAY.—At McDonald's Pt., Wickham, Queens Co., of pneumonia, Deacon Jacob Day in the 83th year of his age. Early in life, he professed faith in Christ and during all the intervening years, his life exemplified the power of a living Christianity. The church of which he was a member has, to all human appearance, sustained an irreparable loss. He leaves a son and daughter and large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of a loving father and true friend.

ATKINS.—At Port Medway, July 4th, Mabel Blanche, daughter of William and Sadie Atkins, aged 11 years. Though not well for several days her condition was not thought serious and no danger was anticipated until immediately before death. She was a bright, promising child, and her parents and other relatives are sorely stricken by her sudden death. But they do not mourn as those who realize that death was at hand, though expressed no fear, but was willing "to go and be with Jesus." And those who are thus sadly bereft, can trust in God, believing in his love and wisdom, though his ways be mysterious.

VRADENBURGH.—At Watertown, Mass., on May 30th, Annie, beloved wife of A. W. Vradenburgh, and daughter of Isaac Stevens, St. John, N. B. The deceased was a member of the Main street Baptist church, St. John, where she was converted and baptized at the age of sixteen during the pastorate of Rev. W. J. Stewart. At her marriage she removed to Massachusetts, where she resided eleven years, during which time she lived a consistent Christian life. Her dying testimony was clear and her end peace. A special service was conducted in Waverley, Mass., by Rev. Chas. S. Scott, and at the home of her parents, St. John, by the Rev. Alex. White. A husband and daughter are left to mourn their loss.

COWAN.—At 183 Main street, St. John, on May 30th, there passed away to the better land, at the age of 52 years, Janet E. Cowan, beloved wife of Mr. Edgar Cowan, and youngest daughter of Cornelius Graham. For about nine months previous to her death her health gradually but surely failed and although she rallied frequently yet she finally and peacefully sank to rest. She had no fear in her death, gladly ant-

icipating her call up higher. She was converted early in life during the pastorate of the Rev. E. D. Cady and baptized later by the Rev. J. A. Gordon. Of a naturally quiet and unassuming manner she nevertheless ever gave a substantial help to the cause of Christ and her church by her consistent walk. She leaves a husband, four children and two sisters to mourn the loss of a loving wife, mother and sister. A large number of citizens followed the remains to Fern Hill cemetery on the following Sabbath.

MATHESON.—After many years of severe suffering, John Matheson departed this life, at his home in Brooklyn, Annapolis county, N. S., on the 8th of July, aged 70 years. Mr. Matheson was a native of Hants county, N. S., and was baptized when twenty-seven years of age by the late Rev. James Stevens, and has since lived an exemplary Christian life. He has left a widow and adopted daughter to mourn his death. His widow is the second daughter of Deacon Charles Skinner and a granddaughter of the late Rev. George Dimock, one of the pioneers and fathers among the Baptist ministers of Nova Scotia. She has the sympathy of many friends in this sad hour of bereavement. The Rev. Isaiah Wallace, in the unavoidable absence of Pastor Smallman, conducted the funeral services.

PITT.—At Greenwich Hill, July 1st, Mr. Theodore Pitt, in the 36th year of his age. Our brother was stricken down by diphtheria in the prime of manhood. He was steward on the steamer Springfield. While on duty there he contracted that fatal disease. Although all was done that loving hands could do for the sufferer, the Lord saw best to take him home. In his life he had not made a profession of religion; but had often thought seriously on the way of life. In death he gave himself to our Lord for cleansing from sin and reception by him forever. He leaves a wife and three young children to mourn their loss of a good parent and an affectionate and faithful husband. His father and two brothers survive him—Capt. Wm. Pitt of S. S. Springfield and Mr. Manford Pitt, mate on one of our river boats. Besides those, he leaves many relatives and friends who keenly feel their loss of one they esteemed.

(Daily papers please copy).

PECK.—W. R. Peck died of cancer of the stomach, July 5th, at his home at Hopewell Hill, Albert County, N. B., aged 52 years. Our brother came back home from the United States about Xmas and has been gradually sinking until the end came. He has been a consistent member of the Hopewell Baptist church for many years, and although residing most of the time for several years in the States he always supported his home church and was deeply interested in its welfare. He was one of the trustees and a member of our building committee during the repairs put on the house of worship at the Hill. He will be greatly missed by all. The end came a little after midnight when he just fell asleep and passed away without a struggle. The funeral services were conducted by the pastor, and a large number of friends and relatives were present. He leaves a wife and four sisters to mourn.

FOWLER.—At Pettitcodiac, July 2nd, William Monmouth Fowler, aged 21, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Fred Fowler. Will came home on Monday, June 23rd, from Boston, (where he had been for over a year), to accept a position as telegraph operator on the I. C. R., but was taken very ill during that night with inflammation of the bowels, and in spite of faithful care from loved ones and all that medical skill could do, he ceased to suffer

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Walter Baker & Co.'s PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoas and Chocolates.



Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc. German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS. BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL. TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.



"Standorette."

The "Standorette" is a swiveling and tilting top table which combines an Easel, Bookrest, Music Stand, Drawing Stand, Reading Stand, Invalid Stand, and Card Stand, all in one.

The top has four independent adjustable movements: Vertical, horizontal, tilting and rotating, and can be placed at any height, at any angle, in any position, and swung in any direction, and can be put to a great many uses.

The "Standorette" is especially useful as an invalid or sick bed stand, as it is designed so that the top extends over the bed.

The top of the "Standorette" is 18 inches wide and 24 inches long, made of quartered oak, highly polished, base in black enamelled, trimmings nickel plated.

Price, \$6.50.

Send for "STANDORETTE" Booklet.

Manchester Robertson & Allison

Marriage CERTIFICATES. 30 cts. Per Dozen, Postpaid. Paterson & Co., St. John, N. B.

Note the Solid Progress of Confederation Life Association.

Table with columns: Year, Premium Income (Net), Interest Income, Total Income (Premiums & Interest), Assets, Insurance in Force (Net). Rows for years 1878, 1879, 1883, 1888, 1893, 1898, 1900.

Cash Surplus above all liabilities, Government Standard \$505,546.25 Capital Stock, Paid-up 100,000.00 Capital Stock, Subscribed, Uncalled 900,000.00 TOTAL SURPLUS SECURITY FOR POLICY HOLDERS \$1,505,546.25 S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. GEO. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

WE ARE Only One Night ON THE ROAD TO Pan-American Exposition, BUFFALO, N. Y. \$25.00 ROUND TRIP.

Tickets on sale July and August, good for return fifteen days from date of issue and good to stop over at MONTREAL AND WEST THEREOF. All agents issue via St. John and Canadian Pacific Short Line. Tickets good via Niagara Falls and good to stop over at that point. For tourist tickets good to stop over any where and to return until November 1st; also for rates going one way and returning another, and information in reference to train service, hotels, etc., write to A. J. Heath, D. P. A., C. P. R.

New Route to Quebec via Megantic. Lv. St. John 5.15 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Ar. Quebec 9.00 a.m. daily, except Monday. Through sleeper and coach.

Low Rate Second Class Excursions. TO CANADIAN NORTHWEST. July 16th to 22nd, 1901, from St. John, N. B. Write for particulars to A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R. Or apply to St. John, N. B. W. H. C. MACKAY, C. P. Agent, C. P. R., St. John.

The largest tree in Switzerland is to be found in the Melchtal, perched on the mountain side at a height of 450 feet. At the base it measures in circumference 40 feet. The circumference of its trunk six feet from the ground is 26 feet, and one of its branches is four feet in thickness. The diameter at the top is 84 feet. This mighty giant of the forest shows great signs of age, but is in a perfectly healthy condition.

on Tuesday morning, July 2nd, at 7 15 o'clock and passed quietly away, trusting in the saving power of Jesus Christ. He had been for about five years a member of the Pettitcodiac Baptist church and his interest in and help to the home church was always sustained even when living at a distance. When he knew that he could not in reason hope to recover, although disappointed, as an ambitious young man naturally would be he said: "I am ready when Jesus is," and as the end drew near he seemed eager to be gone. The sympathy of the entire community goes out to the sorrowing ones, with the prayer that God will comfort them, with the sense of his constant love and care to all his own.

CALHOUN.—Mrs. Joseph Calhoun departed this life, June 29th, aged 78 years. Our sister had been long a member of the Hopewell Baptist church. Since her husband died a few years ago (he was a deacon of this church) she has made her home with her son. Her last sickness was only short, a few weeks, but she was ready and prepared to go home, and bore her sickness with a patient resignation. She leaves one son, W. E. Calhoun, of Lower Cape Station, and one daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Bray, of Hopewell Cape. Mrs. Foshay, of Truro, and Mrs. James Wright of Hopewell Cape are sisters of the deceased. Her funeral was held on Monday, July 1st, and interment took place at Lower Cape cemetery. Service conducted in the church by the pastor. About a dozen of the old members of the church have been called home during the past year and a half. We feel our loss greatly.

Frederic Harrison's "Impressions of America" are reprinted in THE LIVING AGE for July 13, from the Nineteenth Century. Mr. Harrison, as was to have been expected, is an amiable critic, and he is also more discriminating than many Englishmen who have discoursed upon America.

unes until next Monday. members of the Canadian announced on Thursday. company's match at 900 shots. Staff Sergeant scored 47, and Capt. O. Kingston, N. B., 46. yards, in the Key-Lient. Gilchrist, of out of a possible 50.

hn Taylor, son of Miles ed on Sunday morning th other boys in Robin-he town.

DIET WITHOUT EXTRACT

ITCHING OR IRRITATIONS AND HEALS SOONER. Irritating Witch Hazel is said to be "the same as" easily sores and often a deadly poison.

Certain Check Complaint

yside, June 21, 1901. Middleton, N. S. I received your kind letter as unable to answer it telling quite a lot of "consider" 'em wonderfulness. About two much RUN DOWN generally. I began d Syrups and at once improvement in my as well as ever. My have both used your with the most wonder- case of the latter I means of saving her else had failed. One of Halifax, bought a Check for his little suffering from dysen- speedy cure. These instances show what yours are. Trusting ared many years to Blotted, a very truly, NOAH FADDER.

C. Gates, Son & Co.

terms on our where. of slightly the GOODS

AX, N. S.

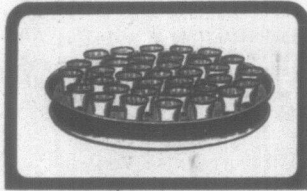
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rements. & CO. AGENTS.

nd Domestic

TAILOR

**INDIVIDUAL
COMMUNION
SERVICE**



The tray holding 40 glasses is made of ALUMINUM. After careful research it has been impossible to find a material more desirable.

**Baptist Churches
using the Individual
Communion Service
in the Maritime Pro-
vinces :**

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Germain Street, | St. John. |
| Brussels Street, | " |
| Leinster Street, | " |
| Main Street, | " |
| Carleton (West End), | " |
| Fairville, | " |
| Moncton, N. B. | " |
| Sussex, N. B. | " |
| Harvey, N. B. | " |
| Amherst, N. S. | " |
| Parboro, N. S. | " |
| New Glasgow, N. S. | " |
| Tabernacle, Halifax. | " |
| Hantsport, N. S. | " |
| Paradise, N. S. | " |
| Dorchester, N. B. | " |
| Forest Glenn, N. B. | " |
| 1st Baptist, Halifax. | " |
| Nictaux, N. S. | " |
| Temple, Yarmouth. | " |

"We have used the Individual Communion Service now for a few months and with pleasure I would express my satisfaction with the same. Apart from hygienic claim made by advocates of individual cups—and this to some people means very much—I like the service because it enables us to observe the "Communion" in a more uniform and that might be regarded orderly manner. The testimony of a visitor who had been for years carefully considering this question and saw how the Memorial Service was conducted by us was, 'I had no idea it could be made so solemn.' I am quite certain our people more and more heartily approve the change made by us, though not until it had been carefully considered."

Yours cordially,

G. O. GATES,
ex-Pastor Germain Street, St. John.

"Those who at first questioned concerning introducing the Individual Communion Service are the heartiest in its praise. The spiritual as well as the fastidious find it a change for the better."

Yours truly,

H. F. WAKING,
Pastor Brussels St. church, St. John, N. B.

I am pleased to say that the Individual Communion service has been used by the Leinster Street Baptist church for five months and is giving general satisfaction.

IRA SMITH,
Pastor Leinster St. Church,
St. John, N. B., October 29, 1900.

If space allowed this list could be many times multiplied, including many churches in all the New England States and the Maritime Provinces.

The Outfit is not expensive.
Write us for full particulars.

American Baptist Publication So.,
256-258 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Send all orders to MESSENGER AND VISITOR, St. John, N. B.

News Summary

Hon. Wm. Mulock has reached London on his way home from Australia.

Only 70,000 British reside on the Continent, while 200,000 Continentals live in England.

Co-operative factories in Great Britain last year made profits aggregating over £200,000 on a capital of £2,100,000.

Harber, the great authority on fish, says that every square mile of the sea is inhabited by 120,000,000 fish—and still fishermen declare that fish are scarce.

More than 4,000 persons have been drowned by recent floods in the province of Kiang Si, China.

Wallace McDonald, son of John P. McDonald, foreman of Truro, N. S. round house, was shot dead at Clifton, Arizona, July 4.

Official reports of deaths from heat in New York for the week ending July 6th, show that the actual number in the five boroughs of Greater New York was 959.

Advices from Westmorland are that the oil well is now yielding eight barrels per day. A new well is to be sunk at once alongside the present one.

Toronto manufacturers have decided to erect a special manufacturers' arch in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, to cost, estimated, \$10,000.

American and Danish capitalists propose to start a direct steamship line from Copenhagen and Christiana to Chicago. American capital will be largely interested.

A salmon of the Bann river, Ireland, weighing seven pounds, and released on Jan. 1, after being marked, has been taken in another Irish river, the Bundrowes, 160 miles round the coast from its native stream.

Mayor Morris, Ottawa, has ordered an investigation of the rumor that several aldermen were bribed to support the purchase of the hospital site for \$31,000, which is double the assessed value of the property.

At a meeting of the Toronto Socialist League, No. 2, a motion was passed regretting the expenditure of ten thousand dollars on the reception of the Duke and Duchess of York, when so many poor people are suffering.

The judicial committee of the Privy Council has refused the Consumers' Corgage Company leave to appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada awarding Messrs. Connolly \$18,000 in connection with the central prison binder twine contract.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, asked if he would accept the Conservative nomination in Addington, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Bell, if it were offered him, said: "I haven't found a fortune in politics, and I propose to attend my own business for the present."

Minnie Waddell, twelve years old, of Griffithsville, Pa., a few nights ago shot a burglar as he was entering her home during the absence of her parents, and then stood watch through the night over him. The burglar, who has been identified, will die.

The Governor General's secretary has issued the following: "During the forthcoming visit of their royal highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Canada half-mourning should be worn by ladies, according to Queen Alexandra's orders; that is mauve, lilac, grey, or black and white.

Prince Christian, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, intends to visit the United States on board his yacht in the spring of 1902, unless, in the meantime, the King's age should bring about the accession of the Crown Prince. Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark also contemplate a trip to America in 1902.

Florence Nightingale has reached her 81st birthday. Her father was William Shore, who assumed by letters patent the surname of Nightingale in 1815. The name and the family property came from Peter Nightingale, against whom Arkwright, inventor of the spinning jenny, in 1776 brought one of his actions for infringement of patent rights.

King Edward VII has accepted from Scott Montagu, member of parliament, a present of a number of American bronze turkeys, which were imported into England in a wild state, but have adapted themselves very comfortably to their new surroundings and have thrived remarkably at Mr. Montagu's place in Hampshire. The King's birds will be lodged at Sandringham.

The will of the late Andrew Allen, Montreal, provides that \$500 be given to each of the following charities: Montreal General Hospital, Ladies' Benevolent Society, Mackay Institute for Deaf Mutes, and Montreal Sailors' Institute; \$500 also to St. Paul's Presbyterian church, to be distributed among the poor; the balance of the estate to be divided among the sons and daughters of the deceased.

Major Horace M. Russell, of Los Angeles, the Resident Manager of Union Consolidated Oil Company

visited St. John, N. B., last week, and personally reported to shareholders controlling 200,000 shares.

The report was eminently satisfactory and entire confidence was expressed in the business management.

16 Wells are now running with a monthly product of 6,500 barrels.

At least one well a month will be added on the Los Angeles lands, and 2,000 wells can be opened on the Sespe Canon property.

Oil is running out at sixty places on that land and tanks are being erected and arrangements made for boring.

The first well secured on the Sespe Canon property will advance the stock to par.

Stock lists will shortly be closed.
\$25.00 purchases 100 shares, fully paid and non assessable, par value \$100.00.
Larger quantity at same ratio.

Apply to

W. M. P. McLAUGHLIN & Co.,
The McLaughlin Buildings, St. John, N. B.
CANADA MANAGERS
DOUGLAS LACEY & CO., Bankers,
NEW YORK.

The Sparrow and the Puss-Cat.

A sparrow had several times tried to rear a little family, and each time a naughty cat had robbed her of her little ones, and destroyed her home. Mrs. Sparrow at last decided on a new plan. Instead of building her nest where she usually did, she selected an entirely new place. She found an old piece of water pipe that had been thrown away on a rubbish heap, and in it she built her nest. It was open at each end. The cat would wait patiently at one end for the mother bird to come out, but she happened (?) always to emerge from the opposite end.

In time the little birds were large enough to learn to fly, and the problem was how to get them into the trees before pussy caught them.

There was a good deal of talking and chirping going on in the water pipe those days, which indicated that the mother bird was trying hard to keep her children from venturing forth. One day the mother sparrow issued from the pipe and began to cry piteously, and half run and flew along the ground. Instantly pussy was after her. The chance of getting a good meal stimulated the cat, but each time she jumped at the crippled sparrow the latter managed to fly a few feet farther away. After leading pussy a long distance from the pipe the sparrow hopped up and flew away with a happy little chirp. It returned at once to its home, while pussy licked its chops with disappointment. The bird's ruse was then evident. All of the sparrows had emerged from the water pipe. Two of them had hopped up on a branch, but the other two were on the ground. With shrill cries the mother sparrow warned them, and got the delinquent children to fly before the cat returned. She succeeded so well that they all escaped before the baffled pussy had time to come back.—Adapted from The Christian Advocate.

THE ATHLETIC GIRL GOING OUT.

Backward and forward swings the pendulum of fashion. We fancy we have put away certain frivolities forever, and presto! here they are back again as pronounced as ever. The fact is that the man and woman have not changed at all.

A baby born now or before the Christian era has practically the same nature, the latter day infant having no more capability for development than his mediæval prototype. Our boasted civilization of to-day so far as the individual is concerned, is like the coral reefs that help to build up a continent—it is the accumulated work and production of each insect that creates the great result, the insect itself remaining always exactly the same. Circumscribed as we are, therefore, by the limitations of our humanity, we find in our orbit that now as in the days of Solomon, "there is no new thing around in erratic circle of periods—the Victorian, the Napoleonic, the Louis XVI, the Renaissance, the Grecian, etc.—to gratify [the love of change. This may seem like a rather elaborate preamble to an analysis of the coming summer girl of 1901, but it is curiously proposed to observe, that the athletic girl's prestige seems to be more or less on the wane, and that a soft feminine creature, like her grandmother of fifty years ago, who does nothing but look supremely pretty in her muslins and laces and make herself entertaining, is coming very much to the fore. A couple of years ago it was generally thought that the athletic movement which was so pronounced all over the country would develop a new woman, and that the fluffy summer girl of yore had vanished forever, not a few who have along secretly detested sport it seems now quite on the tapis that they may be as much in the fashion this summer as their more Amazonian companions and may openly avow their preference for shady corners and tete-a-tete without incurring disapprobation.—Sel.

"And why does your master want to sell the horse?" "E doan care for 'im, sir." "But why doesn't he care for him? You tell your master that I should like to see him about it." Well, to tell ye the truth, Sir, 'e ain't come out o' the 'ospital yet, sir."

Wolf—Did you lose much in the big fall of Z. Y. X. preferred? Lamb—Not a cent. Fortunately I had dropped all I had on Brummsrem Copper a week ago. Boston Transcript.

The Farm.

VALUE OF THE FARM SEPARATOR.

The value of the farm separator to the private dairyman has already passed the experimental stage. The evidence of our experimental stations and the testimony of all who have a careful, intelligent, comparison between the gravity system and the modern cream separator is practically a unit in favor of the latter for the private dairyman. The question as to its advantages in localities where creameries are established is one upon which there is much difference of opinion. The most serious problem confronting creameries at this time is that of operating expenses. This applies alike to creamery and patron; whether under co-operative or proprietary management it makes but little difference. All are vitally interested in the expense account. If the Eastern creamery enjoys a patronage of from 10,000 to 30,000 pounds of milk a day, while many of our creameries are running along at from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds, possess on account of our cheaper dairy foods in the increased cost of operating. Evidently, as long as present conditions exist some system of centralization is inevitable.

The farm separator, we think, will assist greatly in solving the problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in condensed form from the patron to the creamery. In our State, dairying is incidental to beef and pork production. The conditions at times are peculiar and perplexing. The farmer has a way of putting the creamery on half rations of milk. When times and crops are good, it is no uncommon thing to find him at milking time quietly sitting on the fence with a complacent smile upon his countenance, as he watches the calf do the milking, but when reverses come, the cow and the creamery are counted among his best friends and assets. Where large investments are made in skimming stations, and these spells strike the patrons, it often proves very disastrous to the management, as they feel compelled to keep running, though the patronage has gone below any chance of profit. We feel safe in saying that fully one-third of the skimming stations in this State from October to May do not pay running expenses. It is in these localities where the farm separator will prove of the greatest benefit. If the patronage is light, then the expense is correspondingly light. We place the average cost of a skimming station at \$4,000 and the average cost of operating at \$600 per annum. This, of course, will include interest, taxes, insurance, breakage, wear and tear, labor and fuel. Many stations now running in Kansas do not average over 1,500 pounds of milk every other day during the fall and winter. Forty cows at

twenty pounds of milk a day per cow will produce 1,600 pounds of milk in two days. Here is an investment, then, of \$1,000, with \$50 a month expense to handle the milk of forty cows.

At points where the patronage is liberal, any radical change would not be advisable. It will to a great extent work its own way. But at these weaker, non-paying stations much good can be accomplished by the use of the farm separator, especially in territory where the distance is too great to haul milk. True, to carry out this plan the farmer must make an investment for which he is simply compensated in the increased value of the skim milk and the convenience of having it on the farm morning and evening to be fed while warm, sweet and fresh and in the best possible condition to the young animal. The milk patron often suffers a severe loss on account of his Sunday's milk during the heated term. He also loses again by feeding new milk to the calf for six or eight weeks on account of the danger incurred in feeding the creamery milk. Where milk is fed from the farm separator by careful management and the use of Kaffin cornmeal, the calf can be put upon the skimmed milk at fifteen days old. It has been our experience that the patrons with from ten to fifteen cows save enough in one year to pay for a \$100 machine.—(George Morgan, before the Kansas Board of Agriculture.)

THE DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

The Dorset horned sheep are the brightest looking and most beautiful of the sheep species. They are among the oldest breeds of English sheep. The name of the breed is derived from Dorsetshire, England. They were originally small and hardy animals, capable of subsisting upon poor pastures, and noted for excellence as mothers and for being prolific, giving birth almost uniformly to twins. It is about half a century since they were first exhibited in the show yards of England, but the intelligent breeders have doubled the size and weight of wool, and improved both the quality of wool and mutton, while they have maintained their hardiness, health and excellence. These sheep bring ten times former prices.

The ewes breed at all times when not in lamb, yielding offspring twice a year, and generally giving twins and often three lambs at a birth, thus increasing the flock nearly twice as fast as most other breeds. This severe strain must result in deterioration if persisted in for a long time. The lambs are relatively large, and the mothers are heavy milkers; thus the lambs come to market at an early age. Six-month-old ewe lambs often weigh 125 pounds and bucks at the same age 138 pounds. Eweas, after suckling twins, grow fat on pasture, and this condition does not interfere with their breeding. Ewes shear six pounds and rams ten pounds of fine wool.

M. A. Cooper, secretary of the Dorset Horned Sheep Breeders' Association of America, and publisher of "The Dorset Courier," Washington, Penn., informed me that the association has 196 members in twenty-eight States, and in Canada and in Nova Scotia, and has issued 9,254 certificates. The association was only formed on March 31, 1891.

As mutton sheep the Dorsets hold a high position. The meat is of excellent flavor, and the hindquarters large and full. As to wool, they rank as "middle wool sheep." The lambs' wool is white, fine and superior.

This is the description and requirement of the association: A well bred Dorset should have a white and full face, pink nose and lips, white and rather short legs, a long body, a short, well set neck, brisket well forward, full shoulders, a straight and broad back, ribs well sprung and deep, heavy thigh. There should be a tuft of wool on the forehead, and the lower part of the body well woolled.

These descriptions and qualities of the Dorsets specially commend them to farmers who cater to the increasing demand for early spring lambs.

The illustration is from Curtis's valuable book, "Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine." These beautiful sheep belonged to the very flock I saw at Valancy E. Fuller's, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, inspected in the company of Mr. Fuller and his venerable father, the bishop.—(Dr. A. S. Heath.)

HARD TO BREAK.

But the Coffee Habit Can be Put Off.

"I was a coffee user from early childhood but it finally made me so nervous that I spent a great many sleepless nights, starting at every sound I heard and suffering with a continual dull headache. My hands trembled and I was also troubled with shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. The whole system showed a poisoned condition and I was told to leave off coffee, for that was the cause of it. I was unable to break myself of the habit until some one induced me to try Postum Food Coffee.

The first trial, the Food Coffee was flat and tasteless and I thought it was horrid stuff, but my friend urged me to try again and let it boil longer. This time I had a very delightful beverage and have been enjoying it ever since, and am now in a very greatly improved condition of health.

My brother is also using Postum instead of coffee and a friend of ours, Mr. W., who was a great coffee user, found himself growing more and more nervous and was troubled at times with dizzy spells. His wife suffered with nausea and indigestion, also from coffee. They left it off and have been using Postum Food Coffee for some time and are now in a perfect condition of health." Grace C. M., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Put a piece of butter in the pot, the size of two pats to prevent boiling over.

THE BOYS WANTED.

"I want a young man to go into my office," said a busy man of affairs to the head of a high school not long ago "and my requirements are very simple. I want an earnest, industrious boy, who can spell well, write a good hand, possess at least a fair knowledge, and who can carry out intelligently the directions that are given to him.

"Your requirements are hard to meet," replied the teacher.

"Plenty of boys are looking for positions, but few of them like the conditions you impose. They do not think it worth while to learn to spell; we do everything in this school to persuade them of the importance of the accomplishment; but the boys hear of great and successful men who cannot spell, and many of them are led to think that they may get along in the world without that accomplishment. Others do not rely on the persistent work of acquiring a good hand writing, or of learning to run the typewriter skillfully, which is now so necessary in many lines of work. They want easier roads to success."

It is to be hoped that this teacher takes an unnecessarily gloomy view of the boys of the present generation. He doubtless does. It is the testimony, however, of all employers that only a small part of the young men seeking positions comprehend the real seriousness of life's competition, and the necessity of preparation in these seeming trifles which count toward perfection.—Montreal Witness.

PUSH 'EM UP.

It was a long, alippery, steep hill, covered with snow and ice, and the old darkey and the mule and the heavily laden cart were toiling up. They were on the car track in the hope of making the climb easier, but could only creep along; and then—here came the electric car whizzing up behind, with its clanging bell and impatient passengers. When the car had come to a standstill behind him the old man got out as nimble as his well-wrapped feet—two bundles of rags—would let him, and with his thin old coat blowing about in the sharp wind, vainly tried to urge the mule on. At last he called out, "Boss, dat mule can do no mo' den he is doin. He's pullin', sah, with all his might."

There was some grumbling among the passengers. All at once the idea struck the conductor: "Let's hitch on and push 'em up the hill."

So he told the old darkey to take his seat again, and slowly the electric car was moved up against the pole that projected from the cart's back. Then, with the electricity turned on, darkey and mule and cart were soon speeding up the hill. The mule pricked up his ears and expressed astonishment from his head to the tip of his tail, while the smile on the old darkey's face will long be remembered.

Be patient with the weary, the weak and old. Whenever you have a chance, hitch on the electric car of your youth and strength and give a push up the hill of life.—Mrs. E. Y. Mullins.

How to Remove Stain.—All stains should be removed before the articles are put in the wash-tub. The sooner a stain is treated the more readily it will yield to treatment. Pour boiling water through fruit stains; when obstinate soak in a solution of oxalic acid. Wash vaseline stains in alcohol; paint in turpentine or alcohol; varnish, in alcohol or green vegetable stains, in alcohol, kerosene or molasses; for stains from blood, meat juice use white of egg in cold water. In the case of milk, cream, sugar or syrup stains soak in cold water and wash with soap and cold water. Tar, wheel grease or machine oil stains should be rubbed with lard and allowed to stand a few minutes, then they should be washed with soap and cold water. Tea, coffee or cocoa stains should be removed with boiling water; if obstinate, with a weak solution of oxalic acid.

The crisis in the ranks of the Liberal party in England has reached an acute stage. This fact was publicly admitted and deplored by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the party, in a search at Southampton Tuesday night. Although the rumors that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has already resigned the leadership of the party are premature, a meeting of the party has been suddenly convened for next Tuesday, when it is expected he will offer his resignation. The Imperialist section of the Liberal party, headed by Herbert H. Asquith, former Liberal home secretary, has been doing its utmost to enlist Lord Rosebery on its side, but up to the present time the latter has made no sign of meeting its desires.

SO-CALLED STRAWBERRY COMPOUNDS

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THE GENUINE IS



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Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all Summer Complaints. Safe, Reliable, Harmless, Effectual.

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Not Medicine but nourishment is what many ailing people need. The system is run down from overwork, or worry, or excessive study, or as a result of wasting disease.

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is what is needed to repair waste, to give tone to the nerves, quicken the weary brain, and replace lassitude and weakness with health and vigor. The increase in weight, the firm step, the bright eye, and blooming cheek proclaim a cure.

Be sure you get *Puttner's*, the original and best Emulsion.

Of all druggists and dealers.

Baltimore Sun; Russia is simply paying back the United States in the latter's own coin. If we do not like the coin it is no fault of the Czar's government, for it is of our own minting—the extravagantly lauded, overvalued coin of protection. It is no use for our protection friends to get angry at Russia or to denounce every American who does not assert that the Czar's government has committed an unjustifiable act. It is simply a case where, the biter has been bit. The sensible way to avoid such trade disturbance is to adopt and practice the principle to give and take—to make concessions to Russia if we expect to retain concessions from the Czar's government.

The Canadian government has not had full details of the flag incident at Skagway, but the customs department is inclined to think its importance much overstated. The office at Skagway is not a customs house, and we have no collector of customs there, but what is known as a transit officer, who inspects shipments designed to pass in bond through the strip of territory now held by the Americans to the Canadian Yukon beyond. By this system delay is prevented of goods being held up for customs examination across the White Pass Railway. Similar offices exist at Portland, Chicago and elsewhere, and American transit officers affix seals to shipments from Canadian points. Flags are not usually flown on these offices.



Ask the girl who has tested it.

Ask any one who has used Surprise Soap if it is not, a pure hard soap, the most satisfactory soap and most economical.

Those who try Surprise always continue to use it.

SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

News Summary

The British government has succeeded in carrying its education bill through the Commons by 333 votes, against 215.

The Argentine Republic is offering special inducements to encourage immigration from Japan.

Severe fighting has taken place between Machadorp and Lydenburg, the Boers being defeated, with at least 50 killed.

The United States has 38,600,000 pigs, a number equal to the combined stocks of Russia, Germany, Austria and the British Isles.

The Boers attacked a constabulary post at Houtkop, July 11, capturing a seven-pound gun. They were eventually driven off. The British loss was three men killed and seven wounded.

The Manitoba government announces that the province this season will need 12,000 men from outside to gather in the bountiful harvest. The largest number ever required before was 10,000 in 1899.

Two boys, about eight and ten years of age, sons of Wm. Daphney, of Bonny River, were drowned Thursday afternoon. They went for a swim and got beyond their depth.

Lord Selborne, outlining in the House of Lords the plans for improving the navy, said it was proposed to establish a school of naval strategy, such as in the United States.

Portland Argus: Although Andrew Carnegie has philanthropically squandered forty millions he still has \$280,000,000 left, on his own showing. He will have to adopt heroic measures if he is to escape the fate of dying "rich and disgraced."

At Halifax it is reported that Andrew Carnegie has announced his willingness to give the School of Art and Design and the Citizens' Library an amount equal to ten times the cost of maintenance for one year. This would mean a gift of about \$75,000.

Fifty non-union brick layers and masons have arrived at Sydney to fill the places of the Italians. The steel company engaged a number of non-union men and other contractors will follow suit. There is intense indignation among the union men, and there may be trouble between them and the non-union men.

Sir Edwin Arnold, who has lost the use of his legs through paralysis and become totally blind, fears he will never again be able to see. In spite of his infirmities Sir Edwin—whose son, now serving a term in prison for embezzlement, robbed him of the savings of his life—is obliged at the age of 60 years to work hard for a living.

Fourteen persons are dead, two probably fatally injured and a large number of others less seriously hurt as the result of the head-on collision between passenger and fast live stock trains on the Chicago and Alton Railroad near Norton, Mo., on Wednesday last.

John A. Hinsey, former president of the board of control of the endowment rank, Knights of Pythias, appeared before the Supreme Lodge at Chicago on Wednesday, 10th inst., and admitted the deficit is \$225,767. Hinsey declared he had done his best to keep the treasury in a sound condition, but that death claims had mounted up, investments had turned out failures, and it had been frequently necessary to overdraw the rank's account at the bank.

A Des Moines, Ia., despatch states that S. W. Dawson, who has served five of a ten-year sentence for shooting Walter Scott (his son-in-law) on Christmas night, 1895, has been pardoned by Governor Shaw. "Damascus" Dawson, as he is known, claims to have recovered the arts of making Damascus steel and hardening copper. Capitalists who are interested in a project to develop Dawson's processes, secured the evidence upon which he was paroled, as he had asserted that he would die with his secrets rather than reveal them in prison.

A Chatham, N. B., despatch of Sunday night, says:—Terrible forest fires are raging along the southern bank of the Miramichi, east of Chatham Junction, in the parishes of Nelson and Glengel. The flames can be seen for miles. Reports, though not detailed, tell of a great extent of fine timber country being burned over. The starting point was in the vicinity of Barnaby River. All Saturday night the fire raged and all to-day, and tonight it is still burning fiercely. Two houses and two barns have been destroyed and a number of sheep have been burned. The fire extends from Barnaby River eastward and has already swept over 15 miles of country. Black Brook was in great danger Saturday night and to-night Black River and Nowlan settlements are threatened. The loss will be heavy.

London Chronicle: The dedication by Archbishop of Canterbury of the new open air pulpit in the graveyard of Christ Church Spitalfield's is a reminder that open air pulpits were more common of old than nowadays. The new pulpit may be said to replace the old pulpit cross which stood in the churchyard of the Priory of St Mary Spital. This pulpit cross which was destroyed at the Revolution, resembled the famous one at St. Pauls. In it Dr. Barrow once preached a Spital sermon to the Lord Mayor and aldermen that lasted three hours and a half. When asked whether he had not fatigued himself, he replied: "Yes, I began to be weary with standing so long." There are now four open air pulpits in London, of which three are in the East End. The fourth is at Holy Trinity, opposite Portland Road station. They are all associated with short rather than with long sermons; it was only when Londoners were without umbrellas that they consented to stand in the rain.

A report from Captain Percy Fall has been received by the Governor General. It covers the movements of the Canadian South African constabulary from Cape Verde to arrival and location in South Africa. On the voyage from Cape Verde the report says sixty or seventy cases of measles and mumps developed, but without fatal results. The authorities in Africa expected the Canadians would arrive in khaki, and so made no provisions for uniforms for them. The consequence was that the Canadians had to go up country in their sea-going kit of overalls, sweaters and toques. The disposition of the troops was as follows: Bloemfontein, 509 officers and men, being squadrons D, E, I, and K.; Heidelberg, 403 officers and men, being squadrons C, H, L, M.; Krugersdorp, A, B, and F.

While bathing at Island Park, Toronto Wednesday, Walter Smith, eight years old, fell into a hole. Ernest McRae, fifteen years old, went to his assistance. Smith grasped McRae around the neck choking him, and both sank. The bodies were recovered half an hour afterwards.

The British Government is the owner of over 25,000 camels. Several thousands are used in India to carry stores and equipment when regiments are changing quarters by line of march.

Baddeck, June 11, 1897.
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Dear Sirs,—MINARD'S LINIMENT is my remedy for NEURALGIA.
It relieves at once.
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E. A. Martel, the French explorer of caverns, whose discoveries underground have attracted much attention, reports that he has found in the Department of Hautes Alpes a cavity in the form of a "natural well," whose depth exceeds that of any other known. He has sounded it to the depth of about one thousand and twenty-seven feet, but the actual bottom has not been reached.

Workmen on the new Ann Arbor Hotel at Frankfort, Mich., unearthed a golden altar crucifix eleven inches in length, with arms five inches long, set in a base two inches square, supposed to have been the property of the Jesuit Priest Marquette, who was buried there 225 years ago. Some time ago a skull believed to be Marquette's was found on the same spot, which created great excitement.

The Montreal City Council has decided to call for the new tenders for the lighting contract to be opened in September. A decision was only reached after an exciting debate, during which Ald. Clearhne said

he had been offered \$3,000 to vote for giving the contract to the Royal Electric.

The medals for the Canadians who served in South Africa are on board the Ophir in charge of Lieutenant the Duke of Roxborough, who, upon arrival of the ship at Quebec, will hand them over to the general officer commanding. This means they will probably not be engraved with the name of the recipient.

The department of militia has received a requisition for twelve thoroughly trained chargers for use of His Highness and party at military reviews while in Canada. Four of these, which are to be jet black, for the staff of the Duke.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that the rainfall in the Bombay Deccan, central provinces, Eastern Bengal, Burmah and Assam has been generally sufficient for agricultural purposes. There has been a good rainfall at Gujerat. The total number of persons employed on the relief works is 585,000.

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