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No. 25.

A Prohibitory Law in P. E. Island. The legislature of P. E. Island before prorogation passed the prohibitory liquor law, to which reference was made in these columns last week. It is therefore, in this matter, in advance of Manitoba, in whose Legislature prohibitory legislation is, at present writing, under consideration, and will doubtless be enacted during the present session. In the P. E. Island Act, it is provided that the law shall come in force on June 5th, 1901. The Manitoba Act if it becomes law, will come into force on the first day of the same month, so that, as it appears, a prohibitory law will be operative in Manitoba four days earlier than in the Island Province. The P. E. Island Act received the unanimous endorsement of the Legislature. Both Government and Opposition therefore stand committed to the principle of the law, and the Premier is reported as having declared in the strongest terms his intention to give it full force and effect. The friends of temperance in the Province appear to be well satisfied with the work of the Legislature in the matter, though it would appear that the measure is capable of being strengthened at some points. The Provinces, as it is well understood, have not the power to prohibit the manufacture or the wholesale trade outside the Province. But if a law which prohibits the traffic within the Province shall be effectively administered, it will be an immense boon to the Province adopting such legislation. Whether it shall be effectively administered or not will depend directly upon the Government and its officers appointed to enforce the law, and indirectly, but no less essentially, upon the determination of the people to see the law enforced. The position of the Island Province should be favorable to the enforcement of the law, and it is evident that public sentiment in the Province is strongly in favor of prohibition. The result of the step now taken will be watched with keen interest elsewhere, for if P. E. Island succeeds in enforcing prohibition under the Act now adopted, the result will certainly be to encourage the other Maritime Provinces to follow its example.

Welsh Immigrants. Canada can hardly have more desirable immigrants than those which reach her shores from Wales. The Welsh people are as a rule hardy, industrious, God-fearing, loyal, liberty-loving, and strongly in sympathy with British institutions. It is therefore gratifying to learn that the number of immigrants from Wales is increasing. The North Wales Observer, as quoted by a Toronto paper, says:

"The movement from Wales to Canada is particularly brisk, and during last month large parties from the Counties of Brecknock, Carmarthen, Monmouth, Glamorgan and Pembroke sailed for Canada, and a large number are also arranging to leave at an early date. When it is borne in mind that up to about three years ago the immigrants from Wales to Canada did not exceed a dozen a year, and all these hailing from the town of Cardiff, and that since that time every county in the principality has contributed its quota, it must be significant of an increasing appreciation of the Dominion as a field for emigration to such classes as were represented, viz., tenant farmers, miners, and young men and others going in for a farm life. No doubt people go to where circumstances are most congenial, and in Canada there is a strong predisposition in favor of the Welsh."

China. The disturbances in China to which reference was made in these columns last week appear to be growing more serious and naturally are causing much anxiety in Great Britain, which by reason of the large number of British residents in China and its immense trade with that country has very much at stake. These

disturbances are understood to be a part of a conservative reaction against the progressive policy favored by the Chinese Emperor who, a few months ago, was virtually deposed by his Aunt, the Empress dowager, who now holds the reins of government with a firmer hand and with the purpose of maintaining the ancient order of things. The Empress is represented—and probably with entire truth—as being utterly opposed to western innovations and strongly desirous of delivering the country from foreign influences, and certainly in view of foreign aggression in China, past, present and prospective, such an attitude on the part of the Empress is hardly surprising. Since the secret society known as the Boxers, the members of which are now causing so much trouble in the province of Chi-Li, represent also the ultra-conservative spirit of China, it is hardly possible but that the Empress should sympathize with their aims, if not with their methods, and we are therefore prepared for the statement that the proclamations recently issued by the Chinese Government concerning the Boxers does not indicate an intention to punish their crimes against foreigners in any very rigorous fashion. In fact the attitude assumed by the Government toward the Boxers would seem to be less likely to repress than to encourage them in their work of terrorizing foreign residents and native Christians and destroying their property. The representatives of foreign powers in China have considered it necessary to act together promptly and vigorously to protect the lives and property of the foreign population in the country from the hands of the outlaws. Between Tien Tsin and Peking, a distance of 73 miles, the railway has been much broken up by the Boxers, and an attempt is being made to repair it under the protection of a force of foreign marines. It is reported that on Tuesday last a small force of British came in contact with a large body of the Boxers who were engaged in destroying the railway track, and that some 40 of the latter were killed or wounded. Tien-Tsin is a town on the Pei-Ho river about 20 miles from Taku on the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. At the latter point a joint force of about 2,000 men have been landed composed of 915 British; 250 Germans; 300 Russians; 128 French; 104 Americans; 52 Japanese; 40 Italians, and 25 Austrians. These are understood to have gone forward to Peking, but if the reports have not exaggerated the seriousness of the disturbances, it is very doubtful if this force will be sufficient to deal with the situation. Russia has a large body of troops within easy reach, at Port Arthur, which she is doubtless quite ready to use for the pacification of China, but such a move on the part of Russia would be agreed to by the other European powers only on the ground of necessity, to prevent a murderous outbreak of the Chinese against the foreign residents, and it is quite possible that the landing of any considerable body of troops in China by Russia would involve her in war with Japan by whom Russian aggression in the east is most jealously watched.

Praise for the Canadian Red Cross Society.

The Canadian soldiers in South Africa have received much well deserved praise for their gallant conduct on the battlefield. We have all felt a pride in this, and it is not less gratifying to see that the work done by Canadians in the hospital, under the auspices of the Red Cross Society, has received commendation both from Lord Roberts and Lord Methuen. General Methuen reporting to the Commander-in-chief, makes mention of the fine and unostentatious work performed by the Canadian Red Cross Society at Kimberly, under the guidance of Lieut.-Colonel Ryerson, M. D., at a time when the number of sick and wounded both British and Boers, sent in after the battle of Paardeburg, was so great as to tax beyond its capacity the medical equipments of the town. "The Kimberly people," General Methuen says, "found halls and schools and as many beds as they could, but 300 trestle beds and extra blankets appeared, so far as I could make out, from the skies. Only yesterday I found out that Colonel Ryerson had seen our wants, had got men to make the beds and had bought the blankets and hospital requirements, and placed these things in the hospital with-

out saying a word to anyone here. This at any rate is money spent in a practical manner, by an agent, a medical man, who ascertains the place where aid is required, and who uses his own judgment as to what is required." Lord Roberts says: "Had it not been for the exertions of the Mayor of Kimberly in providing accommodation, the kindness of the sisters of the Nazareth Home, and the Roman Catholic community, and the energy and zeal of Lieut.-Colonel Ryerson, M. D., and the Canadian Red Cross Society, the condition of the sick and wounded would have been very different from what I found it on my visit there last month."

In South Africa.

If the head of the Boer power in the Orange State and the Transvaal has been broken, it is evident that there is yet a very considerable amount of vitality in its tail. This was demonstrated by the attack (of which note was made in these columns last week) of the Boer Commandant, De Wett, upon a British regiment at Roodeval—a point on the railway 35 miles north of Kroonstad—in which the whole British force of 600 or 700 was either killed, wounded, or captured, with the exception of half a dozen men, and the railway for 20 miles to the southward was broken up, thus effectually interrupting Lord Roberts' communication with Capetown and his base of supplies. This was on June 7th, and about the same time Lord Roberts found it necessary to attack the Boer General, Botha, who had gathered a large force in a strong position 15 miles southeast of Pretoria. The whole situation was a threatening one, and with a man of less ability and resource in supreme command of the British interests, the result might have been disastrous. But the genius of Lord Roberts has proved equal to the emergency. Generals Methuen and Kitchener were promptly ordered with all speed to deal with the situation created by De Wett's raid, which they did successfully, defeating him completely, capturing his laager and scattering his troops in all directions. Railway communication is being speedily restored, and will no doubt be made secure for the future. Lord Roberts' forces in the Transvaal under his personal direction and the subordinate leadership of Generals Ian Hamilton, French, and Pole-Carew, have had some stiff fighting with the Boers under Botha, and have succeeded in forcing them back from the strong positions which they held. General Buller has forced a way through the difficult country between Natal and the Transvaal. Laing's Nek has been occupied and the Wakkerstroom town and district have made submission to General Lyttleton. General Buller's advance will be delayed for a short time by the necessity of repairing the damage done to the tunnel at Laing's Nek by the Boers, and bringing forward supplies. It is considered not improbable that General Buller's forces, or at least a part of them, may advance into the north-eastern part of Orange Colony to cooperate with Generals Methuen, Rundle, and Brabant in overcoming the Boers who have shown so much activity in that region of late. The Canadian Mounted Rifles seem to have taken a quite prominent part in the fighting with General Botha, and to have performed important service in forcing him to evacuate the strong position which he held at Yeater's Nek to the eastward of Pretoria. General Hunter is reported to be making good progress in his march from the western Transvaal frontier toward Johannesburg. He has received from Commandant Cronje, a son of the General of that name now in captivity, the surrender of Klerksdorp, a town of 6000 inhabitants, 118 miles west of Johannesburg. Potchefstroom, another quite large town on the line of march further east, has also been occupied by General Hunter, and he is expected to reach Johannesburg on Tuesday of this week. Rustenburg was occupied by General Baden-Powell on Friday, and a column from Pretoria will cooperate with him in restoring telegraph communication between the two places. There are political difficulties in Cape Colony, arising out of race feeling and sympathy with the Boers of the Orange Colony and the Transvaal. Premier Schreiner has resigned, and it was said that Sir Gordon Sprigge would probably find the difficulties in the way of forming a ministry insuperable, but the latest despatches at hand indicate that the deadlock has been relieved and that Sir Gordon will be able to proceed.

Church Discipline

BY PASTOR W. F. PARKER.

When our Lord said, concerning his church, "the gates of hades shall not prevail against it," he certainly implied, what is elsewhere clearly stated in the Bible, that the forces of Satan would direct their most persistent energies against his church. The powers of good and evil continually meet in death struggle for the mastery. The wide-openness of the door of the Christian church would seem to give the powers of sin an exceptional opportunity to overthrow it. Satan has never been slow to improve this seeming advantage. But our Lord made ample provision for the safety of his church at this point in the exceptional powers and privileges conferred upon the church in dealing with its disorderly members. "I will give unto thee the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." (Matt. 16: 19 cf. Matt. 18: 18.) Jesus therefore saith to them again, 'Peace be unto you: as the Father hath sent me, even so send I you.' And when he had said this, he breathed on them, and saith unto them: 'Receive ye the Holy Spirit; whosoever sins ye forgive they are forgiven unto them; whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained.' (John 20: 21-23) Thus a church of Christ indwelt by the Holy Spirit, and acting upon the Word of God has all the needed power, and is responsible for the proper discipline of her offending members. Whatever within her membership prevents or interferes with the church, being God's co-workers (Cor. 3: 9), Christ's true witnesses (Acts 1: 8), the world's light, (Matt. 5: 14), and Satan's aggressive foe (Eph. 6: 12,) should be corrected at once by the proper use of the church's disciplinary powers. In the light of the Sacred Oracles let us come face to face with

THE DUTY OF CHURCH DISCIPLINE

for there is no greater evil afflicting the churches to-day than the failure to maintain a wise, kind and firm discipline among their members.

I. Causes for Church Discipline according to the New Testament scriptures may be specified as follows:

1. Troubles among brethren: Such as persistent enmity and wrong-doing to a church member for which adjustment and reconciliation are refused. Read: Matt. 18: 15-20. Our Lord's word here is very plain. He requires us to discipline an offending or offended member who refuses to settle personal difficulties. So important is this spirit of conciliation to the body of Christ, "that he taught us to pray: 'Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors.'" According to Matt. 6: 15 and 18: 35, an unforgiving man is an unforgiven man; then what real connection has such a person with "the body of Christ"? None whatever. The terms of our union with Christ put us under bonds to forgive "even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven" us. And the same spirit of brotherliness and fairness is to be manifested in righting, as far as possible, any wrongs that have been done a brother in the church. If, after due admonition, the offending member continues obdurate, the church must take decisive action: "Let him be unto thee as the gentile and the publican" *i. e.*, excluded from the church. Our Lord gives no warrant for the tardiness and toleration so common among us, in dealing with church members estranged from each other. The sense of self-protection is sufficient to teach the church that it cannot afford to lie passive while bleeding from wounds made and kept open by quarrelling members, who care naught for a languishing church, or a perishing world. Such difficulties are more easily removed at the first than after months and years of strife and bitterness. A bear is never so easily killed as when it is a cub. The evil weed that thumb and finger may remove in May will require the plow in July, and, if left to seed itself in Autumn, may largely occupy the field in a few years. The easiest and best time to settle a trouble between church members is at its beginning.

2. Gross immorality and covetousness demand disciplinary action by the church. A single passage of Scripture will suffice to make this plain. Read 1 Cor. 5: 9-13. Very sweeping indeed is the class of offences here named by the Holy Spirit as intolerable within the Christian church. It may be true that the grosser evils have no place within our churches. But it is to be feared that if "the covetous," "extortioners," "revilers," "idolaters" received the treatment here accorded them there would be some empty pews, and vacant offices even, in our churches. Who ever heard of a person being disciplined in any of our churches for "covetousness" or "extortion"? And yet such persons are the greatest barriers to the progress of the church's work and efficiency. They strangle its benevolences, they cripple her larger enterprises, and they dole out their pinnacles with a miserly boast and grudge for its local work that chills the heart and discourages the burden-bearers of the church. Their whole influence in the community is adverse to the church's growth, and an embarrassment to the efforts of those who seek to save the lost. And yet unless dishonesty assumes a most criminal form—a form that even the world will not allow to go unpunished—such persons are allowed to retain their membership in

the church. But God puts upon every church the duty to cleanse itself from all the evils of this class. "Put away the wicked men from among yourselves." 1 Cor. 5: 13.

3. The inculcation of religious error, the dissemination of false teaching is a Scriptural cause for church discipline. Read Rev. 2: 14-16, also Titus 3: 10, 11; 1 Tim. 1: 19, 20. The particular sin of the men referred to in the last reference, for which Paul says, he "delivered them unto Satan," *i. e.*, excluded them from the church, is disclosed in 2 Tim. 2: 17, 18. The manifest teaching of these Scriptures is that it is the duty of every church to require of its entire membership unswerving allegiance to the teachings of the Bible. While large liberty may safely be given to everyone who accepts the Bible as the word of God, and follows the leading of the Spirit of Truth in interpreting it, yet none whatever should be allowed in the church to those who "teach as their doctrines the precepts of men" Matt. 15: 9, and "lean upon their own understanding," Prov. 3: 8. The solemn duty of jealousy guarding that precious legacy—the Sacred Oracles—is everywhere placed upon the church. Those who after due admonition and instruction continue to inculcate anti-Scriptural doctrines, the church is commanded to exclude from its membership. Fidelity to the Word of God has never failed to give the church large successes, while concessions to error has ever ultimated in disaster, defeat, and disgrace. Look sharp after your pulpits, O ye churches! For the man that is "wiser than God" is abroad in the earth today. "Beware of false prophets!" 2 John 10, 11. Baptist churches must stand or fall, live or die, with the Bible as the infallible Word of God.

4. Disorderly conduct such as factiousness, meddlingness, idleness, disregard of manifest family obligations, etc., call for an expression of the disapproval and reproof of the church. Rom. 16: 17, 18, 2 Thess. 3: 6-11. 1 Tim. 5: 8 leave no room for doubt on this point. What can "withdraw yourselves," "turn away from" and regard as "worse than an unbeliever" those causing divisions, busybodies, idlers, wilful non-providers for their families, etc., mean, if not the withdrawal of church fellowship? Persons who are habitually guilty of these things are actually living altogether outside the spirit of that body where there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free, but Christ is all in all. The Christian brotherhood is one in thought, sympathy and purpose, and the lives of such persons described in these Scriptures are contrary to its spirit and aim. The retention of those in the church who persistently practice such things must prove fatal to its happiness and prosperity. Hence some disciplinary act on the part of the church is necessary for the correction of such evils in the body.

5. Covenant breaking is mentioned in Rom. 1: 31 as a characteristic of the reprobate. Surely there can be no more solemn or binding covenant on earth than that which we take upon us when we are baptized and "added unto the church." Yet is it not plain to every one that there are upon our church membership rolls the names of many who are open and habitual "covenant breakers"? We report them year by year as in "good and regular standing" when manifestly they are "reprobate." If it is "good and regular" for one member of the church to wilfully and constantly refuse to "labor and pray for the temporal and spiritual welfare of this church; to attend regularly to its services, sustain its doctrines, ordinances and discipline," etc., then it is "good and regular" for all to do this. Where, then, would the church be? What wonder that men are asking, "What's the good of joining the church?" Persons there are whose names are enrolled on our church registers who are living in distant parts where they can join churches of "the same faith and order," and "carry out the spirit of this covenant," but who, to escape the restraints and responsibilities of church membership, persistently neglect or refuse to take letters of dismission from the home church for this purpose. How, in the name of honesty, can we report such persons year after year as in "good and regular standing." Surely our Lord is not pleased with this. Brethren, all these evils, specified in God's Word as intolerable within the churches of Christ, call for prompt and decisive action by our churches. How?

II. The Method of Church Discipline is also clearly indicated in God's Word.

1. The twofold object sought by disciplinary action must be kept clearly before the church: The glory of Christ, and the good of the offender. The church is Christ's. A wrong has been done which dishonors him. Church love and fellowship is disturbed. Its respect and usefulness in the community is weakened, if not nearly destroyed, till the sense of right which dwells in every breast is vindicated by such action on the part of the church as will clearly remove the dishonor from our Lord's fair name. The salvation of the offending member is to be sought in all such action. He is to be led not only to see the enormity of his sin, but also, if possible, to be led to repent of it and seek forgiveness. The action should be such as will cause him to feel that his soul is in great jeopardy, being manifestly out of fellowship with Christ and his church. Acts 8: 18-24.

2. Hence a true and tender spirit should characterize all that is done. A wrong spirit at such times is sure to do the church as well as the offender great injury. Never can we need the Holy Spirit more than when exercising church discipline. Gal. 6: 1. All hateful, and revengeful and bitter feelings and motives must be put away, and the spirit of truth, and right, and love prevail through all that is done.

3. Personal effort to correct the evil should precede church action. We promise "to watch for one another's welfare." When a brother departs from the ways of the Lord, the first impulse of every church member should be to "restore such an one" to faith and duty. 2 Tim. 4: 2, Jas. 5: 19-20, 1 Jno. 5: 16. In cases of personal grievances our Lord gives explicit direction to this end to the wrong doer: Matt. 5: 23, 24. Equally clear is his charge to the wronged one in Matt. 18: 15. So we see that both parties to a grievance are under obligation to seek a private and personal settlement of their differences. If that fails, two or more friends should be used as intermediaries and witnesses. Matt. 18: 16. The publicity of church action is to be avoided if possible. If, however, these two private methods fail to effect reform and reconciliation, there is but one thing to do next.

4. Church action must be taken. Matt. 18: 17. But the church should insist, in the case of aggrieved brethren, that the 'personal methods' have been pursued before it will take action. No one should be allowed to jeopardize what harmony there is in the church by suddenly springing his grievances upon the body. Not until the previous steps laid down by our Lord have been taken, can it be safe for the church to proceed to discipline. For the church must act unitedly, and proper, wise, united action is only possible to the church when it conforms strictly to the word of the Lord. Patience, deliberation, strict fairness, and impartiality, should characterize every step that is taken. Should angry feelings be aroused in the church it were better to suspend action, and seek, through prayer, special help from God. For "the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God." Any stirring of the emotions that beclouds or warps the judicial faculties ought to be treated in the same way. Our Lord is first "King of righteousness," and afterward "King of peace," and his wisdom "is first pure, then peaceable." The Word of God should be the standard for every action. That Word is sufficiently broad and plain to meet the necessities of any case of discipline that will ever arise in any Christian church, and a praying church will be guided aright in applying it. Decisions that are thus made are bound to be respected. Matt. 18: 18-20, John 20: 22-23. In cases of flagrant crime or immorality, 1 Cor. 5: 1-13 and similar Scriptures show that the wrong-doer should be promptly excluded without waiting to see whether he repents or not. But if he afterwards gives convincing proof of repentance he may be restored in due time. In all disciplinary action the church should move in such harmony with God's Word as to commend its judgments to every man's conscience. God will vindicate his Word, we are to obey it.

III. The results of such a discipline cannot but be good and healthful in every church.

1. As the life of the body is the indwelling Spirit, so the life of the church is the Holy Spirit. He is the "Spirit of Truth." He abides with and witnesses to the truth. The measure of truth to which the church holds will be the possible measure of its being filled with the Spirit. He abides not with error, ignorance, or disobedience. Doctrinal purity is essential to spiritual health and vigor. If the unity of belief be broken, and sincerity become a substitute for truth in the standard of church membership, the evil one finds an open door through which he is sure to enter with all manner of errors and heresies. Failure to honor God's Word by keeping our beliefs and teachings Scriptural is a mortal mistake. 1 Cor. 1: 10, John 15: 5, 7, 8.

2. The effect of maintaining a high moral standard in the church is always beneficial. Laxity in that matter destroys a large part of the church's efficiency in the community. Respectable worldlings will find it easy to regard Christians as no better off than they are, and lose respect for the church. Hence conversions will be few. Besides, evils winked at by the church will act as leaven within the body. Gal. 5: 9. On the other hand, when it is understood that immorality of every sort, and by any member, is contrary to the spirit of, and will not be tolerated by the church, it will command the respect of every one, and be in a position to exert a helpful influence over men.

3. The eradication of faction, enmities, meddlingness, indolence, etc., will produce the same beneficial effects. No one, not even its members, can respect a divided, quarrelsome, gossiping church. Such a church cannot beget or nourish spiritual children. It is a stumbling-block in the path of men to God. But let there be a wise, firm, kind use made of its disciplinary powers to purge itself of faction, hate, slander, etc., and let it present to the world the pleasant sight of purity, unity, and good will among its members, and you have, humanly speaking, the most essential conditions of growth and stability. No true child of God could be driven or drawn away from such a church. Many will

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be drawn towards it, and the Lord will add unto it. Ps. 103, Acts 2: 43-47; 5: 1-14.

4. And what shall be said about the results of a proper enforcement of a covenant which all can keep, and which all express a desire to "renew" at every monthly conference? The church is organized for the very best of purposes. That purpose is set forth in its covenant. A mild, but firm enforcement of the covenant will not only aid in promoting spirituality among its members, but it will become apparent to "those that are without" that the church of Christ stands for something that is worthy of their co-operation, and is accomplishing it, and they will respect it. Loss of efficiency and spiritual life invariably accompanies the church's inaction in enforcing its covenant, and that portion of the Lord's army degenerates into a mob. Men charge such a church either with carelessness or with cowardice when they see its members wilfully and continuously breaking its covenant; and they have more respect for a "Free Mason's" or "Oddfellow's" lodge than for the church of Christ. Think of it! Think of it till our cheeks burn with shame, and our hearts beat with penitence for our neglect of obedience to the Lord. By his grace let us arise to maintain the wise, loving, unyielding discipline, which the great Captain of our salvation has issued to the companies of his mighty army—the churches. Then shall they go forth "Fair as the moon, Clear as the sun, Terrible as bannered hosts."

"He that hath an ear let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches."

A Precedent.

Mr Editor,—Now that the U. N. B. Centennial has passed off so successfully, the importance of Baptists asserting their claims to representation on the teaching staff of that institution will be better understood than ever. In order to show the stand taken by our Presbyterian brethren during Sir Archibald Campbell's administration of the affairs of this province, whose term of office as Governor was from 1831 to 1837, I quote an extract from the oration of Rev. Dr. Jacob, President of King's College, delivered June 26th, 1851:

"While the members of other communions proceeded to establish their separate places of education; which, although disclaiming anything like unfriendly competition, could scarcely fail to intercept some who might otherwise have repaired to the Provincial University, complaints were at the same time made, more especially by ministers and members of the Church of Scotland, (and they were in some measure founded in reason) that the ecclesiastical character imposed on the college by the charter was too exclusively English. The appointment of Professors from the sister church, under the auspices of Sir Archibald Campbell, and his successor, Sir John Harvey, and the restitution of the English scholarships (on which Sir Wm. Colebrooke had an early opportunity of congratulating the convocation) so far operated favorably that the students rose to 30, nearly double the average attendance of King's College, Windsor, N. S., during thirty years of its existence.—See Journals House of Assembly, 1854, pages 154 to 1859.

The Presbyterians obtained what they wisely sought for, and from that day to the present have been represented on the faculty. The following "inspired" editorial from the Fredericton "Gleaner," of July 11, 1899, headed "Wanted—A Baptist Professor," is very amusing, to say the least:

"The members of the Baptist Conference meeting, at Sussex, are under a serious misapprehension. They regard a State institution as a pure denominational institution, and consider that they have a grievance because there is no Baptist member on the University staff. It may be news to these reverend gentlemen that a State institution does not regard denominational distinctions, but invariably chooses the best men available. That no Baptist has been appointed of late is simply an accident; that there has been no Baptist candidates of sufficient eminence to secure an appointment. The reason probably is that the eligible candidates do better in the Baptist institutions, but we can assure our Baptist brethren that there is no discrimination against Baptists. Indeed, other things being equal the chances would be in favor of a Baptist candidate, not because the Senate thinks that appointments should be made for denominational reasons, but because the feeling in the Baptist denomination that they are entitled to such representation. Indeed we may assure our Baptist friends—and we speak from knowledge—that a Baptist was asked to apply and would assuredly have been elected had he applied for the vacancy, but the gentleman in question thought he could do better when he was in a Baptist college.

But, is it not an anomaly that the denomination that is most strongly in favor of undenominational and unsectarian schools, should insist on the State University being denominational. If young children do not require religious education in the common schools, what need is there of denominational education in a college? There is no question of favors involved. See page 226.

No Baptist student is in any way discriminated against because there happens to be no Baptist professor. No religious or sectarian dogmas are taught, and it is foolish to expect that they should be. As a matter of fact, no one knows what religious denomination the recently appointed professor belonged to. He did not state it in his application and no one thought fit to enquire. He was appointed purely as being the best man on his subject who applied."

It is worthy of note that one of the largest sums given

for the foundation of scholarships by individuals, was given by a Baptist, the late Asa Dow, whom I knew, and knew so well that I do not hesitate to affirm that, if he had known the true inwardness of the management of the U. N. B., not one dollar of his money would ever have gone to that institution. "Eminent" Baptists who have graduated from the U. N. B. have to seek professorships at other universities, but from their alma mater they are barred, and will be so long as our people permit it.

RICHARD H. PHILLIPS.

Fredericton, June 7th, 1900.

"Close Communion."

BY REV. I. M. HALDEMAN.

It is a common thing, not only among members of other denominations, but among Baptist church members as well, to hear the expression: "I do not believe in close communion."

No intelligent Baptist does; but every Baptist intelligently taught must believe in close baptism.

The closeness is not in relation to communion, but to baptism. It is the closeness which requires that baptism shall precede communion, or, as it is Scripturally; the "breaking of bread." And Scripture teaches that baptism must precede the breaking of bread, not for Baptists merely, but for all Christians.

This may be demonstrated in the following manner:

1. The First Epistle to the Corinthians is the epistle of gospel order. In this epistle the Apostle, under the direction of the ascended Head of the Church, is setting things in order in the church. One issue after another arises, and he at once sets it in order, according to the mind of the Lord. Now this epistle has a unique superscription. No other epistle has it. This is it: "All that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord." As this is the epistle of gospel order, and is addressed to all in every place who are formed into an assembly or church of Christ, then it is the declaration that the order for Corinth is, and must be, the order for all the churches of Christ in every place—in New York as well as in Corinth.

2. This church at Corinth had observed a threefold order before the ordinance of breaking of bread was delivered to it. That order is set before us in Acts 18: 8: "Many of the Corinthians hearing, believed, and were baptized." The gospel order at Corinth then was: "Hear, Believe and Be Baptized"

3. To this body of baptized believers, the Apostle Paul delivered the ordinance of breaking bread as it is written in I Corinthians 11: 23, "For I have received of the Lord that which I delivered unto you." He then proceeds to describe the Lord's Supper, communion, or breaking of bread. The order at Corinth now becomes fourfold: "Hear, Believe, Be Baptized and Break Bread."

4. The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to keep the ordinances as he delivered them. He exhorts that all things be done in order. As breaking of bread was one of the things ordained to them, and this after they were baptized, then the order upon which he insists as an evidence of ecclesiastical decency requires, at least, that baptism shall precede the breaking of bread.

5. The apostle declares that the things which he writes unto them are the "commandments of the Lord." (I Cor. 11: 37).

As he is writing to the churches of this age as well as to that of Corinth, what he says, and what he reveals as gospel order in the latter church, are equally the order and commandments of the Lord for all churches of Christ now. As baptism preceded breaking of bread then, under the commandment of the Lord, it must so precede it now.

6. As baptism is immersion, and immersion only is baptism, those who have not been immersed have not been baptized. And as, according to gospel order, baptism must precede the breaking of bread, then those who have not been immersed have no Scriptural basis on which to break bread, or commune ecclesiastically.

7. But note the illogicalness of attempting to break bread before baptism.

Breaking of bread is to be observed on the first day of the week, that is to say, on resurrection day, and puts the believer on resurrection ground. On this resurrection ground he sets forth the death of the Lord Jesus Christ as a thing, through which, by faith, he has passed. But it is utterly illogical for one who has never personally passed through death and resurrection, in symbol, to sit at the table on resurrection ground and show the Lord's death. It is illogical, to say the least, to break down one ordinance of the church in order to set up another.

8. In all this there is no issue of personal communion. Any believing soul may hold communion personally with the Lord anywhere or any time, whether a member or not of any church. That is not the issue.

The issue is—Showing forth the Lord's death in Assembly Order. It is church action, and not individual at all. And the question is, whether the individual Christian will submit to Church order, and, on assembly ground, in proper sequence, show forth that death. Let everything be done decently and in order.

An individual, therefore, has no more right to take liberties with the Lord's Table than he has to take liberties with the ordinance of baptism. What the Lord says to one he says to all. What he lays down for one he lays down for all. To introduce sentiment, and let it rule, is to be guilty of the fallacy of standing for the truth in order that it may be denied, or standing for one truth that another may be denied.

The gospel order is: "Hear, Believe, Be Baptized and Break Bread."—The Examiner.

Kansas Notes.

Kansas at this season of the year is at its best. Penteous rains have insured another prosperous year for this state. I think it would be difficult to find a more beautiful sight than the plains now present. Last Wednesday I took a pair of horses and drove thirty miles out on what was once the stamping ground of buffaloes and prairie wolves, but what is now a sea of waving wheat, spreading away as far as the eye can reach. The harvesting has already begun, for the wheat here is sown not in the spring but in November. It is estimated that the wheat crop alone of this state will reach 85,000,000 bushels.

The church work, it is gratifying to say, particularly among the Baptists, has kept pace with the material prosperity. As a denomination, although not by any means the strongest, we have surpassed all others in growth during the past year. Houses of worship closed since the explosion of the "Kansas boom" of '88 have been redeemed, opened, pastor's settled and in almost every case there have been large gatherings. The Baptists of this state are not poor financially, and while there are few money kings among them there are also, as is true of the peoples of the state as a whole, few who feel very severely the pinch of poverty. The Kansas Baptist College, Ottawa University, corresponding to our Acadia, is fairly well endowed, has between 500 and 600 students and is doing an excellent work. Dr. Bradshaw, former pastor at Nictaux, N. S., now at Hlawatha, Kan., recently attended the national anniversaries at Detroit, Mich. In our own church the work progresses. We have had baptism every month. I gave the right hand of fellowship to 12 last Sabbath. We are contemplating putting a new pipe organ into our church in the near future.

Just now as I took up the daily I saw the startling headlines, "Fifteen thousand workers needed in Kansas from other states, or the immense wheat crop will perish for want of harvesters," and I have thought how true it is of God's great harvest field with you, with us, in the "Hdol's land," the wheat perishes because the harvesters have not heeded the call divine.

Hutchinson, Kan.

ARTHUR ARCHIBALD.

A Note From Winnipeg.

It was a great privilege to spend a few days in Winnipeg on my way to Selkirk, where I expect to labor for some time. On the 2nd inst., when I arrived, the city was still thirsting for rain and not only the city but the whole country was suffering for showers. Since then rain has come; not in abundant showers but enough to save the crops and thus in turn help save the people.

But what rain is to the thirsty land, so must the gospel of the Son be to dry and famishing hearts. More than anything else conceivable, the West needs the preaching and the teaching and the acceptance of the word of Christ as the "power of God unto salvation." And no denomination stands more firmly for that Word than the Baptists. With Rev. John McNeil in the First church, and Rev. W. C. Vincent in Logan Avenue, and Rev. Mr. Brown in the Mission church, one ought to expect a mighty moving toward God. Bro. Vincent who is so well known in the Provinces, is a unique man in a unique church. He has a style peculiarly his own; it is the style of one who has thought and felt for himself. He is simply original and that characteristic at once flashes upon his hearers, and the Westerners love originality and so Bro. Vincent always preaches to a full house. I believe I am safe in saying that Logan Avenue is a Metropolitan church, and as such supplies a great and crying need in a city which grows in evil as it grows in population. The Baptists can never afford to lose sight of this great centre of religious work, for Christ, for man, and for the church.

The First church is a home church, strong and important, with a pastor who loves his people and in turn is beloved by them. Bro. McNeil is a young man, a good shepherd, and a gifted teacher.

Bro. Brown has just arrived, but is already grappling with the problems of city mission work. No one can help feeling that a mighty responsibility rests on him, and the eyes of many are watching the work. "Like a mighty army moves the church of God."

Selkirk, Man.

NEIL E. HERRMAN.

There can be no poorer soil for a childplant to grow in, or attempt to grow in, than the soil of pretense. To learn to conceal is a sorrowful lesson indeed for a child. To learn to conceal honest poverty, as though ashamed of it, is the most sorrowful of the sorrowful lessons in this line, for it is to so little purpose, and is unnecessary afterward.—January Ladies' Home Journal.

Messenger and Visitor

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Beginnings and Results.

The Men Who Laid Foundations.

The completion by the Baptist people of these Provinces of a century of life and work as a denomination is certainly a matter of sufficient importance to justify its being given some special recognition in connection with the meeting of our Associations during the present summer. It was within the bounds of the present Western Association of Nova Scotia, which met on Saturday last at Middleton, that the old-time Association of the Baptist churches of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was organized. That historic event took place at Granville, Annapolis county, in June of the year 1800. It was at that time for the people of this country in many respects, a time of beginnings. The country was new and sparsely settled, with few highways and with none of the means of speedy communication which this wonderful century has developed. Those were the times of the log-house and its broad-mouthed fireplace, lighted in the long winter evenings by means of the pine knot and the tallow dip; and when the jealously guarded fire upon the hearth went out, it must be replenished from a neighbor's hearth, or recovered by means of flint and steel and tinder box, for the day of the lucifer match was not yet. Traveling was by horseback or by snow-shoe in the winter, or by boat or canoe along the natural waterways. These conditions indeed continued more or less general for sometime into the present century, so that the memory of men still living reaches back to them, and the men who have seen those old days and have lived on with us into these days of railways, steamships, electrics, bicycles, automobiles, telegraphs and telephones, electric lights and all that legion of inventions and innovations that have crowded in upon us during these later years, must find their minds constantly filled with wonder at the changes which a life time has permitted them to witness.

With our denomination, as with other religious bodies in these Provinces, the closing years of the eighteenth century and the opening years of the nineteenth marked a time of beginnings. The ferment of the Newlight and the Wesleyan evangelism had powerfully moved the people, opinions had been gradually crystalizing and beliefs obtaining definition along what were to be permanent denominational lines. Regular Baptist churches had been taking shape, and the denomination as such in these Provinces may be said to have had its birth with the Association organized at Granville in 1800. It was, of course, in a worldly sense, a day of small things for the Baptists, when the representatives from less than a dozen churches come together in that first association. In numbers, in wealth, in education or worldly influence, they certainly did not represent a great deal. But in the matter of principle,—in their claim on behalf of the individual believer for free, conscientious action, in their faith and trust in God, in their confidence in the gospel of Christ as the power of God unto salvation to every repentant sinner, and in their fearless appeal to the word of God as final authority, they represented that which their adversaries have not been able to gainsay or resist. And in those men of rugged, native strength, mighty in prayer and in the Scriptures, whom God gave to be the pioneer leaders of our Baptist churches, there was represented a power that was not to be despised.

It is a wholesome thing for us at this day to cherish the memory of those men of the days gone by, to whom we owe so large a debt. To those who know anything of the early Baptist history of these provinces, certain names are very familiar. There were the Hardings, the Mannings, the Chipmans, the Dimocks, the Crandalls,—all household words in every Baptist family. There are also such names as Ainsley, Burton, Estabrook and others, which are prominently connected with our early his-

tory. Many of these men did their work principally in the early part of the century, which is now closing. They were men of faith and men of power. Not of course all equal in ability; each had his peculiar gift which he used faithfully and with good effect in the service of his Master. Some of them possessed in a greater measure than did others the evangelistic spirit, and the power to move the hearts of men. Some went everywhere preaching the Word, while others confined their labors to a more limited sphere. Some gave themselves wholly to the work of the gospel ministry, while others both preached, and labored with their hands, that they might obtain the necessary support for their families and preach the gospel without price to those who were able to offer them little compensation. Some were men of remarkable gifts of speech. Such were Joseph Crandall, and still more, Theodore Harding, whose natural gifts of oratory must have been of the highest order. Some, like Thomas Ainsley, possessed great power as evangelists. Some were strong thinkers and wise to build. Chief in this class was Edward Manning, whom Dr. Bill describes as a man born to rule, fitted to occupy the chair of a President or the throne of a King. Some like James Manning and Harris Harding, were men of a profoundly devotional spirit, and others, like John Burton and Joseph Dimock, were men whose lives were beautiful through trust in God and loving service to their fellowmen. Taken altogether, these Baptist fathers of ours were remarkable men, and we have reason, if not for pride, yet certainly for profound gratitude, that such men were raised up to be the standard-bearers of the truth, the leaders of our churches in that important period when the foundations of our denominational history were being laid. Very likely we are somewhat inclined to idealize these men and their work. It is quite true that they had their limitations, their failings and their faults. But they deserve to be called men of God. Religion was to them the thing of supreme significance. What they were and what they accomplished is not to be explained apart from the Divine Spirit which gave them light and power. The Word of God was to them as a fire in their bones. They felt themselves commissioned of God to speak, and they could no more be silent concerning the condemnation of sinners and the redemption purchased by the blood of Christ, than could the Lord's prophets of old. They were healthy men, vigorous in body as in mind, living much in the open air, unhurt by luxurious habits, accustomed to plain living and high thinking. Some of them were sons,—not only by natural descent, but intellectually and spiritually, of the old New England Puritans, and the iron of the Puritan theology was in their blood.—And some came of Scotch and Scotch-Irish ancestry—brave, indomitable men, robust and vigorous in all their faculties. Such men having been laid hold of by the word of truth and the Spirit of God, and having passed through such religious conviction and conversion as men can know only under the breaking hammer and the consuming fire of a Calvinistic theology, were fitted, as no college and no theological seminary could fit them, to be the pioneers of the Baptist faith in these provinces.

Those sturdy fathers of the denomination were men of broad sympathies and of large and noble purpose. They did not permit themselves to be cramped and belittled by interests merely personal and sectional. Their thoughts were generous. They laid foundations deep and broad. The spirit of missions was in their hearts, and so far as they could, they went everywhere preaching the Word, restrained by no provincial or even national boundaries. They believed in education and in all that goes to fit men for more effective service in the cause of God and humanity. They lived long enough to rejoice in at least some of the fruits of their labors. They saw the element of religious life around them crystalizing into regular forms under the influence of their ministry. Churches on the mixed communion plan gave place to regular Baptist churches, and these churches were regularly organized into Associations. They saw denominational schools established, for though lacking scholastic training themselves, they were large minded enough to be able to appreciate the advantages of education. Such advantages they were determined that those who were to come after them should enjoy. And because a narrow sectarianism then excluded Baptists from the benefits of higher education in these

Provinces, our fathers resolved that the Baptists of this land should possess institutions of learning of their own. Accordingly, though few in numbers and poor in respect to worldly wealth, the Baptists of that day by much self-sacrifice established Horton Academy in 1828, the Seminary at Fredericton in 1836, and Acadia College in 1838. Some of the fathers lived to see the union of the Baptist churches of the three Provinces for missionary, educational and other Christian work in one Convention; and having seen this abundant fruitage of their labors, they departed in faith, having great reason to rejoice in all that God had wrought for them and through their faithful efforts in His service.

"The little one" of a century ago which met in that first Association at Granville, consisting of a very few churches, mostly in Western Nova Scotia, and a very few hundred members, has become in 1900 a host, comprising more than 400 churches and reporting more than 50,000 church members. Their missionary interests have broadened and strengthened with the progress of the years, until these interests are now concerned, not only with our own Maritime Provinces, but with Quebec, the wide Northwest and with the Telugu land of India where, during the last quarter of a century, our churches have founded and fostered what is now a most hopeful missionary enterprise. Our educational work, too, from humble beginnings has grown to large proportions, its influence upon the denomination for good has been incalculable, and the Baptists of these Provinces are today able to offer to their young people educational advantages which they do not blush to compare with any to be obtained elsewhere in the country.

While we rejoice in the blessings which we have received and the healthful growth which the denomination has enjoyed, it is well for us to recall the time of beginnings, to praise God for his constant favor, and to be grateful for those men of God who, in faith and prayer and in much self-denying labor, laid the foundations for that in which we rejoice today. It will be well, too, if we shall emulate their virtues, and, by the exercise of like faith and prayer and self-denying effort, prove that those whom we call "Fathers" were indeed our spiritual kith and kin.

Editorial Notes

—"The most interesting feature of the Newton Anniversary, was the presence and address of Dr. Alvah Hovey," says the Watchman, and adds with truth, "For the half century he has been at Newton he has been one of the most conspicuous and formative influences."

—Among American Congregationalists it would be impossible to mention three men so distinguished as Dr. Edwards A. Park, Dr. Richard Salter Storrs and Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, who have all passed away during the past few weeks. They were all preachers of remarkable power. Dr. Park was also recognized as one of the ablest theologians of his day. He had reached a very advanced age, having entered his ninety-second year. In his earlier life, Dr. Park's theology was considered to be of a very advanced type, and he was denounced in some quarters for holding semi-Unitarian views, but the currents of "progressive theology" carried his younger contemporaries so far past him, that in his later years he came to be spoken of as the Nestor of Orthodoxy. Dr. Park exercised a strong influence upon the theological thought of his day, especially in New England. He was a profound thinker, an eloquent speaker, and withal possessed an abounding vein of humor which enabled him to enliven a disquisition upon some hard theological subject with apt and mirth-provoking stories. It is true, as the Outlook remarks, that Dr. Park so outlived his generation as in some degree to outlive the celebrity which was justly his in the fullness of his powers. On the whole it seems a happy thing if a man is permitted to depart as Dr. Storrs has done, just after having put off the harness of active service, or, like Dr. Behrends, to be called away in the ripe and mellow prime of a fruitful ministry, before the feebleness and loss of power which very advanced age must bring have begun to be felt.

—The twenty-sixth annual session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of Canada is now in session in Halifax. The Moderator for the year is the Rev. Principal Pollok, D. D., of the Presbyterian College of Halifax, who was chosen by the unanimous vote of the Assembly to preside over its deliberations. Dr. Pollok has given able and faithful service to his church, both in the pastorate and during the past 25 years, in connection with the theological work of the denomination in that Eastern Province. His election as Moderator is a fitting recognition of his long and eminent services. The

people of Halifax present opportunity and public means so much ability represented. It shows that the year's contribution to one statement are 2942 congregations with a total increase of 106.0 members for contains another and seems to in the member take it is not characterized as sented.

—Mrs. Glad-trious common the age of 88 by two years, stone's maiden was the elder Glynne, of H. married to Mr. regarded as o England. She love was fully happiness the Gladstone water the utmost sol far as possible the great man he owed to her wifely virtues, heart, her inte in philanthrop fitted to be the loved so well ar may be that E Old Man has anyone has tho not make him great with any with a very dif might have be man.

—We find in Outlook referen Professors of th inspired record professors, Jac name, are said the leading arch their discovery gospel to the E pages, purports It contains a p him to the apos agony at Geth James were pre ready are in p Strassburg sch to have been w clining to the Peter. The pa among a batch Cairo for the S pages were ba sides and the spoken by the during the fir Careful scholar before acceptin thus reported.

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people of Halifax are to be congratulated upon their present opportunity of attending the discussions and public meetings of a deliberative body in which so much ability, culture, and zeal for religion are represented. The statistical returns for the year show that the contributions of the denomination during the year for all purposes, excepting Century Fund, amounted to \$2,384,897, an increase over last year's contributions of about \$114,000. According to one statement in the Presbyterian Witness, there are 2942 congregations and stations on the roll, with a total church membership of 210,326—an increase of 106 congregations and more than 10,000 members for the year. The same paper, however, contains another statement which differs from this, and seems to imply that there has been a decrease in the membership for the year. That however we take it is not the case, as the report for the year is characterized as almost as good as the best ever presented.

—Mrs. Gladstone, the widow of England's illustrious commoner, died on Thursday of last week at the age of 88 years, having survived her husband by two years, lacking only five days. Mrs. Gladstone's maiden name was Catherine Glynnne. She was the elder daughter of Sir Stephen Richard Glynnne, of Hawarden Castle. It is said that when married to Mr. Gladstone, 61 years ago, she was regarded as one of the most beautiful women in England. She was a most devoted wife, and her love was fully returned. In mutual affection and happiness their marriage was an ideal one. Mrs. Gladstone watched over her husband's health with the utmost solicitude, and studied to shield him so far as possible from petty cares and vexations, and the great man eloquently acknowledged how much he owed to her. Not only by her domestic and wifely virtues, but by her endowments of brain and heart, her interest in public affairs, and especially in philanthropic enterprises, was Mrs. Gladstone fitted to be the wife of the great man whom she loved so well and in whose fame she rejoiced. It may be that England as well as England's Grand Old Man has owed more to Mrs. Gladstone than anyone has thought. Mr. Gladstone's marriage did not make him a great man. He would have been great with any kind of a wife, or without any; but with a very different kind of a wife, Mr. Gladstone might have been a very different kind of a great man.

—We find in a recent issue of the New York Outlook reference to the supposed discovery by three Professors of the University of Strassburg of a new inspired record of the life of Christ. These three professors, Jacobz, Spiegelberg and Schmidt by name, are said to have a recognized position among the leading archeologists of Germany. They think their discovery may be none other than the lost gospel to the Egyptians. The fragment found, two pages, purports to be written by an eye-witness. It contains a prayer by Christ and an address by him to the apostles. There is also an account of the agony at Gethsemane. As only Peter, John and James were present at Gethsemane, and as we already are in possession of the gospel of John, the Strassburg scholars believe the newly found gospel to have been written either by Peter or James, inclining to the supposition that it is the work of Peter. The pages of the gospel were discovered among a batch of Egyptian papyri purchased at Cairo for the Strasburg University Library. The pages were badly torn; they have words on both sides and the writing is in Coptic, the language spoken by the Egyptians in the time of Christ and during the first centuries of the Christian era. Careful scholars will await further information before accepting the hypothesis to this fragment thus reported.

—If late reports from China are to be credited the situation at Pekin and throughout the Province of Chi-Li has assumed a most serious character and the gravest apprehensions for the safety of Christian missionaries and their converts, as well as for all foreign residents, are justified. It appears, however, to be the fact that telegraph communication with Tien Tsin and Pekin has been interrupted, and consequently the despatches which are being cabled from the east as to the state of affairs at the Chinese capital cannot be accepted with full credence. A despatch of Saturday's date from Hong Kong stated that all the Pekin legations had been destroyed, and that the German minister, Baron Von Kettler had been killed. This is probably a fabrication. But from all that is known of the situation, with the evident indisposition of the Chinese Government to take vigorous measures against the Boxers, it is much to be feared that the foreign police force which, by the joint action of the European powers, has been sent into the country, will not be able to check the outbreak of fanaticism. Even if this force should succeed in restoring order, the question of dealing with the difficulties in a permanent way would not be easy of solution, and altogether it must be recognized that with the rivalries and jealousies existing between Russia and Japan, and with the interests of the European nations and the United States to be safe-guarded, the situation in the East affords cause for the gravest concern.

—The well known Bishop Tucker of Uganda gives an account of an incident in which he was personally concerned and which illustrates the differ-

ence in character and influence of the Christian missionary in Africa and certain other men who are in the country for far different purposes, than those which actuate the missionary. During a long journey the Bishop learned that a German trader was sending out an expedition to capture some pigmies of the great forest and exhibit them at the Paris exhibition. Subsequently he heard of a trader in pigmies in Mengo. He immediately organized an expedition and interviewed a Christian Uganda. The head man of the German caravan learned of this, and when Bishop Tucker's expedition arrived in the forest, the Germans were there ahead of them. The Germans beat their drums and after a while a few little people of shy appearance came out to partake of a feast which had been made for them. When they did so, 17 of them were seized by the German trader, and the march to Mengo began. On the way nine of the pigmies escaped. They were pursued and recaptured by the Bishop, who then took them as evidence to the British Commissioner, Sir Henry Johnson. The result was that the pigmies were released and sent home, while the German trader was arrested and when the mail left he was awaiting trial. In writing of the affair, Bishop Tucker says he never heard of anything more like slave trading

A Note From Dr. Trotter.

Will you permit me, Mr. Editor, to say to prospective students and others, that I am leaving today for the west, to be absent for perhaps two months. After a few days in Toronto and other places in Ontario visiting relatives, I hope to be present as a representative of the Board of Governors at the National Baptist Convention at Winnipeg, in the early days of July. Having gone so far west, I hope thereafter to gratify a cherished desire by spending a few weeks in the farther west, getting some acquaintance at first hand with that new and wonderful country stretching from Winnipeg to the coast, into which increasing numbers of our young people ought to go to find their life-service. The summer's experience should fit me to be helpful to the young people in respect to this matter.

During my absence, correspondence addressed to me at Wolfville will be opened, and either sent on to me or passed into the hands of some professor to be answered. Professor E. W. Sawyer will have charge of the calendars for the summer. Some representative of the college will be present at each of the associations, prepared to make public representations on behalf of the college, and to furnish private information to all who may wish conversation. I expect to be at home (D. V.) by the middle of August.

Wolfville, June 15th.

T. TROTTER.

Acadia Seminary.

The annual re-union of the Alumnae Association was held Monday evening, June 4th, in Alumnae Hall of Acadia Seminary. A large number of former graduates and students were present and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The president, Mrs. Ralph Eaton, gave the annual address which was elevating and helpful. We hope to have the pleasure of reading it from these columns. A thoughtful paper on "Industrial Education," written by Mrs. Hilda Christie of River Hebert was read by Miss Emily Christie '99. A piano solo by Miss Ida Jones, and a vocal solo by Miss Agnes Johnson, were much enjoyed. A cleverly written historical poem on The Founding of Acadia was given by Miss Grace Patriquin '96. Principal McDonald and Vice Principal Miss Johnson were welcomed by the president on behalf of the Association and responded in words of appreciation. After the serving of refreshments and a renewal of former friendships, the roll of classes was called and responses were given by Mrs. Joseph Kempton, class of '62; Miss Graham Whidden, class of '80; Miss Ida Jones, '82; Mrs. Brough, '83; Miss Mildred McLean, '89; Miss Clara Cohoon, '95; Miss Minnie Payzant, '96; Miss Mabel Wortman, '97; Miss Ethel Emmerson, '99; Miss Emily Christie, 1900. We are glad to welcome our Society the eighteen graduates who go out this year from the Seminary with so much promise. Miss Cohoon intimated that the class of '95 had contributed \$25 to make Miss Jackson a life member of the Association. Mrs. Chubbuck announced that the sum of \$60 had been donated by Amherst friends in memory of the late Adelaide McCully to be used in furnishing a hospital in connection with Acadia Seminary to be known as the "Adelaide Hospital." These loving friends have but carried out the wishes of the departed one whose life was so largely spent in sweet ministration. For two consecutive years Mrs. Ralph Eaton has brought to the Association valuable donations for Acadia Seminary, which she has collected from friends. This year she has raised the large sum of \$450.00 which she has presented to the Seminary as a memorial to her departed friend and fellow student, Mrs. Helen Read Taylor. This generous amount was largely given by Mrs. Taylor's relatives in Amherst and vicinity including Mrs. Amelia Black, Mrs. Farrington, Premier Emmerson, Mrs. A. R. Emmerson, Miss E. L. Read, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Bates, Miss Seaman,

Messrs. B. and H. Read and friends scattered over both provinces, also a cheque for \$100 from Mrs. McClelan, wife of Lieut. Governor McClelan of New Brunswick. Helen was a sunbeam, brightening and cheering where ever she went, thus the memorial which is to be used for putting the electric lights into the Seminary, has a beautiful significance. The Association rose and expressed its appreciation of these gifts by giving the Chautauqua salute.

On Tuesday afternoon the annual business meeting was held in a class-room of the Seminary. The treasurer's report showed that only forty-one out of our large membership, have sent in their annual fee. Will members please note that Miss Mabel Wortman, Wolfville, N. S., was appointed treasurer for this year, and will be glad to receive any contributions. According to request, Mrs. Tufts, Mrs. Bret Black and Miss Ida Jones, were appointed to represent the Association on the board of examiners of Acadia Seminary. After the transaction of other business the following officers were elected for the year just begun: President, Mrs. Walter Higgins; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Burpee Wallace; 2nd Vice-president, Miss Lena Benjamin; Secretary, Miss Grace Reynolds; Treasurer, Miss Mabel Wortman. We hope to see a larger number of members present at the business meeting next year.

H. B.

The Winnipeg Convention.

There is a small error in the announcement of entertainment for Congress at Winnipeg. Would you kindly say that we propose to entertain all ministers and their wives, and after that it is "first come, first served." We are counting on 150 ministers and wives. It would mean very much to us in a bad way if few should come. We are looking for a large gathering. Will not all the churches send their pastors? Or give them a part of the cost and say "go."

Bro. Parker of Temple church, Yarmouth, writes me: "Our B. Y. P. U. has just surprised me with an offer of \$50 toward expenses if I will attend Convention at Winnipeg, and I think of doing so." Of course do so, and we will care for you freely when you get here and meet you at train when you arrive. Let me say to other B. Y. P. U's. "Go thou and do likewise."

Thanking you in anticipation for your space, I am yours in hope of seeing you in Winnipeg July 6th, Brother Editor.

W. C. VINCENT.

Send names to W. A. McIntyre for entertainment.

Letter From Singing Evangelist MacLean.

As I have just completed the season of evangelistic work, perhaps a few words through the columns of your paper may be of interest to the readers.

I opened the season in Boston, Mass., Oct. 1st, singing in Boston, Cambridge, and Haverhill, until the middle of November. I then spent six weeks with Rev. B. H. Nobles, of Sussex, N. B., laboring in Moncton, McAdam Junction, and Sussex. The Lord blessed our labors in all the above mentioned places, and many we trust were saved. During the month of January I assisted Evangelist Davidson in a union movement in the city of Gloucester, Mass., where we had a remarkable work of grace, some four hundred having professed conversion. Rev. Dr. Wilkins, pastor of the Baptist church, wrote me afterward that he was to receive 75 into the membership of his church as a result of the work. I next came to Canso, N. S., to assist Pastor Beals. I found Bro. Beals a very delightful man to labor with, he and his efficient corps of workers were ready to enter heartily into the work. The meetings there proved very helpful to the church. I next went to assist my brother at North Sydney, C. B. I was not a stranger in that place as this made the third time I had assisted in special meetings in that town. I much enjoyed working with the kind, warm-hearted, Scotch people of that flourishing town. The meetings were among the most helpful and profitable of the whole season's work. Many were reached by the power of the gospel in those meetings, and I was glad to note in the columns of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, that a goodly number have obeyed their Lord in baptism and united with his church.

I next went to Isaac's Harbor and Goldboro, to assist Pastors Lawson and Rutledge. These pastors are deservedly beloved by their people, and I predict a bright future for those churches under their wise leadership. The people of those communities I found among the most appreciative and responsive people it has ever been my privilege to sing the gospel to. The work on both sides of the Harbor was blessed of God to the salvation of many souls and the reclaiming of wanderers.

My closing engagement was with the First church of Montreal, assisting Pastor Gordon. Pastor Gordon with his usual push, zeal, earnestness, and wise leadership, is making his work tell, and his influence felt in that church and city. Congregations that formerly numbered less than one hundred now number about four hundred. The three weeks of meetings proved very helpful to the church, and eternity alone will reveal the real results.

I received many pressing calls from the churches during the season, but I regretted being unable to accept them owing to previous engagements.

Churches, Associations or Conventions needing the services of an experienced Gospel soloist and choir leader, I will be very glad to correspond with. My address will be, Victoria Cross, Kings Co., Prince Edward Island.

HUGH A. MACLEAN.

* * The Story Page * *

The Bureau of Repairs.

BY SOPHIE SWETT.

"I'm going back to North Ephesus. This is the end! I won't stay here to be a drag on you!"

The girl who lay on a small sofa in the very small parlor of the smallest flat in the "Ormiston" held up a lean little purse and shook out of it tragically, three pennies upon the carpet. "I have paid the doctor for attending to my sprained ankle and that's what I have left! I must get someone to carry me home, somehow."

She strangled a sob and winked back the tears from her eyes. Her face, a round and childish one, in which country roses still blossomed, was drawn and strained with pain, both physical and mental.

"Elizabeth!—and I thought you were stout-hearted!" remonstrated a tall girl with a pale, eager face, accented by heavily arched and meeting eyebrows. She sat down upon the sofa-arm and smoothed the ruffled hair, evidently unthought caressing, for the girl turned a surprised glance upon her and her eyes suddenly overflowed.

"Oh, you softies!" cried a disgusted voice. "'Tis sentiment kills me, says I!" The owner of the voice, who had appeared suddenly from behind a portiere, was a short and plump young woman somewhat older than either of the others, with rugged features, but redeemed from plainness by a pair of intensely bright and merry brown eyes. She vanished again behind the portiere, to reappear the next moment with a banjo, and perched herself upon the table which had just been evolved from an arm-chair in preparation for tea. "A sprained ankle shouldn't be treated as if it were a broken heart, and if it were in order to shed tears over empty purses this flat would be flooded!"

O mother, keep your courage up,
And do the best you can,
For it's round the country I must go,
With my roving journey man!"

She sang with a rollicking accompaniment but the girl on the sofa cut her short with a sharply insistent voice.

"You mean well, Nell, but it's too late for that kind of consolation!" she said. "It isn't the sprained ankle; it's only that that's the last straw. I can't even go around trying to find something to do as I have done for the last three months—not for seven or eight weeks; the doctor says it's a bad sprain. If I hadn't stepped backwards on the icy sidewalk to avoid an electric car! I was coming out of a publisher's with my portfolio of drawings under my arm and the seventeenth rebuff on my spirits! Naturally I wasn't thinking where I stepped."

"You've had an awful trying time, Beth," said the girl beside her, sympathetically.

"O mother keep your courage up," hummed the banjoist softly.

"The worst of it is that I know the publishers are quite right," the girl went on, after the manner of one who after long repression pours out her heart. "I have a little talent but it would be only after training that I could hope to illustrate books. And I've no money to pay for the training. I thought that after I had graduated from the Ephesus high school I was all fit for the fight. They said there that I had a head for figures, but I've offered myself as a teacher of mathematics to schools and families and as an accountant in offices, all in vain. An experienced person is wanted."

"You do look rather young," said the banjoist, surveying her critically. "'Tis a fault will mend."

"I've offered myself as a governess for children and a companion to the aged, as a reporter for a newspaper and attendant in a Ladies' Shampooing Parlor!—the sob would not be strangled—"and now I'm done! I feel as if I were looking at my own tombstone. I rather think the kind that you see yourself are the worst! 'Elizabeth Brown, aged nineteen. An Utter Failure.' That's the inscription. And—and—I'm going home! I won't stay here and eat your bread and butter."

"Crackers, generally, and peanut butter, to be exact," murmured the banjoist.

"If you will only let me help you along a little, the tide may turn," suggested the pale girl sensibly.

"They've been helping me along at home! Oh, you don't know how it is there! When we first met at the restaurant and library, I didn't know that I should get to know you so well—"

"Strange, when I knew at once that we were congenial spirits," said the banjoist.

"So, I didn't tell you, and afterwards it seemed harder, when I didn't get anything to do. I took all the squash money to come with! And we depend so much on squashes. Then they sent me the chicken and turkey money; I don't believe they even kept a turkey for themselves for Thanksgiving! It worried me so that I dreamed there was a specter turkey sitting at our table."

"No wonder, when the turkey we had was canned," murmured the banjoist.

"The next money they sent me was the wood lot. I'm sure it was, with the fine grove in it where we had picnics! And I know that I've been paying my car-fares lately, with the rubber boots and the sled that my little sister Abby ought to have. After all that I've got to go back and tell them that I can't even stand on my own feet—when they have thought that I was going to do great things—that I was a genius."

"I think you are," said the banjoist, stoutly. "Geniuses always have these struggles. Now things have always been easy enough, in a small way, for Penelope and me. I got my first piano pupils by way of my uncle who is a piano manufacturer and, although they are children whose mothers expect them to perform brilliantly in three months, yet as fast as one is taken away or graduates to a master another takes its place. Except when two or three go away at a time or forget my bill I don't get into real straits. And Penelope has classes in three private schools now, and if the way in which she thrills me is any criterion she'll soon be elocuting before the public. Your the struggler, Elizabeth, ergo you are the genius and, also, ergo, you ought to be willing to let us help a little, and have a chance to boast by and bye that we helped to boost you up the ladder of fame."

The girl became eager and excited and a trifle embarrassed in her efforts (which she felt were somewhat lame) to cheer the Utter Failure, with the result that she wriggled and tilted upon the table in a way that caused it to make a sudden spasmodic effort to return to its original chair. The girl escaped an uncomfortable share in the transformation by hopping lightly off, but her dress caught in a closing hinge and an ugly, jagged rent was the result. The banjoist forgot that she was in "the cheering up business." Optimistic theories of life and fortune vanished from her mind.

"Oh my gown, my one good gown! And Mrs. Ponson-by-Harl looks me over, always, on Grazilla's lesson day to see if I am presentable!" she wailed. Elizabeth Brown raised her head, suddenly alert and self-forgetful.

"Let me mend it for you, Nell. It never will show in the world, my darling never does," she said earnestly. "That's one thing I can do," she added with a hint of returning bitterness.

"That makes me think of an old lady whom I stood beside at Hollander's counter the other day," said Penelope Brewster, glad to turn the current of Elizabeth's thought. "An elegant young woman came up to her and said in great dismay, 'Aunt Laura, there's a dreadful rip in your cape, right on your shoulder.' 'Oh, my dear, I'm all rips,' said the old lady, 'You know I can't afford to have a maid now!'"

Elizabeth was examining the rent in Nell's dress but the color leaped to her face. "I have thought that I might get mending to do. I have heard that women do it. I even saw an advertisement once in a paper," she said reflectively.

"A sprained ankle won't hinder and I'm your first customer, client—patient, which is it?" said the cheer-up, eagerly.

"If—if I could get enough to keep me until I can walk and to take me home—!" faltered Elizabeth.

"To take drawing lessons and become a great artist you mean!" It was actually Penelope, the sensible one who said that. Well, optimism is the best of sense; although it needs a little ballast of experience to steady it; and that comes rapidly to girls whose strength is pitted against necessity.

"There's a little space on the marble at the lower door," Elizabeth spoke reflectively, yet with breathless eagerness; under the number of our flat and beside the speaking-tube. If you wouldn't mind my putting a little card there—"

"Mind? We should be proud!" cried her companions in chorus.

"Of what are we proud except of being a resourceful crew?" cried Nell. "Not a little card! a great placard that will fill the space and that every passer-by will see, 'Miss E. Brown, Bureau of Repairs.' That sounds better than 'Mending Bureau,' I think. And you can get the sign up yourself, you make such beautiful letters."

In a trice the Utter Failure was propped up on the sofa with a square of cardboard before her. "I shall have to specify," she said. "Under the 'Bureau of Repairs' I am putting 'Ladies garments and gloves neatly and carefully mended!'"

It was a dainty and artistic little card when it was finished, and the janitor posted it in the space opposite the number of their flat, on the great marble at the entrance of the building. There was an electric button which Elizabeth as she lay on the sofa could press and thereby open the outer door of their flat when a visitor rang the bell. Then she had only to call "Come in" when the visitor reached the parlor door.

When her friends had departed to their daily duties, the next morning, she lay and listened with a fast-beating heart for the sound of the bell. She had long to wait. Business was not coming with a rush! But then

one could not expect that, she thought, trying to keep up heart. She wished that Penelope had discovered the address of the lady with the rips. But doubtless there were more like her. And so new a field of labor could not be already crowded with workers.

"A ring! sharp and imperative. Elizabeth arose almost to her feet, forgetful of her ankle, until a sharp twinge warned her. When a small woolly head was thrust in at the door the disappointment was keen. Only little Neptune Clay, their laundry woman's son. Neptune lingered after he had set down his bundle of clothes.

"Is yo' done got a bureau yo' wants to get repaired? 'Case daddy is right smart at that kind of a job," he said hopefully.

"A bureau!" repeated Elizabeth in bewilderment. "Oh, no, Neptune"—as light burst upon her. "It doesn't mean that, you didn't read it all. It means that I'm going to mend things for ladies."

"Is yo' gwine to fix bureaus? Is yo' gwine to get daddy's jobs away from him?" demanded Neptune with a contortion of his small features which evidently signified both grief and resentment. And after an elaborate explanation Neptune went away only partly pacified. A long, heavy half hour carried hope away with it. Oddly, even Neptune's uncomprehending attitude had made the undertaking seem more doubtful.

Another ring! but it was only the postman who dropped the mail into a box at the door where her ankle would not allow her to get it. But another closely followed it. This time the caller was Mrs. Demmon, the wife of the distinguished artist who had an apartment on the second floor. Elizabeth started up with a dismayed face. It was not in this fashion that she would have wished to receive Mrs. Demmon, an esthetic little lady who had a salon where she received artists and literary people. She remembered, too, that Mrs. Demmon had been at the publishers and witnessed her latest rebuff. He was a gaunt, grizzly man, with a severe face, and he had looked as if he thought that probably she was only getting what she deserved; it was not likely that her drawings were worth a farthing.

The little lady had a very pretty and gracious manner. Would Miss Brown excuse this informal way of making acquaintance since they were near neighbors? Her husband had learned that she was an artist and he was much interested in young artists. He would be very glad to give her any instruction or assistance that he could. Instruction! Elizabeth fairly gasped at the bewildering possibility; but the next moment held herself as stiffly erect as her position would allow and shook her head firmly.

"He is more than kind, but the obligation would be so great," she said, "I am not able to pay."

"I thought, seeing your card, that a little business arrangement might be possible," said the visitor easily. "I am so busy a woman that my mending gets sadly neglected. I felt as if it were a god-send when I saw your sign." "If—it you really mean that I might pay for lessons in that way—!" Elizabeth's face was radiant, but it changed suddenly. "I should be so glad—that is if I can stay. I may be obliged to go home to North Ephesus."

There was the ordinary household mending, Mrs. Demmon said, ignoring the disastrous possibility of North Ephesus, and some fine damask and some old lace as well, and the latter she could trust only to careful hands. She really made Elizabeth feel that she would be giving a fair equivalent for what she would receive. (People sometimes wondered at little Mrs. Demmon's social success, since, as they said, she was not at all clever.) And she went away with the understanding that the mending was to begin at once and the drawing lessons as soon as the sprained ankle would allow—if Elizabeth could only stay. Why there was a doubt she had not explained. One must have a proper pride and not seem to hint for help! The long day passed with no other caller except a lady who had seen the card at the door and had brought a fur cap to be remodeled into a collarette. She evidently thought that the card was deceiving since Elizabeth declined to undertake the work.

Those girls, Penelope and Nell, insisted that she had made a great beginning. Since the first day had brought forth so much that might not be expected from the second. They invited the Dockray girls, photographers, down from the fifth story and celebrated by a little tea. What are friends for but to help you keep up your courage? That was what Nell said.

Elizabeth's courage was at its lowest ebb the next day, for her card seemed to be entirely unnoticed by the throngs of people that passed up and down the street. The Dockray girls and their friends and Penelope and Nell and theirs, found themselves suddenly overwhelmed with a necessity for little darts. Heaps of gloves and stockings lay beside Elizabeth on the sofa; but although her heart was warmed by the sympathy she felt the sting of a dreadful suspicion that the girls could not afford to hire their mending done. "This was not 'the glorious privilege of being independent!'" She wondered, painfully, whether it would not be better, after all, to go home to North Ephesus and teach the Cat Creek school at four dollars per week.

Late in the afternoon came the first ring at the bell. Elizabeth started up with vivid expectancy in her face to greet a middle-aged voluble French woman with a great bird cage, muffled in a shawl, from which issued the hoarse, croaking cry of a tongue-slit crow.

"Shut the door! Peter's got cold!" screamed the crow imperatively and the woman hastened to obey.

"He will command and all the world must obey," complained the woman. "Mrs. Wheaton desires that you take care of him, as you have done before, when she went away and make repaired his throat, which is sore, also, as it was before."

"But I don't understand—" began Elizabeth in bewilderment.

The woman looked around her questioningly. "But is it not the bird place? I have read 'E. Brown, Bureau of

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The Young People

Repairs. I am new to my place but the English tongue is as my own to me. Mrs. Wheaton have say to take Peter to Monsieur E. Brown, the bird doctor, who will cure him and keep him till she return.

"There is a bird store further along the street," said Elizabeth reflectively. "I noticed it when I first came here, three months ago. I think the man has moved away. Yes, I remember; there is a florist in the store, now."

"Oh, but what shall I do?" cried the woman in dismay. "Madame has gone on a journey where she could not take me. I stay with my cousin who has no room for the bird. It was Natalie, the maid before me, who carried the bird to the shop the other time, but it was easy, they said to find. Why, Mademoiselle, do you put up your sign, E. Brown who made repairs, when it is not you?" There was a touch of resentment in the woman's bewilderment and dismay.

"E. Brown is my name, too, I make repairs of a different kind," explained Elizabeth. "But perhaps I can repair the bird's throat," she added reflectively. "I had a tame crow once, myself. I know how to take care of them. And I should like to have him for company."

"It is but a week that Madame will be absent, and she will pay any charge for the crow!" cried the woman eagerly.

"Yet, perhaps you ought to find the bird man," said Elizabeth, doubtfully since you were sent to him."

"But I have a carriage, Mademoiselle, on account of the health of the crow. And it is much the hour!" said the maid in evident distress. "And although English is as my native tongue yet the people have so little patience to listen to me!" (She spoke a queer mixture of tongue in which such French as was known to the Ephesus high school played but little part and ordinary English still less.)

"Give me his owner's address and you may leave him with me," said Elizabeth finally. And the maid produced the card of "Mrs. Templeman Wheaton," of the Regins, an apartment house on the finest avenue of the city.

When the girls returned Peter was voted an acquisition and in a few days another little tea was given at which he entertained, his hoarseness removed by an emollient and his rusty coat brightened by a diet that had proved highly beneficial to the East Ephesus crow. He imitated the tones of Nell's banjo and caught snatches of her songs, and was quite a helper in the cheering-up business.

But Elizabeth was persistent in her efforts to find E. Brown, who had kept a bird shop. It was not altogether on the crow's account, as she explained to the girls. She had "got it into her head," she said, that E. Brown might possibly be Deacon Brown's son Erastus, of Ephesus, a distant relative of hers. Erastus had quarreled with his father about keeping books in the saw-mill. He had made mistakes. Keeping books was not his strong point, he loved nature and an out-of-doors life. And the deacon had been harsh and over-bearing, so people thought. He had disowned Erastus and bade him go and shift for himself; and Erastus had not given him time to repent of his harshness, as he probably would have done. He had gone away leaving no sign behind him, and although two years had passed nothing had been heard from him in Ephesus. His mother was broken-hearted, but his father would not seek for him.

"Now it would be just like Erastus to keep a bird store," said Elizabeth hopefully. "Why, it was he who got me my tame crow!"

"Not content with repairing crows' throat she wants now to repair broken hearts and family ruptures!" cried Nell.

No one seemed to know what had become of the "bird man" until one day the artist's wife came again, to inquire for the sprained ankle.

"That was the place where I got my Angora kitten," she said, when Elizabeth had told the story of the crow. "Yes, his name was Erastus Brown. Mr. Demmon was interested in him." (Not young artists alone, it seemed, were interesting to the shaggy, savage-looking man, but any one whom he could help.) "He had come from the country and didn't understand business and wasn't doing very well. Mr. Demmon got him a place as assistant to the city forester and he is going to learn landscape gardening."

Elizabeth wrote to the city forester and to Deacon Brown of Ephesus that very night; and two days after there was a meeting in the little parlor of the flat at which Peter learned to say gruffly:

"My boy, I was wrong," and to attempt after this speech a prolonged blowing of the nose which, it must be admitted, was never quite successful. And long before the sprained ankle was well Erastus Brown had gone to Ephesus to see his mother.

In a week and a day from the time of Peter's arrival his mistress walked in, youthful and elegant, and somewhat surprised by the necessary informality of her reception. Her gratitude and her pleasure in Peter's appearance were enthusiastically expressed. Would Miss Brown consent to keep him another week? Miss Brown replied that she would be glad of Peter's company but declined to receive any payment for her services. Mrs. Templeman Wheaton inquired delicately about the Bureau. She had a maid but there were many kinds of darning that Melanie could not do. And shopping. Would Miss Brown undertake that also? She could send her a great deal of custom for both mending and shopping from the Regins and from her friends elsewhere. Miss Brown replied in a business-like manner, and with only a slight shake in her voice, that she should be glad to undertake both kinds of work.

Within three days there was an assortment of work-baskets around Elizabeth's sofa, all piled high with garments needing repair. And before her happy eyes a career of self-dependence, perhaps even of artistic success, beckoned brightly. The apron healed quickly of course, under such circumstances. On the day when Peter was carried away, it was a Saturday, and the girls were at home, Elizabeth put her foot to the floor for the first time.

"O, mother, keep your courage up and do the best you can," screamed the crow shrilly, from Melanie's smothering shawl as he was carried out.

"That's all there is about it. There's nothing that can't be mended," said Nell optimistically.

"The Bureau has been a real little comedy," said Penelope. "It only lacks one thing; my old lady of the rips didn't appear! But Beh may yet have her for a client."—Interior.

EDITOR,

R. OSGOOD MORSE

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

Prayer Meeting Topic

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Our Eternal Destiny. Matt. 13:47-50.

Daily Bible Readings

Monday, June 25.—1 Samuel 15. A commission mediated, a throne lost. Compare 1 Kings 11:9-11. Tuesday, June 26.—1 Samuel 16. God's view of a man (vs. 7.) Compare Ps. 7:9. Wednesday, June 27.—1 Samuel 17:1-31. David's opportunity to show his valor. Compare 1 Chron. 11:6. Thursday, June 28.—1 Samuel 17:32-58. David's and Israel's great triumph. Compare 2 Chron. 14:11, 12. Friday, June 29.—1 Samuel 18. Saul's outburst of jealousy. Saturday, June 30.—1 Samuel 19.

Prayer Meeting Topic—June 24.

Our Eternal Destiny. Matt. 13:47-50. The following selected notes will prove helpful to the leader in conducting the meeting.

WHAT IS AN ETERNAL DESTINY?

What is an eternal destiny? (a) It is one that does not end here. It reaches into the world to come for an immeasurable time. To human conception, it is "without end." (b) It cannot be gauged by earthly standards. To determine it, "God will bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil." Read carefully Romans 2:6-16. (c) So far as we know, it is based entirely upon a man's life here. Any other idea is a mere guess, a generous fiction of the human heart. We may safely say that God is more loving and merciful than man. "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" Reason, conscience, and experience, re-enforced by revelation, affirm it.

DESTINY, HOW DETERMINED.

What determines destiny? The man. A distinguished thinker has recently said, "Father may persuade, mother may entice, influences may environ, God himself may surround with all possible persuasions, but in the last analysis the destiny of every man is in his own hands." If God could, he would make all men righteous. But men, being more than machines, can choose, and they too often choose evil. Choice determines character. Character fixes destiny.

"SOW AN ACT, REAP A HABIT."

Men do it every day. Then they see, what Shakespeare declared, "how use doth breed a habit in man."

"SOW A HABIT, REAP A CHARACTER."

"All habits gather by unseen degrees As brooks make rivers, rivers run to seas." An historic personage in literature decides to quit drinking, and yet drinks once more, saying, "Well, this time doesn't count!" But it does count, and stands self-registered, a part of character.

"SOW A CHARACTER, REAP A DESTINY."

George Eliot once wrote a terrible sentence which has the ring of doom in it, "Children may be strangled, but deeds never; they are indestructible." And Robertson, with fine insight, penned these words, "You cannot, in any given case, by any sudden or single effort, will to be true, if the habit of your life has been insincere." Is it not important, Endeavorers, how we live each day, what we think and say and do? Destiny has its seed in the present. What shall the harvest be?

FACE TO HIS OWN PLACE.

One may hesitate to speculate about the circumstances of the other world, . . . but one can never crush out the conviction that there must be one place for St. John, who was Jesus' friend, and another for Judas Iscariot, who was his betrayer. . . . One has seen sheep and swine feeding in the same field till evening, and has followed till the sheep were gathered into their fold, and the swine ran greedily to their sty. The last complaint that would have occurred to one's mind was that their owners had separated them, the last suggestion that they should be herded together. What was fitting had happened; it was separation according to type.—John Watson, D. D., in "The Mind and the Master."

Settling Accounts.

An infidel was introduced by a gentleman to a minister with the remark, "He never attends public worship." "Indeed," said the minister, "I hope you are mistaken." "By no means," said the stranger. "I always spend Sunday in settling my accounts." "Then, sir," was the solemn reply, "you will find that the day of judgment will be spent in the same manner."—Illustrative Gatherings.

The quality of the eternal life alone makes the heaven; mere everlastingness might be no boon.—Professor Drummond.

Let us learn to regard our life here as the school-time, the training-ground, the awful yet delightful threshold for the eternal ages of the life with God.—Bishop Thorold.

Jesus never made judgment depend either on the will of God or the belief of man. He rested judgment on the firm foundation of what each man is in the sight of the Eternal.—John Watson, D. D.

The Judgment Within Us.

Every Christian carries the judgment-seat inside of him, and day after day he stands before it; and the Son of man, to whom all judgment is committed, sits upon the throne of this inner court, and not only tells us that this or the other is right or wrong, but he goes further, and he pronounces sentence with a kiss of infinite delight or with a look of infinite sorrow. He says to each of us, "Come, thou blessed soul, loved of my father and me; come into the joy that I have prepared for you"; or, "Depart into the darkness of unfellowship and broken communion, O thou who hast disobeyed the dictates of the inner voice!"

We cannot doubt that there is a judgment to come when we carry a judgment in miniature within us.—F. B. Meyer.

Tabernacle, St. John.

The Society of Christian Endeavor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Haymarket Square is in a very prosperous condition. During the last few weeks a number have united with us and we now have a membership of fifty-six active, and four associate members, and new names are being handed in at every meeting. We believe God is blessing the efforts that are being put forth in this part of the city to do good, and we hope in the near future to have a greatly increased membership. We hold our meeting every Monday evening at eight o'clock and find them very helpful. We would be glad to welcome any of our readers to these meetings. Come thou in with us and we will do thee good.

M. F. BRANSCOMBE, Cor. Sec'y.

Victoria and the Sabbath.

Queen Victoria began her illustrious reign with a strict observance of the Sabbath, and has never failed to insist upon its being honored. The effect upon the nation has been marked. On one occasion one of her ministers of state arrived at Windsor Castle late on Saturday night. "I have brought for your Majesty's inspection," he said, "some documents of great importance; but as I shall be obliged to trouble you to examine them in detail, I will not encroach on the time of your Majesty to-night, but will request your attendance to-morrow morning."

"To-morrow is Sunday, my lord."

"True, your Majesty; but the business of the state will not admit of delay."

The next morning the queen and the court went to church and listened to a sermon on "The Christian Sabbath; Its Duties and Obligations," the queen having sent the clergyman the text from which he preached. Not a word was said about the state papers during the day, but in the evening Victoria said, "To-morrow morning, my lord, at any hour you please—as early as seven, if you like—we will look into those papers."

"I could not think of intruding upon your Majesty at so early an hour," replied the minister; "nine o'clock will be quite soon enough."—Selected.

The hour of storm has spoken with mighty voice to myriads of souls. It is related of Scott that when he was eleven years of age, his mother saw him one morning in the midst of a tremendous thunder-storm, standing still in the street and looking up at the sky. She called to him repeatedly, but he remained looking upwards, without taking the least notice of her. When he returned to the house she was much displeased with him. "Mother," he said, "I could tell you the reason why I stood still, and why I looked at the sky, if you would give me a pencil." She gave him one, and in less than five minutes he laid a bit of paper on her lap with these words written on it:

"Loud o'er my head what awful thunders roll!
What vivid lightnings flash from pole to pole!
It is thy voice, my God that bids them fly,
Thy voice directs them through the vaulted sky.
Then let the good thy mighty voice reverse;
Let hardened sinners thy just judgment fear."

A. C. KEMPTON.

Thoughts from F. W. Robertson's Sermons.

He alone believes truth who feels it. He alone has a religion whose soul knows by experience, that to serve God and know him is the richest treasure.

To love God is to love his character. For instance, God is purity. And to be pure in thought and look, to turn away from unhallowed books and conversation, to abhor the moment in which we have not been pure, is to love God. Love is manifested in obedience; love is the life of which obedience is the form.

Rarer, and more difficult than the most costly parts of the most delicate instruments, is the completion of Christian character. Only let there come the heat of persecution, or the cold of human desertion, a little of the world's dust, and the costly thing is cracked, and becomes a failure.

It is not the wrongness of the impressions which treads religion down, but only this, that outside religion yields in turn to other outside impressions which are stronger. In truth is the basis of all goodness. Without truth goodness of any kind is impossible.

Words reduce the Infinite to the Finite; for, oh, to know all about God is one thing, to know the living God is another.

It is our privilege, if we are on the way to God, to keep steadily before us the thought of home.

There is not a single throb, in a single human bosom, that does not thrill at once with more than electric speed up to the mighty heart of God.

If you aspire to be a son of consolation, if you would partake of the priestly gift of sympathy, if you would pour something beyond commonplace consolation into a tempted heart, if you would pass through the intercourse of daily life with the delicate tact which never inflicts pain, if to that most acute of human ailments, mental doubt, you are ever to give effectual succor, you must be content to pay the price of the costly education. Like him, you must suffer, being tempted.

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 JUNE.

For the Home Mission work in these Provinces, that the students going forth to mission fields, may be greatly blessed in winning souls for Christ.

Notice.

Meetings in connection with the W. M. A. S. will be held at all the Associations. N. S. Central, Aylesford, on Saturday, June 23rd, at 3 o'clock.

The W. M. A. S. of Clementsvalle, N. S., held a public missionary meeting on Sunday evening, June 3rd. A good and interesting programme was rendered.

SECRETARY.

Liverpool, N. S.

We are glad to report our Society in good working order. The monthly meetings are fairly well attended.

Gone Before.

Sacred to the memory of Miss A. C. Gray, and of Mrs. John Hardy (Miss A. A. Williams,) who died in India.

God's ways are strange! The path seems dark! The work, we feel, must surely fail.

Two fallen! Ay, but at their post, Waiting his word, who knoweth best,

He loves the work; yes, more than we Can love it, yet he willed it so;

'Tis ours to trust, to work, to pray, 'Tis ours to strive as best we can

Two valiant workers! long had one Worked 'neath the burning Indian heat,

Of two brave hearts we suffer loss, They've ceased to live and ceased to love;

God knoweth best! He doeth right! He loves the parents, now undone;

Yes, let us trust! the Father's love And kindly care are over all.

June 8th.

PRAIRIE.

Monies Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. From June 1st to June 12th.

New Minas, F M, \$10; St Martins, F M, \$7, Doukhobors, \$3, mite boxes, H M, \$3, Reports 40c; Wallace River, F M, \$5; Guysboro, toward Miss Harrison's salary, \$37, Doukhobors, \$1, Tidings 25c; Point de Bute, H M, \$9, Doukhobors, 25c; Lapland, F M, \$4; Lower Newcastle, toward support of pupil, F M, \$6; Canso, F M,

\$7.10; New Annan, F M, \$3; A Friend, \$2; Mabou, H M, \$2; Newcombville, Tidings, 25c; Five Islands, F M, \$4.60, H M, 95c, Doukhobors, 80; Acadia Mines, Frank H Johnstone to constitute Mrs R D Ripley a Life Member and to help educate a native preacher, \$25; Acadia Mines, per Mr and Mrs F H Johnstone, "in memory of (Jesus boy) interest of his own money," F M \$2.50.

MRS. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, P. O. B. 513.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

A Missionary Conscience.

What we need most is a missionary conscience. It alone can sustain and make practical the enthusiasm seen at our great conventions. A missionary conscience is founded on a knowledge of God's word and love to Jesus Christ.

The small proportion of the world that is saved, the awful condition of the lost and the destiny that awaits them ought to lead us into all lines of mission work; but they will not even sustain missionary enthusiasm.

A MISSIONARY CONSCIENCE.

Then promises made at our yearly gatherings would be met and there would be no need to borrow money to pay missionaries to do our work. Because, say what we will, that is the fact. The missionaries in the foreign fields are our representatives.

The Associations are now upon us. Plans for the coming year will be matured. It is a year of promise. We are entering upon a new century. The past has been a season of seed-sowing and of planting.

New Books.

The Shepherd Psalm for Children. By Josephine L. Baldwin. Published by Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto. Price, 35 cents.

This book contains a number of short talks for children upon the 23rd Psalm, with illustrations. It is intended to serve a double purpose of making plain to children the teaching of the Psalm and of illustrating a method of teaching the little ones by means of short talks on Scriptural subjects with the black-board illustrations.

A Manly Boy; A Series of Talks and Tales for Boys. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D. Toronto: William Briggs. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Banks has few superiors in the art of presenting truth in a crisp and attractive form. As a preacher he has a great congregation, for his published sermons are being read by many. The little book before us is proof that Dr. Banks knows how to talk to boys.

Fidget, Fury, Don't Brag, Don't Fret, Don't Loaf, Don't Bully, and many others, all embodying much wholesome counsel and presented in a way to attract the attention and to impress the mind. We recommend the book as an excellent one to put into a boy's hands.

Arrow Points.

BY PASTOR J. CLARK, M. A.

Every heart has its own attachments. Some sentiments are sacred and even saintly. He that respects nothing nor nobody, deserves no respect. Better be right with the minority than wrong with the majority.

The Fidget in Church.

When he sits down he assumes an attitude as bolt upright as though he had swallowed a hoe handle. He hooks his shoulder blades over the back of the pew and there is a look of grim determination on his face that assures you he is going to sit still that Sunday if it kills him.

On the Rock.

Jesus said: "He is like a man which built an house, and digged deep, and laid the foundation on a rock." It belongs to the greatness of man to make a fool of himself now and then.

"To Avoid Great Faults Beware of Small Ones."

So, also, if you would be free from serious diseases, beware of the little germs of badness in your blood. That small pimple, that little distress in the stomach calls for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Scrofula—"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula. I was weak and debilitated but it made me strong and well. After a severe cold I had catarrhal fever. Again resorted to this medicine and it cured me." Sarah E. Dero, Annapolis, N. S.



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

We Blue

for \$20 suits where-faultless the ex-making placing

68 King S Custom

On Tues single, aged Edward Co Rosaway, w of their boat Bay, while Little River six children on its first tr

Will the de Association S. C. Spence that they ma Also state wh conveyance, your ticket fo teams will be day. If you chester you w

If we will made clear, the way that doing the dut bring us to shall know, G in his hand Miller.

The fiftieth Baptist Assoc wash July 13th Truro, June

First National Winnipeg.

For the Nation of Canada ven been completed way. The educ Winnipeg, situ Canadian Nor with all the ex The following arrangements:

Delegates, wiv of delegates are tickets to Winn class fare, and certificates to be

Tickets to be July 8th, includ July 8th.

Certificates m the Secretary of render to agent original starting as under: If route to Wi ticket to return free, or, if desir Route to be issu If route to W ticket to return payment of \$9. return via rail to The one way fr to Winnipeg from Maritime Provin St. Stephen, N. Pictou, N. S. Woodstock, N. North Sydney, Fredericton, N. Halifax, N. S. St. John, N. S. Halifax, N. S. Moncton, N. S. Wolfville, N. S. Truro, N. S. Yarmouth, N. S. New Glasgow Cost of doub Moncton or St. J real to Winnipeg tourist sleeper M SIDE TRIPS FROM AND PA

The Canadian delegates round Pacific Coast poi the round trip. close of the Conve reach Winnipeg, r can reach their or and including Au Rates from Winn Vancouver, B. C. Tacoma, Wash. Nelson, B. C. Rosland, B. C. Banff, Alb. Calgary, Alb. For any further train service, ber tables, maps and to, A. J. H.

We Make Fine Blue Serge Suits

for \$20, \$22 50, \$25. Our \$22 50 suits are being praised everywhere for their fineness, their faultless fit, their grand value, the excellence of the finish and making. Do not hesitate about placing your order.

A. GILMOUR,

68 King Street, Custom Tailoring. St. John, N.B.

On Tuesday afternoon Ralph Denton, single, aged 19, of Little River, and Edward Comeau, married, aged 35, of Rossway, were drowned by the capsizing of their boat off Mink Cove, in St. Mary's Bay, while sailing from Sandy Cove to Little River. Comeau leaves a widow and six children. The boat was a new one and on its first trip.

Notices.

Will the delegates to the N. B. Eastern Association kindly forward their names to S. C. Spencer, Hopewell Cape, in order that they may be provided with homes. Also state whether you will come by private conveyance. If you come by train buy your ticket for Hopewell Cape Station and teams will be in waiting Friday and Saturday. If you cross the ferry from Dorchester you will return free.

F. D. DAVIDSON, Pastor.

If we will not take the one step that is made clear, we cannot know the part of the way that lies in the shadow. But doing the duty that lies nearest will ever bring us to the next duty. Doing, we shall know, God's will is an angel, bearing in his hand a lamp to light you.—J. R. Miller.

The fiftieth session of the N. S. Eastern Baptist Association will convene at Pughwash July 13th. T. B. LAYTON, Secy. Truro, June 14th.

First National Baptist Convention of Canada
Winnipeg, Man., July 5 to 13, 1900.

For the National Gathering of the Baptists of Canada very liberal arrangements have been completed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The educational advantages of a trip to Winnipeg, situated in the centre of the great Canadian Northwest wheat district, is well worth all the expenses of the journey.

The following is an outline of the railway arrangements:

RATES.

Delegates, wives of delegates and daughters of delegates are to be issued one way first class tickets to Winnipeg at one way lowest first class fare, and standard railway convention certificates to be issued therewith.

GOING DATES.

Tickets to be sold good to go June 26th to July 5th inclusive, to be limited not good after July 8th.

RETURN TRIP.

Certificates must be signed in Winnipeg by the Secretary of the Convention, and on surrender to agent, tickets to be issued back to original starting point good till August 15th as under:

If route to Winnipeg has been via all rail, ticket to return the same route to be issued free, or, if desired, ticket to return via Lake Route to be issued on payment of \$4.50.
If route to Winnipeg has been via Lake, ticket to return the same route to be issued on payment of \$3.00, or, if desired, ticket to return via rail to be issued on payment of \$4.50.
The one way first class limited all rail rates to Winnipeg from the principal points in the Maritime Provinces are as follows:

St. Stephen, N. B.	\$50.50
Pictou, N. B.	54.75
Woodstock, N. B.	51.00
North Sydney, C. B.	57.55
Fredericton, N. B.	51.20
Halifax, N. S., via I. C. R.	55.00
St. John, N. B.	50.50
Halifax, N. S., via D. A. R.	53.50
Moncton, N. B.	50.50
Wolville, N. S., via D. A. R.	53.50
Truro, N. S.	54.00
Yarmouth, N. S.	51.50
New Glasgow, N. S.	54.75

Cost of double berth in palace sleeper Moncton or St. John to Montreal \$2.50, Montreal to Winnipeg \$3.00, or double berth in tourist sleeper Montreal to Winnipeg \$4.00.

SIDE TRIPS FROM WINNIPEG TO KOOTENAY AND PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

The Canadian Pacific is arranging to give delegates round trip tickets to Kootenay and Pacific Coast points at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale at close of the Convention, and will be limited to reach Winnipeg, returning, so that passengers can reach their original starting points up to and including August 15th as named above.
Rates from Winnipeg to be about as follows:
Vancouver, B. C., or Victoria, B. C., \$25.00
Tacoma, Wash., or Seattle, Wash., 50.00
Nelson, B. C., \$45.00 Greenwood, B. C., 48.50
Rosland, B. C., 45.00 Revelstoke, B. C., 50.00
Banff, Alb., 31.40 Edmonton, Alb., 35.00
Calgary, Alb., 37.35 Moosejaw, Assn., 9.65
For any further information as to routes, train service, berth rates, etc., or for time tables, maps and descriptive literature, write to:
A. J. HEATH, D. F. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

All delegates to the Western Association, to be held at Doaktown, June 22nd, will please send in the names to the undersigned, on or before the 18th June.

M. P. KING.
Doaktown, North. Co., June 4th, 1900.

Travelling Arrangements.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ASSOCIATION.
Delegates attending the Prince Edward Island Baptist association (June 29th, July 3rd), can obtain return tickets from any station on the Prince Edward Island Railway to O'Leary Station by payment of one first class fare, and presentation of certificate signed by the clerk of the Association. Tickets good from Thursday, June 28th to Wednesday, July 4th.
Committee on Arrangements.

The N. S. Central Association.

To avoid confusion and misunderstandings will delegates and church clerks please note the following points: (1) The Aylesford church pledges itself only to the free entertainment of regularly accredited delegates, as provided by the Constitution of the Association. (2) Lists of delegates from church clerks must be in our hands by the 20th inst., at latest. (3) Good hotel and boarding house entertainment will be secured by the committee at rates from 60c. to \$1 per day for any who may wish it. (4) Committee must know in advance whether delegates are to come by train or by boat. (5) All delegates will please go directly to the church on arrival for registration and location.
L. O. NRELY, Chairman of Ent. Com.
Aylesford, N. S., June 9th.

Travelling Arrangements for the N. S. Central Baptist Association, at Aylesford.

Delegates travelling over the Dominion Atlantic and N. S. Central Railways, will purchase first class, one way tickets, procuring therewith standard certificates at place of departure. When these certificates are duly signed by the secretary of the Association they will be exchanged at Aylesford Station for tickets to return free of charge. Tickets will be sold from June 21st to 23rd inclusive, and will be good for return up to and including June 27th.

JOHN BURTT MORGAN,
Chairman of Com. of Arrangements.
Aylesford, N. S., June 9th.

The Winnipeg Convention.

Will all persons who intend going to Winnipeg Convention kindly forward me their names at the earliest possible date, so that due arrangements can be made with the Railway people, for their comfort and convenience in travelling. Transportation matters will be greatly facilitated thereby.

JOHN BURTT MORGAN, Trans. Leader.

The Western Association of N. B., will convene with the Blissfield Baptist Church, at Doaktown, N. B., Friday, June 22nd, 2.30 p. m. All churches which desire to forward with their letter a donation for denominational work, are requested to register the same. All letters are required to be sent to my address, before the 15th of June to enable me to prepare a digest.
C. N. BARTON, Clerk
Meductic, York Co., N. B.

Delegates to the New Brunswick Southern Association to be held with the 1st Baptist church, Johnston, will kindly send their names to Isaac T. Hetherington, Jenkin's Post Office, not later than June 25th.
THOS. HETHERINGTON.

The N. B. Eastern Association.

The fifty-third annual session of this Association will convene with the Baptist church at Hopewell Cape, Albert County, on Saturday, 21st day of July next, at 10 a. m. Delegates travelling over the I. C. R. and other railways will please ask for standard certificates at the time they purchase tickets. If ten or more are present holding such certificates return tickets will be free.

F. W. EMMERSON, Clerk.
Sackville, N. B., June 1st.

The Southern Association of New Brunswick will convene with the "first Johnston Baptist church," at Thornton, on Friday July 6th, at 10 a. m. Will the clerks of all the churches in the Association kindly see that their church letters are sent to the undersigned at Fairville, St. John, not later than June 25th. The different committees will kindly attend to their reports, so that all will be in readiness.

W. CAMP, Moderator.
J. F. BLACK, Clerk.

Intending delegates to the P. E. I. Association meeting with the Springfield Baptist church, June 29th to July 3rd, will please notify either of the undersigned of the fact not later than June 25th. Delegates by train east or west will be met at O'Leary Station.

A. H. WHITMAN, Pastor.
W. T. COSTAIN, Clerk.

The fiftieth annual session of the Nova Scotia Central Baptist Association will meet at Aylesford, Kings county, on Friday, June 22nd, at 2 o'clock, p. m. All church letters should be in the hands of the clerk not later than June 15th.

J. HOWARD BARSS, Clerk.
Wolfville, N. S., June 1st.

The First National Baptist Convention will be held in Winnipeg, July 5th to 13th, 1900. The Baptist Young People's Societies of Canada will have one day on the programme for their national meeting. Address all communications as to transportation rates, etc., to Henry R. Sharp, Esq., Winnipeg, and other communications to Rev. Charles A. Raton, 34 Roxborough St., W. Toronto.

The next annual session of "The New Brunswick Baptist Summer School of Christian Workers" will be held at Hillsdale, Kings Co., on the second day of July, A. D. 1900, and on the following days of that week. Teams will meet the trains on that day both at Sussex and Upham, and intending visitors are requested to notify the Rev. R. M. Bynon, of Hillsdale, of the train by which they expect to arrive. The arrangements will be the same as last year. All meals will be charged for at the lowest possible price, and sleeping accommodation will be furnished gratis. It is con-

fidently expected that various addresses of great interest will be made, and that this session will prove of more than ordinary interest. For further particulars address the secretary at Port Egin, N. B.
R. BARRY SMITH, Sec'y.

May 26th, 1900.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the P. E. Island Baptist Association will be held with the Springfield church, near O'Leary Station, commencing on Friday, June 29, on the arrival of the morning train from Charlottetown. Church letters all to be forwarded to Rev. J. C. Spurr, Pownal at least ten days before the time of meeting.
ARTHUR SIMPSON,
Secretary of Association.

A \$1.00 Cyclometer for 48c.



Those who know say that the Burdeck is the Best. It is waterproof and dustproof, weighs 1 oz. and is handsomely Nickel plated. Can't be beat for accuracy, simplicity, durability and workmanship. Sample sent to any address for 48 cents. Agents wanted.
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The War in South Africa

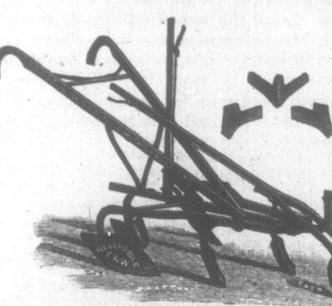
is practically ended, and Our New Book containing An Authentic and Complete History of this Eventful War, is now being completed, and will soon be issued in one large handsome volume at the low price of \$1.75 in cloth, and \$2.75 in full morocco, gilt. In point of authorship this book is excellent,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

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Also a good side line handled which greatly increases the income.
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THE Frost & Wood Company LIMITED
BRANCHES: St. John, N. B. Truro, N. S.

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness,

Indicates that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

Hood's Pills

25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

McLean's is the original and genuine Worm Syrup. Be sure that you obtain McLean's, the safe, pleasant and effectual remedy for children.

"I Can Eat What I Like."

Many people suffer terribly with pain in the stomach after every mouthful they eat.

Dyspepsia and indigestion keep them in constant misery.

After trying the hundred and one new-fangled remedies without much benefit, why not use the old reliable Burdock Blood Bitters and obtain a perfect and permanent cure?

Here is a case in point:

"I was troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia for three or four years, and tried almost every doctor round here and different dyspepsia remedies, but got little relief.

"I then started using Burdock Blood Bitters, and when I had finished the second bottle I was almost well, but continued taking it until I had completed the third bottle, when I was perfectly well. Before taking B.B.B. I could scarcely eat anything without having a pain in my stomach. Now I eat whatever I like without causing me the least discomfort."

Mrs. THOMAS CLARK, Brussels, Ont.



Be sure you get Kendrick's Liniment.

INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED.

An Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

C. GATES, SON & CO., Middleston, N. S.

Dear Sirs,—Please pardon my delay in answering yours of weeks ago. Yes, I have no hesitation in recommending your

Invigorating Syrup.

During the fall and winter of '96 and '97 I was greatly distressed with indigestion. I tried several remedies, each of which gave me no relief. I was advised to try your Invigorating Syrup, which I readily did, and have felt grateful ever since to the one who gave such good advice. The very first dose helped me, and before half of the first bottle was used I was completely cured. Have not been troubled with the disease since. I have taken occasion to recommend your medicine publicly upon several occasions, and heartily do so now. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please.

Yours truly, (REV.) F. M. YOUNG, Pastor Baptist Church, Bridgetown, N. S.

Sold Everywhere at 50 Cents per Bottle.

If your horse is run down, give Granger Condition Powders, a true tonic and blood purifier.

Rheumatism Cured

Sufferers from Rheumatism have found great benefit from using

Puttner's Emulsion,

the Cod Liver Oil contained in it being one of the most effective remedies in this disease.

Always get PUTTNER'S it is THE BEST.



The Farm.

Ducks Versus Hens.

In salt meadows and creeks and by the seashore, bays and inlets, lakes and ponds, wherever they can pick up part of their food—and in some places they will find most of it—ducks are more profitable than hens under ordinary circumstances. In the absence of these natural facilities, ducks are not profitable to the average poultry breeder, although there are well known cases where they have been profitably raised on a large scale without such water facilities, but to do so requires much experience, energy and good markets. When engagements are made to supply good customers with first rate early ducklings almost double as much is realized as when they are sent to casual dealers in our large cities.

There is a great difference between the profit of the ducks and hens in autumn and winter. The ducks eat enormously, and lay few eggs at that season, while the hens lay enough to pay for their food in the least profitable times, and commence to lay heavily long before the ducks start. The latter do lay some eggs in autumn when well fed, but not enough for profit. There is a notable diversity in the habits of ducks. Some become quite attached to home, and are easily managed, while others ramble away and are very troublesome; nor is this especially the case with any particular breed. When a breeder finds his stock is reliable he should not change, but he should raise his own breeding birds.—[Fancier's Review.

Growing Vine Vegetables.

By vine vegetables I mean squashes, cucumbers, melons and such annuals as grow on running vines in the vegetable garden. To my mind the common way of planting such crops in hills is not the best way. For several years I have planted them in drills, and have always been pleased with the results. When planting in drills I scattered the seed along thickly, a seed every six or eight inches. In this way a good stand is secured. After the plants are well up, if they stand as thickly as the seed were sown, about half of them are cut out. Then after the bugs and worms are through with their work, and when the vines are beginning to run another thinning is done. This time the plants are left so the spaces between them shall be from three to four feet. The plan is based on the theory that the same number of plants when set singly along the row will do better than when clustered in hills.

If the soil is not rich enough and one wishes to economize in manure used, a good way to do is to run deep, straight furrows with a plough where the rows are to be, going twice in each row if necessary. Then scatter manure along the furrows until about half full. Then turn back the soil, smooth off the ground, and mark the rows for planting, getting the rows directly over the manured furrows. There will be no trouble in getting the rows in the right place if the ground is marked off with a marker before the furrows are ploughed, and then if the second marking is done with the same marker, care being taken to get the first row right. For cucumbers the rows should be about six feet apart, for melons about seven feet, and for squashes eight feet.—(C. L. Hill, in National Stockman.

Rotation of Crops.

While no doubt it is better to change crops—that is, not plant the same piece for a long series of years to the same crop—yet it is not often the case that a good crop can be raised on the same land for a long time by proper fertilization?

For instance, take the English hay crop. By proper top dressing a good crop can be secured for years, and where the field is clayey and stoney it is very desirable to treat it so.

We have for the last few years made a specialty of the turnip crop, and, having one field which seems better adapted than the others for turnips, we have planted it

to that crop for a number of years. We began very cautiously, planting at first but a small portion the second and third years, as our neighbors said they should not like to try it, and thought we should not get good results, but, finding that there seemed to be as good a yield on the part that had turnips the year before as on the other, we thought we would try the whole field, and for two years have raised turnips on it, and the last year we had an extra crop of good quality, and the quantity was 560 bushels of market size on the field of about an acre.

We plough in a fair quantity of stable manure in the spring, then plough the ground two or three times during the early summer, then about the middle of July make the drills and sow the seed, using in the drills six hundred or seven hundred pounds of commercial fertilizers.

We have also succeeded in getting rid of the witch grass, of which the field was very full when we commenced to raise turnips on it, and it is now one of the easiest fields to cultivate that we have.—(H. A. Turner, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

The King of Sweden and Norway is well versed in several languages. When the Oriental Congress met at Stockholm a few years ago he addressed the assembled scholars in the language of the nationalities to which they respectively belonged, and seemed to speak with equal fluency in English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish.

A Pioneer's Story.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH MR. B. L. MASTIN.

After Long Years of Perfect Health He Was Attacked with Kidney Trouble and Other Complications—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Bring Him New Health.

From the Picton, Ont., Times.

Mr. B. L. Mastin, of Hollowell township, Prince Edward county, was a caller at the Times office the other day and during his visit told of his great suffering from kidney trouble and rheumatism, accompanied by dyspepsia, cold feet and a generally broken down constitution. Mr. Mastin is one of the first settlers of Prince Edward county. He is in his seventy-first year and is the father of a grown up family of well-to-do farmers. In the course of the conversation Mr. Mastin said:—"I had never known what it was to be sick. I have always had good health and worked on my farm every day until some months ago, when I was taken with severe pains in my back and shoulders. I consulted a doctor but received little benefit. I was told by one doctor that I had rheumatism and kidney disease, but his treatment did not help me and I continued getting worse. My appetite failed me and I fell away in flesh. I became irritable and could not sleep well at night. Nobody can conceive the intense pain I endured. Not deriving any benefit from the food I ate and having a constant pain in my stomach I soon became aware that I had dyspepsia, and the pain in my back and shoulders intensified by the stone-like weight in my stomach, made life to me almost unbearable. I was also a great sufferer from cold feet, nearly every day my feet would get like chunks of ice, and unless I was constantly by the fire the soles of my feet would feel as though they were wet. One day I told my wife I was going to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Having read so much of these famous pills, I thought that what they had done for others they might do for me. I procured a box from Mr. E. W. Case, druggist, and to my great delight before I had used quite one box I had improved. When I had finished a couple more boxes I felt like a new man and I gladly tell this for the benefit of all who suffer as I did." Continuing Mr. Mastin said:—"My rheumatism is all gone and I can come and go and enjoy as good health as well as I ever did." With these remarks Mr. Mastin got up to go, but added that his wife was receiving much benefit from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "I took home a couple of boxes the other day and she thinks they are splendid."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Save Your MONEY.

To save your money, by getting more for it, ask your dealer in medicine to show you the new 50 cent size bottle of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. It contains over three times as much as the old 25 cent style, which is a great saving to those who use this valuable family medicine. The superior quality of this old Anodyne has never been equaled.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Fifty years ago this month, Dr. Johnson left with me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. I remember him distinctly, and could tell you just how he was dressed on that day. I have used Johnson's Liniment ever since. Can truly say it has maintained its high standard from that time to this. No medicine today possesses the confidence of the public to a greater extent. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Me., Jan., 1881.

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

IS BABY CUTTING TEETH?

Watch him carefully.—On the first indication of Diarrhoea give Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.



Hot weather comes hard on babies, especially those cutting teeth. The little form soon wastes and fades away when diarrhoea or cholera infantum seizes upon it.

As you love your child, mother, and wish to save his life, give him Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

There is no other remedy so safe to give to children and none so effectual.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, Shoal Lake, Man., says: "I think Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best medicine that was ever made for diarrhoea, dysentery and summer complaint. It is the best thing to give children when they are teething. I have always used it in our own family and it has never yet failed."

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BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Third Quarter.

JESUS WALKING ON THE SEA.

Lesson I. July 1. Matt. 14: 22-33.

Compare Mark 6: 45-56; John 6: 15-21. Commit Verses 25, 27.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Of a truth thou art the Son of God.—Matt. 14: 33.

EXPLANATORY.

I. JESUS SPENDS A NIGHT OF PRAYER ALONE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—Vs. 22, 23, 24. AND STRAIGHTWAY. As soon as he had sent away the five thousand men besides women and children, whom he had fed with the five loaves and two fishes (see Lesson XII. of last quarter). JESUS CONSTRAINED. Urged, compelled by his authority and influence, contrary to their own natural desires. The disciples were reluctant to go away and leave their teacher in this desert place at night. It seemed like disloyalty and desertion. TO GET INTO A SHIP. Better as in R. V. to enter the boat, the one they had come in; not very large for it could be propelled by oars. AND TO GO BEFORE HIM UNTO THE OTHER SIDE. Mark: "to Bethsaida;" John: "toward Capernaum," this being the ultimate point to be reached.

23. APART. Privately, by himself alone. TO PRAY, as his disciples must pray if they would be like their Master. "And as he prayed, the faithful stars in the heavens shone out." AND WHEN THE EVENING WAS COME. The second or late evening, beginning with sunset. The darkness had now descended upon the whole scene. HE WAS THERE ALONE. This season of prayer alone with God lasted several hours, for it began in the evening after sunset; and he does not come to his disciples till the fourth watch, or between 3 and 6 o'clock the next morning (v. 25).

II. CONTRARY WINDS: THE DISCIPLES IN A STORM AT SEA.—V. 24. BUT THE SHIP (the fishing boat) WAS NOW IN THE MIDST OF THE SEA, which was here only about five miles across. The Sea of Galilee is peculiarly liable to these sudden storms. It lies in a long, deep valley, six hundred feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and heated by the fierce tropical sun this valley acts like a gigantic funnel, through which sweep with great fury the winds from the snowy Lebanon Mountains on the north. FOR THE WIND WAS CONTRARY. From the north or northeast. From any point on the eastern shore, the disciples would require to steer northward in order to reach Bethsaida. But a contrary wind, blowing strongly from the northeast, drove them back far into the sea; so that the real direction in which they went was westerly, toward Capernaum.

III. JESUS APPEARS TO THEM WALKING ON THE WATER.—Vs. 25-27. Although they seem alone, yet the eye of Jesus is watching them (Mark). 25. AND IN THE FOURTH WATCH OF THE NIGHT. Between 3 and 6 o'clock in the morning. The night was divided by the Romans into four watches of about three hours each from sunset to sunrise. JESUS WENT UNTO THEM, WALKING ON THE SEA. In the extremity of their danger, exhaustion and despondency, Jesus came to his disciples by his supernatural power over nature. He was and is Lord of every element and force of nature, and could control and wield them at his will.

26. THEY WERE TROUBLED, SAYING, IT IS A SPIRIT. The word in the Greek is not the usual one for "spirit." It was

* * *

A "CHANGE" BREAKFAST.
Getting Ready for Warm Weather.

A complete change in breakfast would, at this time of year, improve the health of anyone.

Meat, potatoes and coffee become tiresome. The system calls for a change, but what? Hot and half cooked pastry and starchy cereals are unattractive.

Vegetables taste good but furnish little nourishment to sustain one until the next meal, particularly if brain work is required.

A most appetizing, convenient and healthful breakfast can be made on Grape-Nuts, (a ready cooked food) a little cream or milk, some fruit and perhaps two soft eggs.

(Plut tin cup of sharply boiling water, put in two eggs, not one, nor three, cover and set off stove, serve in just nine minutes. Whites will be like cream and half digested.) The Grape-Nuts food is concentrated and but three or four teaspoons should be used at one meal, that amount furnishes full strength and nourishment up to the next.

A change from the old breakfast to one like this will refresh and invigorate the system in a surprising manner.

Good food in proper variety and a contented mind, solves the whole health problem.

rather an apparition, a ghost, a phantom, a specter, and hence to them a sign of disaster or death. "He would appear to them at first like a dark moving speck upon the waters; then as a human figure."

BUT THEY CRIED OUT FOR FEAR (the apparition was worse than the storm), and therefore (v. 27) STRAIGHTWAY JESUS SPAKE UNTO THEM. They could recognize the familiar tones of his voice. BE OF GOOD CHEER; IT IS I. Your Master; I, who a few months ago bade the storm cease by my "Peace, be still;" I, who have wrought so many miracles in your presence; I, who am the Son of God!

IV. PETER'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE.—Vs. 28-33. LORD, IF IT BE THOU. Rather, "since it is thou;" not expressing a doubt, or at most but the lingering echo of doubts driven away by Christ's assuring words. BID ME COME UNTO THEE ON THE WATER. Or waters. Not "let me," but "give me the word of command,"—"command," or "order me to come unto thee upon the waters."

29. AND HE SAID COME. Make a trial of your faith. Jesus knew that by permitting him to make the trial, Peter would learn some very important lessons he needed much. HE WALKED ON THE WATER. Not necessarily very far; and yet so long as he thus walked, it was through supernatural aid from Christ, which could operate upon him only so long as he had faith.

30. BUT WHEN HE SAW THE WIND BOISTEROUS, i. e., the high waves, impelled by the wild rushing against him. As long as Peter looked to Jesus only, he rose by faith over the elements of nature; but as soon as he looked away from Jesus to the boisterous waves, he began to doubt, to despond, and to sink. "The impurities in Peter's faith began to tell." HE CRIED, SAYING, LORD, SAVE ME. Peter had sense enough and faith enough to do the one sensible thing. Here was an example of genuine prayer, short, earnest, to the point, prompted by a sense of need, looking to Jesus, answer-d. How earnestly every sinner should offer this prayer!

31. AND IMMEDIATELY. Mark the immediately Jesus did not delay. JESUS STRETCHED FORTH HIS HAND AND CAUGHT HIM. He answers to Peter's faith in him, although that faith was small. O THOU OF LITTLE FAITH. Real faith, but too little of it. WHEREFORE DIDST THOU DOUBT? Why could not you, who have witnessed my power so many times, hold on a little longer, and against seeming difficulties? Peter had courage and faith, but both were imperfect.

32. THE WIND CEASED. A beautiful word in the Greek; the wind grew weary, sank away like one who is weary with his fierce struggles and lies down to rest.

33. THEY THAT WERE IN THE SHIP. R. V. "boat." Others besides the disciples.—Meyer, Schaff, Trench. CAME AND WORSHIPPED HIM. Reverently bowing

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and making the following confession: OF A TRUTH THOU ART THE SON OF GOD. This new display of power had convinced them. It was not so marvellous as the miracle of the loaves, but was more striking in form.

V. LESSONS FROM JESUS IN THE STORM.—1. The storm on Galilee was a symbol of the storms of life which overtake every individual at times. Our life is a voyage. We are not like a ship safely anchored in the harbor, but like one plowing its way over an ocean, battling with storms, exposed to a thousand dangers, seeking a harbor in a better land. 2. The disciples are in this boat toiling and laboring anxiously to take the boat to the place where the Lord commanded. 3. Their Lord Jesus Christ is watching them in all their struggles and dangers. 4. The tempest represents the storms of persecution, of opposition, of worldliness, of false doctrine, and every opposing force which the great enemy of good can excite against the people of God. 5. "A ship in the sea is safe so long as the sea is not in the ship. The church is safe in the world so long as the world is not in the church." 6. Our hope lies not in the absence of danger, but in the presence of Christ, who is able to control the storm. No church with Christ in it can be wicked or lost. More of the living Christ, more of his love, more of his teaching, more faith in him, more prayer to him, more of his Holy Spirit, more of his holy life—these are the salvation and hope of the church.

* * *

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt contradicts the report that it is his intention to retire from political life at the time of the next general election.

"Some devil is inside of me, tickling my throat with a feather," said a good deacon with a sad cough. "Well, this is the holy water that will cast the devil out," said his wife, as she produced a bottle of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. 25c. all Druggists.

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Commencing June 5th there will be a combination first-class and sleeping car leave St. John at 4:30 p. m. week days, and run through to Lewis, P. Q., via Megantic.

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From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

WALLACE, N. S.—Baptized two at Wallace, June 10th. The work of the Lord is still moving forward.

FREKPORT, N. S.—Two persons followed Christ yesterday, June 10th, in the ordinance of baptism.

MAHONE, N. S.—Last Sabbath it was our privilege to baptize five, Mr. John Young, Miss Jesta Smeltzer, Warren Hurtle, John Ernst, Willie Bourgoine.

IMMANUEL CHURCH, TRURO.—The members and adherents of Immanuel Baptist church, Truro, are highly pleased with Pastor McLean.

LIVERPOOL, N. S.—We have lately lost two of our valuable members, Bros. David and James Buchanan.

GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN.—Pastor Gates reports good congregations despite the fact that quite an exodus has taken place as usual for the summer.

PENNFIELD, N. B.—Sunday, June 10th, three brothers in the flesh were baptized into the fellowship of the church at Pennfield.

ST. GEORGE, N. B.—Business meetings have been held recently and gratifying reports presented. Three deacons have also been elected and were ordained to their work last Sabbath evening.

District Meeting, Guysboro. The two Guysboro Districts met in joint session with the Guysboro Church on June 12th and 13th.

with a good prospect of the full apportionment for the district being raised before the Convention year closes. A constitution for the body was adopted.

The following resolution, moved by Pastor Lawson, seconded by Pastor Simpson was then passed. "Resolved, that we have heard with pleasure of the intention of the Guysboro church to provide themselves with a new house of worship, we recognize the need if our cause is to be vigorously maintained in Guysboro, we commend their determination to dedicate no church mortgage, and also commend the enterprise as deserving the financial support of our brethren throughout the denomination."

After an offering for denominational work the service closed with a consecration service led by Pastor Rutledge. Thus ended a very spiritual county association. About twenty visiting delegates were in attendance.

The work is progressing. Some arrangements are needed in some of the fields. A new house of worship is being built by the Second St. Mary's church.

Queen's County Quarterly Meeting.

This Quarterly convened with the 2nd Grand Lake Baptist church on Friday evening, the 8th inst. The Rev. W. E. McIntyre preached a sermon which was followed by a social service.

Denominational Funds, N S

From May 1st to June 1st, 1900. 1st Yarmouth church, \$27.00; do special, \$16.25; Hantsport, \$11.23; Rawdon, \$5.25; Tanook, \$4.30; Sherwood, \$3.15; Liverpool, \$17.55; do S. S., \$2.66; Noel Hanks, \$2.30; Walton, \$1.85; Wolfville, \$10.50; do \$3.57; Pubnico, \$1; Annapolis, \$9.25; Kentville, \$9.22; Milton, Yarmouth, \$14.80; West Yarmouth, \$15; Hebron, \$15; North Temple, Ohio, \$21.70; do special, \$4.36; Paradise and Clarence, \$25.30; do special, \$3; Clarence S. S., \$7.70; Manchester, \$4.75; Freeport \$12; Coldbrook, S. S., \$25; Temple church, Yarmouth, \$17.28; do Junior Union, \$7; Newport, \$3.13; Halifax 1st, \$45.80; 1st Ragged Island, (Osborne,) \$6.35; New Glasgow, \$4.05; Kings Co. Quarterly Meeting, Canning, \$3c; Billtown, \$20; Melvern Square, \$19; Evergreen Section, \$5.07; Springhill, \$15; 1st Yarmouth, \$17.67; River John, \$4.39; New Annan, \$6.68; P. R. McIntyre, Lyme Hill,

\$5; Aylesford Section, \$15.74; Liverpool, \$6.80; do S. S., \$3.34; Shubal J. Dimock, Newport, \$25; Cambridge, \$6; Queens Co. Quarterly Meeting, Port Medway, \$5; Carleton S. S., \$5; West End Church, Halifax, \$8; do special, \$2; Mahone, \$11.16; North West, \$3.84; New Cornwall, \$5; New Germany and Foster Settlement, \$15.54; Bass River church, \$10; Hillgrove \$4; New Germany, \$2; Bear River, \$10.56; S. S. \$29.97; Cambridge, \$2.55; Port Medway, \$5; Lower Economy, \$5; Lockeport, \$38.54—\$670.77. Before reported, \$2418.85. Sent direct to Rev. J. W. Manning, Treas. Foreign Mission Board, and reported to me to April 1st, \$697.30, making a total to June 1st \$9789.02.

REMARKS. Part of the above was sent to paper before but did not appear. We are now on the last quarter of the Convention Year. Books will close July 31st. We hope that all the churches will give earnest attention to this work of collection so that all may do their best and have returns in before the close of the year.

A. COHOON, Treas. Den. Funds. Wolfville, N. S., June 4th.

The College and the Associations.

The Executive Committee have arranged to have the College represented at the Associations by the following professors: Nova Scotia, Western, Prof. E. W. Sawyer. Nova Scotia, Central, Dr. Keirstead. Nova Scotia, Eastern, Prof. F. R. Haley. New Brunswick, Western, Prof. C. C. Jones. New Brunswick, Eastern, Dr. L. E. Wortman. New Brunswick, Southern, Dr. J. F. Tufts. Prince Edward Island, Dr. R. V. Jones. Dr. Trotter has left to attend the Convention at Winnipeg, and so will not be able to attend any of the Associations.

A. COHOON, Sec'y Ex. Com. Wolfville, N. S., June 8th.

The Delicious Fragrance

from a hot Royal Baking Powder biscuit whets the appetite. The taste of such a biscuit—sweet, creamy, delicate and crispy—is a joy to the most fastidious.

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Imitation baking powders almost invariably contain alum. Alum makes the food unwholesome.

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June SIMSON June 4th son, a d BROW County. McIntyre, to He FIN B, on 6 George Arletta Esq., of MILNE S., June Robt F. both of HUGH S., by R Ethelbert both of DELOR at the h Gold Riv Burn De LINES June 9th, C. Lees a TERRIS June 11th Terris and PORT BURKE Rev. M. I field, to M HARRIS P. E. I., M man, Wm M. Turner STRIP idence of Hotel, U Rev. C. W of Manger Upper Que URQUHA of the par inst., by Robert Ur County, a deacon W Colchester DIXON Arthur W. BROWN Mary Alice age 27. SIMSON N. S. June 22nd year of MATHERS 1st, Robert and Lizzie NIGHTING N. B., on 21st Nightingale, daughters at MCRAR 28th year of daughter of PRICK A 82nd year of Price. The were brought beside that of CANN A 82nd year of faithful men church. She Zion. Sister mourn their TRASK A Trask, aged of the worker She was deep home, until reward. We Two daughter mother.

BIRTHS.

SIMSON.—At 46 Coburg Road, Halifax, June 4th, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Simson, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN-BARTON.—At Chipman, Queens County, N. B., on 30th inst, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, Henry A. Brown, of Chipman, to Helen M. Barton, of Cumberland Bay.

FINNIS-McVICAR.—At the Range, N. B., on 6th inst, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, George Finnis of Studheim, K. C., to Arletta May, daughter of John McVicar, Esq., of Waterborough.

MILNER-KNOWLTON.—In Amherst, N. S., June 12, by Rev. Welcome E. Bates, Robt F. Milner and Emma F. Knowlton, both of Amherst.

HUGHES-McALONEY.—At Parrsboro, N. S., by Rev. D. H. MacQuarrie, June 13th, Ethelbert Hughes and Hattie McAloney, both of Parrsboro.

DeLOREY-SWIMHAMMER.—On June 11, at the home of the bride's grandmother, Gold River, N. S., by Rev. W. H. Jenkins, Burn DeLorey to Maggie Swimhammer.

LEES-RIDGEWAY.—At Springhill Mines, June 9th, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Joseph C. Lees and Marion Ridgeway.

TERRIS-BRINE.—At Springhill Mines, June 11th, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Oscar Terris and Huldah Brine.

PORTER-SEGOR.—At the residence of Burke Archibald, Doaktown, May 29, by Rev. M. P. King, Charles Porter, of Blissfield, to Maud Segee, of the same place.

HARRIS-TURNER.—At O'Leary Station, P. E. I., May 23rd, by Pastor A. H. Whitman, Wm. Harris of Knutsford, to Ethel M. Turner, of O'Leary Station.

STEPHENSON-PARENT.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Maple Grove Hotel, Upper Queensbury, June 12th, by Rev. C. W. Sables, Isaac W. Stephenson, of Mangerville, and Alice L. Parent of Upper Queensbury.

URQUHART-SIBLEY.—At the residence of the parents of the bride, on the 13th inst., by Pastor A. E. Ingram, George Robert Urquhart, of Hildon, Colchester County, and Annie Eliza, daughter of deacon W. H. Sibley, of Wittenberg, Colchester County, N. S.

DEATHS.

DIXON.—At Parrsboro, N. S., June 6, Arthur W., son of William Dixon, age 18.

BROWN.—At Parrsboro, N. S., June 7, Mary Alice, wife of Clarence L. Brown, age 27.

SIMSON.—At 46 Coburg Road, Halifax, N. S., June 9th, Mrs. F. A. Simson, in the 22nd year of her age.

MATHERSON.—At Wood's Harbor, June 1st, Roberta Jean, infant child of Albert and Lizzie Matherson, aged 4 months.

NIGHTINGALE.—At Upper Newcastle, N. B., on 2nd inst., Rosetta, wife of Elias Nightingale, aged 40 years, leaving four daughters and two sons to mourn.

McRAE.—At Blackville, June 7th, in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. James McRae, daughter of Harvey Arlean.

PRICE.—At St. John, May 28, in the 82nd year of his age, George Leonard Price. The remains of our dear brother were brought to Ladlow and laid to rest, beside that of kindred and friends.

CANN.—At Overton, Feb. 6th, Elizabeth Cann, aged 58 years. Our sister was a faithful member of the West Yarmouth church. She rejoiced at the welfare of Zion. Sister Cann left a large family to mourn their loss.

TRASK.—At Hebron, April 2nd, Matilda Trask, aged 59 years. Sister Trask was one of the workers of West Yarmouth church. She was deeply interested in her church, home, until her death. She will reap her reward. We all shall miss her very much. Two daughters and son mourn for a kind mother.

TREFFRY.—At his home in Arcadia, May 16th, in the 87th year of his age, Thos. C. Treffry passed peacefully to his rest. He was for many years a member of, and regular attendant at, the Arcadia Baptist church.

NICKERSON.—At Woods Harbor, June 4th, Watson Nickerson aged 77 years. He had never made a profession of religion. In his last days he was crying unto the Lord for mercy, and felt that God had forgiven his sins.

EMBRER.—June 7, at Pugwash, Rufus Emtree, aged 71. Brother E. was one of the most respected merchants of Amherst for forty years. He was an old and active member of the Amherst church. His wife died some years since, leaving him with the care of three young children. The only son is a member of the First Contingent in South Africa.

REID.—At Halifax, May 26th, Mrs. W. A. Reid of Wolfville. Her remains were brought home and laid to rest in Lockartville cemetery. She was a Christian lady in every sense of the term, always maintaining a cheerful, unswerving faith in her Saviour. She leaves a husband, and three sons to mourn their loss.

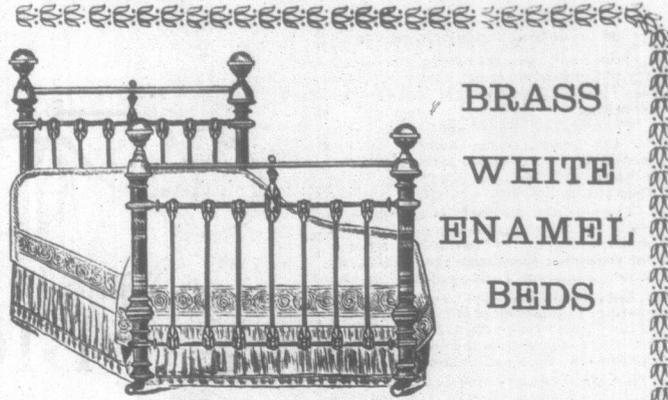
CHASE.—At Lakeville, Kings County, N. S., June 7th, Mr. J. W. Chase, aged 50 years. About 18 years ago our departed brother gave his heart to God, and was baptized by Pastor Jno. W. Weeks, at Chester, where he was then living. He subsequently connected himself with the Billtown Baptist church. He was greatly respected in the community for his industry and uprightness.

SCOTT.—At North River, P. E. I., June 10, Mrs. Donald Scott. Sister Scott lacked less than two months of being 88 years old. She had been a Christian since early womanhood. She was baptized into the fellowship of the North River Baptist church 56 years ago this summer by Father Ross. Through all succeeding years her faith in Jesus never faltered, and like so many of our older Christians, she revealed a light that burned brighter and brighter to the very last. She leaves five daughters and three sons, besides many relatives. One of her last conscious expressions declared her unchangeable confidence in the power of Jesus's name.

SEARS.—At Wood's Harbor, May 28th, burned to death, Bessie, the beloved wife of James Sears, aged 26 years. It was hard, after the husband's hard day's work, on his return in the evening, at first sight of his home, to see his wife in flames, burning to death, leaving him with 5 little children without a mother's care. Our sister was baptized about 5 years ago by the late Rev. I. C. McLane and united with the Baptist church at Wood's Harbor. On May 28th, in the evening while heating paint in the stove, the paint caught fire and in trying to put out the fire, her clothing caught fire and burned until one could say she was "roasted alive." She lived four hours, remained conscious until the last, asking husband and friends to meet her in heaven, she passed away trusting in Christ.

EAGLES.—At Dartmouth, N. S., on May 18th, in the 37th year of her age, Margery A., wife of Charles Eagles, and daughter of the late Wm. Fletcher of Folly Village, Colchester county. The deceased leaves a husband and four small children, and two brothers and two sisters to mourn their loss. She will ever be remembered by those who knew her as a true and faithful Christian, always ready in a quiet way to give assistance and concerned for the salvation of those about her. During a prolonged illness her sufferings were borne with cheerful fortitude. In all her sufferings and the parting with her loved ones, faith in Christ sustained her. She spoke of death as being but the entrance into her heavenly home where she should behold the face of her Saviour. Our departed sister united with the Baptist church at DeBer River, Colchester county, in her 19th year.

RUSSELL.—In full assurance of awakening to glorious immortality, Alice Russell fell to sleep June 2nd. She was the widow of James Russell of Petersville, Queens



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Are no longer coming into greater use than ever, as being most healthy on account of the cleanliness of the metal, and the most popular are those finished White Enamel with Brass Trimmings. We are now showing a great variety of new designs in White Enamel Beds at prices from \$4.75 to \$27.09. Also ALL BRASS BEDS at lowest prices.

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That should not be ignored

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It is a fact that the five most prominent makes of Bicycles ridden in Canada to-day, viz—

- Welland Vale, Brantford (Red Bird)
Massey-Harris, Cleveland, Gendron,

are Canadian Wheels manufactured by a distinctly Canadian Company, using Canadian capital and employing Canadian labor.

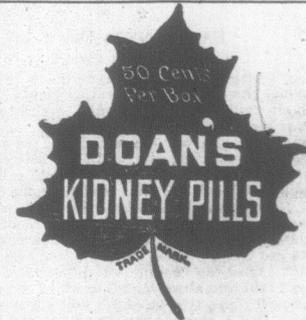
It is also an indisputable fact that all the above makes of Wheels are surpassed by none and equalled by few in Design, Material, Equipment, Finish, Durability and Easy Running Qualities. They all still retain their distinctive features that have made them so popular with the riding public, and to these features will be found added many improvements for the present season that will tend to make cycling more of a pleasure than before. Agents for these wheels will be found in every Town and County of the Maritime Provinces.

CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., LIMITED.

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County, N. B., aged about 74 years. She leaves three children, a number of grand and great-grand-children. In early life she gave her best to God, and every one who loved Christ was to her one of "The Family." Years ago she identified herself with one of the evangelical bodies in her neighbourhood. She knew little of church polity and less of any school of Theology, but to pray was like breathing, and the Bible was a constant and much consulted companion, and from it she drew her conclusion that believers should be immersed on profession of their repentance toward God, and faith in his son. When opportunity offered, she was baptized by the late Dr. Hopper, 11 years ago, and received into Brussels Street church. Her natural gifts were fine, and had circumstances permitted, she would have been widely known. As it was she was greatly esteemed by a large circle of neighbors, and when joy, sorrow, sickness, want or death came she was called, and gladly freely! she responded. One Sabbath she worshiped in old Brussels Street, and the next in the Paradise of God, she worshiped the King in his beauty.

The National Bank of Mexico has declared a dividend of 17 per cent. on the business done last year. The bank has \$14,000,000 paid up capital, and nearly \$7,000,000 reserve fund.



In these days of imitations it is well for everyone to be careful what he buys. Especially is this necessary when a matter of health is involved.

There are so many imitations of Doan's Kidney Pills on the market—some of them absolutely worthless—that we ask you to be particular to see that the full name and the trade mark of the Maple Leaf are on every box you buy. Without this you are not getting the original Kidney Pill, which has cured so many severe cases of kidney complaint in the United States, Australia and England, as well as here in Canada. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. Includes a small illustration of a woman in a long dress and a decorative border. Text: "A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious." "Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa." "The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the few really pure cocoas, and physicians are quite safe in specifying their brand." "Dominion Medical Monthly." "A copy of Miss Parlo's 'Choice Receipts' will be mailed free upon application." "WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1780. Branch House, 6 Hospital St., Montreal."

News Summary

Bella Boyd, aged fifty-seven, the famous spy of Confederate fame, died suddenly of heart disease Monday night at Kilbourne, Wis.

The automobile race from Paris to Lyons for the James Gordon Bennett cup was won by Mr. F. Charren, of France. Mr. Alexander Winton, of Cleveland, Ohio, took part in the race.

Three persons lost their lives, eight were badly burned or maimed, and three other men are missing, as the result of a fire in the cooperage establishment of Paul Weidmann, Brooklyn, Tuesday night.

Hon. David Mills has resigned from his position of professor of constitutional law at the Toronto University. Prof. Proudfoot has also resigned from the professorship in Roman law and constitutional law.

A total of twenty-three deaths from the bubonic plague is officially reported from Rockhampton, Queensland. Two fresh cases are reported at Adelaide, South Australia, one of which has proved fatal.

George Bishop, of Little Bay, Newfoundland, was killed by fall of stone in the Dominion Coal Company's shaft at Glace Bay, C. B., Wednesday night. He was a middle-aged man and leaves a wife and family.

George Champion, who is wanted in connection with the quadruple murder in West Newfield, Me., was arrested at Milford, Mass., on Wednesday evening. A woman supposed to be his wife was also arrested.

A smokeless coal is promised very shortly. It is made of 93 per cent. of coal dust and seven per cent. of tar and caustic lime. The latter mixture forms a bright burning gas, and thus prevents the generation of smoke.

The New York Tribune says that from Richmond, Va., to Atlanta, Ga., along the line of the principal railway it seems as if it were impossible to get out of sight of new cotton-mills either in operation or in course of construction.

The New York India relief committee of one hundred has received from Max Adler, chairman, and in behalf of the New Haven, Conn., committee, a cheque for \$1,500 to be forwarded to the American India committee at Bombay.

Out of 17,000,000 pieces of registered mail handled annually in the United States the loss has averaged but one-thousandth of one per cent., and in the transmission of ordinary letters the loss is but seven-thousandths of one per cent.

A good rain has fallen in Southern India and there have been scattered showers elsewhere. Hot weather, however, still prevails and the famine relief situation has not altered. There are now about 5,802,000 persons receiving relief.

Over six million persons are now receiving relief. There was an increase in Bombay of 200,000 last week, owing to the return of destitute people who deserted the works on account of the cholera scare. The prospects of a fair monsoon are somewhat improved.

The circulation of the Baptist Periodicals shows a satisfactory increase during the past year. The illustrated papers have grown especially. "Young People" having now a circulation approaching one hundred thousand. This is the more gratifying as the competition in this class has been very sharp. Much that has been put upon the market has been cheap and second rate. But the standard of the Baptist Periodicals has been kept at top notch, every reasonable expense having been incurred that could in any way improve them.

EATS ANYTHING
Since leaving off Coffee.

"I wish to give my experience with coffee for the benefit of other people. I used coffee for several years and was a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia. The doctor told me not to use coffee or tea and put me on a light diet, and I felt better. "Then I commenced to drink coffee again and had the same trouble come on. "One day I told a friend about it, who said if I would stop drinking coffee altogether I would feel better, and advised me to use Postum Food Coffee in its place. "I tried the Postum but did not like it, so I told him about it and he said I didn't cook it right, that is, didn't boil it enough and that I should use cream instead of milk, and to make sure I would use it, he sent a package to the house. "After I used that package, I would have no more coffee in the house. Now I don't know what it is to have dyspepsia and I can eat anything. I also give Postum to my two children and they are the healthiest children you could find anywhere. The youngest is a boy 13 months old and we have been giving him Postum for seven months, three times a day. He weighs 30 pounds, and I know that Postum is what keeps both of them so healthy. "I think all people who have dyspepsia get it from coffee drinking. "Yours truly, Mrs. Jno. Stringer, 29 S. Florida Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.



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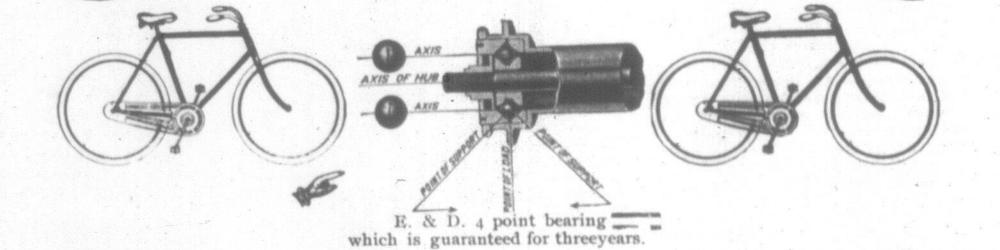
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| STERLING, | 20TH CENTURY, | IDEAL, |
| RAMBLER, | FEATHERSTONE, | MEISELBACK, |
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| IMPERIAL, | SCOTSMAN, | FAY. |

Some of these are closed for certain localities but there are still good agencies to secure. Write at Once.

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Always use KENDRICK'S LINIMENT.

The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec has passed a resolution favoring the formation of a Dominion Union of Congregational churches, and a committee was formed to confer with the Maritime Province union on the subject.

One of the most popular British officers in the South African war is Gen. French. There has been much controversy regarding his nationality. The family, it appears, was originally French, the head of it being Lord de Freyne. A branch of the Frenches settled in Roscommon, where they remained for some generations. The grandfather of the general removed from Ireland and settled at Ripple Vale, in Kent. It will thus be seen that General French's family is of Franco-Irish extraction, and that he is English by birth. His mother was a Scotch woman.

The French Senate was crowded on Friday for the debate on the amnesty bill. M. Clamageran contended that it was unjust to prevent men such as former Lieut. Col. Picquet from obtaining reparation for an injury which they had suffered. M. Maxime Lacomte asked that amnesty be extended to Dreyfus himself. This evoked noisy outcries from various sides of the Senate, ending with a tumult. M. Delpech declared it was impossible to grant amnesty to those who had Dreyfus condemned, notably a former Minister of War. He concluded with asking for the arraignment of the latter, Gen. Mercier, whereupon the general rose and said that he had acted for the good of his country and that he would not hesitate to repeat to-day what he did then.

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HAS NO EQUAL

As an internal and external remedy.

We, the undersigned, have used the above named LINIMENT for COUGHS, LAMENESS, etc., in the human subject as well as for the Horse, with the very best results, and highly recommend it as the best medicine for Horses on the market, and equally as good for man when taken in proper quantities:
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BARRISTER, Etc.
Princess St St. John

June

Women use a tooth-brush at night, just throat and listerine in sing and or sore a gargle. For mild soothing rective. most four where an mouth, a and water less.

Dentists of listerine no brush off or null deposits in acts in she very like and now along with rest of it.

A clean a good ho frequently early in the every corn the walls vegetables away, bin emptied, as the kitch so-called used to cov —is direct arising fro air penetra living room wise woman old utensil often incl kitchen cl and breed a month the enter the op

When th and regist sweeping, well, at thi man to hav examined, practicable, let the air d underground keep in one a lump of u expose a dial there be an condition, i the walls w copperas. I whitewash Good House

Care As a rule, family is neg expect it to whatever ca come up to tributed to th When found we believe t more atten here it is no In one instan one machine assistants, o week and nee week and nee to add that a hands is worn

Directions each machin few general d any and all hours' use th oiled thorough fully cleaned not in use, a foot lifted— run steadily— with a jerk.

Care should breaking of n that nothing throw a mach Anything that shock should oil be used, and in consequen kerosene occa wiped clean ar sperm oil, will save many doll

Any woman o learn to clean machine and l order. She sho and understand She should kn shorten the stitc tension, both up feed and presser

The Home

Use Listerine.

Women who are careful of their teeth use a teaspoonful of listerine in their tooth-brush water once a day, or every night, just before going to bed, rinse out throat and mouth with a teaspoonful of listerine in four of water. Women who sing and who are troubled with hoarseness or sore throat use the same preparation for a gargle, with most beneficial results.

For mild turns of indigestion this simple, soothing remedy is an almost magic corrective. The dose is a teaspoonful in almost four times the amount of water, and where an unpleasant taste lingers in one's mouth, a washing out with a little listerine and water leaves the lips sweet and odorless.

Dentists particularly recommend the use of listerine for the teeth, for it cleanses as no brush ever can be expected to, carries off or nullifies all the ill effects of the tiny deposits in the teeth, corrects acidity, and acts in short, like a magic potion. It is very like vaseline in the comfort it gives, and now belongs in the toilet pharmacy along with cologne, camphor ice, and the rest of it.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A Clean Cellar.

A clean cellar is expected in the home of a good housekeeper. That it should be frequently aired goes without saying. But early in the month, if it is not done before, every corner should be thoroughly swept, the walls swept and whitewashed, all vegetables inspected, the refuse thrown away, bins, boxes, barrels, and crates emptied, and the entire place made as neat as the kitchen should be. No doubt much so-called malaria—the fashionable name used to cover a multitude of hygienic sins—is directly due to foul air, much of it arising from ill-kept cellars. The cellar air penetrates through floors and floods living rooms with untold filth. Hence the wise woman permits no accumulation of old utensils and debris of various kinds, often including soiled and discarded kitchen cloths, to poison the atmosphere and breed all sorts of diseases. During the month the sun should be often invited to enter the open window.

When there is a furnace, all dampers and registers should be closed before sweeping. As a sanitary measure it is well, at this point, to call in the furnace man to have the pipes and furnace itself examined, cleaned and repaired. Where practicable, open all the cellar windows to let the air draw through and sweeten the underground domain. Should it be damp, keep in one corner an old iron vessel with a lump of unslacked lime, and frequently expose a dish of charcoal in lump. Should there be any suspicion of an unsanitary condition, in addition to all these, wash the walls with a weakened solution of copperas. It may be done with an old whitewash brush.—*Hester M. Poole in Good Housekeeping for May.*

Care of the Sewing Machine.

As a rule, a sewing machine used by a family is neglected. Most women seem to expect it to be always ready for business, whatever care is given, and if it fails to come up to expectations, the fault is attributed to the machine without hesitation. When found with dressmakers and tailors, we believe the sewing machine receives more attention and better care, though here it is not always given proper care. In one instance, a dressmaker, using but one machine and employing two girls as assistants, oils her machine but once a week and never unbands it. It is needless to add that a new sewing machine in her hands is worn out in a very short time.

Directions for use and care accompany each machine purchased, but there are a few general directions which may apply to any and all machines. For every ten hours' use the sewing machine should be oiled thoroughly and all surplus oil carefully cleaned away. The machine, when not in use, should be unbanded and the foot lifted from the feed. It should be run steadily—never started or stopped with a jerk.

Care should be used in regard to the breaking of needles. One dealer claims that nothing contributes so readily to throw a machine out of order as this. Anything that may give the machine a shock should be avoided. Should poor oil be used, and the works become gummed in consequence, a thorough oiling with kerosene occasionally, and afterwards wiped clean and oiled with the best sperm oil, will be found very effective and save many dollars.

Any woman of ordinary intelligence may learn to clean the works of her sewing machine and keep it in good running order. She should clean it thoroughly and understand the use of the attachments. She should know how to lengthen and shorten the stitch, loosen and tighten the tension, both upper and lower, adjust the feed and presser foot, and every part of the

machine that will require attention.—*The Household.*

TWO MEALS A DAY ARE QUITE ENOUGH.—The theory of two meals a day is all right, and so is the practice, as experience has proven. Omit the breakfast. One cannot do hard work, mentally or physically, with a full stomach.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Feed caged birds not only seeds, but also lettuce, sorrel, plaitain, and celery top.

Sew a piece of chair webbing two inches wide tightly on the under side of a rug to prevent it from curling up.

A good way to remove paint that has been spattered on a window pane is to wet it with alcohol, a small portion at a time if it is a large splash, and then rub it with the edge of a penny.

There is a good old-fashioned method of sweeping carpets with a broom wet in salt water. It is the best way known to brighten the colors of the carpet, and thoroughly remove the layer of dust that always settles back after the heavy sweeping is over.

To clean marble take one ounce of potash, two ounces of whiting, and a square of yellow soap, cut into pieces, boil all together in a saucepan until it begins to thicken; apply this with a large brush to the marble. If the marble is very dirty let it remain on all night; if not one hour is sufficient. Then wash it carefully off with plenty of cold water and a sponge. Take care the mixture is not applied too hot. This is an old and well-approved recipe.—*Christian Observer.*

On Monday afternoon, while returning from a fishing trip off Brier Island, in the Bay of Fundy, Chipman Thurber, aged 51, of Freeport was drowned by the capsizing of the boat in a squall. His son, who was with him, was saved. Thurber leaves a wife and several children. None of the bodies have been recovered up to the present.

The Earl of Airlie, whose death Lord Roberts deploras, was one of the most popular members of the nobility and commanded the Twelfth Lancers. Lieut. Cavendish was the son and heir of Lord Chesham. Major Fortescue was formerly aide-de-camp to Lord Seymour in Canada.

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Physicians, druggists and those competent to judge, candidly acknowledge that Paine's Celery Compound has called forth the most reliable and the strongest testimonials ever published in the press of the country.

Each letter or testimonial tells of the extermination and banishment of rheumatism neuralgia, kidney troubles, skin diseases, dyspepsia and headaches. The good work done by Paine's Celery Compound brings satisfaction, joy and peace because the cures are always permanent. Thousands of the best men and women in Canada to-day, can give to weary and despondent sufferers the blessed assurance that "Paine's Celery Compound makes sick people well."

Paine's Celery Compound, the wonderful discovery of America's greatest physician, is now within reach of every ailing person, young and old, and should be used before sickness and disease are aggravated by the coming hot weather.

If you entertain doubts regarding the curative and life-giving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound, speak to your druggist about it or consult your friends and neighbors who have been cured by it.

Dear Sirs,—Within the past year I know of three fatty tumors on the head having been removed by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT without any surgical operation and there is no indication of a return.

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The colors in Brainerd & Armstrong wash embroidery silk are "standard." That is, Violet is true tone; Geranium Lake is exactly that shade and all the other 374 are true to name or number.

When you need an exact shade you can depend upon getting it just a surely as you get notes in music by striking the proper keys.

Thus you can get true tints of nature in your embroidery work.

Put up in a patent holder which prevents knots or tangles.

Send a one cent stamp or three holders tags for "Blue Book" which tells exactly how to embroider fifty different leaves and flowers.

CORTICELLI SILK CO.,
ST. JOHNS, P. Q.



BE SURE

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

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101, 103 Barrington Street HALIFAX, N. S.

McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP
Safe Pleasant Effectual

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS HAVE FURNISHED \$5,000,000 WORTH OF SCHOOL & OTHER PURELY VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP TO WEST-TROY N. Y. BELLS WITH CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS Spring & Summer MONTHS.

WHISTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE is offering special inducements to students taking the Commercial or Stenographic course during the months of April, May, June and July. This old, reliable, training school is steadily improving and broadening. All commercial branches are taught. Illustrated Catalogues free. S. E. WHISTON, Principal, 95 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

News Summary

Colonel Macdonald's appointment as commander of the 48th Highlanders is gazetted.

Mrs. Gladstone, widow of the late William E. Gladstone, the English statesman, is dead.

Daniel O'Brien, a farmer living near Centralia, while closing a gate, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Failures in the Dominion last week numbered twenty-three, against twenty-five in the corresponding week of 1899.

A fire which started about midnight on the fifth floor of the New York Tribune building damaged property to the extent of \$5,000.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt contradicts the report that it is his intention to retire from political life at the time of the next general election.

The German ambulance captured by Gen. Buller has been sent to Durban, whence it will be allowed to return to the Transvaal via Delagoa Bay.

The neat little stamp books just issued by the Postoffice Department are in great demand, and requisitions are flowing in for them from all over the country.

During the course of a heated argument over the strike at St. Louis, Sherman C. Patterson, President of the Street Railway-men's Union, was stabbed in the neck and mortally wounded by Edward Canty.

Avila Bourassa was found guilty at Montreal on Friday of the murder of his wife on April 1st, and sentenced to be hanged on August 24th. Bourassa choked his wife to death and then placed lighted candles and branches of palm trees around the body.

A small fire broke out in the machinery section of the Vincennes Annex of the Paris Exposition, burning the floor between the German and Austrian exhibits of locomotives and cars. The discovery of a bundle of wood soaked with oil points to incendiarism.

The Anglican Synod of Toronto on Friday adopted a resolution in favor of the united movement among the churches to induce the Dominion government to set apart a Sunday instead of a Thursday as Thanksgiving Day and to declare the Monday following a public holiday.

Details have been received at Accra, Gold Coast, of another serious reverse to the relief column under Col. Carter and Major Wilkinson, a day's march north of the Prab. There were heavy casualties. The British gunboat Magpie, stationed at Accra, is the sole protection for the coast.

Baron Von Broich, until recently a high German government official, has been formally charged with a number of alleged fraudulent transactions. Among other things, he is accused of having obtained sums varying from 30,000 to 250,000 marks for promising to get honors, holding titles and decorations.

The total foreign trade of Canada for the eleven months of the fiscal year up to the end of June show imports and exports together of \$323,596,497, an increase of \$46,309,394 over the same period of 1899. Imports, which amounted to \$164,801,196 for eleven months, have increased to the extent of \$26,532,389. Exports in the same period have advanced to \$158,795,780, a gain of \$19,777,014. The customs revenue stands for eleven months' period at \$26,615,581, a betterment of \$3,515,192 over the same period of 1899.

Four steamers have been compelled to leave Belle Island, the scene of the strike, without securing hematite cargoes. The situation there is unchanged. The strikers control the island, and all work is suspended. They have issued an appeal to the workmen of Newfoundland, asking for their moral support. It is reported that mine-owners have engaged hundreds of Italians at Sydney to replace the Newfoundlanders. If the Italian attempt to do this, bloodshed is inevitable. The strikers demand an increase of pay from \$1.25 per day to \$1.50.

Cash for Forward Movement.

J E Price, \$10; Miss G A Margeson, \$2.50; Fred Dewar, \$5; J H Kennedy, \$2; Mrs A A Foshay, \$2; Mrs L W Andrews, \$3; Sarah A McCully, \$50; Prof S McVane, \$50; Hon H R Emmerson, \$75; A Friend, \$25; J E Lantz, \$5; E K Tilley, \$7.50; N Laraby, \$3; Wm Judson, \$2; Mrs T K Wood, \$1; Chas L Brown, \$6.25; H L Brittain, \$8; J H A Zwicker, \$2; A J Fleming, \$5; R W Crayden, \$5; W W Clarke, \$25; Wm E Miller, \$5; Chas Young, \$250.

Thanks for the above. Will still be glad to hear from other friends.
Wm. E. HALL.
93 North St., Halifax, June 13th.



That Snowy Whiteness

can come to your linens and cottons only by the use of SURPRISE Soap which has peculiar and remarkable qualities for washing clothes.

SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO.
St. Stephen, N.B.

Tired Housekeepers.

Disordered Kidneys bring them a multitude of pains and aches.



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

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

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

As a rule the real cause of the trouble is the last one thought of.

It all comes from the kidneys. These delicate little filters of the blood get out of order, and as a result the uric acid and other poisons that they ought to carry off are sent back into the system.

There's no use trying to get relief until the kidneys are restored to health.

The easiest, safest, quickest way to accomplish this is to take Doan's Kidney Pills - nature's own remedy for all kidney diseases and derangements.

Mrs. Martha S. Frost, Little River, Digby Co., N.S., recently wrote as follows: "I have much pleasure in stating that Doan's Kidney Pills have wonderfully improved my health. I had been suffering with lame back for a number of years and at the time I began taking Doan's Pills I was almost unable to do any housework."

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



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FOR JUNE WEDDINGS

Wedding Invitations, Wedding Announcements, etc., in the very latest style and at lowest prices.

2 Packs Visiting Cards for 50c. put up in neat telescope boxes with name in steel-plate script, postpaid. Less than half price.
PATERSON & CO., 107 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Dykeman's { Three Entrances } 97 King st. 59 Charlotte 6 S. Market

Dress Goods
For Spring and Summer.

Our stock is now complete. It will give you great pleasure to send you a set of samples if you wish to purchase dress goods of any description. When ordering please state color wanted and near the price you would like to pay, then we will be able to send samples to meet your requirements. We prepay expressage on all parcels amounting to \$5.00 and over.

The Greatest Chance

of the season for you to buy Clothing and Furnishings is now, at our Clearance Sale. Come in and see what we have for you.

FRASER, FRASER & CO.

FOSTER'S CORNER,

40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

BUG DEATH.

Safe to use. No arsenic. Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, currant and tomato worms. Prevents blight and promotes growth of vines and increases yield of good, marketable, mealy potatoes.

1 lb. pkg.	15c.
3 " "	35c.
5 " "	50c.
12 1/2 " "	\$1.00
Perfection Shakers,	65c.

For sale by your local dealer, or by the

DANFORTH CHEMICAL CO.,

42 Prince William Street, St. Stephen, N. B.



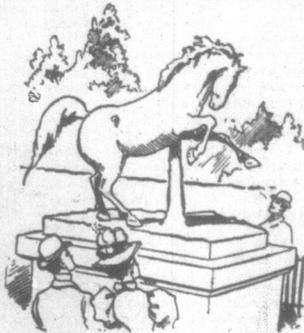
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Horse Furnishings

Are you ready for summer work or pleasure driving? We have a fine, attractive stock of Horse Goods, complete in the smallest detail. We supply everything required for the Horse.

H. Horton & Son,
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The largest Horse Furnishing Establishment in the Maritime Provinces.



IN LEAD PACKETS, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60c.
IN BULK, 35c. and ONLY ONE GRADE IN BULK.

THE CHRISTIAN VOLU
Vol. XVI.
The Baptists

The past week the Baptists of A the rededication built in modern 50th anniversary ground occupied situated in the u olis Valley, and between the A since the two str the eastern bound is a fine, fruitful the light and sa falls under the ey train through the the country, he i its resources and Like other sectio markedly adapted and the light and is especially fa smaller fruits and of the abundant r particularly luxu ed that the valley it does in this p prevailing dry, w using up the mois come soon the cro pect for the apple ellent, and unl cause an undue p to fall, there seem the apple crop of of the largest in i

There have been fold since early in the denomination at least occasional Baptist house of v about 1840. At t Baptist families holding their mem church, whose cen 1846, 30 m missed to form the first pastor of the His pastorate cont succeeded by Rev. he by Rev. Abram ember of 1858, Rev the church, and o January, 1889, a p Red was succeede pastor from 1889. pastorate extended ent pastor, Rev. J work with the chu The church build occupies the site o the framework of the new. The enla so thoroughly rem architectural effect the result is a n appearance the'Ay handsomest Bapti Valley. Its inter pleasing, nor does i and convenience h The building reflect Mr. H. H. Mott, of Mr. J. F. Bent, of S ot the main audien and the schoolroom doors with the au more additional s windows afford a